

CARR AND WILSON FAMILY GENEALOGY

IRELAND-SCOTLAND-NEW ZEALAND

JOURNAL TWO

FOR CAROLE CARR

THE WILSON FAMILY

THE FAMILY OF AORERE AGNES WILSON AND HER HUSBAND BRIAN PATRICK CARR

Note: **James Wilson** (a gentleman) and his wife **Mary** arrived in Wellington New Zealand on the '**Bengal Merchant**' during 1840 with five children. James was initially a Joiner and Cabinet maker and he took on some big Government building projects in Wellington before buying a large block of land at Turakina New Zealand. He was elected on to the Wellington Provincial Council and went on to become one of the oldest Magistrates to have served in the country. James and Annie returned to London with one of their daughters in 1866-67 and in 1877 Annie died. James and his daughter returned to New Zealand about 1878 where he lived out his life in Auckland.



From the ship '**Bengal Merchant**'s passenger list...

- Wilson
- James 39 Joiner & Cabinet Maker
- Mary Ann 32
- Jessie 10
- Ann 8
- Thomas 6
- John 3
- Allan 2 months
- Robert

Compiled by Roger Mold

Edited by Sue Scott

www.kaihuvalleyhistory.com

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CHAPTER ONE

JAMES WILSON AND MARY ANN (ANNIE) LOVE

Known: Generation one: James and Mary Ann (Annie).

GENERATION ONE

James was born about: 1800

At: Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland

Died about: 16 July 1883

At: Ponsonby, Auckland, New Zealand

Married about: 8 Dec 1829

To: **Mary Ann (Annie) Love**

At: Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland

She was born about: 1808

At: Scotland

Died about: 8 December 1877

At: 3 Clifton Villa, Camden New Town, London, England

They had the following children...

- 1/. Jessie Wilson (FitzGerald). Born: Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland
- 2/. Ann Wilson Born: 1832
- 3/. Captain Thomas Henry Wilson. Born: Kilmanock, Ayrshire, Scotland
- 4/. Captain James George Wilson. Born: Belvedere, Kent, Greater London, England, United Kingdom
- 5/. **Major John Wilson.** Born: Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
- 6/. Robert Wilson. Born: Glasgow, Glasgow City, Scotland, United Kingdom
- 7/. Allan Wilson. Born: 1840, registered in Wellington, New Zealand

J. REGISTERED.	WHERE BORN.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.	INFORMANT.	REGISTRAR.
Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witness of Burial	1. Where born? 2. How long in New Zealand?	1. Where married? 2. At what age married? 3. To whom married?	If Issue living, state Number Age and Sex. 1. Signature of the Informant. 2. His or her Description. 3. Residence. 4. If entry a correction of a former entry, Signature of Witnesses attesting the same.	1. Signature of the Registrar. 2. Date of Registration.
Rev. W. D. Stephens Ammissionary 2 Presbyterian years	Scotland 30 Annie Love	4 Boys 52, 48, 44 39. 2 Girls 35, 33	Wm H. Taylor Minister Mt Eden	J. Owen Love Dep. Reg. 28 th July 1883

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XT2H-F43>

Marriage...

Name:	James Wilson
Event Type:	Marriage
Event Date:	8 Dec 1829
Event Place:	Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
Event Place (Original):	Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland
Gender:	Male
Spouse's Name:	Anne Love
Spouse's Gender:	Female

Note: Following records from <https://www.familysearch.org/s> show several births for a 'James Wilson' around 1800...the first is very likely for our James who from official records was born in the early in the year 1800-1805...

James Wilson. Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950 birth:5 January 1800 christening:7 January 1800 Ballantrae, Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom father: Hugh Wilson mother: Mary McCredy
James Wilson_Principal Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950 birth:3 May 1799, Tarbolton, Ayr, Scotland christening: Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland father: John Wilson mother: Agnes Dunlop
James Wilson_Principal Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950 christening:22 April 1799Dalmellington, Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom mother: Jannet Wilson
James Wilson_Principal Scotland Births and Baptisms, 1564-1950 christening:21 July 1801New Cumnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom father: William Wilson mother: Marjory

Archives...for our James Wilson...

From: T H Fitzgerald, Surveyor, Wellington Date: 4 August 1847 Subject: Enclosing a letter from James Wilson relative to the completion of Porirua Barracks	ORDER DETAILS »	1847	1847	New Munster Government [record group]	Wgtn
From: Edward Roberts, Clerk of Works, Wellington Date: 6 January 1849 Subject: Stating that George Reynolds	ORDER DETAILS »	1849	1849	New Munster Government [record group]	Wgtn

wishes to transfer his contract to James Wilson				
From: M. Richmond, Superintendent of Southern Division, Wellington Date: 18 April 1844 Subject: [transmitting] Js. [James] Wilson's accounts for building attached to the gaol ; Approval of accounts of Sheriff Wellington for clothing and a well ORDER DETAILS »	1844	1844	Department of Internal Affairs, Head Office [record group]	Wgtn
[Crown] Grant [No. 7040] to James Wilson [Parts Nos. 4 & 8, Section 54, Turakina District] ORDER DETAILS »	1883	1883	Department of Justice, Head Office	Wgtn
[Crown] Grant [No. 7044] to James Wilson [Part 9, Section 54, Turakina District, Provincial District of Wellington] ORDER DETAILS »	1885	1885	Department of Justice, Head Office	Wgtn
[Crown] Grant [No. 7045] to James Wilson [Parts 10, 13 & 14, Section 54, Turakina District, Provincial District of Wellington] ORDER DETAILS »	1885	1885	Department of Justice, Head Office	Wgtn
From: Gregor McGregor, Turakina Date: 27 April 1853 Subject: Selection given up to Mr James Wilson ORDER DETAILS »	1853	1853	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: James Wilson, Wellington Date: 18 May 1853 Subject: Handing in three applications for land at Turakina ORDER DETAILS »	1853	1853	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: James Wilson, Turakina Date: 20 December 1855 Subject: Praying Governors' sanction to his occupation of Turakina and Wangaehu Reserve ORDER DETAILS »	1855	1855	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: James Wilson, Wellington Date: 29 April 1862 Subject: Requesting copy of application and sketch of 25 acres of land in the Turakina District ORDER DETAILS »	1862	1862	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: James Wilson, Wellington Date: 31 May 1862 Subject: Authority for Thomas and Alexander Fraser to receive crown grants for certain parcels of land in the Turakina district ORDER DETAILS »	1862	1862	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn
From: James Wilson, Wellington Date: 18 January 1862 Subject: Forwarding surveyors account for labour for cutting and opening the boundary lines of his land at Turakina agreeable to commissioners letter (60/353) of 6th December 1860 ORDER DETAILS »	1860	1862	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn

<p>From: James Wilson, Wellington Date: 15 August 1862 Subject: Requesting to reselect 25 acres in the Turakina district and amend his application relative of 28th July 1854</p> <p>ORDER DETAILS »</p>	1862	1862	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn
<p>From: David Porter, Wanganui Date: 8 November 1862 Subject: Forwarding application of Charles and Dugald Cameron for 500 acres and from James Wilson for 100 acres in Turakina district with attested copy receivers receipt</p> <p>ORDER DETAILS »</p>	1862	1862	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn
<p>From: Hart and Buckley Date: 11 August 1870 Subject: Applying for certified copies of applications for land on James Wilson's Block at Turakina</p> <p>ORDER DETAILS »</p>	1870	1870	Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington District Office [record group]	Wgtn

MARY ANN (ANNIE) 'LOVE'

WIFE OF JAMES WILSON

Note: There have been some conflicting announcements made for the ancestors of Annie Love on the internet, but the compiler has found, after much research that all were conjecture only. To date, her ancestors remain in the entanglement of the branches of a tree, but it was confirmed though that she was from Scotland.

Death for Annie...

Note: Annie was taken home by her husband and daughter to spend her last days in the (Old Country) Her people returned to NZ after her burial.

Anne Parry or Wilson

England and Wales, National Index of Wills and Administrations, 1858-1957

Tools

Name:	Anne Parry or Wilson
Event Type:	Probate
Event Date:	25 Jan 1878
Event Place:	England, United Kingdom
Event Place (Original):	Forfar
Death Date:	8 Dec 1877
Beneficiary's Name:	James Wilson
Second Beneficiary's Name:	John Henderson
Additional Person's Name:	David Crow

Papers past...

WANGANUI CHRONICLE, VOLUME X, ISSUE 669, 8 DECEMBER 1866

DINNER TO JAMES WILSON, ESQ., J.P.
AT TURAKINA.

(From the *Wanganui Chronicle*, Dec. 8.)

MR WILSON being about to leave New Zealand on a visit to his native country, it was resolved by a number of his friends that it would be only a fitting mark of respect for one who had been so long, and so usefully identified with the district, to invite him to a public dinner on the occasion. The idea was warmly taken up by the settlers, and the dinner came off on Thursday evening in O'Riley's Hotel, Turakina.

There was a large muster of Turakina settlers, as well as a few gentlemen from Wanganui. N. E. Beamish, Esq., J.P., occupied the chair, supported on the right by the guest of the evening, and on the left by the Rev Mr Moir, of Wellington, William Watt, Esq., M.G.A., and Joseph Wilcox, Esq., J.P., were in the vice-chairs. A capital dinner was provided by Mr. O'Riley, and after its comfortable discussion, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given,

The Chairman rose to propose the toast of the evening. He did so, he said, with considerable diffidence, and wished it had fallen to some one more capable of doing it justice than he was. It had been almost a matter of rivalry between Turakina and Wanganui, where the dinner should be, but the people of Turakina claimed it on substantial grounds. (Cheers.) Mr Wilson accompanied by Mrs Wilson, and some of the family, had determined to proceed to his native country; he, (the Chairman) hoped it would only be for a short time; but they could not allow him to leave them without an expression of their esteem and respect for him. There was not, he believed, a gentleman in the room that was not acquainted with the merits, public and private, of their respected guest, and they had met that evening to convey to him a sense of the value they entertained for these. A new country required some parties to take a lead in its management, and Mr Wilson did so. He was one of the first landed proprietors in the Turakina district, and neither his public efforts nor his private means were spared in the furtherance of improvement. He (the chairman) stated unhesitatingly, and all of them were aware of it, for they knew what Turakina was and what it is now, that Mr Wilson had cordially

man) stated unhesitatingly, and all of them were aware of it, for they knew what Turakina was and what it is now, that Mr Wilson had cordially co-operated with his neighbor settlers in everything for the good of the place. His hospitality and that of his good lady was free and kindly. He had also been the channel by which the settlers appealed to the Government for such aid as they required, and mainly through his means and influence they were generally successful. Looking round at the substantial signs of improvement, progress and comfort, which they enjoyed, it was not too much to say that much of it might be traced back to Mr Wilson. His acts of public benevolence and liberality were numerous. He (the Chairman) would only name one or two of them. His endowment for religious and educational purposes in Turakina especially was magnificent; and of his family four sons were in the colonial army, and when they came into contact with the enemy behaved with all the bravery of their race. It was a matter of regret to them all that they now saw Mr Wilson on the eve of leaving them, but there was not one of them that did not wish him a safe voyage to his native land, and happiness when he arrived there, coupled with the hope that they might see his face again. He proposed the health of Mr Wilson. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Wilson, in rising to reply, was received with hearty applause. He returned the gentlemen present his sincere thanks for the honor they had done him and the kindness they had shown to him. The Chairman had spoken of what he had done for the district, but the truth was that he had not done much more than many of his friends he saw about him, and it must be pleasing to them, as it was to him, to see the progress which had been made. When he came to Turakina there were no roads, no bridges, everything had to be made from the foundation, but through their own exertions with some Government help these had all been got. He was sorry he could not express his feelings as he wished to do

—he was no great speech maker—but he was deeply grateful to them all, and he was proud to have secured the respect of so many of his old friends and neighbors (applause).

Captain Thomas Wilson also returned thanks for the very hearty way in which his name and that of his brothers had been received by the company. They had only done their duty as other colonial youths had done. (Cheers.)

Mr Watt said he had to propose a toast, but before doing so, he wished to say that Mr Wilson well deserved the compliment they were paying him. He was no common settler. As a settler in Turakina he had set them all an example, and he was sorry to say they had too few Wilsons among them. (Cheers.) He regretted that Mr Wilson should have to leave them, but he believed he was doing right, and as the Chairman had already said they wished him a safe and prosperous voyage to his native country. The toast he had to propose was the health of Mrs Wilson, who well and ably supported Mr Wilson in his pioneer efforts in the district. (Cheers.)

Mr Wilson returned thanks, and said he would have much pleasure in telling Mrs Wilson the cordial feeling expressed by the meeting towards her.

Mr Lethbridge requested leave of the Chairman, as he was obliged to leave, to express his warm feelings of respect for Mr Wilson, whom he had found in all his transactions a thorough gentleman, and one whose word was as good as his bond. (Cheers.)

warm feelings of respect for Mr Wilson, whom he had found in all his transactions a thorough gentleman, and one whose word was as good as his bond. (Cheers.)

Captain Wilson said about fifteen years ago he had come a boy to Turakina, and knocked about there for a considerable while. He had never met anything but kindness from all the settlers, and he begged to propose success to the Turakina district, coupled with the name of his old friend Mr Cameron. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Cameron (a fine Highland octogenarian) returned thanks in Gaelic and English, amid much applause.

The Rev Mr Moir said he was no adept at meetings like the present—he was more conversant with texts than toasts—nevertheless, he had much pleasure in being present on an occasion to do honor to his friend Mr Wilson, regarding whom, he quite concurred with Mr Watt in thinking that he was no common settler. He had known Mr Wilson long, and he had ever found him a firm and fast friend, a man in every way to be depended on, and better still a christian. With regard to Turakina, he (Mr Moir) felt a deep interest in it, and he would conclude by proposing as a toast—The moral and intellectual progress of Turakina. (Cheers.)

Dr Fletcher returned thanks.

A number of other toasts followed, after which Mr Wilson again warmly thanked his friends for their kindness and bade them good-bye, after which the company broke up.

The Wanganui Herald, in a biographical notice of the late Mr. James Wilson, of Turakina (father of Major John Wilson, of Cambridge), says :—Mr. Wilson, who died at the good old age of eighty-four, came to New Zealand in 1840, in the Bengal Merchant, and after a residence of thirteen years in Wellington, where he successfully practised his profession as an engineer and architect, removed with his family to Turakina, where he had purchased an estate of some seven thousand acres. After residing there a long time, he removed to Wanganui, and from thence to England where he and Mrs. Wilson and daughter sojourned for twelve years. On the decease of Mrs. Wilson, he returned with Miss Wilson to New Zealand about five years ago, and settled at Auckland. Mr. Wilson was one of the oldest magistrates of the colony. He was elected a member of the Wellington Provincial Council. Three of his surviving sons, John, Thomas, and Robert, are magistrates of the colony, and the two former did good service during the New Zealand war.

IMMIGRATION TO NEW ZEALAND

NEW ZEALAND SETTLER SHIPS – ‘BENGAL MERCHANT’ 1840



The “*Bengal Merchant*” was chartered by the New Zealand Company, and left Glasgow on the 30th October 1839 and arrived at Port Nicholson on the 20th February 1840. There were 30 married couples, 23 single men, 6 single women, 16 children under nine, 4 between nine and fifteen, and 13 under one year. One birth (The Wilsons) and one death occurred on the voyage. Following is an account of the voyage...

EARLY WELLINGTON ¹

ARRIVAL OF THE “BENGAL MERCHANT.”

The “Bengal Merchant” was chartered by the New Zealand Company, and left Glasgow on the 30th October 1839, weighing anchor on the Clyde on the 31st under the auspices of the Company. The departure of this ship was viewed in Scotland as an historical occasion; shortly before she left, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, with a large party, went on board and addressed the passengers. The Rev. John Macfarlane, the minister to the colonists, began his duties on board, and every Sabbath Day the passengers and crew assembled for worship. After the first service, he distributed copies of a pastoral address.

Mr. Alexander Marjoribank of Marjoribanks, was the historian of the voyage, and Dr. Logan was the naturalist. After a tedious voyage of 113 days the ship touched at D’Urville Island on the 10th February 1840, after a four months diet without fresh meat or vegetables. Mr. Macfarlane offered a prize for the best poem composed on board ship, but mention is not made of the successful poet.

¹ <http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-WarEarl-t1-body-d3-d4.html#name-443182-mention>

In Mr. Marjoribanks's "New Zealand" will be found one of the poems, written by him, "On board the Bengal Merchant, at ten o'clock at night, off D'Urville Island, Cook's Straits, N.Z., 11/2/1840;" it commences...

*"The bell tolls four, the knell of parting day—
The night watch sings, 'Let lights extinguished be' "—*

In another verse he refers to Mr. R. R. Strang, late solicitor in Glasgow, who used to drill the passengers, to be ready for battle in case of being attacked by the New Zealanders...

*"Once more the gallant lawyer mounts his guard,
Prepared for fight in yonder savage land."*

A certificate of correct list of all those on board, when off the Clock lighthouse, dated 31st October 1839, at one o'clock was signed by Dr. F. Logan, surgeon superintendent, and T. Hemery, commander. Following are the names of the passengers who arrived at Port Nicholson on the 20th February 1840...

Name	Age	Wife's Age	No. of Children
Anderson, A.	—	—	—
Branks, John	31	27	—
Branks, Robert	—	—	—
Brown, Adam	23	—	—
Brown, Peter	27	21	1
Brown, Malcolm	20	—	—
Brash, William	39	28	1
Bryce, John	33	—	—2
Buchanan, W. T.	—	—	—
Burnett, Samuel	28	28	2
Campbell, James	24	—	—
Colville, J.	—	—	—
Cook, Mathew	35	35	3
Cook, William	17	—	—
Crawford, George	27	—	—
Cullen, James	20	—	—
Dick, David and Robt.	22	24	3
Dorrain, Peter (senr.)	49	49	—
Dorrain, Thomas	19	17	—
Dorrain, Peter (Junr.)	24	19	—
Dorsey, Dr., and wife	—	—	2
Drummond, Don	28	22	—
Dugald, Elizabeth	19	—	—
Duncan, A. (Junr.), and wife	—	—	2
Eckford, Thos.	28	—	—

Forbes, Ann	22	—	—
Galloway, David	20	18	—
Garuth [<i>sic</i>], John and Rebt.	—	—	—
Gilbert, James	22	24	—
Golder, William	29	26	4
Hay, Mr., and wife	—	—	—
Johnson, David and Jas.	—	—	—
Kelly, Chas.	34	27	3
Landsdale, James	31	20	1
Leckie, William	23	24	—
Lockhart, Isabella	21	—	—
Logan, Dr. Francis, wife and F. H.	—	—	1
Macfarlane, Rev. John	—	—	—
Marjoribanks, Alexander	—	—	—
McBeth, J.	27	27	1
McBeth, Jane	17	—	—
McBeth, Daughter, born on Board, 29/12/'39	—	—	—
McDowall, Wife and children	—	—	2
McEwan, Andrew	45	47	—
McEwen, David	21	20	1
McGechean, John	20	20	—
McLaggan, John	29	25	—
McLatchie, George	20	—	—
Millar, Mrs. (widow)	57	—	—
Mitchell, James	23	—	—
Murray, Job A.	25	—	—
Murray, William	21	19	—
Neilson, James	27	27	—
Nisbet, John	40	36	—
Nisbet, Thos.	31	—	—
Pollock, Thos.	21	20	—
Rankin, Mary	22	—	—
Reid, Mr., Wife and Daughter	—	—	—
Reid, David	39	—	—
Riddle, James	27	—	—
Rowand, Andrew	22	—	—
Scott, Alexander	30	—	—
Scullers, Henry,	25	22	—
Simpson, Thos.	21	—	—
Strang, Robt. Rog., and Lady	—	—	—
Strang, Miss	—	—	—

Tannahill, Wm.	20	—	—
Telford, John	—	—	—
Todd, Arch, and G.	—	—	—
Turner, John	19	19	—
Turner, Andrew	20	—	—
Wallace, George	—	—	—
Webster, W.	—	—	—
Wilson, James	39	32	5
Yule, J.	—	—	—
<u>Yule, Alexander</u>	32	28	3
<u>Yule, Moses</u>	24	—	—

On the 10th March 1840, in the midst of the bustle attendant on the disembarkation from these three vessels, some alarm was produced among the newcomers by the report of a native attack. A smart firing of muskets was heard in the evening on the ridge of hills east of the valley, near the native village at the mouth of the Hutt, occupied by Puakawa (Te Pu-wha-kaawe) and his people.

Colonel Wakefield started along the beach for the scene of action. Natives and white men came running to him, with arms in their hands, seeking guidance from him, and the women and children screamed in chorus. On arriving at Waiwhetu, or “Star-river,” as the village was called, after the stream which flows under the eastern hills, he heard that the firing proceeded from our own natives up among the hills in search of Puakawa, whose protracted absence at night had raised the fears of his sons, who, upon searching for him, had found only a pool of blood. They had returned for the other men of the Pa, and these, firing their muskets at random in their usual way when excited, as they went up the hill, caused the alarm.

Colonel Wakefield returned to the Pa at Pito-one, issued forty stands of arms to the men on the beach, and appointed a rendezvous in case of need. Late in the evening, armed boats landed from the ships, ready to assist, and anxious to hear the news. At daylight, Colonel Wakefield returned to Waiwhetu with Te Puni and Wharepouri, and a large party of natives started up the hill to renew the search. About a mile from the Pa, Puakawa's body was found in the potato ground. His head had been cut off and his heart taken out. The woman and slave boy who had accompanied him were not to be seen and were supposed to be captives. They wrapped the mutilated corpse in his red blanket, and bore it, lashed to a tree, in procession to the village, where the usual Tangi took place, after it had been deposited in the Wahitapu, or “sacred ground.” Colonel Wakefield tried to console the widow and children, and then returned to Pito-one with the chiefs. They seemed inclined to believe that the murderers came from the neighborhood of Kapiti.

No sooner had the settlers disembarked than the want of authority for the preservation of order amongst them began to be felt. Ignorant of the difficulties of the enterprise in which they had hastily engaged, the New Zealand Company had made it their boast that they had undertaken the colonization of New Zealand in direct defiance of the authority of the Crown, but their first body of colonists soon found that, whatever may be its form, some governing power is the first necessity of the social state. Before leaving England the emigrants had entered into a formal compact amongst themselves that, when they reached their adopted country, every offender should be punished in the same manner as if the offence had been committed against the law and within the realm of England; that certain members of the colonizing body should constitute a Council of Government; and that in all criminal proceedings, an umpire, assisted by assessors, should decide on the guilt or innocence of the party accused.

CHAPTER TWO

**CHILDREN OF JAMES AND
MARY ANN (ANNIE) WILSON**

Known: Generation one: James and Annie: Generation two, their children...

1/. JESSIE WILSON (FITZGERALD)

GENERATION TWO

From ship's log 1840...

- Jessie 10
- Ann 8
- Thomas 6
- John 3
- Allan 2 months
- Robert
-

Jessie was born about: 1830

At: Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland

Died about: 27 June 1901

At: Nudgee, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Married about:

At:

To: **Thomas Henry Fitzgerald**

Son of Patrick Henry FitzGerald and Anne FitzGerald



He was born about: October 1824

At: Carrickmacross, Monaghan, County Monaghan, Ireland

Died about: 10 November 1888 (64)

At: Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Buried at: Nudgee Cemetery, Nudgee Queensland, Queensland, Australia

They had the following children...

- 1/. Mary 1853
- 2/. Joseph 1855
- 3/. James 1857
- 4/. John 1859
- 5/. Thomas 1861

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...?

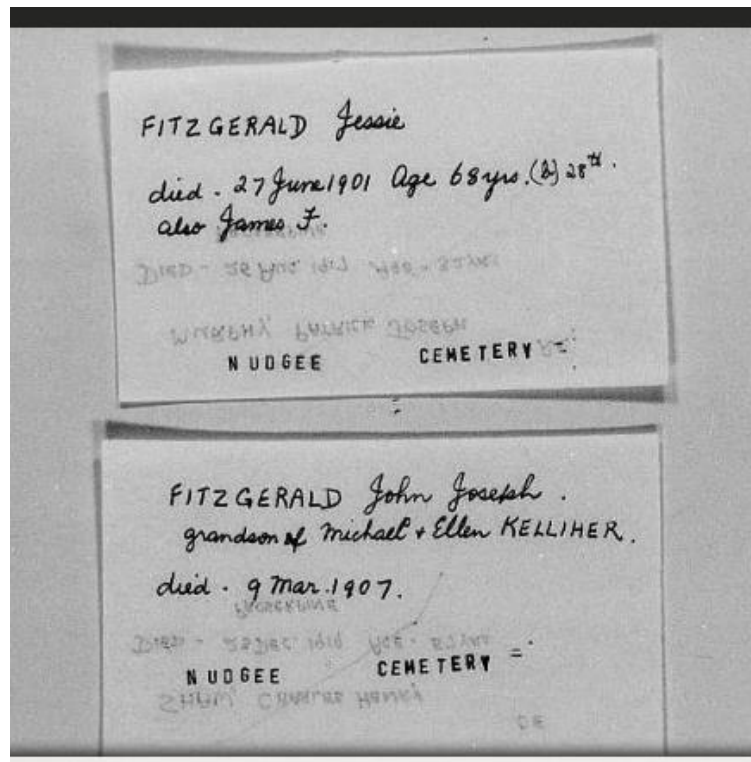
Births of children...

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Mother's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Father's Given Name(s)</u>
1861/6845	Fitzgerald	Thomas	Jessie	Thomas Henry
1855/3279	Fitzgerald	Joseph	Jessie	Thomas Henry
1857/4202	Fitzgerald	James	Jessie	Thomas Henry
1859/5460	Fitzgerald	John	Jessie	Thomas Henry
1853/4185	Fitzgerald	Mary	Jessie	Thomas Henry

Deaths... <https://www.familysearch.org/s>

Name:	Thomas Henry Fitzgerald • Edit
Event Type:	Death
Event Date:	11 Nov 1888 • Edit
Event Place:	Nudgee, Queensland, Australia • Edit
Event Place (Original):	Nudgee Cemetery
Age:	63
Birth Year (Estimated):	1825

Name:	Jessie Fitzgerald • Edit
Event Type:	Death
Event Date:	27 Jun 1901 • Edit
Event Place:	Nudgee, Queensland, Australia • Edit
Event Place (Original):	Nudgee Cemetery
Age:	68
Birth Year (Estimated):	1833



2/. ANN WILSON

GENERATION TWO

From ship's log 1840...

- Jessie 10
- Ann 8
- Thomas 6
- John 3
- Allan 2 months
- Robert

Ann was born about: 1832

At:

Died about:

At:

Married about:

At:

To:

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

At:

They had the following children...

This following record could be the marriage of our Ann. Need her marriage certificate to confirm...

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Bride's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Bride's Family Name</u>	<u>Groom's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Groom's Family Name</u>
1852/16	Mary Ann	Wilson	James	Aggers

3/. THOMAS WILSON

GENERATION TWO

From ship's log 1840...

- Jessie 10
- Ann 8
- Thomas 6
- John 3
- Allan 2 months
- Robert

Thomas was born about: 1834

At: Scotland

Died about?

At:

Married about?

At:

To:

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

At:

They had the following children...

This following record could be the marriage of our Thomas. Need his marriage certificate to confirm...

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Bride's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Bride's Family Name</u>	<u>Groom's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Groom's Family Name</u>
1859/1926	Jane	Cousins	Thomas	Wilson

4/. LIEUTENANT JAMES WILSON

GENERATION TWO

SEE PAGE...35

5/. MAJOR JOHN WILSON

GENERATION TWO

SEE PAGE...130

6/. ROBERT WILSON

GENERATION TWO

From ship's log 1840...

- Jessie 10
- Ann 8
- Thomas 6
- John 3
- Allan 2 months
- Robert 1

Robert was born about: 1839

At: Glasgow, Glasgow City, Scotland, United Kingdom

Christened: Regent Place United, Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland

Died about:

At:

Married about: 1867

At: New Zealand

To: **Jane Ann Moir**

She was born about: Christened; 8 Jun 1841

At: Arbroath, Angus, Scotland, United Kingdom

Died about: 1927

At:

They had the following children...

1/. Josephine Evangeline 1867

2/. Josephine Mary (Harrison) 1868

3/. Johanna (Joanna) 1873

4/. Elizabeth Chelman 1875

5/. Isabella Cunningham (Lillicrap) 1879

<https://www.familysearch.org/>

Births...

Name:	Robert Wilson
Event Type:	Christening
Event Date:	29 Sep 1839
Event Place:	Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
Event Place (Original):	Regent Place United, Glasgow, Lanark, Scotland
Sex:	Male
Father's Name:	James Wilson

Name: Jane Anne Moir
 Event Type: Christening
 Event Date: 8 Jun 1841
 Event Place: Arbroath, Angus, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Event Place (Original): Arbroath, Angus, Scotland
 Sex: Female
 Birth Date: 2 Apr 1841
 Father's Name: John Moir
 Mother's Name: Helen Mary Hamilton

NZBDM...

Marriage...

1867/5899 Jane Anne Moir Robert Wilson

Births of children...

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Mother's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Father's Given Name(s)</u>
1879/13160	Wilson	Isabella Cunningham	Jane Anne	Robert
1868/17273	Wilson	Josephine Mary	Jane Anne	Robert
1873/121	Wilson	Joanna	Jane Ann	Robert
1875/11215	Wilson	Elizabeth Chelman	Jane Ann	Robert
1867/27354	Wilson	Josephine Evangeline	Jane Ann	Robert

Deaths...

Name: Robert Wilson
 Event Type: Burial
 Event Place: Bronte, Waverley Council, New South Wales, Australia
 Age (Estimated): 82
 Photograph Included: N
 Birth Date: 1839

Death Date:	11 Jul 1921
Cemetery:	Waverley Cemetery
Affiliate Record Identifier:	218656293

Name:	Jane Ann Wilson • Edit
Event Type:	Probate
Event Date:	1927 • Edit
Event Place:	Wellington, Wellington, New Zealand • Edit
Residence Place:	Wellington • Edit
Occupation:	Widow
Agency:	AAOM
Court Name:	Wellington
Note:	Year Range: 1927 - 1927
Item Code:	R23096518
Box Number:	598
Record Number:	41054
Series Name:	Wellington Probate Files [First Sequence], 1843-1939
Series Number:	6029
Container:	C302455
First Image Number:	103
Last Image Number:	120
Number of Images:	18

Archives... will of Jane Anne Wilson...

THIS IS THE TYPEWRITTEN DOCUMENT PRODUCED AND SHOWN TO
JOHN FREDERICK LILLICRAP AND REFERRED TO IN HIS AFFIDAVIT
SWORN BEFORE ME THIS 9th day of August 1927.
Francis G. G. G.
A SOLICITOR OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND.

THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me JANE ANNE WILSON wife of Robert Wilson formerly of "Lindisfarne" in the Borough of Marton in the Provincial District of Wellington New Zealand but at present of Wellington in the said Dominion I HEREBY REVOKE absolutely all former Wills made by me I GIVE AND BEQUEATH to my daughter Mrs. Josephine Mary Harrison the sum of Four hundred pounds sterling (£400) I GIVE and bequeath to my grandson Arthur Charles Harrison One hundred pounds sterling (£100) I GIVE and bequeath to my daughter Johanna Two hundred pounds sterling (£200) I ALSO give to her my half share held conjointly with her of Section Seven (7) Block Five (5) containing One acre situated on the Pukepapa Road in the Borough of Marton in the County of Rangitikei Wellington New Zealand The above bequests to be free of Legacy Duty. THE RESIDUE of my property real and personal I give in equal shares to my daughters viz. (a) to Mrs. Annie Catherine Lillicrap (b) to Elizabeth Chilman Crawford and (c) to Isabella Cunningham Crawford I APPOINT my husband the above said Robert Wilson and my nephew John Frederick Lillicrap Solicitor Invercargill to be Executors of this my Will.

SIGNED and ACKNOWLEDGED by the testatrix)
the said JANE ANNE WILSON as and for her)
last Will and Testament in the presence of)
us both present at the same time who at her)
request in her presence and in the presence)
of each other have hereunto signed our)
names as witnesses)

W. Robinson Bank Manager
Nelson
Isabell Adams Bank Officer
Nelson

Jane Anne Wilson
14th Sept. 1917.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON JUDICIAL DISTRICT

IN THE ESTATE of JANE ANNE WILSON

of Wellington in the Dominion of
New Zealand Widow deceased.

I JOHN FREDERICK LILICRAP of Invercargill in the
Dominion of New Zealand Solicitor make oath and say -

1. THAT I knew the abovenamed Jane Anne
Wilson of Wellington aforesaid Widow now deceased when
alive and that the said Jane Anne Wilson was domiciled
in New Zealand at the date of her death but at the said
date she was resident in Sydney in the State of New
South Wales her place of residence when in New Zealand
being at Wellington aforesaid and that the nearest
Registry Office of this Court to the place where the
said Jane Anne Wilson was resident when in New Zealand
is at Wellington aforesaid

2. THAT I believe the typewritten document
now produced bearing date the 17th day of September 1917
to be the last will and testament of the said deceased
and that I am one of the Executors named therein.

3. THAT Robert Wilson the other executor
named in the said will died at Sydney aforesaid on the
9th day of July 1921 and Probate of his Last Will and
Testament and Codicils thereto was granted by this
Honourable Court to the executors named therein on the
22nd day of December 1921

4. THAT I will faithfully execute the said
will by paying the debts and legacies of the said
deceased so far as the property will extend and the
law binds

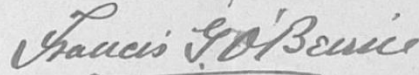
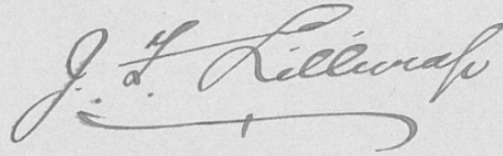
J.F.L.
7903

5. THAT according to my knowledge and belief the estate and effects of the said deceased in respect of which probate is sought are under the value of £1100

6. THAT the said Jane Anne Wilson was born in Scotland of British parents and was and always had been a British subject

7. THAT I was born in Wellington aforesaid of British parents and am and always have been a British subject

SWORN at Invercargill aforesaid)
this 9th day of August)
1927 before me -)



A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

JANE ANN WILSON (MOIR)

DAUGHTER OF REV JOHN MOIR AND HELEN MARY MOIR



Rev John MOIR was the pioneer minister of the Free Church of Scotland in Wellington, first minister of St John's in the City Presbyterian Church, Willis Street, and first Moderator of the Presbytery of Wellington. John was born on 15 Feb 1808 at Upper Craigie, Perthshire, Scotland, son of David Moir, weaver, and Jean Lennox. He attended university and then Theological Hall before becoming a minister of the Congregational Church. He died at his residence in Brougham Street South Wellington New Zealand on 7 Oct 1895 and was buried in the family plot in the Public Cemetery alongside his first wife (Helen Mary Hamilton) and three of his children who had predeceased him – and later joined by his second wife (Mary Rowlands) and another daughter.

He was the father of the following children...

Jessie Alexandria (Moir) Lillicrap
John Moir,
Jane Anne (Moir) Wilson
David Moir
Elizabeth Josephine Moir
James Hamilton Moir
Robert Machray Moir
William Ebenezer Moir
Christopher John Moir
Margaret Mary Moir
John Scott Moir
Harriett Agnes (Moir) Wyness

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

Births of children...

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>



Above: The grave of the Moir family including a baby at plot 104.L, Sydney Street Cemetery. It was photographed in the late 1960s by the City Sexton, P J E Shotter, prior to its being dismantled to make way for the Wellington motorway. ²

² An original print from this negative is at PA1-o-048, page 88.

Quantity: 1 b&w original negative(s) individual frame on 35mm strip.

Physical Description: Cellulose triacetate negative

Part of...

Shotter, P J E :Negatives and albums (with index) of graves in the Bolton Street and Sydney Street cemeteries, Wellington / Graves in the Sydney Street Cemetery, Wellington

7/. ALLAN WILSON

GENERATION TWO

From ship's log

- Jessie 10
- Ann 8
- Thomas 6
- John 3
- Allan 2 months
- Robert
-

Allan was born about:1840

At: On ship pre arrival in Wellington, New Zealand

Died about: 1925

At: Butler Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand

Married about: 1865

At: New Zealand

To: **Margaret Annie Lumsden**

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

At:

They had the following children...

1/. Ellen Catherine

2/. Isabella Louisa

3/. Thomas James

NZBDM...

Births...

- Born on ship registered in NZ: 1840/572 Wilson Allan. Parents: Anna and James

Births of children...

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Family Name</u>	<u>Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Mother's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Father's Given Name(s)</u>
1870/19305	Wilson	Isabella Louisa	Margaret Annie	Allen
1872/20111	Wilson	Thomas James	Margaret Annie	Allan
1867/18610	Wilson	Ellen Catherine	Margaret Annie	Allen

Marriage...

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Bride's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Bride's Family Name</u>	<u>Groom's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Groom's Family Name</u>
1865/5927	Margaret Annie	Lumsden	Allan	Wilson

Deaths...confirm that this is our Allan?

1925/9398	Wilson	Allan	83Y
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Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

CHAPTER THREE

4/. LIEUTENANT JAMES WILSON

GENERATION TWO

Notes: He married **Alice Sweetman BEAMISH** on 21 April 1859, at Turakina, Manawatu-Wanganui, New Zealand. They had five children during their marriage. He and his family, except one child, were murdered on 10 November 1868, at a small army settlement at Matawhero near Gisborne, New Zealand by rampaging Maori seeking utu or revenge on grievances ruled on them by the laws of the new governing power of colonialism. That fateful day would send shock waves across the Central North Island of New Zealand and then it was quietly tucked away in the annals of New Zealand history. It is a travesty that the raw truth of this tragic story, whereby our first nation people felt the need to retaliate, was not taught in schools during the compiler's day. At the age of 73 the compiler has now been given a chance to open up Pandora's box by compiling this genealogy. He is shocked by his exposure to the truths of the growing pains of New Zealand as it became colonised, and the hatred that this engendered among some of the first nation people who were so unfairly treated.



Above: James Junior and Senior Wilson

James Wilson was born about: 31 August 1834
At: Perth, Perthshire, Scotland, United Kingdom

Died about: 10 November 1868

(**Matawhero Massacre**)

At: Matawhero, Gisborne, New Zealand

Married about: 21 April 1859

At: Turakina, Manawatu-Wanganui, New Zealand

To: **Alice Sweetman Beamish**

She was born about: 1838

At: Ireland

(Died from her wounds and a broken heart about 17 December 1868)

At: Napier, New Zealand. She was aged about 30 years old

They had the following children...

1861	Birth of James George Wilson Turakina, Rangitikei District, Manawatu-Wanganui, New Zealand
1862	Birth of Alice Wilson Gisborne, Gisborne, New Zealand
1864	Birth of Edwin Frazer Wilson Gisborne, Gisborne, New Zealand
1867	Birth of Jesse Gertrude Wilson

Births...

Name:	James Wilson
Event Type:	Christening
Event Date:	31 Aug 1834
Event Place:	Perth, Perthshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
Event Place (Original):	Perth, Perth, Scotland
Sex:	Male
Birth Date:	23 Aug 1834
Father's Name:	James Wilson
Mother's Name:	Jane Love

NZBDM...

Marriage...

1859/2706	Alice	Beamish	James	Wilson
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Births of children...

1867/16189	Wilson	Jessie Gertrude	Alice Sweetman	James
1864/8579	Wilson	Edwin Fraser	Alice Sweetman	James
1862/9424	Wilson	Alice	Alice	James
1861/8167	Wilson	James George	Alice	James

Deaths...

Name:	Alice Sweetman Beamish Wilson
Maiden Name:	Beamish
Event Type:	Burial
Event Place:	Napier, Napier City, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand
Age (Estimated):	32
Photograph Included:	Y
Birth Date:	1836
Death Date:	17 Dec 1868
Cemetery:	Old Napier Cemetery
Note:	Contains Biography
Affiliate Record Identifier:	83612702
Affiliate Image Identifier:	83612702
Name:	Alice Sweetman Wilson
Event Type:	Burial
Event Place:	Napier, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand
Cemetery:	Old Napier Cemetery
Latitude:	-39.489638
Longitude:	176.901917
Death Date:	17 Dec 1868
Affiliate Create Date:	2019-02-07 02:07:08
Affiliate Image Identifier:	30056570

Archives...

From: James Wilson, Lieutenant Military Settlers, Poverty Bay Date: 28 February 1866 Subject: Acknowledging receipt of his commission <small>ORDER DETAILS »</small>	1866	1866	Army Department [record group]	Wgtn
From: Captain Westrup, Tauranga Date: 1 March 1867 Subject: With Nominal Roll of Native Contingent and recommends Lieut James Wilson for appointment in the Corps <small>ORDER DETAILS »</small>	1867	1867	Army Department [record group]	Wgtn

Papers past...

**THE TRUTH OF THEIR TRAGEDY UNFOLDS FOR THIS EARLY
PIONEERING FAMILY-THE WILSONS**

NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME XXX, ISSUE 9193, 6 MAY 1893

**TE KOOTI.
SLAVE, OUTLAW, AND HERO.
No. I.**

[BY C. O. MONTROSE.]

THE people who took up their morning papers at their breakfast tables in Auckland on the 21st July, 1868, received a great shock. Side by side with a column, headed with big capitals, chronicling a yield of 1500oz of gold from a 16-hours' crushing of stone from Hunt's claim, was another column with still more sensational headings recording the escape of Te Kooti and the Maori prisoners from the Chatham Islands. The news had come by the schooner Agnes from Poverty Bay, the first intimation of the startling episode having reached Turanganui on Sunday, 12th July, when the Maoris had landed at Whareongaonga. At first the accounts were vague and meagre. It was rumoured that the prisoners had come over in a French whaling barque; their numbers were variously estimated at between 200 and 400; and their leader was called "Koateo," depicted in the fertile imagination of one of the newspaper correspondents as a savage-looking ogre, with a "hooked nose; thin, cruel lips; and a low, beetling forehead, which betokened his brutal nature." Even at that early stage he was invested with the character of a bogeyman; though peaceable civilians, distracted by daily reports of Maori risings in different parts of the colony, and the doings of new chiefs with unpronounceable names, could not foresee the influence which the so-called "Koateo" was destined to exercise in the shifting and changing struggle for supremacy between the two races.

the two races.

No clear or authentic particulars of the manner in which the escape had been effected reached the colony until the s.s. Stormbird, in which a Government agent had been despatched to the Chathams to make inquiries, returned to Wellington on the 11th August, 38 days after the incident itself. It then transpired that the prisoners had effected their escape on the 4th July by a clever *coup de main*, planned by and carried out under the direction of a man named Te Kooti Rikirangi, a person of no rank or *mana*, who had, like many other men of notoriety, gained ascendancy over the minds of his followers through religious fanaticism. By a concentrated movement the prisoners seized and handcuffed Captain Thomas, the Government resident, overpowered the guard, tomahawking one man named Harnett, who resisted, captured all arms and ammunition, looted the Government Treasury at the Custom House, seized the schooner Rifleman, 82 tons; and made themselves, in short, completely masters of the situation. They sent Captain Priestly ashore, but held captive Payne, the second officer, and the crew, compelling them, under threat of death, to navigate the vessel to Poverty Bay. All the details of the plot and its execution were carried out with a

cool daring, careful forethought and precision, and an absence of needless violence or bloodshed, which displayed consummate skill. In a short time 163 men, 64 women, and 71 children were safely embarked, with an ample supply of provisions and fresh water, and the schooner set sail. The thoroughness of the plans was shown in the observance of the most minute precautions against pursuit. The small ketch Florence, which lay in the harbour, was cast adrift on the beach. Te Kooti was almost the last to go on board the Rifleman when the final touches had been added to the plot.

The passage to Whareongaonga, six miles from Poverty Bay, occupied six days. Progress was impeded by baffling winds and a high sea; and the voyage was marked by a tragic incident, which illustrated the power which Te Kooti, even at that stage of his remarkable career, wielded by working on the superstitious fears of his followers. He pounced upon a feeble old man as a Jonah, and declared that his sacrifice was required to appease the god of the winds. The poor wretch was dragged on deck, bound, and, in spite of his piteous cries and struggles, cast into the waves like a dog. It is related, I know not on what authority, that shortly afterwards the wind and the sea moderated, a strange coincidence, which would doubtless invest Te Kooti with the character of a miracle-worker, and intensify the mysterious awe with which his fellow-escapees already began to regard him, and which he took care in after years, by means of many ingenious tricks and illusions, to increase to a degree but little understood by Europeans un-

after years, by means of many ingenious tricks and illusions, to increase to a degree but little understood by Europeans unacquainted with the Oriental fatalism and childish love of the marvellous which is so strong an element in the Maori temperament.

At Whareongaonga the escaped prisoners landed with a large supply of flour, sugar, tea, gin, and porter, wearing apparel and blankets, looted from the Rifleman, put two casks of water on board, and told Payne and his crew to head the vessel out to sea. The Maoris then possessed 38 rifles, seven double-barrelled guns, four revolvers, nine pistols, six swords, three kegs of powder, and about 4000 cartridges. Among other spoils was the wedding dress of a young lady who had come to the Chathams to be married only a few days before the *events*. A Maori *wahine* strutted about resplendent and envied in the gorgeous garment of her pale-faced sister.

From the obscurity of an insignificant *tutu*, or nobody, Te Kooti sprung up at a bound into the position of a man of mark, whose very name soon became a terror to Europeans, and one to conjure with among his fellow-countrymen. The newspapers teemed with more or less sensational and incorrect stories of his parentage, personal appearance, and prowess. All sorts of sources were ransacked for information as to his antecedents, character, and probable influence among the tribes. But there was very little to learn. His past gave no indication of his future. Like many other men who have risen from obscurity, and become prominent figures in the world, he was at first despised, then feared, and lastly admired. It was known that he was an *Heke*

Coast native, allied to both the Ngatikahungunu and Ngatiporou, was in the prime of life, but, up to the event which first brought him into notoriety, had exhibited no conspicuous proofs of talent either in war or peace. He had served with the Colonial Forces in the operations against the rebels, but had given no promise of that singular capacity for command and skill in guerrilla warfare which were afterwards to cost the colony so dear. He was suspected of being a spy, and was arrested by Captain Fraser at Wairongahika about November, 1865. Of so little account was he at that time that the captain only noticed the matter in a casual way in his report to the Government. One version of his offence was that he had been caught in the act of stealing a shirt from a clothes-line. This probably had its origin among the low *pakeha* Maoris and half-castes who are always to be found hanging about the fringes of civilisation. But it serves to show the contempt in which he was held. His real offence arose out of fraternal feeling. He had a younger brother in a *pa* which was threatened with attack, and he stole away under cover of the darkness to warn him of his danger. Some enemy informed the military authorities, and Te Kooti was seized and summarily expatriated to the Chathams. There he brooded sullenly, and plotted his escape. His apologists allege that he had, with the other prisoners, been promised liberty at the expiration of two years (some authorities say one) if his behaviour was good. Whatever foundation in fact there may have been for this statement it is certain that others of the prisoners were under the same impression. Te Kooti was landed at the Chathams on the 15th June, 1868; and he made his escape on the 4th July, 1868, a little after the expiration of two years. It has never been suggested that he was subjected to any form of trial other than a kind of drum-head court-martial. A Parliamentary return, laid on the table of the House on the motion of Mr. Mantell, stated that "there was no writ, warrant, or other form of authority for the exile or detention of any of the

prisoners."

Te Kooti always affirmed that he intended to pursue a peaceful life after recovering his liberty if he had not been driven to desperation. In any case he had no option. He had hardly landed ere Captain Biggs, with a small force of Europeans and natives, was on his heels. The captain was zealous in his duty, but had he formed the slightest inkling of the consequences of his action he would doubtless have shown more discretion than he did in harassing a desperate enemy, and making demands which, with inferior numbers, he was powerless to enforce. Te Kooti contemptuously refused to surrender; and Biggs, in the language of diplomatic strategy, "acted on the defensive"—or, in other words, kept out of Te Kooti's way, just as the Northern troops in the American war were described as "executing a judicious retrograde movement" when they were obliged to run away from the Confederates after the disastrous battle of Bull's Run. Captain Westrup, with another inadequate force, attempted to intercept Te Kooti's retreat through the Maunaukai ranges. The rebel chief turned at bay, and captured Westrup's camp, commissariat, and horses. He also eluded Major Richardson, who tried to stay his progress at Te Konaki, on the Hangaroa river. Colonel Whitmore hoped to hem him in at Ruakituri, where Te Kooti was wounded in the right foot, but again the wily rebel slipped away and hid himself in the fastnesses of the forest. He showed the slipperiness of an eel. Many times during his strangely chequered career his enemies thought they had him like a rat in a trap; but he always contrived, sometimes by stratagem, once or twice by sheer luck, and occasionally through jealousy and division between the mixed forces sent against him, to slip through some unguarded loophole of retreat.

It was after one of these pursuits that Te Kooti turned like a hunted tiger and committed deeds of atrocity which were intended to strike terror into his enemies, and cause his name to ring through the world like that of Nana Sahib. Major Biggs had neglected to guard the way between Poverty Bay and Te Reinga, though repeatedly warned to do so. Te Kooti dashed through the opening, swooped down in the night upon the quiet, picturesque village of Matawhero, and ruthlessly butchered 32 Europeans, including many women and mere infants, besides a number of our native allies. The news reached Auckland by the s.s. Lord Ashlev on the 13th

Europeans, including many women and more infants, besides a number of our native allies. The news reached Auckland by the s.s. Lord Ashley on the 13th November, three days after the massacre; and it created a profound sensation, grief, horror, and desire for summary vengeance being universal. To Kooti had carried out all the details of the butchery with the same consummate skill and method as had characterised the escape from the Chathamans. The house of Lieutenant Biggs was the first visited by one party of natives. Hearing voices outside, and thinking they were those of friendly scouts, he went to the door, and was immediately shot, vainly trying to defend himself. His devoted wife, who stood by his side with a child in her arms, was also killed. Mr. Wilson's house, a short distance away, was set on fire; and Wilson, his wife, and four children and female servant were shot down at the door. The body of John Morten, a male servant, was hacked into three pieces. Among the others who fell a victim to the demoniac thirst for blood were: Mr. Walsh, his wife, and a three-weeks'-old infant; Mr. and Mrs. Mann, and a boy one year old; Mr. McCulloch, wife, child, and seven-year-old niece; Maria Goldsmith and her little brother; Messrs. Caddell, Dodd, Padbury, and Peppard. Some of these murders were marked by fearful barbarity. After killing Mrs. Mann the wretches set fire to her clothes.

This tragic affair was marked by the courage and devotion of a little fellow named James. He escaped by crawling under a platform and into the scrub, and, at great risk, ran to the house of Mrs. Bloomfield calling out, "For God's sake, run for your lives; the Maoris are murdering everybody!" Mrs. Bloomfield and her children escaped in their night dresses. Other parents, who were similarly warned, carried their children a distance of six miles to the nearest place of refuge. Poor Mrs. Wilson, bayoneted and bruised, was left for dead. Recovering consciousness she crawled into an outhouse. On the third day her boy, who had been in hiding, discovered her. Mustering up her feeble strength in one last effort she wrote on a card:—"Could some kind friend come to our help, for God's sake? I am very much wounded, lying at a little house in our place. My poor son James is with me. Come quick.—ALICE WILSON." After seven days of torment and starvation she was rescued. A description of the numerous hairbreadth escapes would fill a volume. To Kooti solemnly swore if Mr. Wylie fell into his hands "to cut pieces out of him until he died."

**FIFTY-FOUR PERSONS KILLED. TWENTY MISSING
FURTHER ATTACKS THREATENED**

*DAILY SOUTHERN CROSS, VOLUME XXIV, ISSUE 3550,
2 DECEMBER 1868*

ON Tuesday, November 10, before dawn, the Poverty Bay settlements were attacked, and fifty-four persons—men, women, and children—indiscriminately massacred. Neither sex nor age has been spared, the returned prisoners from the Chatham Islands having killed every one that they could reach. It is needless to say a word as to the painful impression that the news caused in Auckland. Most of those who have fallen were known to many amongst us, and the unexpectedness of the attack and the frightful details cannot but horrify the most callous. The flocks and herds of the settlers are destroyed, their homesteads and dwellings burned to the ground, and one of the finest, if not the very finest, district in New Zealand, entirely devastated. Many a sad and awful story have we had to tell within the last five years, but none so terrible as this.

Our readers will remember that when the prisoners who had escaped from the Chatham Islands landed from the schooner 'Rifleman,' they were at once pursued by Major Biggs and Colonel Whitmore, but unsuccessfully, both detachments of pursuers having been foiled in battle. The Maoris then withdrew into the Urewera country, and doubtless got assistance from that warlike tribe. They afterwards came down and threatened the Wairoa dis-

the Otewa country, and doubtless got assistance from that warlike tribe. They afterwards came down and threatened the Wairoa district of Hawke's Bay, but whether they were prevented making an attack from the gathering against them, or whether the movement was a feint from the beginning, we cannot say. Mr. Donald McLean and the other influential people of Hawke's Bay were much alarmed at the threatened attack on the Wairoa; and at their instance a force was sent up to that district. The s.s. 'St. Kilda' went up the East Coast, and gathered together all the friendly natives that could be mustered, landing them at the Wairoa. Then, as the threatened attack had not been made, an expedition was sent to find out the whereabouts of the Maoris, but found not a trace of them. When we heard this news, we were very much afraid that some other place would soon be attacked, and upon Poverty Bay the blow has fallen. The attack was totally unexpected, the inhabitants of Poverty Bay not having heard of the disappearance of the rebels from the Wairoa district.

Our narrative of these events is compiled from accounts given by those who escaped from the massacre, and came to town on the 13th in the 'Lord Ashley.'

How the natives came into the Poverty Bay district is not known certainly, but neither Europeans nor natives had had the slightest warning or alarm. There had been no preparations made for defence, and the settlers were all living, with their wives and children, at their scattered homesteads. The settlers believed that the rebels were miles and miles away, and on retiring to rest each of them spoke hopefully of his plans for the morrow. The track by which the rebels came is probably that one which leads into the valley across Messrs. Dodd and Pepperd's run. They then in all

rebels came is probably that one which leads into the valley across Messrs. Dodd and Pepperd's run. They then in all likelihood crossed the Putatahi ford, coming down the side of the Waipaoa stream till they crossed it opposite Major Biggs's house at Matawhero. This place is about six miles from the settlement of Turanganui.

Shortly after three o'clock, about an hour before the dawn—a favourite time with the Maoris for surprises — Major Biggs appears to have been awakened by hearing Maoris outside the house. Supposing them to be some of the friendly scouts that had been sent out to discover the whereabouts of the Hauhaus, he accosted them in Maori. The boy Charles James, who is the only one of the party that has escaped to tell the tale, says that the Major seemed to be questioning the natives. Instead of answering him they fired, wounding him severely. He ran into the house calling out to his wife, "Emily, fly for your life ! I am shot !" He asked the lad where the gun was. The boy replied the gun was not loaded, and the Major seized the weapon and was in the act of loading it, when he was again fired at, and he fell. The natives appear to have rushed into the house, and commenced to devour whatever provisions they could find about. They kindled a fire in the house, poor Mrs. Biggs standing by her wounded husband all the time with the child in her arms. Major Biggs now implored his wife to fly for her life, but she heroically expressed her determination to remain by him until the last. With true womanly sympathy, she in turn begged the servant to make her escape whilst there was yet time ; but the servant had determined to remain with her mistress, and obstinately

was yet time ; but the servant had determined to remain with her mistress, and obstinately refused to attempt to save her own life. When the boy last saw Major Biggs and the women, Mrs. Biggs was standing near her husband, with the child in her arms, crying, while the servant also stood close by. We may mention that Mrs. Biggs had repeatedly told her neighbours that if anything should happen she would die with her husband. The boy seeing that the front was crowded with Maoris, ran to the back, but they were there also, and coming again to the front, he crawled below a platform, and got into a flax bush, and thence into the scrub. Lingerin for some time near the spot, he saw a native, no doubt, recognising their old pursuer, standing over Major Biggs, and beating out his brains with the butt-end of his musket. Robert Atkyns, who was employed by Mr. S. Clarke, hearing the firing, went to the house between four and five o'clock, and found Major Biggs, his wife, and their child, lying dead.

The house of Lieutenant Wilson is a little further up, about two or three paddocks distant, and probably another party attacked it at the same time as Major Biggs's house was attacked. The same boy, Charles James, while crouching in the scrub, heard a volley at Lieutenant Wilson's house, and in a few seconds after, the flames burst out, and every part of it was burning brightly. No one will ever tell the details of horror here, for there can be but little doubt that Lieutenant Wilson, his wife, and four children, and the servant John Morren, were shot at the door, or were burned in the house. The body of John Morren was afterwards found cut into three pieces. The eldest of the children was aged about nine

years, and the youngest a year and a-half. Lieutenant Wilson was a brother of Captain John Wilson, of Cambridge, and his wife was a sister of Mrs. Henry Ellis, and of Mr. Beamish, of Epsom.

The boy, who, as we have already stated, escaped from Major Biggs's house, ran to Bloomfield's house, about two paddocks distant, and gave an alarm. He rapped loudly at the door, calling, "For God's sake, run for your lives ; the Maoris are murdering everybody." For some moments, Mrs. Bloomfield and her sister, Miss Steggles, could hardly realise their dreadful situation, but when they were thoroughly awakened they got up, caught up Mrs. Bloomfield's three children, ran out of the house, and fled towards Turanganui. The children were in their night-dresses, and the ladies only took time to throw a dress over them. They were accompanied in their flight by a boy named Tom Finukin, who had acted as a servant. By his advice they kept in the scrub skirting the coast, being apprehensive that if they went by the beach they might meet with some of the natives. They had six miles to travel, and carried the children the whole way. They saw Lieutenant Wilson's house in flames as they ran across the mud flats, but Major Biggs's house was not on fire, and probably would not be burned till the Maoris had taken away all the provisions.

Mrs. Bloomfield's house was a substantial structure, erected at a cost of £1,500, and furnished in excellent style by Messrs. Winks and Hall, of Auckland. The roof was of slate with leaden gutters, and, as the house was not burned till the evening, it is surmised that the Maoris delayed destroying it till they had stripped the lead for bullets.

The house of Mr. Walsh was then attacked, and that gentleman, his wife, and their child,

but they had stripped the road for success.

The house of Mr. Walsh was then attacked, and that gentleman, his wife, and their child, an infant three weeks old, killed.

These attacks were probably made nearly at the same moment by separate parties.

Mr. Padbury and Mr. Cadell, single men, who were living in a house by themselves, were attacked and killed.

Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, a niece of Mrs. McCulloch's, named Mary McDonald, and a baby, were surprised in their house and killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann, their child—a boy one year old—and Mr. Dodd and Mr. Pepperd were killed on their run beyond Mata-whereo.

Mr. Goldsmith, stockman to Captain Reid, saw Mrs. Mann's body. The savages had dragged her out, killed her, and then set fire to her clothes. He had heard some noise and rode over to see what was the matter. He spoke to two natives who stood near, and they attempted to seize his bridle. He, however, put spurs to his horse, which sprang away from them; and fortunately, as it would appear, their guns were unloaded.

No one saw Messrs. Dodd and Pepperd's house attacked or burning, but a man named Butters, who lives at Waerenga-hika, started from his place at an early hour to go to their house to shear. On reaching the house, he found them lying dead, having been killed by gun-shot wounds.

The house of Mr. Goldsmith lies in a bight of the river Waipaoa, and was attacked simultaneously with the others in the neighbourhood. Mr. Goldsmith was not at home, but the Maoris killed Maria Goldsmith, his half-caste daughter, and a baby.

Mrs James was living in Goldsmith's barn, but having been roused by a boy who had

SAVING THE WOUNDS.

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Mrs James was living in Goldsmith's barn, but having been roused by a boy who had escaped from Mr. McCulloch's, she made her escape with her six children, travelling as hard as they could down to Turanganui.

Mr. Munn, who lived between Waerenga-hika and Matawhero, was on horseback near his house at an early hour in the morning, and saw some natives moving about whom he knew in Napier. He called to one of them, who drew a revolver and fired, wounding him in the shoulder. He escaped, and has gone on to Napier.

A man named James Garland had a miraculous escape. He lived in a little hut near Bloomfield's, but singularly enough was not awakened by the noise of the massacre. In the morning, at about 5 o'clock, he got up to milk the cows, and was horrified to behold what had occurred during the night. Not a native was to be seen, but it was not long before traces of their murderous visit were apparent. On arriving at Mr. Walsh's house he saw a sight that filled him with horror. Mrs. Walsh lay dead on the ground with a poor child shot in the head moaning beside her. He ran in terror to Cadell's house, where he saw Mr. Cadell and Mr. Padbury lying dead. After looking about him he hastened to Makaraka, and thence made his way to the port, where he fell in with Mrs. Bloomfield and Miss Steggles.

Some unfortunate friendly natives also fell victims to the ferocity of their Hauhau countrymen. Piripi, a native who had been looked upon as a staunch and loyal friend of

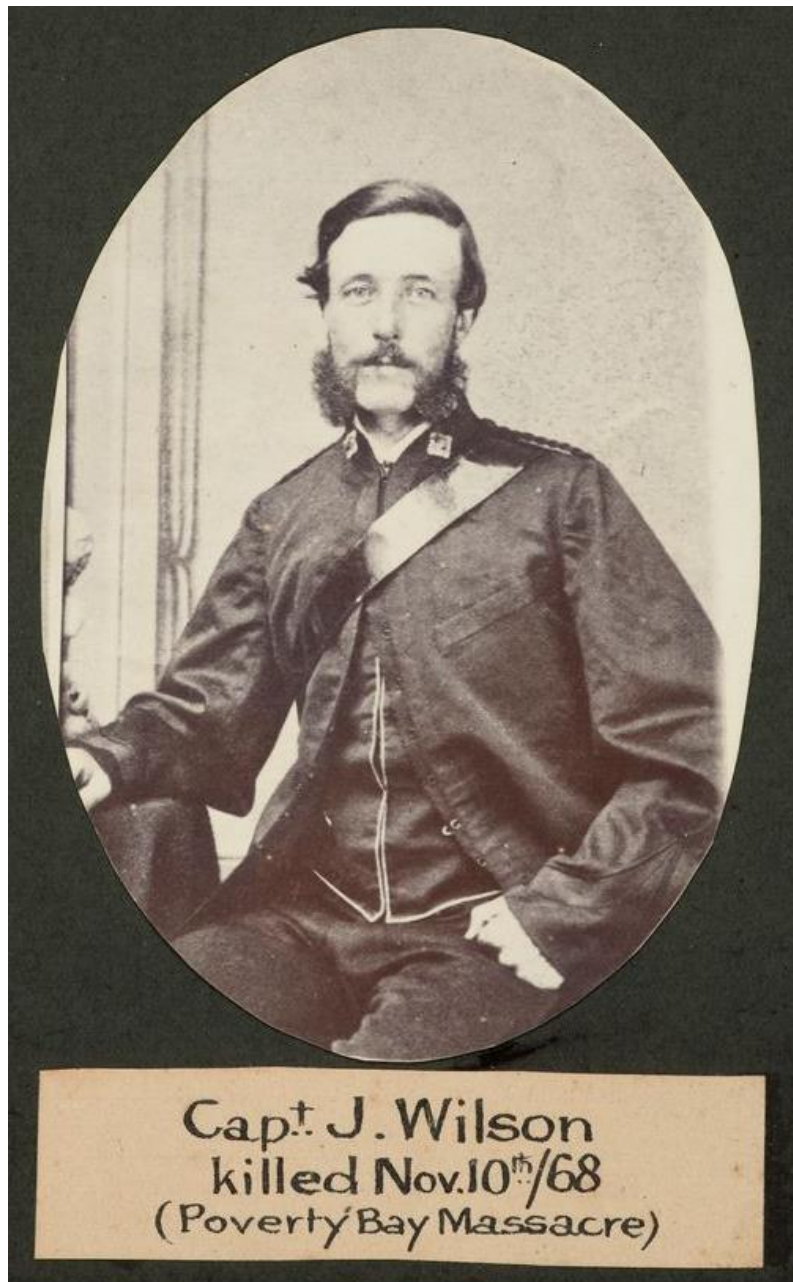
victims to the ferocity of their Hauhau countrymen. Piripi, a native who had been looked upon as a staunch and loyal friend of the settlers, was living with his wife and three sons a short distance across the paddock near Captain Bloomfield's house. They were all killed. Four other natives, two men and two children, lived at Makaraka, about three miles from Matawhero. These were also murdered.

Mrs. Bloomfield, her sister, and the children, got down to Turanganui about 5 o'clock, and as they came down, they saw the schooner 'Tawera' standing out of the bay for Auckland. The people at Turanganui had already got the alarm that the Maoris were at Matawhero. Captain Reed at once, on learning the awful nature of the news, took a boat, and, after a four hours' pull, overtook the 'Tawera,' and brought her back to Turanganui. Here everything was wild confusion. The whole of the Europeans had crossed the stream, and were busy finishing the redoubt. All the women and children were prepared for flight, and getting from their houses any little valuables they could secure and placing them in the redoubt. There were about fifty Europeans in the redoubt and about one-hundred-and-fifty natives, of the Ngatiporou; all the rest of the settlement is abandoned, and the work of years is gone.

A party has gone down to Wairoa, but previously they crossed the river and passed down to the pa of Tamehana Ruatapu, and sought admission. Ruatapu is rather a haughty fellow, but has always been considered staunch and loyal. He, however, refused admission to the refugees, and this, under the circumstances, is not perhaps to be wondered at, as his admitting them would have been a declaration of war at once against the rebels.

The Maoris sent in word to Turanganui, that that place would be attacked on Wednesday, the 11th.

Following photos and items are copied from New Zealand Archives...



Cap^t. J. Wilson
killed Nov. 10th/68
(Poverty Bay Massacre)

CD 687400.5
 Napier } No. 16
 rec'd Nov 11
 Requests reply to telegrams
 CD 6873929
 Attached
 in 6873930
 Sent to Dr. Minister -
 reporting attack on Poverty
 Bay -

No. 211.

New Zealand Government Electric Telegraph.

Telegram No. 45 to be transmitted to
 Station Napier was presented for transmission at 7 32 m Nov 11-11
 To The Hon E. W. Stafford
 Wellington
 Address
 Forwarded telegrams 2 hours ago to Col. Haulbain
 reporting attack of Han Han prisoners on Poverty
 Bay. Major Biggs & 27 Europeans and 9 natives
 killed. Please read telegrams addressed to
 Haulbain if he has left for Tangamini
 Send me replies

File 11.11.60

Signed Donald McLean
 Address
 Telegraphist
 Finished 7 40 pm

Above: Telegrams sent to Government informing them of the attacks at Matawhero

THE EVENING POST EXTRA.

HORRIBLE NEWS FROM THE
EAST COAST.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

THIRTY-THREE SETTLERS
MURDERED, INCLUDING
CAPTAIN BIGGS AND
FAMILY.

BODIES OF WOMEN THROWN
TO THE PIGS.

ESCAPED SETTLERS IN
SAFETY.

Wednesday Evening,

Eight o'clock.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NAPIER.

6.30 p.m.

The Success has arrived from Poverty Bay. That place has been sacked and burnt by Tokooti. Thirty-three settlers murdered, including Captain Biggs and family.

Horrible atrocities committed. Women burnt and children horribly mutilated.

The dead bodies of the women have been thrown to the Han-han pigs.

The escaped settlers have arrived in Napier.

The excitement cannot be described by human being.

Will send further particulars immediately. Report expected hourly.

The attack took place at 3 a.m. yesterday, four miles from the township.

The number killed is doubtful, but supposed to be 28 Europeans, and 9 friendly Maoris.

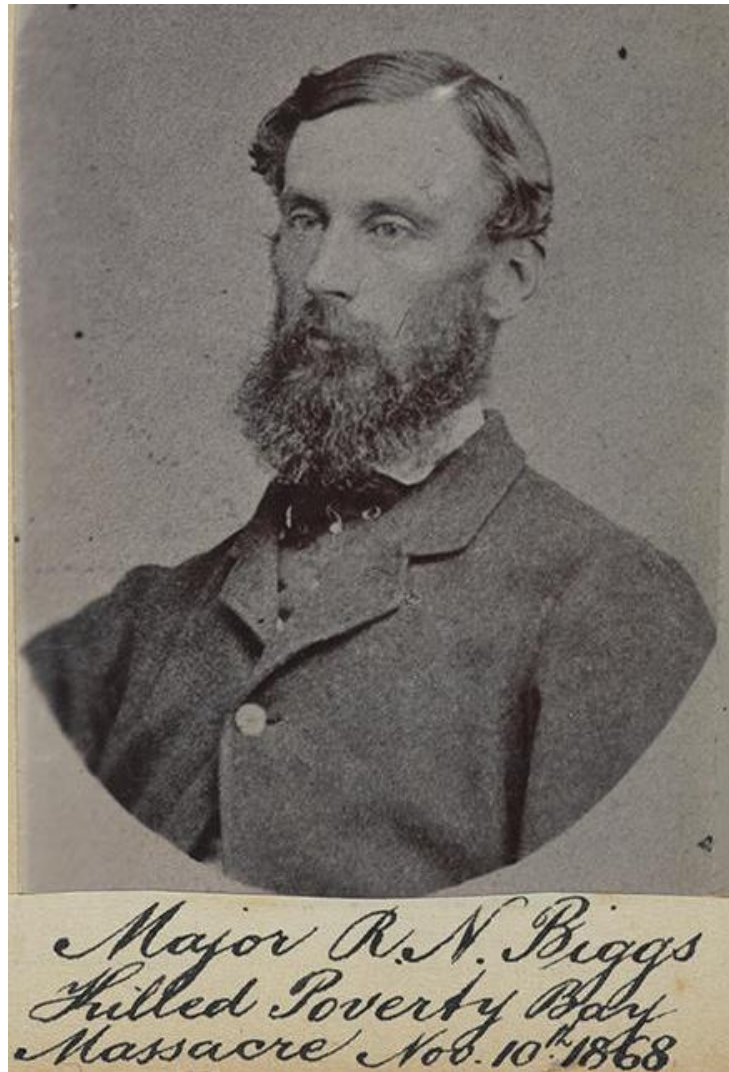
No vessel was in port.

The Success was on her way to Auckland, and was caught and brought back by a boat to take settlers to Napier.

I believe the Superintendent has not received any despatches.



Above: Wife of Major Biggs



Te Kooti had placed an ‘UTU’ or a Maori form of spoken revenge on the above gentleman for illegally exiling him and his followers to the Chatham Islands. Te Kooti and his followers would eventually escape and return to the mainland where Te Kooti exercised his personal grievance against Major Briggs by murdering almost everybody including Maori at Matawhero, the village near Gisborne, New Zealand, the village that Major Briggs and his family were now living in. The compiler believes that his horrendous act was then tucked away in the annals of colonial archives because the Crown had made another mistake with Maori by condemning Te Kooti to the Chathams without a lawful trial. So therefore, Te Kooti had a genuine grievance against the Crown. But why was his hatred so terrible that he had to kill so many innocent people and then go on to terrorise other communities in the Central North Island against both Maori and Pakeha?

NZ WARS MEMORIAL AT MAKARAKA-MATAWHEREO



Makaraka Cemetery (also known as Houhoupiko Cemetery) is located on State Highway 2.5 km north-west of the East Coast city of Gisborne and 2 km north-east of Matawhero. Makaraka was Gisborne's first cemetery. Now closed to burials, it is maintained as an historic site.

This memorial stands in the north-east corner of the cemetery (the Old Section), near the south bank of the Taruheru River. The memorial records the names and ages of 33 European victims of the Matawhero 'Massacre', 28 of whom are buried nearby.

In the early hours of 10 November 1868, a war party led by Te Kooti Rikirangi of Rongowhakaata struck the small settlement of Matawhero. Some 70 Maori and Europeans, including babies and the elderly, were killed. Eight months later, many of the European remains were exhumed from the scattered graves in which they had been buried and reinterred in a section of riverside land set aside as a cemetery.

The exhumation was recorded in the military orderly-room diary for Thursday 1 July...

Fatigue party ordered to Matawhero [sic] at a.m. for the purpose of Disinterring the remains of the Victims of the late massacre. The reinternment took place around midday on Friday 2 July 1869. The Hawke's Bay Herald reported that 'the whole population, civil and military', attended a ceremony conducted by Archdeacon William Leonard Williams. The service closed with a volley over the graves from a firing party.

Williams documented the day's events in his journal...

The weather has turned out better today than we anticipated being fine & clear though cold. The funeral was to have been at 11 but did not take place till nearly 12. Twelve coffins had been made & the remains of our poor friends were collected into them yesterday & put into the Matawhero Schoolroom. The mounted volunteers went out this morning to act as escort & the coffins were brought in two carts to the Govt paddock at Makaraka, a portion of which has been set apart by the Govt as a public cemetery. There was a large attendance of the European population & a number of natives most of whom walked up. The procession formed at the further end of the paddock. The graves were dug in two rows of six, and the coffins were placed in the following order, the uppermost being next [to] the riverbank.

River ----->

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>1. Cadle</i> | <i>1. Dodd & Peppard (2)</i> |
| <i>2. McCulloch & family (4)</i> | <i>2. M. & A. Goldsmith [2]</i> |
| <i>3. Walsh (3)</i> | <i>3. Edwd Moran</i> |
| <i>4. Jane Farrell</i> | <i>4. Newnham (3)</i> |
| <i>5. Padbury</i> | <i>5. Mann (3)</i> |
| <i>6. Biggs (3)</i> | <i>6. Wilson (4)</i> |

The whole of the proceedings recalled most vividly and painfully to our recollection all the circumstances of the 10th of November last.

Note: There are discrepancies between Williams' burial diagram and the memorial inscription. 'Edwd Moran' is recorded on the memorial as being 60-year-old John Moran. The memorial records only two Manns, John and Emma; it is possible that the one-year-old 'Munn', recorded further down the face, should in fact be 'Mann'. Only three members of the McCulloch family are recorded on the memorial. It is possible that the 'Infant' listed on a different face was their unnamed child. However, it seems more likely that all the members of a family would be listed together on the memorial.

Further remains were discovered on 28 September 1870:

Bones found on what was Dodd & Peppard's supposed to be Rathbones, corresponding with place where he was supposed to have been shot.

On 1 October:

Rathbone's remains placed in coffin and brought to cemetery. No word from [Major Charles] Westrup about a burial service.

The burial ground was later marked with this 'handsome monument'. A third of the £155 cost was met by subscriptions contributed from all parts of New Zealand. The Matawhero memorial was unveiled on 10 November 1872, four years to the day after what many contemporaries considered 'one of the darkest days of New Zealand's history'.

Inscription on memorial...

Front face:

To the memory of / those massacred / by Te Kooti. A.D. 1868 / "In the midst of life we are in death: / of whom may we seek for succour / but of thee O Lord."

Face [A]:

Massacred Novr. 10th 1868

Reginald Newton Biggs,

late

Major Commanding and R.M. of this district Aged 38 years

Emily Biggs [Aged] 19 [years]

George Biggs [Aged] 1 [years]

James Padbury, late Sgnt P.B.M.R.V. [Poverty Bay Mounted Rifle Volunteers]

[Aged] 32 [years]

Jane Farrell [Aged] 26 [years]

James Walsh, late Lieut P.B.M.R.V. [Aged] 33 [years]

Emma Walsh [Aged] 26 [years]

Nora Ellen Walsh [Aged] 1 [years]

John McCulloch [Aged] 28 [years]

Jane McCulloch [Aged] 25 [years]

Emily Jane McCulloch [Aged] 2 [years]

Mary McDonald [Aged] 7 [years]

John Cadle [Aged] 28 [years]

Richard Rathbone

Face [B]:

Massacred November 10th, 1868

Finlay Ferguson Aged 26 years

William Wylie Aged 14 years

Benjamin Mackay Aged 14 years

Face [C] :

Massacred November 10th, 1868
James Wilson Aged 32 years
Capt. N.Z. Militia
Alice Sweetman Wilson Aged 30 years
Alice Wilson Aged 6 years
Edwin James Wilson Aged 4 years
Jessie Gertrude Wilson Aged 1½ years
John Mann Aged 29 years
Emma Mann Aged 23 years
Infant
Robert Newnham Aged 60 years
Jane Newnham Aged 45 years
Munn Aged 1 year
John Moran Aged 60 years
Maria Goldsmith Aged 15 [?] years
Albert Ed. [Edward] Goldsmith Aged 4 years
George Neville Dodd Aged 40 years
Richard Peppard Aged 25 years

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THE HISTORY WE WEREN'T TAUGHT

A modern perspective of that brutal day of 10 November 1868...

BY ERNIE BARRINGTON

Ernie Barrington is a retired 80-year-old Pakeha, who wishes he had learned more about the history of the place where he grew up. He was formerly on the teaching staff at the University of Auckland's Centre for Professional Development.

His story...

Matawhero, just outside Gisborne (Turanganui), is where I grew up in the 1940s and 1950s. These days, they grow grapes and avocados there, as well as maize, citrus trees and other crops. It's 20,000 fertile hectares known as the Gisborne Plains or the Poverty Bay Flats.

In 1946, my parents, Fred and Clarice Barrington, established a market garden there, on Bushmere Road. It was a challenge, but they came from a farming background, and they knew what they were in for.

My three younger brothers and I went to the local school, Makaraka Primary, and it was there that we first heard about Te Kooti and his guerilla followers and the part they'd played in the "Matawhero Massacre".

We heard how, back in 1868, they came down from the hills, forded the Waipaoa River, murdered the Matawhero settlers in the dead of night, and set fire to their houses.

In Sunday School, at the historic Matawhero Church, we were told that this was one of the few buildings left standing after the raid (true), and that some settlers sought refuge there during the attack (unlikely).

Last year and this year are the 150th anniversaries of several brutal events in our local and national history. There was the "Matawhero Massacre", in 1868. The "Siege of Ngatapa", in 1869. And a few years before that, in 1865, there had been the "Siege of Waerenga-a-hika".

As kids growing up in Matawhero, we weren't inclined to question the world around us. It didn't occur to us to ask why Te Kooti attacked the Matawhero settlers. And why he targeted particular people.

Through all of my years of school — at Makaraka Primary, Gisborne Intermediate, and then Gisborne High School — no teacher ever explained what happened at Matawhero. Nor was I, or any of my contemporaries, ever taught anything about the uprisings in or around Gisborne in the 1860s. They were simply never mentioned.

Instead, in our history classes at high school, we learned mostly about England. I left school knowing more about Henry the Eighth's England than I did about our local or national history. We did have some discussion about the "Māori Wars", but very little about the Treaty of Waitangi, and certainly nothing about the breaches of the Treaty.

We heard a lot about the arrival of Captain Cook in 1769, and his heroic journey in the Endeavour. But there was hardly a mention of the even more heroic Polynesian waka voyages to New Zealand from the Pacific, some 500 years before Cook. There was a sense that this aspect of our culture and history was not important. Nothing to celebrate there, apparently.

In the fourth form at Gisborne High, there were two Māori classmates with the same surname as Te Kooti Rikirangi. I asked them once if they were his descendants, and they said they were but confessed to knowing little about him. My impression was that they were uncomfortable, perhaps even ashamed, to be associated with the name. So the silence in the wider Gisborne community about the story of Te Kooti was echoed, so it seemed, within some of his own family.

Silences help to mask truths that are unpalatable — and enlightenment, if it comes, can be a slow process.

Despite my interest in history, my awareness of historical issues grew slowly. It came long after I'd left Gisborne to study at university in Christchurch — where I graduated, in 1963, with a Bachelor of Science from Canterbury University. My history education didn't begin until the 1980s when, sandwiched between family and work, I embarked on part-time studies and landed a second degree in history and sociology, in 1989, from the University of Auckland.

Those studies helped me find the answers to some of those why questions.

Books have also helped me understand the events leading up to, and following on, from the 1860s. Two of my Gisborne compatriots, Witi Ihimaera and Anne Salmond, have written compellingly about Gisborne and its history. Judith Binney, James Belich, and Vincent O'Malley have been among other writers to fill in the historical gaps left by our education system.

Then, of course, there have been the hearings of the Waitangi Tribunal and, of particular interest to Gisborne people, the Turanganui-a-Kiwa Claim, 2004.

These voices made me realise that, in my schooldays, we'd been getting our history from the perspective of the dominant Pākehā culture. Māori voices and alternative explanations weren't available to us.

So this year, in retirement, I've had a chance to revisit some of those unanswered questions and fudged explanations from my youth. In doing so, I especially noted [Moana Jackson's column](#) here on E-Tangata about the "deliberate misremembering of history that has obscured the reality of what colonisation really was, and is."

We quote...

Iwi and hapū have long known that, just as the “brighter sun” of te ao mārama only appeared after long struggles and desperate nights of uncertainty, so the past stays with us, with all of its darkest fears and most vibrant hopes. It’s not always known or acknowledged, but it is part of the now time as surely as whakapapa shows us that mokopuna carry their tīpuna with them into the future.

It’s particularly important to acknowledge the links between the past and present in this perplexing time because the massacres in Christchurch and the ideologies of racism and white supremacy which underpinned them did not come about in some non-contextual vacuum. They are instead a manifestation of the particular history of colonisation and its founding presumption that the so-called white people in Europe were inherently superior to everyone else.

Some of Europe’s greatest thinkers contributed to the development of this presumption, and it eventually encompassed everything from the superiority of their form of government to the greater reason of their minds and even the beauty of their bodies.

They were merely warped fantasies posing as fact, but they were eventually learned as the “truths” that enabled Europeans to assert that they had the right to take over the lands, lives, and power of those they had decided were the “lesser breeds.”

The consequent dispossession of indigenous peoples was a race-based process that led to the genocide and deaths of millions of innocent men, women and children around the world. If the years since 9/11 have been marked by a “war on terror”, they are merely a minuscule and perverse reflection of the fact that colonisation has, for centuries, been a violent and unrelenting global war of terror.

The man who committed the Christchurch atrocities should rightly stay nameless. But he, too, is not merely some isolate from Australia who has lived in a uniquely contemporary nightmare fuelled by his own inadequacies.

Many like-minded people revel in the vicious and very modern shadows of the internet, but they are all driven by a racist and white supremacist fervour that was spawned in colonisation long ago. When they despise the “other” and move to eliminate them if they are seen to pose a threat to their self-idealised supremacy, they are not doing anything new.

There is no profit in some abstract or determinative view of history, but there is an undeniable if perverse symmetry that links the violence so often perpetrated by today’s white supremacists to that which has always characterised colonisation.

There is no great distance in act and consequence between someone who today might kill Jews in an American synagogue, or Muslims in a New Zealand mosque, and the earlier colonisers who killed and oppressed indigenous peoples who threatened their assumed right to rule.

The “abo hunts” that killed dozens of Aboriginal peoples in Tasmania in the 19th century were carried out as effortlessly as the bush was cleared — and both tasks were done with a dismissive confidence in the need to make the land safe for those with a more civilised right to it. Some of the colonisers may have hated the aborigines, but they loved the idea of their untrammelled supremacy even more.

The wars declared against Māori after 1840 were part of the same imperative.

Continue with Ernie...*That “misremembering”, he wrote, had replaced the harsh reality of colonisation’s “racist violence and its illegitimate usurpation of power, with a feelgood rhetoric of Treaty-based good faith and Crown honour”.*

Moana's assessment is very true of my hometown, Gisborne, which has had its fair share of historical feelgood stories and quite a bit of misremembering. So we have learned that 24 Māori in the district signed the Treaty of Waitangi. That there was harmony, and intermarriage, between Māori and early Pākehā settlers. And that, eventually, there was a "successful" settlement with the Crown.

However, the anniversaries over the last year or so are reminders that the very same Crown was instrumental in brutal racist episodes in Gisborne in the 1860s — episodes that call out to be remembered and not to be airbrushed away. In researching this, I went back to the prominent newspapers of the 1860s to see what they had to say about the major events. What I discovered was that, while the reports of the events in Gisborne were not particularly distorted, the motivations were unexamined. No one asked "why?". Why was Te Kooti so vengeful? What did he have against the Matawhero people? Well, it turns out that he had quite a few reasons to be aggrieved. He'd been treated very badly and illegally.



Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Turuki

Te Kooti was born in Turanganui. He was Ngāti Maru, a hapū of Rongowhakaata, at Pā-o-Kahu. But, unlike most Māori in the area, he didn't take up the Pai Mārire (Hau Hau) faith. One of their central tenets was to resist land confiscations, which was definitely an issue in Turanganui at that time. In 1865, about 500-800 supporters of Pai Mārire in Turanganui were living at a pā at Waerenga-a-hika, a short distance north-west of the main settlement. They were seen as a serious threat by the colonial authorities, and Donald McLean, the Crown's principal agent on the East Coast, saw a chance to put an end to their influence.

So he used a combination of Ngāti Porou and colonial forces to attack the pā at Waerenga-a-hika. In the siege that followed, 71 Māori defenders were killed, along with 11 attackers. The pā was completely destroyed.

The siege was a case of the Crown and its allies attacking its own people without good cause. Indeed, the Waitangi Tribunal Report (2004) on the Turanganui-a-Kiwa claim, found “that the attack was unlawful and in breach of the Treaty of Waitangi”.

Unfortunately, Te Kooti got embroiled in the aftermath of the siege. He had sided with the Crown and Ngāti Porou in the siege but then was later accused of espionage by the local magistrate, Major Reginald Biggs. He was arrested and, along with about 100 prisoners from the siege, he was expelled to the Chatham Islands. Our very own 1860s gulag.

This was an illegal act because there were never any charges laid, and no trial or convictions. It was made worse because the detention duration was indeterminate. And it was to have serious repercussions.

Through a well-executed plan by Te Kooti, he and his followers eventually escaped from the Chathams in a captured schooner and landed back at Whareongaonga, south of Gisborne, in 1868.

This got the concerned attention of the colonial authorities, especially Turanganui’s resident magistrate Major Biggs, who sent Māori emissaries instructing Te Kooti and his followers to surrender all their weapons and “await the decision of the government as to their future”.

It was an audacious instruction by Biggs, seeing that he’d had a hand in sending them, without trial, to the Chathams in the first place. So it was unlikely that Te Kooti would take much notice of him. He sent Biggs a message to say he and his followers just wanted to be left alone. Te Kooti’s intention was to move out of the district, but he was thwarted in those efforts.

Among his concerns was that 30 acres of his land at Matawhero had been sold, and some Matawhero Māori had been complicit in the sale. Major Biggs was one of those who’d settled on the land.

As a result of these and other tensions, Te Kooti went on the offensive in late November, 1868, and, in a well-organised lightning strike, he hit Pākehā and Māori settlers at Matawhero east of the Waipaoa River.

Biggs and his family were killed, along with other military officers — and it was seen as utu directed at those who’d wronged Te Kooti. Of the 50-70 Matawhero men, women and children who were killed, about half of them were Māori.

Another 300 Māori were taken as prisoners.

That action by Te Kooti and his followers prompted considerably more violence once the Crown and its allies mobilised against him. This included Ngāti Porou and Kahungunu contingents, and Crown forces led by Colonel Whitmore. Te Kooti was eventually forced to retreat to a mountain-top pā in back country Ngatapa.



Above: Members of the 313-strong Armed Constabulary pictured in Turanga in 1868. The Waitangi Tribunal said it believed the men fought in the Siege of Ngatapa. Colonial forces at Ngatapa also included 370 Ngāti Porou led by Rapata Wahawaha. ³

On January 1, 1869, government forces under Whitmore stormed the Pa and, by January 4, it was besieged and around 50 defenders had been killed. Te Kooti, who was never captured, and a number of his followers, escaped, but a large number of prisoners were taken and many of them (perhaps 128) were summarily executed by the Ngāti Porou auxiliaries.

Not one of those executed had been charged, tried, or convicted of any offence. But it was sanctioned by Whitmore. The Waitangi Tribunal found that the executions were unlawful and in breach of the Crown's obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi, if not under the rules of war then in force in the British Empire.

I mentioned earlier that these accounts, and especially the Māori voices, weren't available to us in the 1940s and 50s. The acts by Te Kooti in 1868 at Matawhero, where innocent people were murdered, were unconscionable, but Te Kooti's illegal imprisonment by colonial forces was also immoral and indefensible. And, if it hadn't been for his organisational skills and the Ringatū faith that he developed, he and his followers might well have died on the Chatham Islands.

This brings us to the anniversaries. In November last year, the Matawhero Presbyterian Church held a service of Remembrance and Reconciliation,

³ (Photo: Alexander Turnbull Library.)

Lament and Healing. It was led by Rev Mary Peterson. In that spirit, the events of 1868 were referred to as the Matawhero Tragedy. Descendants of some of the families who were killed, including the Biggs and the Wilsons, spoke at the service, as well as a Ringatū priest, a descendant of Te Kooti's followers.

A little earlier, in September 2018, Te Papa and Te Tira Whakaari Trust co-hosted Te Kooti: Ngā Reo o Te Motu (Te Kooti: Voices from the Iwi). It was a one-day symposium to activate discussion about the legacy of Te Kooti. During the symposium, speakers from a number of Iwi challenged the myths and shared kōrero about his positive influence in their lives over generations.

At Waerenga-a-hika, there is now a handsome six-metre tall memorial to the conflict that took place there in 1865. That was unveiled in 2015. The atrocity that occurred there and the Māori who perished there haven't been forgotten. We can't unmake the past, but we can at least remember it honestly.

I have just turned 80, and I can't help reflecting on the difference it would have made if I had known all the history that I now know. I had Māori friends at high school and university, and although those friendships were always sound, it would have deepened my understanding of them to know how their backgrounds differed from mine, and how Māori in my home town suffered with land confiscations and the devaluing of their culture.

And it would have armed me better to counter the frequent stereotypes about Māori and Pacific Island people that I have encountered in my home town and elsewhere — especially, but not exclusively, among uninformed Pākehā.

Learning this history has changed me, in the sense that my antennae is always alert to distorted racial stereotypes, and to histories slanted toward the dominant culture.



Above: Matawhero Church in Gisborne.

The 150th anniversaries of several brutal events in our local and national history had prompted Ernie Barrington to dip into the historical records — to remember “episodes that call out to be remembered and not to be airbrushed away”.

CHAPTER FOUR

JAMES GEORGE WILSON

ONLY SURVING CHILD OF JAMES AND ALICE WILSON

James was born about: 3 September 1861
At: Turakina, Rangitikei District, Manawatu-Wanganui, New Zealand
Died about: May 17, 1942 (80)
At: Rangiore, New Zealand,
Married about: 1890
At: New Zealand
To: Lilian Jane Hopcroft
She was born about:
At:
Died about:
At: New Zealand

They had the following children...

No official records under mother's name **Lilian or Lillian**. More research required

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

<u>Registration Number</u>	<u>Bride's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Bride's Family Name</u>	<u>Groom's Given Name(s)</u>	<u>Groom's Family Name</u>
1890/3184	Lilian Jane	Hopcroft	James George	Wilson

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF Rangiora

No.	DESCRIPTION OF DECEASED.			CAUSE OF DEATH.		PARENTS.	IF BURIAL R
	1. When died. 2. Where died.	1. Name and Surname. 2. Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	1. Sex (M. or F.). 2. Age.	1. Cause of Death. 2. Duration of last Illness. 3. Medical Attendant by whom certified. 4. When he last saw Deceased (i.e., before death).	1. Name and Surname of Father. 2. Name and Surname of Mother. 3. Maiden Surname of Mother. 4. Rank or Profession of Father.	1. When buried. 2. Where buried.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	
25	(1) 17 th May 1942 (2) 103 King Street Rangiora	(1) James George Wilson (2) Retired Civil Servant	(1) M (2) 81	(1) Broncho pneumonia 8 days (2) Seizure. (3) A. P. Collier (4) 15 th May 1942	(1) James Wilson (2) Felicia Sweetman Wilson (3) Beamish (4) Army officer	(1) 19 th May 1942 (2) Rangiora Cemetery (3) Christchurch	

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE

30th June OF 1942

, 19

(1,000/7/42-513)

L. REGISTERED.	WHERE BORN.	IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.		INFORMANT.	REGISTRAR.
1. Name of Minister (or Names of Witnesses). 2. Religion of Minister. (8.)	1. Where born. 2. How long in New Zealand. (9.)	1. Where married. 2. At what Age married. 3. To whom married. 4. Age of Widow, if living. (10.)	If Issue living, state Ages each Sex. (11.)	1. Signature of the Informant. 2. His or her Description. 3. Residence. 4. If Entry a Correction of a former Entry, Signatures of Witnesses attesting the same. (12.)	1. Signature of the Registrar. 2. Date of Registration. (13.)
(1) H.O. Ballard (2) Anglican	(1) Birnie Grove (2) Life	(1) Edlington (2) Lillian Jane (4) No widow	M. - F. -	(1) B.W. Llewellyn (2) undertaker (3) Rangiora (4)	(1) W. See Registrar. (2) 21 st May 1942

n. in ad.	1. Where married. 2. At what Age married. 3. To whom married. 4. Age of Widow, if living. (10.)	If Issue living, state Ages each Sex. (11.)	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.
	(1) Wellington	M. —	(1)
	(2) —		(2)
	(3) Lillian Jane —	F. —	(3)
	(4) No widow		(4)

Births of children...

Deaths...

1942/24747	Wilson	James George	81Y
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1961/37552 Wilson Lilian Jane 87Y

1929/5218 Wilson Lilian Jane 58Y

Papers past

Archives...

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

CHAPTER FIVE

BEAMISH FAMILY

MRS ALICE SWEETMAN WILSON

(NEE BEAMISH)

Notes: *Alice was a very brave and determined young pioneering lady who stood bravely by her family throughout the Matawhero murders. Wounded badly she was able to stay alive until she was able to get her young son James to safety. Her only child of five children who survived that very sad day in the infancy of New Zealand colonial history...*



Above: Mrs Alice Sweetman Wilson, wife of Captain Wilson, and their children Alice and Edwin. All murdered by 'Te Kooti' 10 November 1868

WAR ON THE EAST COAST

WELLINGTON INDEPENDENT, VOLUME XXIII, ISSUE 2762, 26 NOVEMBER 1868

The Hawke's Bay Herald of the day 21st of November instant says...

morning.

Thursday was a day of great rejoicing in Napier. Not that news had been received of victory, but because of intelligence that Mrs Wilson and her little son, James, 8 years of age, believed to be among the number massacred, had proved to be alive. The poor lady, it is true, had been cruelly wounded, but, having survived six days, it was hoped she would recover.

The Murewai, schooner, brought this welcome intelligence about 1 p.m., and, within a few minutes after, it was being flashed to Wellington, where both Captain and Mrs Wilson were well known. Some details are supplied by the letter of our Poverty Bay correspondent, to be found in another column. From a private letter we have been kindly permitted to extract the following additional particulars:—"I was greatly astonished, this morning, between 11 and 12, to hear that poor Mrs Wilson was still alive, and that her son Jimmy had found his way to Tu-

astonished, this morning, between 11 and 12, to hear that poor Mrs Wilson was still alive, and that her son Jemmy had found his way to Turanganui. She is badly wounded, I am afraid, but as she has lived on so long, with very little to eat, it does not seem impossible that she may recover. Little Jemmy is a brave little lad. He came towards the Bloomfields when the Hauhaus were killing his father, and slept in the verandah, possibly before the Bloomfields left. In the day he wandered about, not having the least idea that his mother or any one belonging to him was still alive; and, as far as I can make out, it must have been Thursday before he found her out. She had been left for dead at the time of the massacre. A Maori came and took away her shawl, which, besides her night dress, was all the covering she had on, poor lady. She lay exposed to the sun and the weather a whole night and day; she then managed to crawl into a small out-building which was left standing, and there Jemmy found her. She had managed to get a little water in a small tea kettle, and drank out of a broken bottle. When Jemmy found her he got her some eggs and cooked them (I suppose by her direction) in the tea kettle. He also fetched her a few potatoes and a little bread from Toanga. He tried twice, he said, to make his way to Turanganui, but did not succeed. There was a party sent out to-day to look round and see what there might be to be seen. They met him, brought him in, and they went out again to look for his mother, and brought her in. [The writer here details the arrangements made for the poor lady's comfort by the Ven. Archdeacon Williams and others, including the attentions as nurse of Mrs Jennings, one of the very few females left, the wife of a man formerly with Mr Dodd].

Mrs Wilson had written a few lines on a card, asking for help, and Jemmy brought it with him. The following is a copy:—

"Could some kind friend come to our help, for God's sake. I am very much wounded, lying in a little house at our place. My poor son James is with me. Come quick.

"ALICE WILSON.

"We have little or no clothing, and are in dreadful suffering."

The writer of the above letter does not state what injuries Mrs Wilson had sustained. Our correspondent mentions two bayonet wounds; but the generally received account is that she had two severe injuries—a bayonet thrust through the abdomen and the thigh—and five less serious wounds.

Yesterday, the *Aspasia*, schooner, arrived from Tologa Bay and Poverty Bay, having on board wool from the former and one or two passengers. She left the latter at 2 p.m. yesterday, but no letters have arrived, owing to the fact of the *St. Kilda* being intended to leave in an hour or so after. The master, however, reports that an old native woman had come across to the redoubt a little while before he left, and intimated that the Hauhaus were coming to attack it, upon which every one began to prepare for the approaching fight.

The Colonial Government steamer *St Kilda* arrived from Poverty Bay and Wairoa about half-past ten last evening. Captain Kennedy came to Napier by this opportunity. No reference is made to any advance by the Hauhaus.

Mrs Wilson was at the Archdeacon's house, and was doing as well as could be expected. The latest report by Dr Gibbs is to the effect that she is progressing as favorably as could be expected, and that he had great hopes of her recovery. She was not however in a fit state to bear the voyage to Napier.

The remains of the dead were collected on the 18th by a strong party, and decently interred, with distinctive head marks.

Patene Pototo and the six other natives formerly referred to, had been shot in Tamihana's pa. This makes twenty-one friendly natives known to be murdered.

The native allies are much enraged, and can scarcely be restrained from attacking the enemy

The former was in good spirits, and Capt

be murdered.

The native allies are much enraged, and can scarcely be restrained from attacking the enemy at once. The force was in good spirits, and Capt Westrupp only awaited the arrival of Ngatiporo to take the field. He will then be able, we hope, to deal a crushing blow at these wretches.

We gather from our correspondent's letter, which we regret being quite unable to print this morning, that hideous cruelties were perpetrated on the murdered friendlies.

Since the above was in type, we learn that one man out of the seven friendlies escaped, but fearfully mangled, a bayonet having been three times through his body.

There is no news from Wairoa.

FURTHER INCIDENTS.

Redoubt Turanganui, Nov. 16.

I take the opportunity of the departure of the Murewai to continue my journal of proceedings:—

4 p.m.—Westrupp's, and other houses in flames. Ahuriri returned from Waiapu; she brings no reinforcements from Morgan; Tawera arrived. 30 of the most influential chiefs of Turanga have been taken in Tamihana's pah. They reported to be bound by Te Kooti's order preparatory to being shot.

HOW MRS WILLSON ESCAPED.

Monday, 16th, 10 a.m.—Astonishing to relate, one of the late Captain Wilson's boys has just arrived, after it being considered certain that the whole family had been slaughtered. The poor child states that his mother, after being wounded in the thigh by a bayonet, fainted; the murderers, believing her to be dead, left her; but she recovered and crawled to an out-building. She is still living. A hundred men will start immediately to scour the scene of the late murders at Matawhero. The little fellow confirms the deaths of all the rest of his family. He says his little sister was stabbed in twelve places. We are all in great excitement about poor Mrs Wilson. What she must have suffered, surrounded by murderers, for four or five days without food, and dreadfully wounded, is shocking to reflect upon.

4 p.m.

Mrs Wilson was wounded in two places. The little boy supported himself and mother by forag-

ing for eggs. One day they took refuge in Capt. Bloomfield Read's house before it was burnt. Whilst there a number of the murderers came and dined there Mrs Wilson and the child being concealed under a bed. Mrs Wilson's baby was swung by the feet and its brains dashed out. The bodies of most of the murdered have been found where they fell, as previously described all sadly disfigured, and partially devoured by pigs and hawks.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. WILSON.

Redoubt, Turanganui,

Nov. 16, 4 p.m.

Mrs Wilson has arrived upon a litter; our rescue party found the poor lady in an out-house attired in a chemise only, which was saturated with the blood from six bayonet wounds. In Archdeacon Williams' house she will obtain the repose so much needed after the fiery ordeal she has passed through, and it is possible she may yet recover.

The murderers dashed out the brains of Mrs. Wilson's baby against the floor, and after the head had become a pulpy mass, placed it in her arms, before attacking the mother. Captain Wilson fought bravely for his family, but succumbed to overpowering odds. His little boy—the only one of Captain Wilson's children who escaped—is a very intelligent little fellow; he wandered about for three days after his escape in search of his mother. Though a mere child, he maintained his mother and himself, and finally got her away by conveying a card upon which Mrs Wilson contrived to write a few words to Captain Westrupp here—a remarkable feat for such a tiny little fellow to accomplish, considering he had to traverse a distance of six miles upon an open road, continually scoured by the enemy.

When it is remembered that Mrs Wilson and

enemy.

When it is remembered that Mrs Wilson and her child lay hidden for seven days—the former terribly wounded—that they were all that time surrounded by murderers, and were forced to move from one miserable refuge to another ; that they were at one time hiding in a house to which the Hauhaus occasionally came—we may partially conceive, but not wholly realise, the agonies endured by the unhappy lady. The poor boy was probably unaware of the full extent of their calamity.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

The body of Mr Cadle was found where he fell, in front of his store. Mr Cadle was shot through the back. His retriever dog was alive beside him ; the faithful creature had guarded the body of his much-loved master, and had for seven days preserved it from the mutilation to which the other bodies were unhappily exposed.

TE KOOTI AND HIS FORCE.

Te Kooti's band can hardly number less than 600 men, and it is certain that he expects reinforcements ; before assistance arrived here, we mustered forty white men.

Apaopos of Te Kooti, this individual, who, in search of revenge and an "ingoa toa," has committed atrocities which cause humanity to shudder, and which might make "the angels weep," has forwarded a watch, said to belong to Mrs Danvers, of the Chatham Islands, with a sword and shawl, to a young man named Robert Goldsmith. The above articles arrived yesterday ; they came in this wise :—When the massacre occurred here, Mr Goldsmith, who is a fine young fellow, and a half-caste, was in Napier. He had

THE ABOVE ARTICLES arrived yesterday, they came in this wise:—When the massacre occurred here, Mr Goldsmith, who is a fine young fellow, and a half-caste, was in Napier. He had gone there to pass the medical board preparatory to receiving a pension for a severe wound received in Westrupp's fight with the ex-prisoners. Upon hearing the sad news of the murder of his relatives, he hastened back, as he expressed it, "to have another shot at Te Kooti." Upon his arrival, he found that his wife had fallen into the hands of Te Kooti and his mob. By means of the natives, he contrived to open negotiations for the restoration of his wife; and the above articles were sent as reply and payment for her loss. The watch was identified by a native who was deported to the Chathams, and who is here. A locket is attached, containing a miniature portrait of a lady and a tress of hair; there are also a chain, seal, &c.

MRS WILSON RECOVERING.

Mrs Wilson, although terribly shattered, is doing well, and hopes are entertained by the medical attendant of her entire recovery. Her principal wounds are two in the arm, one of which pinned her to the ground; another, nearer the wrist, transfixed her and her baby, which lay dead beneath her. Sensible even then, and hearing the dying moans of her husband, she turned towards him, and immediately received another bayonet stab in the abdomen. This wound probably saved her life; the murderers left her, supposing her to be dead; but even then, before departing, they beat her on the breast with the butt ends of their rifles, of which she retains the marks.

BURYING OUR DEAD.

18th, 6 p.m.—The funeral party has returned, and report having collected and buried twenty-four individuals, viz.—Major Biggs, Mrs Biggs, buried together; Mrs Farrell, alone; Captain Wilson, three children, and man-servant (Moran), in one grave (Captain Wilson's children had been decapitated); Maria Goldsmith, also decapitated: all buried where they fell. Mr Mann and wife, buried near their home (child not found); Mr Cadle, buried close to the remains of his store; Mr Walsh, wife, child, and partner (Mr Padbury), buried together; child found with head cut off. At Mr Newnham's no bodies were found; but a newly-made grave was discovered. It is probable Newnham, his wife, and their adopted child are buried in it. All the murdered Kawanatanga natives appear to have been buried by friendly or other natives. A ring or two, a brooch, and a few other articles have been obtained from the sad remains as mementoes for transmission to friends of the departed.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.

The prisoners taken by Te Kooti are said to have had their hearts cut out whilst living. All the chiefs of Turanga except three or four have joined Te Kooti; some through inclination—more through fear. Te Kooti is at Pukipuki, near Patutahi, and reported to be entrenching himself. Great plunder, and commissariat stores, sheep, cattle, &c, are collected there.

The friendlies of Muriwai found a young fellow, a native, under a bed in Oweta p.h last night, with four or five bayonet, and one rifle wound. He reports that the number of natives, loyal and others, killed by Te Kooti yesterday, is forty, amongst whom are Himiona, Wi Pere, and nearly all the Poverty Bay chiefs.

The murderers have just fired another of the few buildings left. Strange to say, they have not burnt either of the two churches in their possession.

Note: Unfortunately, about the 17 December 1868 Alice Wilson died from her wounds. Having to live on with the knowledge of what had happened to her family on that fateful day would have broken her spirit and the will to carry on living. Her son 'James' was the only survivor and would live on.....

HAWKE'S BAY WEEKLY TIMES, VOLUME 2, ISSUE 103, 21 DECEMBER 1868

DEATH.

WILSON.—At Napier, on the 17th December, Alice S. Wilson, widow of the late Captain James Wilson, of Poverty Bay, aged 30 years.

‘BEAMISH’ FAMILY FOR ALICE

SWEETMAN WILSON

GEORGE BEAMISH AND JANE POTTER EVANSON ⁴

Known: Generation one: George and Jane

Note: George and Jane arrived in New Zealand on the good ship ‘Eden’ in 1850. Their son Captain Nathaniel Evanson Beamish arrived in the same year on the ‘Lady Nugent’. It would appear they all spent some time in Otago New Zealand before heading up to the central North Island of New Zealand where Nathaniel married and settled with his siblings and parents around him.

George was born about: 1790

At: Cork, County Cork, Ireland

Died about: 4 April 1864

At: Turakina, Manawatu-Wanganui, New Zealand

Married about: 1821

At: Diocese of Cork & Ross, County Cork, Ireland

To: **Jane Potter Evanson**

She was born about: 1800

Daughter of **Nathaniel Evanson and Jane Evanson**

Died about: 11 November 1865

At: Plains House, Turakina, Rangitikei, Wellington, New Zealand

Buried at: Turakina Cemetery Turakina, Rangitikei District, Manawatu-Wanganui, New Zealand PLOT Lawn Block 1 Plot 20 Row A West

MEMORIAL ID 189652383 · View Source⁵

George and Jane Beamish had the following children...

1/. Richard **and wife** Elizabeth

2/. Nathaniel Evanson

3/. Amelia

4/. Harriet Ann (Stayed in Ireland)

5/. Georgina Elizabeth

6/. Maria

7/. **Alice Sweetman**

⁴ <https://www.geni.com/people/George-Beamish/6000000077150543380>

⁵ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/189652383>

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

Births of children...

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

IMMIGRATION

Note: The ship 'Eden' departed from London, England, 8 June 1850, via New Plymouth, New Zealand and Nelson, New Zealand, and arrived Port Nicholson, New Zealand, 28 Nov 1850.

New Zealand, Archives New Zealand, Passenger Lists, 1839-1973

Name:	George Beamish
Event Type:	Immigration
Event Date:	1850
Event Place:	Otago, New Zealand
Event Place (Original):	Otago, New Zealand
Age:	60
Marital Status:	Married
Birth Year (Estimated):	1790
Departure Date:	8 Jun 1850
Departure Place:	Downs
Departure Port:	Downs
Arrival Port:	Otago (other ports also listed)
Ship Name:	Eden

14	"	"	Beamish George	60					
15	"	"	" Jane	50					
16	"	"	" Richard	26					
17	"	"	" Elizabeth	23					
18	"	"	" Amelia				18		
19	"	"	" Georgina				16		
20	"	"	" Maria				14		
21	"	"	" Alice						12
22	"	"	"						

Name:	Jane Beamish • Edit
Event Type:	Immigration
Event Date:	1850 • Edit
Event Place:	Otago, New Zealand • Edit
Event Place (Original):	Otago, New Zealand
Age:	50
Marital Status:	Married
Birth Year (Estimated):	1800
Departure Date:	8 Jun 1850 • Edit
Departure Place:	Downs • Edit
Departure Port:	Downs
Arrival Port:	Otago (other ports also listed)
Ship Name:	Eden

NELSON EXAMINER AND NEW ZEALAND CHRONICLE, VOLUME IX, ISSUE 453, 9
NOVEMBER 1850

The long expected "June ship" has arrived at last, but her news was all anticipated by the Comet, which brought us English intelligence to the 6th of July. The passengers by the Eden, fifty-six of whom are for this place, seem a respectable body, and will, we have little doubt, make good colonists. Among the number is one of our original settlers, Mr. Wells, who returned to Scotland some years since, and we now with great pleasure welcome him back again to the shores of New Zealand. On the intended departure of this gentleman from Edinburgh, a dinner was given him by his Scottish friends, of which we find the

SHIPBOARD DIARY OF RICHARD PHENEY

ONBOARD THE SHIP 'EDEN', 1850

Diary written by Richard Pheneý on board the ship Eden bound for New Plymouth from London, and letters written by Richard in New Zealand soon after his arrival.

The diary starts on 20 June 1850 on board ship, the last entry is a letter written from the New Plymouth area on 6 January 1851...

Bay of Biscay 20th June 1850.

off the Tagus about 500 miles from land.

20th June 1850.

Dear Richard,

After a very rough passage down the channel with contrary winds from the day we started from Gravesend up to the 16th we are now getting across this mighty bay with something like a favourable wind and having at length got into the blue water trust to make a good passage, but I understand that this period of the year although favourable as regards weather, is not the best for a quick passage.

We had a terrible knocking about in the Channel. I can only account for my exception from the general sickness which prevailed for about a week or ten days, by attributing it to having put my stomach into training by Aunt Betsy's salts of Camomile, only three out of the 13 passengers escaped. I reckon myself case hardened against any weather now for sights and sounds continued during this time were enough to provoke the strongest stomachs. Many of the sailors say they have been twenty times down channel without meeting such weather. It was the 11th before we made the Isle of Wight, and then getting a little more favourable wind we ran down the Hampshire and Devonshire coasts the red sandstone rock and cultivated slopes of the latter contrasting with the white cliffs of Kent and Sussex. Time does not promise to hang so heavy on hand as I expected. The Surgeon has committed to me the superintendence of the delivery of water to the passengers. This brings me in contact with all in the ship, and although troublesome may be useful.

The provisions are good and plentiful. While the sickness lasted very little food was consumed and those who remained untouched had enough to do to prepare and distribute the buckets of brandy, water and arrowroot etc prepared for the sick. I am now on friendly terms with many of the passengers, the principal of whom have land or are going out to purchase. As far as I can guess I should think they carry with them sums varying from £30 to a £100 at my end of the ship which all seem to consider sufficient to begin with on a small scale.

But they have all of them in addition to the money large stores of useful implements nails, seeds etc. Many have been out before and are returning to settle down for the remainder of their lives. From these I have gained already much valuable information which however should the ship in sight speak, I must wait another opportunity of telling you. Had I been going to New Plymouth I think I should not have found any difficulty in coming to an arrangement before the end of the voyage, although I see there is a strong prejudice in many cases against doing so and all have the most implicit confidence in the ease with which employment may be obtained. I have been over again pressed to change my intention to stay at Plymouth. I have also ascertained that the distance between that port and Wellington may be traversed without danger in seven days with knapsack, blanket and kit. There are a few streams on the route but these present no difficulty of any account. I find that I have made an unfortunate omission in not bringing 2 spades, an American axe and a fork, which I shall have to get when I arrive before I can do anything and I am likely to find good ones very dear. There is a gentleman on board by the name of Reede who left New Zealand in 1846 and is taking back a wife and seven of his relations. He holds a considerable amount of land in the neighbourhood of Wellington having gone over among the earliest settlers. He is a very fine man and free in his communications as if he had nothing more than the suit he stands up in. I shall see what I can do with him by the way.

Our mess ... I will now describe to you my more immediate companions. 1st stands a Mr. Kemp a solicitor lately of Bucklesbury a very agreeable man with whom I am already on intimate terms. Though in the steerage he has some amount of money with him and a large quantity of usefuls. He is bound for New Plymouth.

There is also on board a Mr. & Mrs. Honeywood friends of his, bound for the same place. Mr. H. is a surgeon, and we find ourselves everyday discovering that we are mutually acquainted with persons and circumstances in his late locality - Cannon Street. They want me to land at New Plymouth with them, but this of course I cannot do; moreover, I hear that the landing there is very expensive so that if I see New Plymouth it must be after I get to Wellington. June 28th off Madeiras.

The ship by which I had hoped to send the above turned out to be a Greek vessel.

There was no wind and we were in sight of her all day before we could make her. She was lying too with her flag half-mast high betokening distress. We made her about 6 p.m. where we found that she had lost her reckoning and feared getting on the land in the night. Having given her the correct latitude and longitude we parted with mutual compliments, lowering of colours etc. The incident caused considerable excitement and not a little disappointment for as she was already homeward bound and waiting for us everybody had been preparing letters.

To resume. The No. 2 of our mess is a Scotchman Mr. Macomish a droll little schoolmaster half jester half clergyman, but very harmless and amusing. No. 3, 4, 5 are respectively, Mr. Murdock, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilmot. All of them are persons of respectable connections and manners and all as I have before said some amount of money with them. Nevertheless, on comparing notes I have found that they have no intention of laying it out immediately but intend to take to labour and obtain experience in the first place before spending their money. We are a very happy family and agree well with the rest of the passengers. Our habits on board are well calculated to keep us in health & strength although I fear that we shall not escape sickness as we proceed, for there are several ailing on board.

We rise at 6 a.m. and proceed at once to get the water for the day from the ships hold to the passenger's barrels on deck from which it is distributed later in the day. I have to take an account of the buckets as they come up & see that the mate which delivers it does not Jew us. Then there is a portion of each passenger's water to be delivered to the cook and finally the delivery of the remainder to the different messes.

At 7 breakfast usually begins with oatmeal porridge universally considered the best means against the constipation which usually attends the commencement of a sea voyage; then follow Tea, Coffee, Soaked biscuits, toasted and buttered, and sometimes boiled salt pork; this over, the beds and bedding are 3 mornings a week carried on deck and we are at leisure for preparing dinner. At 1 o'clock we dine - two days in the week on salt pork & pea soup - two days on beef and boiled rice - three days on preserved meat which is a thick meaty soup with plenty of vegetables and it forms a very agreeable change as it has little or no salt or spices in it and is very nutritious. On those days we have also preserved potatoes. Our mess of 6 also have 1/2 lb of flour and 4 1/2 lb of Biscuit delivered daily and weekly 3 lb of raisins 1 1/2 lb of suet, 3 lb of butter as good as we get in London 1/2 per pound 6 lbs of sugar 3/4 lb of tea and the same quantity of coffee, and 3 pints of good pickles besides mustard salt, etc. We have likewise received lime juice twice & it makes a very pleasant drink with the addition of a little sugar. Tea at 5 much like breakfast and for supper those who take it must rely upon the remains of dinner or on biscuit and Butter which never fails.

Lamps are lighted at dusk and kept on all night. 10 o'clock is the nominal bed time when the watch between decks is set and continues till 6 in the morning. This duty devolves on the married men who in consideration are exempt from the duty of getting up the water. Once and sometimes twice a week we get bread. Mr. Kemp by good luck has with him some preserved yeast and by a little instruction from the cook I have learned to turn out a moderately good loaf rather heavy perhaps when compared with London bread, but to tender teeth nevertheless a great boon. This I look upon as a most useful acquirement. I have

also proved very successful at pudding making that is in substituting soaked biscuit brought to a pulp for dough so that we rarely dine without one.

One of my inventions however completely flabbergasted my friend the cook and has caused no end of contention about the use of the oven. The preserved potatoes are in pieces about the size of a pea and as hard as stone. To these they add boiling water which produces a dish of mashed potatoes; now bearing in mind the browned potatoes in Stanhope Place I one morning put the mess into a broad bottomed tin and sent it to the oven and it came down beautifully browned and was delicious. The experiment was not long getting abroad and the tins flock in such numbers that cookee is quite disconcerted and not half of those tendered can be baked in time for dinner.

We have today a good view of the side of the island of Madeira having been beating about for more than two days between it and Porto Santo. This is the first land we have seen since we have lost sight of the coast of Cornwall. The weather has been latterly very fine but the wind light and very uncertain. It is a strange sight to see this immense mass of waters of the most beautiful blue imaginable smoother than the Serpentine - so it has been for several days together. The outline of the island of Porto Santo approached from the north is very bold and picturesque consisting of seven mountains. There is not from the distance we see it at, any appearance of habitations or inhabitants. The Island of Madeira is longer and not so bold but still ridged and beautifully patched with wood. The town is at the south side and as we are bearing West in search of the N.W. Trades we are not likely to see it. We were in hopes that if we passed the town some boat might have put off and taken our letters, but I now fear that there is very little chance of sending it to you.

July 1st. At 11 last night we fell in with the trades and after crawling along for days at a mile or two an hour, we are now driving through the water at the rate of 7 or 8. Our mess is on very friendly terms with both Captain, Surgeon & passengers and have twice had presents of stout which will show you the estimation in which one's services are held. On Sunday we have prayers at 11 but the Presbyterians form themselves into a distinct congregation and have two services in the day, the schoolmaster officiating first saying prayers and then reading a sermon with the usual amount of singing. We have also prayers every evening among ourselves.

The majority are equally unacquainted with me in agricultural pursuits and the general purpose seems to be to obtain situations till they can earn money and experience or both to enter on business for themselves. All however appear anxious to get some land but an experienced man to whom I have spoken recommends otherwise and says that farming, unless on a large scale, is not attended with profit and that it requires considerable capital. It seems that a man may get an acre or two free of rent for one or two years and then at a very moderate one, with a covenant which enables him to purchase at a given price in 7 or 14 years, perhaps then at not more than 5 to 7 £ an acre, so that as soon

as 25 or 30 £ is obtained to buy stock & erect the necessary building, which latter is usually done by help, returned in kind, a start may be made. The tracts of pasturage yet unappropriated in the neighbourhood of the section already sold, are open to all for grazing purposes, and with the exception of materials there is little expense in the multiplication & protection of stock. An acre is sufficient to produce vegetables for a small family, cream, butter, eggs & poultry are easily bartered for other necessities, & there is always a market for stock in the town of the settlement. I have been much troubled with toothache since being aboard & have just had one out with the aid of the Surgeon.

July 3rd. A month today since we moved from London. We are now driving along before the trades in Lat. $23^{\circ} 9'$ & this day passed vertical of the sun at 2 p.m.

Thermometer 79 in the shade. We have seen numerous shoals of porpoises, & a great number of flying fish, the latter a little pretty fish about a foot long; its flight seldom exceeds a few yards. Of the former, the boatswain attempted to make capture by harpooning, but failed, I think for want of line sufficient. A swarm of them were gambolling like mad in the beautiful blue water, just under our bows, their every motion seen as clear as through a glass, but they fled & we saw them no more. It has been stated that a shark was seen following the ship

many days ago; not having seen it I cannot vouch for the truth & they are seldom seen in the latitudes we were then in. It created many gloomy prognostications among the superstitious, but the coincident death of two pigs in the night fortunately gave all gloomy forebodings to the wind, & if there were any truth in the report, probably a meal to the monster.

Sunday July 7th. I don't know what makes the difficulty, but we can never get information of the Longitude we are in. We have seen no land since Madeira, & appear to have run a long way West by the sun - moreover we are today in Latitude 14.30 with the thermometer at 84° in the shade, & have therefore passed the C. Verd Islands, but have seen nothing of them, neither did we see anything of Tenerife or other of the Canaries, & must have been a great way west of them not to have seen the Peak. There seems to be little chance of any conveyance for this home. I am quite surprised at the few ships we meet, not having seen above half a dozen since we left the Lands-end. The weather continues very beautiful, & although there is a great rocking of the vessel, nothing like hard weather has yet been experienced. What we have now to fear, it seems, is a calm which may hold us for weeks in this tremendous heat. There is scarcely any breathing between deck & no getting sleep – if you drop into a nap for a few minutes, you awake dripping.

Monday July 8th. Yesterday afternoon signaled a vessel which at dark neared in so that a biscuit might be thrown on board. Her near approach excited some consternation as she did not answer signals. She however turned out to be the

Lord Duffering from Liverpool 30 days, bound for Bombay, her latitude and longitude agreed with our own - by this meeting we ascertained that we were in latitude 14° 30' north, longitude 25° 40' west. Where we spoke to her, we had got out of the trade winds, into what are called variables, which from appearances would seem to be no wind at all, for we are quite becalmed, and the heat excessive. I have omitted to tell you that we have every evening something like a concert or a dance, and sometimes both; this evening at dark startled by the snorting of several whales. We were not able to see the monsters but heard

them beating and blowing the water and emitting a most disgusting smell. Tuesday 9th July. Still a dead calm longitude and the thermometer 100° Last night there was some bathing in the dark which we get here at six o'clock. They seemed - that is to say the two or three sailors who went in, to think nothing of danger, and I had made up my mind to take the benefit of the same this evening: but this morning has altogether altered the complexion of affairs, - for at 11 we hooked a young shark and after considerable difficulty got him on board. I had no idea of the beauty of the beast: - it was a very young one, measuring not more than seven feet - the back of a most beautiful ultramarine colour, and the underneath part perfectly white. He kicked up a pretty dust on the deck before his tail could be cut off; then his head was carried away, and half a dozen knives were busy at his fins, etc and in no time he was cut up and cooked, and the part I tasted was very nice.

Saturday 13th Latitude 9°. We have sight of a ship supposed to be homeward bound, so I will close this and hope it will find all our friends in good health. For my own part, although getting but little rest from the excessive heat, I am getting flesh fast, and if I go on as I have done my wardrobe will require considerable alteration by the time I reach Wellington. I get a shower bath over the bows every morning. Pray let me hear from you soon after I arrive and let all who feel an interest know how far I am safe on the voyage. To your Uncle and Aunts and to Miss Neal give my kind love and to Mr. and Mrs. Suzelback when you see them. I trust you and Frank are well and happy and shall be all anxiety till I hear from you. God bless you all.

July 14th to 26th. All this time little better than becalmed, having made little more than 9 degrees in the 12 days. Sleeping at night is all but impossible; and we get rid of daylight so early (about 6 o'clock) that the evenings are very long. The imperfect lights between decks hardly admit of reading, & are so placed as to make writing impossible.

Yesterday we passed the Equator. On the previous evening the Captain sent round to know whether it was the wish of the passengers to enter into the sport of the sailors on the occasion of passing the line. This created a precious hubbub; for it had been asserted that no such thing would be permitted, and a great many dissented from it altogether; while others, more reasonably, only required to be exempted from it in their own proper persons. These presented a

memorial to the Captain, & in the evening we mustered round the Captain to receive an explanation - which was to the effect, that the sailors claimed it as a right amongst themselves, & that those who did not wish to join in it had better keep between decks or they would be considered partakers & share accordingly: - that no one would be subjected against their will if below, & that he would promise that anyone choosing to partake of it should receive no ill usage. He said that there were several of the crew who were not yet "Neptune's children" - id est - had never passed the line before; and that the sailors were entitled to insist on a compliance with the necessary and usual forms.

Thirty-two of us, who thought that so favourable an opportunity of seeing the ceremony should not be thrown away, signed a paper submitting ourselves to the unknown ordeal; and at dark preparations were made for receiving the Sovereign of the ocean. At 7 o'clock, by the light of a tar barrel sent afloat to light him, his Majesty hailed the ship "Ship-a-hoy! what ship is that?" "the Eden". "Where are you from?" "The port of London" "Where are you bound?" "New Zealand" He then inquired if we had any sons of his on board who had not before been in this part of his dominions, and being answered in the affirmative expressed the wish to see them; and was answered by the Captain's inviting him on board.

Whereupon his Majesty, clothed in a white bearskin, with Crown, Trident etc. with his wife Sally, mounted on an immense polar bear, proceeded to the cuddy where they received some drink, etc and 10 in the morning having been named, His Majesty took his leave. Awful were the tales which they told us on all hands, to induce us to withdraw our names from the list, and not draw numbers for turns; but with the exception of two or three all stood firm. On the following morning, breakfast having been got over early; a tank was formed on the quarter deck some 8 feet deep and 10 feet square, with sails etc. and filled with sea water to a depth of about 4 1/2 feet: a planking was formed from the deck to the top of this, where a grating was placed for the patient to be seated on. This paraphernalia staggered a few; and coupled with several 3 feet razors of iron hoop teethed, gave ground for general misgivings; however, we were in for it and must go through.

At 10 o'clock punctually Neptune came on board attended in a state car by several of the crew, all being masked or disguised as monsters of some kind or another.

They were regaled as before with rum, and then proceeded to business. His Majesty took his seat on the long boat attended by his clerk, & Sally opposite to him. On the aforesaid grating stood the shaver with his terrific razors in his belt and next to him the monarch's physician, who prescribed for the patient. The members of the crew who had not passed the line were first dealt with. The ceremony consists of binding your eyes, when you are led up the inclined plane to the edge of the bath. On this you are seated, and Neptune (the Boatswain) puts a few humorous questions to you, the shaver taking the

opportunity when your mouth is open to reply, to dab his brush of soap between your teeth. The doctor was then told to examine and prescribe for the patient. The dose was chalk and water; and when the party was not liked, a sort of tar plaster on the arm or chest. The shaving process is then carried on by another monster; but there was no roughness in any of the operations and the utmost good temper prevailed. When the shaving was finished other questions were put and before you could answer one of them a hand applied to your feet and a sweep of the boatswain's arm toppled you backward into the water where two fellows waited to catch you and to prevent the possibility of hurt by the fall; also, to administer there several ducking's. This part, which the majority principally dreaded, was nothing to me, as they were very tender with several who were favourites. I had no pitch plaster, no dose; but simply the shave and a little chalk and water poured over my head for unction, - all tenderly done and quickly over. Some however, and principally the cuddy passengers, received no such indulgence; but characteristic of the sailor, after all sundry bribes of rum & biscuit had been administered. Jack rather added to than reduced the ordeal as compared with those who had only spared them biscuit for lobsouse and a bit of tobacco when they ran short. We have all heard much of the tropical sunsets; but it is impossible to convey in words any perfect idea of their magnificence.

August 1st. We have been attended by flocks of Cape pigeons, the Petrel and the Albatross. Many were shot, and some were taken with the line and hook and a piece

of pork attached. We now have a sight of a different part of the heavens: The Southern Cross is a beautiful constellation, and the stars appear to my eye far more numerous, bright and large than in the Northern Hemisphere. Up to the 12th of August we had variable but on the whole favourable winds and glorious weather, and had run down to latitude 24° South but making all the time a great deal of waste longitude which we shall have to pick up again. We are now out of the Tropics. This day we were suddenly becalmed about midday, and as the evening advanced the sun looked very angry. At 7 o'clock the wind got up, and in half an hour blew a complete gale. The men had more than they could do aloft, and the surgeon asked eight of us to go on deck to the ropes. Taking in sail was rough work aloft for the men, and it was like pulling against a brick wall at the running rigging below. Although a stout ship, her rigging was very old; the ropes tumbling and torn gave us awkward knocks. The darkness was intense; but the worst was yet to come. Before sail could be taken in an enormous sea struck her on the larboard quarter, swept over the poop & carrying with it the hen coops & binnacle from their lashings, came down like a deluge upon us, dashing everything against the bulwarks; at the same moment the mainsail split with the report of a battery of heavy ordnance; and another sea striking her in midships,

swept in more than two yards of the bulwarks and sent the poor cow in her house into the main hatchway. All was confusion, and it was clear that we were in considerable jeopardy.

I had always looked upon "A sail being torn to ribbons" as a figurative expression; but I now learned that it was no metaphor. The sight was awfully beautiful; for now, enormous flashes of lightning - not the partial flash which illumines only one quarter of the heavens, but making all perfect day to the edge of the horizon in every direction, came every minute lighting up everything. The smallest rope could be seen; and the deck, strewn with ropes and pieces of rigging, every loose thing pitching here and there like mad, while aloft the enormous mainsheet, torn from its rings, and literally in a dozen strips whipped the mast and rigging with frightful force, the sea surging over the poop quarter and pouring on the quarter deck like a cascade. After shaking myself a bit I was sufficiently undismayed to admire and even enjoy the magnificence of the scene; but it is impossible to describe the sensation of dismay which thrilled through the ship when we heard someone aloft shout "There is one of us missing!" and the captains' prompt reply "Come down all of you". It providentially proved a false alarm; had it been otherwise all human aid would have been vain. All seemed to lose the idea of personal danger in the satisfaction which followed.

The night was very rough; but towards daylight it all died away, and left nothing but a heavy sullen swell until all subsided into a complete calm, which lasted with rare intervals of light winds until we reached 39 degrees of south latitude where we caught a good west wind and ran down the longitude at a great rate, and passed the meridian of Greenwich on the 29th, and on the 4th Sept, that of the Cape of Good Hope in latitude 40°. When I think of you now and of what you are about, I have got to subtract from our time. It has only been by keeping strict account and comparing the watches on board with the ship's time, that we can at all ascertain how we are going on. The authorities persist in keeping all knowledge of either latitude or longitude from us and we have seen no land to ascertain it by since we lost sight of the Madeira's. Indeed the Captain seems to keep us away from every place which would enable us to ascertain anything of our whereabouts. The latitude and longitude I have put in were subsequently obtained through one of the mates. I got at the log and made out to a certain extent our course, as shown in the enclosed sketch. After passing the Cape, we made sure of seeing something of the islands of St. Paul, Amsterdam or Desolation; but were mistaken.

After passing the Cape we had a deal of rough weather and were often inundated between decks, but at length on the 13th October 12 p.m. we caught sight of the revolving light on Cape Otway the south point of Australia, and then discovered the Captain's intention to take us through Basses Straits. We had now been wandering 15 weeks along the waste of waters since we left Madeira, without seeing any land; neither had we seen more than half a dozen sail. At 9

a.m. on the 14th we had land on both sides, and it being reported that fishing might be attempted with success, I rigged out a line & hook and in less than half an hour took two Barracoota's. This is a fish in great plenty in the strait in colour much like the Severn salmon, - about 3 feet long, and in shape and character like the Pike, being a strong voracious creature. By dinner time dozens had been taken, they require a strong line, a hook, and for bait simply a piece of red cloth. They are very good eating either fried, boiled, or baked in vinegar, and dry well.

We are now about 10 days sail from New Zealand, if we had but favourable wind; but it has already fallen suddenly, which is not unusual here I learn. On the 15th we spoke a vessel from Sidney, and our captain was conveyed on board but would not take any letters with him. It turned out to be of no consequence as she was only going to Port Phillip. We got some Sidney papers from her, but they contained nothing of interest. We were two days beating about Cape Wilson surrounded by groups of the most picturesque but dangerous islands. Deuced little chance here, thought I to myself, if overtaken with bad weather. On the 17th we got a good wind and on the following morning were clear of them all and running our course at the rate of 9 knots an hour until 12 at night, when a sudden squall took us aback, and for the first half hour it was all neck or nothing; to take advantage of the wind we had five studding sails out, besides all her other cloth. Without a moment's notice it struck her, and before she could be got about the jib and Royal were in tatters, one of the studding sails with enormous spar carried right away and the Foretop mast hanging with all its hamper rigging a wreck about the Foremast. Such was the violence of the wind, that it was two hours before all her sail could be got in and was done in a deluge of rain and at great peril to the men, when put about, and before sail could be taken in, she was driving before the wind at 14 knots an hour, plunging about like something wild and retracing the course we had been making during the day; and providential it was we had made so much for had we been driven to our previous night's ground; nothing could have saved us. From 12 till 2 it was as dark as pitch, and the rain fell as only it falls here - not in drops but in sheets. We are termed the Surgeon's watch; and are always called on any emergency: and on such occasions are told to help ourselves from the stewards bottles: The sailors also get as much as they like, and it needed some inducement to go aloft, for two of the masts were known to be sprung; but it may be said they were left to do as they liked, and they behaved gallantly. After this we made tolerably good way until the 21st when we were again all but becalmed, then got a fair wind and sighted Cape Egmont, New Zealand, on the morning of the 28th, having seen nothing but shoals of whales at a distance. One morning looking over the bows I saw a very beautiful young shark not more than three feet long. I ran for a line and hook to make prize of him and presently we were all intent on the sport; but we were not fated to take him, though fate brought an elder member of probably the same family to the hook -

for it had not been over many moments when we saw a well grown fellow some nine feet long glide from under the bows, and having twice gone around the ship took the bait and then we had a tremendous scuffle; but a noose was at last got about him and with twenty hands at the rope he was soon brought bodily over the side holding on by his teeth to everything he could get at, and lastly to the bulwarks, till he was borne away by main force. You should have seen the marks he left on a handspike which one of the sailors thrust into his mouth when he was brought on deck!

Presently the blow from an axe brought off his tail and his fierce dashing about ceased. They then began to cut him up without pity; indeed, they appeared to have a savage enjoyment in inflicting pain upon him, one seizing a fin another scooping out an eye, while a third is disembowelling the monster, to take his liver for the oil. The creature was literally divided into fifty parts before all appearances of life were extinguished, I ate some of him, but he was rather rank food.

In the afternoon of the 28th of October, 140 days from Gravesend we went into New Plymouth Roads. The coast is a most beautiful one, picture five large sugar loaf shaped mountains standing out into the sea like the advanced guard of a great army, while all inland is mountain forest and undulating plain, with large cultivated tracts along the shore and in the background Mount Egmont, covered with eternal snows, rears its head some 9000 feet above the level of the sea, forming a panorama in which the grand and beautiful are blended as I never before saw them, and gladden and delight the eye so long used to the monotonous motion of the waves.

The Pilot came on board with a crew half English, half natives. They are a fine built race; very good tempered and lazy, and apparently quick and timid & superstitious. The former is evident; and it is fortunate that they are so, for in this settlement they are sufficiently numerous to eat us up some fine morning for breakfast. Here my new friend Mr. Kemp leaves us, and in all about 50 of the passengers. He went on shore on Wednesday afternoon leaving me to see his luggage into the boats. I did not intend to go on shore for we were lying nearly four miles out - for there is no harbour, and the coast is a dangerous one.

Moreover, the expense: but on Friday I got a message from him requesting me to come as he had positive information that the ship could not discharge till the Monday. So, after seeing all the luggage safe I got into the boat, and after three quarters of an hour's row landed through the surf on the shoulders of a native, with a wet skin.

The rest of Richard Pheney's adventures in New Zealand can be found at...

http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~sinnott/Pheney_files/DiaryEden.htm

Transcribed from the original by Natalie Sinnott

Converted to electronic form by Rex Sinnott

Papers past...

DEATH. WANGANUI CHRONICLE, VOLUME 9, ISSUE 558, 15
NOVEMBER 1865

On the 11th inst., at Turakina, JANE POTTER,
relict of the late GEORGE BEAMISH, Esq.,
aged 69 years.

JANE POTTER *EVANSON* BEAMISH

BIRTH	1796
	County Cork, Ireland
DEATH	11 Nov 1865 (aged 68–69)
	New Zealand
BURIAL	<u>Turakina Cemetery</u>
	Turakina, Rangitikei District, Manawatu-Wanganui, New Zealand
PLOT	Lawn Block 1 Plot 20 Row A West
MEMORIAL ID	189652383 · <u>View Source</u>



EPITAPH

"Them Also Which Sleep In Jesus. Will God Bring With Him" "The Lord Gave And The Lord Hath Taken Away"

HEADSTONE DESCRIPTION

*Sacred to the memory of GEORGE BEAMISH who died on the 4th April 1864 aged 77 years,
also JANE EVANSON BEAMISH his widow who died on the 11th November 1865 aged 68 years.*

*In memory of NATHANIEL GEROGHE HEWSON drowned in
the Turakina River 3rd November 1881 aged 19 years.*



Left: Marijke Bullians
August 18, 2016
Transcriber of the above memorial...

SOURCES

↑ "New Zealand, Archives New Zealand, Passenger Lists, 1839-1973," database with images, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QJDV-V9JB> : 6 July 2019), Jane Beamish, 1850; citing ship Eden, Archives New Zealand, Wellington; FHL microfilm 004508897.

↑ Ancestry

information, <https://www.ancestry.co.uk/boards/surnames.evanson/50/mb.ashx>

↑ Death, Wellington Independent, Volume XX, Issue 2287, 21 November 1865, Page 4

↑ "New Zealand, Cemetery Transcriptions, 1840-1981," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGRT-G7DP> : 8 September 2019), Jane Evanson Beamish, ; citing Death, New Zealand, New Zealand Society of Genealogists, Auckland.

"Family Tree," database, *FamilySearch* (<http://familysearch.org> : modified 17 May 2016, 20:47), entry for Jane Potter

Evanson(PID <https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/4:1:LCCP-Q9N>); contributed by various users.

JANE POTTER BEAMISH NEE EVANSON

HER PARENTS

NATHANIEL JUNIOR AND JANE EVANSON B 1760-1770

Nathaniel was born about:

At: Ireland

Died about:

At:

Married about: 1789

At: Ross, County Cork, Ireland

To: **Jane Potter**

She was born about:

At: Ireland

Died about:

At:

They had the following children...

1/. **Jane Potter Evanson**

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

Marriage...

Name:	Nathaniel Junior Evanson • Edit
Event Type:	Marriage
Event Date:	1789 • Edit
Event Place:	Ross, County Cork, Ireland • Edit
Event Place (Original):	Cork and Ross
Spouse's Name:	Jane Potter •

Nathaniel Junior Evanson Principal Ireland, Diocesan and Prerogative Marriage
License Bonds Indexes, 1623-1866 marriage:1789 Ross, County Cork, Ireland
spouse: Jane Potter

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND JANE BEAMISH

A/. RICHARD BEAMISH

SECOND GENERATION

Richard was born about: 1823

At:

Died about: 1871

At: New Zealand

Married about: 1845

At: New Zealand

To: **Elizabeth**

She was born about: 1833

At:

Died about: 1912

At: New Zealand

They had the following children...**no records?**

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

Births of children...

Deaths...

1871/3889 Beamish Richard 48Y

1912/2800	Beamish	Elizabeth	79Y
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Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

B/. CAPTAIN NATHANIEL EVANSON BEAMISH

SECOND GENERATION

SEE PAGE 111

C/. AMELIA HARRIS BEAMISH

SECOND GENERATION

Amelia was born about: 1832

At: Cork Ireland

Died about: 1871

At: New Zealand

Married about: 1858

At: New Zealand

To: **Charles George Hewson**

He was born about: 1806

At: 1881

Died about:

At: New Zealand

They had the following children...

1/. Amelia Grace 1860

2/. No record 1862

3/. Jane Evanson 1864

4/. Maria Middleton 1866

5/.

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1858/2264 Amelia Harris Beamish Charles George Hewson

*COMMERCIAL WELLINGTON INDEPENDENT, VOLUME X, ISSUE 1263, 30 JANUARY
1858*

MARRIED,—On the 19th Inst., at Plains House, Turakina, by the Rev. R. TAYLOR, M. A., CHARLES GEORGE HENSON, M. D. of Otaki, eldest Son of Admiral Henson, Topsham, Devonshire, to AMELIA HARRIS third daughter of Mr. George Beamish, late of the County of Cork Ireland.

Births of children...

1866/13916	Hewson	Maria Myddelton	Amelia	Charles George
1864/9670	Hewson	Jane Evanson	Amelia Harris	Charles George
1862/8728	Hewson	NR	Amelia	Charles George
1860/6849	Hewson	Amelia Grace	Amelia	Charles George

Deaths...

1871/3262 Hewson Amelia Harris 38Y

1881/4506	Hewson	Charles George	75Y
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Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

D/. HARRIET ANN BEAMISH

SECOND GENERATION

Harriet was born about: 1830

At: Cork Ireland

Died about:

At:

Married about: 12 August 1847

At: Skibbereen, Ireland

To: **John Noble**

He was born about:

At:

Died about:

At:

They had the following children...

1/. Elizabeth Alice

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

Name:	John Noble
Event Type:	Marriage
Event Date:	12 Aug 1847
Event Place:	Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland
Event Place (Original):	Centumventry, Skibbereen, Ireland
Father's Name:	Edward Noble
Spouse's Name:	Harriet A Beamish
Spouse's Age:	17
Spouse's Birth Year (Estimated):	1830
Spouse's Father's Name:	George Beamish

John Noble Father Ireland Births and Baptisms, 1620-1881 spouse: Harriet Anne

Beamish children:

Elizabeth Alice Noble

E/. GEORGINA ELIZABETH BEAMISH

SECOND GENERATION

Georgina was born about: 1834

At: Cork Ireland

Died about: 20 December 1917

At: Napier Hawkes bay New Zealand

Married about: 1855

At: New Zealand

To: Reverend **Henry Ellis**

He was born about:

At:

Died about: 1910

At: New Zealand

They had the following children...

1/. Henrietta Maria

2/. Georgina

3/. Evelyn Alice

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1855/1453 Georgina Beamish Henry Ellis

MARRIED, DAILY SOUTHERN CROSS, VOLUME XII, ISSUE 866, 16 OCTOBER 1855

**On Thurse², the 11th instant, at the Wesleyan Chapel,
by the Rev. J. Whiteley, Mr. H. Ellis, of this City,
to Georgina, fourth daughter of George Beamish, Esq.,
late of Kilkernmore, County of Cork.**

Births of children...

1858/3669	Ellis	Henrietta Maria	Georgina	Henry
1858/3672	Ellis	Georgina	Georgina	Henry
1861/5988	Ellis	Evelyn Alice	Georgina Alice	Henry

Deaths...

1917/8005	Ellis	Georgina Eliza	About 86Y
1910/6610	Ellis	Henry	77Y



BIRTH	1831
	County Cork, Ireland
DEATH	20 Dec 1917 (aged 85–86)
	Napier City, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand
BURIAL	Old Napier Cemetery
	Napier, Napier City, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand
MEMORIAL ID	83613664 · View Source

F/. MARIA TOWNSEND BEAMISH

SECOND GENERATION

Maria was born about: 1836

At: Cork, Ireland

Died about: 1927

At: New Zealand

Married about: 1862

At:

To: **Thomas Lowry**

He was born about: 1814

At:

Died about: 1881

At: New Zealand

They had the following children...

1/. Georgina Elizabeth 1863

2/. Thomas Henry 1865

3/. Mary Jane 1868

4/. Alice Bornell 1870

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1862/4299 Maria Townsend Beamish Thomas Lowry

MARRIED. HAWKE'S BAY TIMES, VOLUME II, ISSUE 51, 19 JUNE 1862

MARRIED.

On the 12th instant, at the residence of W. Couper, Esq., Kauranaki, by the Rev. W. St. Hill, Mr. LOWRY, of Okawa, in this Province, to MARIA TOWNSEND, fifth daughter of GEORGE BEAMISH, Esq., Turakina.

Births of children...

1865/7956	Lowry	Thomas Henry	Maria	Thomas
1870/21804	Lowry	Alice Bornell	Maria Townsend	Thomas
1868/19499	Lowry	Mary Jane	Maria Townsend	Thomas
1863/9891	Lowry	Georgina Elizabeth	Maria Townsend	Thomas

Deaths...

1881/3815	Lowry	Thomas	67Y
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1927/5825 Lowry Maria Townsend 93Y

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

H/. ALICE SWEETMAN BEAMISH (WILSON)

SECOND GENERATION

See page...74



CHAPTER SEVEN

2/. CAPTAIN NATHANIEL EVANSON BEAMISH

Known: Generation one: George and Jane. Generation two. Nathaniel and Elizabeth

SECOND GENERATION



MR. N. E. BEAMISH.



Above: 'Stoneycroft,' The Residence of Mr. N. E. Beamish.

OLD COLONISTS.

MR. NATHANIEL E. BEAMISH, of 'Stoneycroft' Hastings, is an old colonist of over fifty years' standing. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, came to New Zealand in the "*Lady Nugent*," in the year 1850, and for two years resided at Lyttleton. He then removed to the North Island, and for eighteen years was manager of the well-known Heaton Park estate, in the Rangitikei district, the property of the late Hon. W. B. Rhodes. Owing chiefly to the native troubles, Mr. Beamish disposed of a property he owned near Marton, and removed with his family to Hastings. He became manager of the Okawa estate for the late Mr. T. Lowry, with whom he remained for twenty years, after which he settled down at 'Stoneycroft'. Mr. Beamish is owner of the Whana Whana station, which is managed by his son, Mr. George Beamish, and consists of 19,000 acres. About 23,000 Lincoln sheep and 1,000 head of cattle are depastured, and grain and root cropping, laying down grass, etc., are also carried on. Mr. Beamish has long been closely identified with public matters and has been a member of various local bodies. ⁶

The LADY NUGENT at Port Nicholson 1841
by George Richard Hilliard (the Surgeon on board)



6 THE CYCLOPEDIA OF NEW ZEALAND [TARANAKI, HAWKE'S BAY & WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS]

Passenger list for the 'Lady Nugent' 1849-1850

Ship: 668 tons

Captain: John Parsons

Surgeon Superintendent: Frederick A Laking

Sailed Plymouth 13th December 1849 - arrived Otago March 26th 1850

Port Nicholson May 1850

Nelson May 10th

1850

<i>Name</i>		<i>Age</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Chief Cabin Passengers				
Bolton	Emily	19		<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Bulkely	Francis	22	Ensign 65th Regiment	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Elliott	Mr	22	Gentleman	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Godley	John Robert	27		<i>Bound for Port Cooper</i>
	Charlotte	25		
	John Arthur	1 month		
Lee	Edward James	26	Gentleman	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Nicholson	Mr	20		<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Robison	Hugh	24	Gentleman	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Tollemache	Algernon Gray	48	Gentleman	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Wakefield	Edward Jerningham	32	Gentleman	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Fore-Cabin Passengers				
Bishop	Ann	23	Servant	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Bolton	Frederick	24	Gentleman	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Cleaver	William	27	Settler	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Mary	21		
	Ann	5 months		
Drewite	Joel	22	Settler	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Ferguson	George	28	Gentleman	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Howe	Eliza	39	Servant	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
McRae	William	46	Settler	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Sarah	38		
	George	11		
	Kate	9		
	Roderic	7		
Morrison	John	27	Settler	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
O'Loughlan	Matthew	30	Settler	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Emma	27		
Spencer	Sarah	17	Settler	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Widderburn	Joseph	48	Settler	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Martha	27		
Paid Steerage Passengers				
Abrahams	A	13	Servant	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Beamish	Nathaniel	22	Labourer	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Bradley	Arthur	33		<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
	Lydia	35		
	Mary Ann	13		
	John	7		
	Henry	5		
	Alfred	3		
	Jane	1		

Connell	Elizabeth	18	Servant	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Findlater	Alexander	39	Settler	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
	Elizabeth	36		
	Alexander	15		
	Eliza Leslie	10		
	James Turnbull	8		
	Mary	6		
	Susan Forrester	3		
Legg	William	28	Servant	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
McKenzie	William	25	Labourer	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
	Robert Gordon	21	Labourer	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
McLeod	Donald	30	Labourer	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Moule	Stephen	26	Carpenter	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Nicholas	Alexander	16	Labourer	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Ritters	Johan Albert	38	Organist	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Russell	Andrew	37	Teacher	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
	Margaret	35		
	Catherine	11		
	William	9		
	Margaret	6		
	Andrew	3		
Storman	William	42	Servant	<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Waterlow	Richard Frederick	37	Labourer	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
	Sarah	32		
<i>Assisted Steerage Passengers</i>				
Allan	David	21	Shepherd	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Agnes	19		<i>(nee McKenzie)</i> <i>Married prior to departure</i>
Anderson	Robert	33	Labourer & Carter	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Isabella	33		
	Ellen	2		
	Elspeth	8 months		
Bell	William	20	Agricultural Labourer	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Mary	23		<i>(nee Dron)</i> <i>Married prior to departure</i>
Borton	Frederick			<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Brougham	Catherine	16	Farm Servant & Maid	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Chapman	William	36	Gardener	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
	Helen	31		
	Janet	5		
	William	3		
	George	1		
Clarke	John		Farm Servant	
Connor	Margaret	20		<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Cowell	Ralph	32	Dairyman	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Martha	29		
Cummins	George	22	Shepherd	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Thomas	27	Shepherd	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Cundy	John	40	Builder	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Harriet	39		
	John	15	Labourer	
	Frederick	13		
	George	11		
	Emily	8		

	Harvey	5		
	Richard	2		
Dann	Joseph	26	Farm Labourer	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Hannah	27	Servant	<i>Mr Widderburns nominees</i>
Dron	John	45	Ag Labourer & Miller	
	Agnes	44		
	Lawrence	21	Ag Labourer & Miller	
	Agnes	15		<i>Married to David Allan</i>
	Margaret	12		
	William	11		
	John	8		
	Anne	4		
	Elizabeth	10 months		
Duncan	David	10		<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Gourlay	George		Blacksmith	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Lee	Andrew	18		<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Legg	Charles	29		<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Lindsay	Margaret	33		<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Lowden	James	19	Farm Servant	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Marten	Harriet	14	Servant	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Matthews	George	37	Gardener	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
	Elizabeth	32		
	James A	7		
	George	3		
	Isabella	9 months		
Matthews	Jane	25	<i>Sister of George above</i>	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
McNamara	Bridget	16	Farm Servant & Maid	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Morrison	Reverend John	27	Minister	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Murphy	Thomas	21	Shepherd	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
Nicholson	Rhodes	20		<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Pattie	Robert	28	Farm Labourer	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Mrs	28		
	Mary	6 months		
Powles	Mary	37		<i>Bound for Wellington</i>
Robison	Hugh	28	Merchant	<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Steel	David Pike	22		<i>Bound for Otago</i>
Veitch	Thomas		Ploughman	
	Mrs			
Wan	William	29	Brickmaker	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Helen (Ellen)	27		
	Mary	7		
	Alexander	1		
	Infant	Infant		
Watson	Mary	51	Widow	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>
	Mary Ann	26	Servant	
	Robert	22	Blacksmith	
	Margaret	19	Servant	
	Helen	15	Servant	
Whyte	David	48	Carpenter	
	Mrs	48		
	James	14		
	Elizabeth	12		
	Henry	8		

Wilson	David	34		<i>Bound for Otago</i>
	Janet	35		
	David Wright	8		
	Elizabeth	1		
Woolmer	John B	21	Labourer	<i>Bound for Nelson</i>

Reference:
Wellington Public Library
Archives New Zealand NZC34/3 page 143

Nathaniel was born about: 1827
At: Cork, Ireland
Died about: 3 Mar 1919
At: Hastings, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand
Married about: 24 Aug 1854
At: married in Porirua, Wellington, New Zealand
To: **Elizabeth Couper**
She was born about:
At:
Died about:
At:

They had the following children...

- 1/. William
- 2/. George Richard
- 3/. Harriet Elizabeth
- 4/. Nathaniel Hewson
- 5/. Henry Evanson
- 6/. Fanny Lowry

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1854/1601	Elizabeth	Couper	Nathaniel Evanson	Beamish
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Births of children...

1868/17132	Beamish	Henry Evenson	Elizabeth	Nathaniel Evanson
1866/15108	Beamish	Nathaniel Hewson	Elizabeth	Nathaniel Evanson
1872/22803	Beamish	Fanny Lowry	Elizabeth	Nathaniel Evanson
1863/11173	Beamish	Harriet Elizabeth	Elizabeth	Nathaniel
1860/7828	Beamish	George Richard	Elizabeth	Nathaniel Evanson
1857/5413	Beamish	William	Elizabeth	Nathaniel Evanson

Deaths...

1919/5452	Beamish	Nathaniel Evanson	92Y
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OBITUARY

The death is recorded at Stoneycroft, in his 93rd year, of Mr. Nathaniel Evanson Beamish, a very old settler. The late Mr. Nathaniel Evanson Beamish, with his father and mother, brother and wife, and four sisters, arrived in New Zealand in 1850. After a short residence in Lyttelton he was appointed by the late Hon. W. B. Rhodes, of Wellington, as manager of the Heaton Park Estate, in the Rangitikei and Turakina district, The country in those days was absolutely in a state of nature—no roads or bridges, and the sea beach was the Queen's highway between Paekakariki, Wellington, and Wanganui. In a few years he had erected a dwelling and outbuildings and yards for sheep and cattle, under much difficulty, and for a considerable quantity of land cleared, ploughed, and laid down in pasture. The fat stock of the station found a ready market in Wellington and Wanganui, where Imperial troops were quartered in those days. In the early sixties war broke out between the Government and the Natives in Taranaki, and Mr. Beamish took an active part with the other settlers of Turakina in adopting prompt measures for their mutual protection. After about sixteen years of hard work Mr. Beamish resigned the managership of Heaton Park in favour of Mr. Robert Wilson; and having purchased land near Marton was in progress of settling down there when the Poverty Bay massacre took place, led by Te Kooti. Among the victims of that tragic event were the Wilson family of five persons, only one little boy of three years of age, the present Mr. J. C. Wilson, surveyor, of Hawke's Bay, surviving. Mr. Beamish was then requested by the late Mr. Thomas Lowry to come and take over the management of the Okawa property. He brought his wife and six children over the Ruahine Mountain, which was the only and most direct route between the West and East Coast in those days, a rough and dangerous track..... During his residence at Turakina, Mr. Beamish's father, and mother died there, and his

four sisters were married, one to the late Dr. Hewson, of Otaki, another to the late Rev. Henry Ellis, of Auckland, another to the late Mr. Thomas Lowry, of Okawa, Hawke's Bay, and the fourth to the late Lieutenant James Wilson, of the Colonial Forces, Poverty Bay, one of the victims of the massacre.....He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Couper, of Kahuranaki and Havelock North.....The members of his family who survive him are four sons—Messrs. William Beamish, George Beamish, Nat. Beamish, and Henry Beamish; and two daughters—Mrs. A. H. Wallis and Mrs. Barcroft.⁷

Archives...

From: Captain Beamish, 2/14th Regiment, Wellington Date: 1 September 1863 Subject: Applying for commission in a local corps ORDER DETAILS >	1863	1863	Army Department [record group]	Wgtn
[DAG] From: Major Rookes, Wanganui Date: 7 July 1863 Subject: Respecting the Christian names of Captain Beamish [Nathaniel Ibeson] [This document is part of a larger record. To order this document please use the record number in the Additional Archives Description field below.] ORDER DETAILS >	1863	1863	Army Department [record group]	Wgtn
From: Captain Johnstone, Wellington Date: 26 January 1867 Subject: With letter from Captain Beamish requesting compensation for his timber thrown overboard on last trip of "St Kilda" ORDER DETAILS >	1867	1867	Army Department [record group]	Wgtn
From: Lieut Colonel Gorton, Wanganui Date: 2 March 1866 Subject: Forwarding letters from Captain Beamish stating that the number of volunteers tendering for service in the "Union Troop" under Act 1865 is below the minimum and requesting one month to recruit [This document is part of a larger record. To order this document please use the record number in the Additional Archives Description field below.] ORDER DETAILS >	1866	1866	Army Department [record group]	Wgtn

⁷ ↑ [A Pioneer Passes](#), Dominion, Volume 12, Issue 140, 8 March 1919, Page 7

Papers past...

WELLINGTON INDEPENDENT, VOLUME XVI, ISSUE 1498, 19 FEBRUARY 1861

FAT CATTLE !

*To Contractors, Butchers, and Shippers
to Taranaki or Auckland.*

THE Undersigned have for Sale about 200 head of Fat Cattle, in charge of W. H. Donald, Esq., Manaia, Wairarapa, and about 100 head for Sale in charge of Capt. Beamish, Plains House, Turakina. The above Gentlemen will shew the Cattle to intending purchasers.

Delivery of the Cattle will be given at the Stock-yards.

For terms, &c., apply to

W. B. RHODES & CO.

Rhodes' Wharf,

10th January, 1861.



No. 251.

Plains House, Turakina,
May 14th, 1863.

THE Union Troop of Cavalry Volunteers
will Parade in front of the Ben Nevis
Hotel, Turakina, on Wednesday, the 27th
inst., at 12 noon.

By command,

N. E. BEAMISH,
Captain.

A Meeting for the election of Officers of
the Union Company Rifle Volunteers, will
take place on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at
11 o'clock a.m., at Mr. A. Milne's, Western
Rangitikei.

By command,

N. E. BEAMISH,
Captain Commanding

Turakina, May 14. 1863.

GEORGE ERIC HAMILTON BEAMISH WW1 11/990A

(GRANDSON OF NATHANIEL EVANSON BEAMISH)

GALLIPOLI WAR HERO'S FAMILY HOMESTEAD GOES UP FOR SALE

MONDAY, 25 FEBRUARY 2019, 10:52 AM

PRESS RELEASE: **BAYLEYS**

MEDIA RELEASE

25.02.2019



Kitchen...

A stately former farm homestead which traces its roots back to the bloody battlefield of Gallipoli has been placed on the market for sale.

The historic property known as Kohatunui in the settlement of Whana Whana some 48 kilometres west of Hastings in Hawke's Bay was built in 1921 by New Zealand army officer Eric Beamish who served in the Hawke's Bay Mounted Rifles division in World War I.

Posted to Gallipoli, New Zealand Army war records list that Lieutenant Eric Beamish was shot in the chest in August 1915 during the battle for Tabletop Mountain. He was one of six New Zealanders wounded during the gunfight that day. The bullet lodged in Lieutenant Beamish's chest – just millimetres from his heart – so close in fact, that the cartridge remained there for the duration of his life.

After recovering at an English troop hospital but still remaining in the army, Lieutenant Beamish was joined several months later by his wife Laila whom he had married in Hawke's Bay before sailing overseas into battle. Their son Dennis was born in 1916, followed by a daughter in 1918.

After overseeing the de-mob of imperial troops at the end of World War I, Eric Beamish – having by then attained the rank of major – and his family returned to New Zealand, where they purchased a substantial livestock farm block at Whana Whana and had the stately Kohatunui homestead built. Two further sons were born to Eric and Laila Beamish who enjoyed Whana Whana for the peace and solitude it offered compared to the booming canon and gunfire of Gallipoli Peninsula.

Kohatunui – translating as big rock - is named after several huge rocks which border the property's impressive winding driveway. Eric Beamish deemed the Maori topographic reference to be far more appropriate than the previously-named Snake Gully station – which ironically, didn't have any snakes.

The historical book "The Ways of Whana Whana" written by Theo Herbert and published in 1995, notes that Major Beamish's military background transcended into life at Kohatunui.

"Woe betide the cowboy with a lack of hygiene reflected in the dairy. Heaven protect the shepherd loose in his care of the stables and kennel areas. Lord have mercy on the shearing contractor whose gang left shed or quarters less than impeccably clean and tidy. He (Eric Beamish) worked like a galley slave himself... and he expected everyone else to do likewise. Kohatunui was a showplace," said the book.

Over the ensuing decade's Eric Beamish's children took on various positions within Kohatunui station – overseeing its vast sheep and beef grazing operations. Various portions of the farm were sold off. In later life, Eric Beamish retired to Havelock North to be closer to hospital amenities, although he continued to retain a managerial interest in his beloved Kohatunui. The pioneering farmer and war legend died in 1974.

Now, the grand-children of Eric and Laila Beamish are selling the stately Kohatunui six-bedroom colonial family homestead and 27-hectares of freehold land. The property at 701 Whana Whana Road is being marketed for sale by private treaty through Bayley's Havelock North, with offers closing on March 14.

Bayley's Havelock North salesperson Kris August said Kohatunui - with its meticulously manicured lawns, gardens and mature tree groves planted by Eric

and Laila, along with array of modern farm buildings - remained as impressive now as when it was first built.

“The polished Kauri, Rimu, and Matai floorboards, doorways, beams and window frames and surrounds are all original – testimony to the craftsmanship and detail with which they were first built,” said Mr August.

“The enormous farmhouse-style kitchen still has the original solid cast-iron oven and hotplates recessed into a wall and is serviced by a huge scullery which is about the same size as a kitchen you’d find in many modern homes.

“Befit of a large livestock station homestead from that post World War 1 pioneering era, Kohatunui also has a formal dining room, a library/office, snooker room with hunting memorabilia adorning the walls, a dressing room where Eric and his sons would change out of their farm clothing after a hard day in the paddocks, and a self-contained flat which was previously the servant’s quarters.”

The Kohatunui property also includes a substantial well-maintained four double-bedroom ‘worker’s cottage’ equivalent in size to the average Kiwi home. Mr August said the residence could be utilised by any new owner as a gardener’s residence, or for use as short-stay accommodation.

“Kohatunui not only offers a special link to a gracious bygone era of rural New Zealand, but is the ultimate ‘lifestyle block’ with lakes on the flats and forested hills around the boundaries offering a plethora of game-hunting activities,” Mr August said.

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

Births of children...

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

MILITARY HISTORY FOR GEORGE ERIC HAMILTON BEAMISH WW1 11/990A

GRANDSON OF NATHANIEL EVANSON BEAMISH

Unit: *Q.A. R. Coy*

Occupation: *Sheep*

Last employer: *G.P.*

Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin (if not resident in New Zealand, insert also name and address of nearest relative in New Zealand):

Country or Troopship.	Date from	Date to	Total.		Initials of Officer making Entry.	Home Service.	
			Years.	Days.		Years.	Days.
<i>NZ</i>		<i>14.2.15</i>					
<i>Foreign</i>	<i>14.2.15</i>	<i>12.1.20</i>					
<i>Ret. R. Coy</i>	<i>12.1.20</i>						
<i>NZ</i>	<i>13.1.20</i>	<i>9.2.20</i>					

Service *D...*

Wounds *P20*

Sick *...*

Killed in action *...*

Died of wounds* *...*

Died of sickness* *...*

Missing *...*

Prisoner *...*

Injuries in or by the Service *...*

Discharge *...*

Pension *...*

No. *11/990A* Rank *Major*

Name: *George Eric Hamilton Beamish*

Address: *Stoneycroft, Hastings*

Periods of Service.

In New Zealand: *89* years *89* days.

Overseas: *14* years *333* days.

Total service: *5* years *57* days.

Date commenced duty: *15.12.14*

Date finally discharged: *9.2.20*

Theatres of Operation.

Australasian

Egyptian *1915*

Egyptian E.F.

Balkan *1915 Gallipoli*

Western European

Asiatic

Decorations: *1914-15 Star* *1915-20* *1915-20* *1915-20*

BRITISH WAR MEDAL *1914-15*

VICTORY MEDAL *1914-15*

The foregoing particulars are correct.

Signature: *E. Hamilton Beamish*

N.B.—Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address.

1,000 paid 8/20—12058

ISSUE AUTHORISED

Exhibit Label badge *A2342*

Gallipoli Medallion

Date *30/10/67*

Provisional: (Date.)

Intended address: *Whana Whana*

Final: *9.2.20* (Date.)

Stoneycroft Hastings

A.F.B. 103 RECEIVED 7.11.19

B.R. 125 RECEIVED 30.1.20

A.F.B. 103 RECEIVED 13.1.20

P.M.G.P. 10-1-20

* Strike out words not required.

[illegible]

CONDUCT-SHEET.

Special instances of gallant
or meritorious conduct :

To be ^{an} officers of the Mil Div of the most Excellent Order
of the British Empire in recognition of valuable services
rendered in connection with the War (R.O. 2. Ld. 1.20

	Name of Medal.	Clasps.	Date of Grant.
Medals and Decorations	ONE		Call Hqs Ldn 8.2.2

PARTICULARS OF MARRIAGE.

Wife's Maiden Name (in full).	Place of Marriage.	Date.	Officiating Clergyman or Registrar.
Lilla Maurice Mason,	Hastings	25/11/1914	Rev. James Duke Napier.

PARTICULARS OF CHILDREN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

For ^{an} ~~the~~ offices of the Mil Div of the most Excellent Order
of the British Empire in recognition of valuable services
rendered in connection with the War (R.O. 2. Ldn 1.1.20

	Name of Medal.	Clasps.	Date of Grant.
Medals and Decorations	O.B.E.		Cable Mgrs Ldn 3.2.22

Wife's Maiden Name (in full).	Place of Marriage.	Date.	Officiating Clergyman or Registrar.
Lilla Maurice Mason,	Hastings	25/11/1914	Rev. Canon Tuke Napier.

[illegible]

Unit. <i>Q.M.R. 1st Coy</i>	Surname. <i>Beamish</i>	Christian Name. <i>George Eric Hamilton</i>	No. <i>11990</i>
Occupation: <i>Sheep-farmer</i>	Religion: <i>Anglican</i>	Last New Zealand address: <i>Whana - Hastings</i>	
Last employer: <i>G.R. Beamish, Whana</i>			
Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin (if not resident in New Zealand, insert also name and address of nearest relative in New Zealand): <i>Leila Maurice Beamish, Te Kahu, Hastings</i>			
Service	<p>No. <i>11990</i> Rank. <i>Major</i></p> <p>Name: <i>George Eric Hamilton Beamish</i></p> <p>Address: <i>Stoneycroft, Hastings</i></p>		
Wounds	<p>Periods of Service.</p> <p>In New Zealand: ... years <i>89</i> days.</p> <p>Overseas ... <i>4</i> years <i>333</i> days.</p> <p>Total service ... <i>5</i> years <i>54</i> days.</p> <p>Date commenced duty: <i>15-12-14</i>.</p> <p>Date finally discharged: <i>9-2-20</i>.</p>		
Sick	<p>Theatres of Operation.</p> <p>Australasian</p> <p>Egyptian <i>1915</i></p> <p>Egyptian E.F. <i>—</i></p> <p>Balkan <i>1915 Gallipoli</i></p> <p>Western } <i>—</i></p> <p>European }</p> <p>Asiatic</p>		
Killed in action	<p>Decorations: <i>OB.E.</i></p> <p>1914-15 Star <i>21-2-20</i></p> <p>BRITISH WAR MEDAL</p> <p>VICTORY MEDAL</p>		
Died of wounds* sickness*	<p>The foregoing particulars are correct.</p> <p>Signature: <i>E. Hamilton Beamish</i></p> <p>N.B.—Do not omit to advise this office of any future change of address.</p>		
Missing	<p>1,000 pads/8/20—120581</p>		
Prisoner	<p>1,000 pads/8/20—120581</p>		
Injuries in or by the Service	<p>ISSUE AUTHORISED</p> <p>Gallipoli Lapel badge <i>A2342</i></p> <p>Gallipoli Medallion</p> <p>Date <i>30/10/67</i></p>		
Discharge	<p>Provisional: (Date.)</p> <p>Final: <i>9-2-20</i> (Date.)</p>	<p>Intended address: <i>Whana Whana</i></p> <p><i>Stoneycroft Hastings</i></p>	
Pension	<p>A.F.B. 103 RECEIVED <i>7.11.19</i></p> <p>A.F.B. 103 RECEIVED <i>13.1.20</i></p> <p>B.R. 125 RECEIVED <i>30.1.20</i></p> <p><i>pmg p 10-1-20/11/67</i></p>		

* Strike out words not required.

1923 JUN 1933

W. A. R. 1923

Occupation: *Shoemaker*

Last employer: *J. J. J.*

Name, relationship, and address of next-of-kin (if not resident in New Zealand, insert also name and address of nearest relative in New Zealand):

Service *D*

Dear Sir—

As it is hoped that it may shortly be possible to issue the British War Medal and Illuminated Certificate of Service, it is desired to give you an opportunity of agreeing with the information held by this office concerning yourself, and which will be contained on the medal and certificate or other documents yet to be issued, as medals and documents once issued can only be altered after appending your signature in the space provided at the foot hereof and return this form complete to me as early as possible.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. HUTCHINSON,
Officer in Charge

N.Z.E.F. WAR ACCOUNTS AND RECORD OFFICE,
Government Buildings,
Wellington.

Wounds

210 23.9.15	Royal Free Hospital	Reports admission to Hospital
43 24/07/16	London -	unfit at present. at Depot.
14.3.16	Hornchurch	On leave until 14/3/16

20 Nov 1916/4/16 Greyfriars Reported at this Dept & taken on strength 6/4/16

Sick

24.7.16	Chertsey	unfit for 2.5.3. months - at convalescent camp
14.1.17	London	Home to M. & H. 9th Jan. 1917 via train

Killed in action

Died of wounds or sickness

Missing

Prisoner

Injuries in or by the Service

Discharge

Provisional: (Date)

Intended address: *W. A. R. 1923*

Final: *9.2.20* (Date)

Pension

A.F.B. 103 RECEIVED 7.11.19

B.R. 125 RECEIVED 30.1.20

A.F.B. 103 RECEIVED 3.1.20

P.M. 9 P 10-1-20

* Write out words not required.

CHAPTER SIX

**5/. MAJOR JOHN WILSON AND
CAROLINE DIXON CALLCOTT
(FIRST WIFE)**

GENERATION TWO

*Known: Generation one: James and Annie. Generation two: Major John and (A) Caroline
Dixon Callcott then (B) Te Aorere then (C) Sophie Grey*



Notes: Information supplied by family...

John Wilson was born 15 January 1830 in Kilmarnock, Scotland, the son of James and Annie nee Love, and he arrived in New Zealand in 1840. He had three sisters and four brothers.

*John came to Cambridge with the **3rd Waikato Militia** in 1864 and, as a Major, received 400 farm acres and 2 town acres. He is also noted in 1872 on a farm map drawn by Charles Chitty in a report on the district to the Armed Constabulary Commissioner's Office.*

On 27 February 1872 he came into possession of two acres (lots 35 and 36) in Wilson Street. Lots 37 and 39 were obtained in 1879. At first a house with adobe and limestone walls was built. Then a villa, 'Waterside' was built overlooking the Waikato River.

The gardens around the home were highly cultivated with flowers and ornamental shrubs. There was a flower strewn drive from the homestead to the stables and everywhere there were violets and other flowers. An orchard, nut trees and exotics were all planted and in 1880-81 a very ornate conservatory was built. (This can still be seen on the corner of Victoria Road and King Street.)

John acted for the Government in purchasing large tracts of lands. He was a founding member of the Waikato Farmers' Club in 1875 and donated the trees in upper Victoria Street. His name was on the Incorporation Certificate for the Cambridge Public Library in 1879 and he was a Justice of the Peace at the Cambridge Magistrate's Court from 1879 to 1889.

As a large landholder he suffered considerably in the 1880-1890 slump.

John was born about: 15 February 1830
 At: Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
 Died about: 24 May 1892
 At: Cambridge, New Zealand
 Buried at: Cambridge Cemetery (Hautapu), Cambridge, New Zealand
 Married about: 7 May 1859
 To: **Caroline Dixon Callcott**
 At: New Zealand
 She was born about: 1830
 At:
 Died about: 27 July 1864
 At: Auckland New Zealand
 First wife

They had the following children...

1/. No name. Born 1861

Could be William or Agnes.

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1859/2814 Caroline Dixon Callcott John Wilson [Order Product](#)

1859 MARRIAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF <i>Wellington</i>								
When Married, and Where.	Names and Surnames.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Condition.	Signatures of Parties.	Name of Officiating Minister (or Registrar).	When Registered.	Signature of Officiating Minister (or Registrar).
<i>7 May, 1859</i> <i>Private Residence</i> <i>of Mr. S. H. Callcott</i> <i>56 Ave. Hill</i> <i>Wellington</i>	<i>John Wilson</i> <i>Caroline, Dixon, Callcott</i>	<i>26 years</i> <i>do</i>	<i>Farmer</i> <i>-</i>	<i>Bachelor</i> <i>Spinster</i>	<i>John Wilson</i> <i>Shepherd, farmer</i> <i>Caroline Dixon Callcott</i>	<i>Rev. Mr. Wilson</i> <i>Minister of the</i> <i>Evangelical Church</i> <i>Wellington</i>	<i>7 May,</i> <i>1859</i>	<i>Mr. Wilson</i> <i>Minister of the</i> <i>Evangelical Church</i> <i>Wellington</i>

Married after the delivery to me of the Certificate required by the Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," by

Marriage was solemnized between us, *John Wilson* }
Caroline, Dixon, Callcott }

In the presence of us, *J. H. Callcott* }
My own }

Mr. Wilson Officiating Minister (or Registrar).

When Married, and Where.	Names and Surnames.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Condition.
4 May 1859 Private Residence of Mrs J. W. Callcott Te Anau Hall Wellington	John Wilson Cardine, Dixon, Callcott	Above age do	Farmer -	Bachelor Spinster

Married after the delivery to me of the Certificate required by the Act of the General As

Marriage was solemnized between us,

John Wilson
Cardine, Dixon, Callcott

In the presence of us;

J. W. Callcott
My own

281

281

T OF

Wellington

Signatures of Parties.	Name of Officiating Minister (or Registrar).	When Registered.	Signature of Officiating Minister (or Registrar).
<u>John Wilson</u> Sheepowner, farmer	<u>Rev Wm Wilson</u> Minister of the	<u>4 May</u> <u>1859</u>	<u>Wm Wilson</u> Minister of the
<u>Cardine Dixon Callcott</u>	<u>Scotch Church</u> <u>Wellington</u>		<u>Scotch Church</u> <u>Wellington</u>

Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Marriage Act, 1854," by

Wm Wilson Officiating Minister (or Registrar).

Births of children...

1861/8379 Wilson NR Caroline Dixon John

Conjecture only...Mother of Unknown Wilson, Edward Wilson, John Smith Wilson and Unknown Wilson

Could any of the following be children of Caroline and John Wilson?...

1861/1421	Wilson	William	5D
1862/1699	Wilson	William	4M
1863/2877	Wilson	George Henry	7W
1864/4226	Wilson	NR	2H
1860/1610	Wilson	Davidina	3Y
1861/2149	Wilson	Agnes	21M
1864/6250	Wilson	John	6H
1864/6346	Wilson	Jessie	13M
1863/4124	Wilson	Peter	72Y
1864/6752	Wilson	James	4Y
1864/6776	Wilson	William Hamilton	3Y
1864/7140	Wilson	Louisa Sarah	10M
1864/7423	Wilson	Annie Jane	5Y
1864/7441	Wilson	Annie Jane	5Y
1863/5298	Wilson	Annie	24H
1863/5378	Wilson	James	4Y
1864/7750	Wilson	Margaret Annie	4M
1864/7776	Wilson	NR	NR
1864/7863	Wilson	Isabella	20M
1864/7925	Wilson	Agnes	3M

Deaths...

1864/2881	Wilson	Caroline Dixon	NR
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Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

CAROLINE DIXON CALLCOTT (WILSON)

HER PARENTS

JONATHAN AND CLARISSA CALLCOTT

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

Caroline Dixon Callcott Spouse New Zealand, Civil Records Indexes, 1800-1966 marriage:1859 New Zealand spouse: John Wilson

Robert Dixon Callcott Principal England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975 christening: 22 August 1838 Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England, United Kingdom father: Jonathan Callcott mother: Clarissa

Clarissa Dixon Callcott Principal England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975 christening: 8 April 1830 Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England, United Kingdom father: Jonathan Callcott mother: Clarissa

Margaret Dixon Callcott Principal England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975 christening: 22 August 1838 Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England, United Kingdom father: Jonathan Callcott mother: Clarissa

Clarissa Dixon Callcott Spouse England Marriages, 1538-1973 marriage: 5 March 1857 Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England, United Kingdom father: Jonathan Callcott spouse: Abraham Williams other: Robert Williams

Edith Dixon Callcott Spouse New Zealand, Civil Records Indexes, 1800-1966 marriage: 1883 New Zealand spouse: Thomas William Kirk

Margaret Dixon Callcott Spouse New Zealand, Civil Records Indexes, 1800-1966 marriage: 1854 New Zealand spouse: James McBeth

Edith Dixon Callcott Principal New Zealand, Civil Records Indexes, 1800-1966 birth: 1859 New Zealand father: Jonathan Walter Callcott mother: Christiana Callcott

Mary Caroline Callcott Principal New Zealand, Civil Records Indexes, 1800-1966 birth: 1861 death: 1899 New Zealand

Mary Caroline Callcott Principal New Zealand, Civil Records Indexes, 1800-1966 birth: 1861 New Zealand father: Jonathan Walter Callcott mother: Christianna Callcott

<https://www.wikitree.com/genealogy/CALLCOTT>

Following could be conjecture only but very possible...

Jonathan Callcott

Born **10 Jan 1796** in **Alberbury, Shropshire, England** 🇬🇧

Son of [father unknown] and [mother unknown]

[sibling(s) unknown]

Husband of **Clarissa (Dixon) Callcott** — married 24 Jan 1824 in Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England, United Kingdom 🇬🇧

DESCENDANTS

Father of Johnathan Walter Callcott and Caroline Dixon (Callcott) Wilson

mentioned in the record of Jonathan Callcott and Clarissa Dixon Name Jonathan Callcott

Spouse's Name Clarissa Dixon Event Date 24 Jan 1824 Event Place

Wendover, Buckingham, England Citing this Record "England Marriages, 1538–1973," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:N27S-1TG> : 10 February 2018), Jonathan Callcott and Clarissa Dixon, 24 Jan 1824; citing Wendover, Buckingham, England, reference , index based upon data collected by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City; FHL microfilm 919,257, 919,258.

Caroline Dixon Wilson formerly Callcott

Born **about 1830** [location unknown]

Daughter of Jonathan Callcott and Clarissa (Dixon) Callcott

Sister of Johnathan Walter Callcott

Wife of **John Wilson** — married 7 May 1859 in New Zealand 🇬🇧

Mother of Unknown Wilson, Edward Wilson, John Smith Wilson and Unknown Wilson

Died **27 Jul 1864** in **Auckland, New Zealand** 🇬🇧

SECOND WIFE

**JOHN WILSON AND AGNES
(FORMALLY TE AORERE OF IWI HAUA)**

*Known: Generation one: James and Annie. Generation two: Major John and Caroline
Dixon Callcott then Te Aorere then Sophie*

GENERATION TWO



**Photo above. Te Aorere
Iwi: Ngati Haua, Ngati Koroki of Waikato and Kawhia.
Ngati Ruanui of Taranaki.**

SEE JOURNAL THREE FOR WHAKAPAPA FOR TE AORERE.

John was born about: 15 February 1830
At: Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom
Died about: 24 May 1892
At: Cambridge, New Zealand
Buried at: Cambridge Cemetery (Hautapu), Cambridge, New Zealand
Married about: 6 March 1877
To: **Te Aorere (Agnes)**
At: St Andrews Church, Cambridge, New Zealand.
She was born about: 1853
At: Maungatautari, Cambridge, New Zealand
Died about: 8 March 1883
At: Waterside Estate, Cambridge, New Zealand.
Buried at: Cambridge Cemetery (Hautapu), Cambridge, New Zealand

They had the following children...

Please note that the first four children don't have official birth records.
Word of mouth only. Further research required.

'James Laishley' does have an official birth record as listed...

- 1/. Thomas Henry Wilson 1869
- 2/. Louisa Ada Wilson 1871 married Bull
- 3/. Jessie Wilson Campbell 1873 married Borlase
- 4/. Arthur Owen Wilson 1876
- 5/. Agnes Margaretta Wilson
- 6/. John Smith Wilson
- 7/. **James Laishley** 1880

1880/4708	Wilson	James Laishley	Agnes	John
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NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1877/252	'Not Recorded'	Teaorere	John	Wilson
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Following: Births of children... not registered...word of mouth only...

1869 Birth of Judge Thomas Henry Wilson

New Zealand

FEB 6 1871 Birth of Louisa Ada Bull

Cambridge, Waikato, New Zealand

1873 Birth of Jessie Campbell Borlase

1876 Birth of Arthur Owen Wilson

OBITUARY FOR AGNES (TE AORERE) WILSON

Notes: Major John Wilson married (for a second time) in 1877 to Te Aorere, a daughter of a Ngati-Haua chief Waimapuni and Inuaka. They raised 6 children at 'Waterside' but Te Aorere died 8 March 1883 aged 30.

Chief Judge Macdonald, who presided at the Native Land Court in Cambridge, paid a high tribute from the Bench to the character of Te Aorere, testifying to her important services in the past towards the pacification of the country. He then adjourned the court as a mark of respect to her memory. For three days nearly all the shops in Cambridge were partially closed and flags flew at half-mast.

Waikato Times 10 March 1883 – “It is with great regret that we have to chronicle the death of Mrs John Wilson of Cambridge who expired on Thursday morning, after an illness of some two or three months. Ill-health first overtook Mrs Wilson about three months ago in the form of fits of ague, but it was soon seen that these were but premonitory symptoms of a general breakup of the system. Dr Waddington who was in constant attendance, advised a radical change of climate, and Major Wilson went with the deceased lady on a tour through the South Island, accompanied by her medical adviser. It became apparent that the heart was seriously affected, and dropsy subsequently supervening death rapidly came to the relief of the sufferer. The deceased lady was universally respected throughout the district. Her exertions in the cause of the Ladies Benevolent Society and the church, of which she was an active member, will be long remembered and appreciated. We are requested to state that the remains will not be taken to the church, but direct to the cemetery.”

Waikato Times 13 March 1883 – “The remains of the late Mrs John Wilson were interred in the Cambridge cemetery on Sunday. The funeral was the largest ever seen in this district. The cortege included more than fifty vehicles, a hundred horsemen and a large number of people on foot and was significant of the high esteem in which the deceased lady and Major Wilson were held by the whole community. Almost every district in Waikato was represented. The service at the grave was impressively said by the Ven Archdeacon Willis, assisted by the Rev. Mr Pomare, Maori Minister.”

Te Ngakau, chief of Kawhia and related to Te Aorere, attended adorned in a head-dress of black huia feathers. There was also a large number of Maori women clothed in mourning and wearing green leaves. Over two hundred Ngati ruanui Maori left Taranaki for Cambridge to hold the customary tangi. The land, which Te Aorere brought into the marriage was bequeathed in her will to her children.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND AGNES (TE AORERE)

**(Some of the following information is managed by
John Royston William Borlase and 4 others)**

1/. JUDGE THOMAS HENRY AND ANNE WILSON



Above: Thomas Henry Wilson and his wife Anne Lowe

Thomas Henry was born about: 1869

At: Cambridge, New Zealand

Died about: 1918

At: New Zealand

Married about: 1893

At:

To: **Anne Lowe**

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

At:

They had the following children...

1/. James Henry 1894

2/. John Albert 1897

3/. William Stoddart 1898

4/. Cecil Guthrie 1900

5/. Arthur Fitzgerald 1906

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1893/275 Annie Lowe Thomas Henry Wilson

1893. Marriages in the District of Auckland.

[A. 205-213]

No.	When and Where Married.	Names and Surnames of the Parties.	Age.	Rank or Profession.	Condition of Parties. 1. Bachelor or Spinster or of the same kind. 2. Widower or Widow. 3. Divorced. 4. Other (if known).	Birthplace.	Residence. 1. Present. 2. Usual.	Parents.	
								Father's Name and Surname (1), and his Rank or Profession (2).	Mother's Name (1), and Maiden Surname (2).
682	1893. 22 January In the dwelling of Mr. W. Lowe College Road Auckland.	Thomas Henry Wilson	28	Solicitor's Clerk	1. Bachelor 2.	Cambridge N.Z.	1. Auckland 2. Do.	1. John Wilson 2. Lankman	1. 2. De. Arole
		Annie Lowe	19	—	1. Spinster 2.	Palmerston Auckland	1. College Road Auckland 2. Do.	1. William Lowe 2. Shipwright	1. Emma Lowe 2. Do.

MARRIED, after the delivery to me of the Certificate required by "The Marriage Act, 1880," by
R. F. Macneil, Officiating Minister [or Registrar].

This Marriage was solemnised between us,
Thomas Henry Wilson
Annie Lowe

In the presence of us,
Edward Don, Post-Office, Dunedin.
Bessie Lowe, College Road.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the entry in the Register-book of Marriages kept by me,
R. F. Macneil,
 Officiating Minister [or Registrar].

Births of children...

1894/3976	Wilson	James Henry	Annie	Thomas Henry
-----------	--------	-------------	-------	--------------

1900/12949	Wilson	Cecil Guthrie	Annie	Thomas Henry
------------	--------	---------------	-------	--------------

1897/16740	Wilson	John Albert	Annie	Thomas Henry
------------	--------	-------------	-------	--------------

1898/11552	Wilson	William Stoddart	Annie	Thomas Henry
------------	--------	------------------	-------	--------------

1906/7725	Wilson	Arthur FitzGerald	Annie	Thomas Henry
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Deaths...

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

Papers past...

PRESS, VOLUME LIV, ISSUE 16372, 18 NOVEMBER 1918, PAGE 8

Judge Thomas Henry Wilson, of the Waiariki, or Bay of Plenty, Native Land Court, died at Whakatane on Wednesday evening from influenza. He was aged 49 years. He was a son of the late Major John Wilson, of Cambridge. Judge Wilson was educated and was one of the first pupils of the Waitaki Boys' High School, near Oamaru. Subsequently he entered the service of Mr R. W. Dyer, who was appointed to the magistracy several years ago. He was then artioled to the legal firm of Messrs Russell and Campbell, and later, he joined the railway service. He qualified as a barrister and solicitor, and in 1911 he was appointed Judge of the Tokerau Maori district Land Board. He understood the native mind as few men do, and it is to his credit that large areas of waste native lands were opened for settlement. He was greatly esteemed by Europeans and Maoris for his sterling integrity. He leaves a widow and five sons. Two of the latter are on active service.

Archives...

No. 12750

IN THE
Supreme Court of New Zealand,
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Estate of
Thomas Henry Wilson

late of N. Eden
deceased.

Received from the Registrar, Supreme Court,
Auckland,—
Probate,
Copy of Will,
~~Letters of Administration~~

Dated this 13th day of February, 191 9
Harold B. B. B.

Deputy Commissioner of Stamps,
at Auckland.

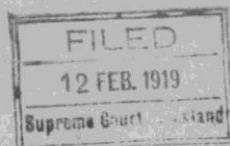
500/8/18—12041]

NO. 12450.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
NORTHERN DISTRICT

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS HENRY WILSON
deceased_____

P R O B A T E



ALISON & ALISON & MacCORMICK

SOLICITORS

AUCKLAND

This is the written document marked "A" mentioned and referred to in the annexed Affidavit of Annie Wilson sworn this 20th day of December 1918 Before me

"A"

A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand

This is the Last Will and

Testament of me Thomas Henry Wilson late of Paeroa Ohiemuru County in the Provincial District of Auckland in the Colony of New Zealand but now residing in Wellington in the aforesaid Colony of New Zealand Clerk. I give devise and bequeath unto my dear wife Annie Wilson all my real and personal property of whatsoever kind or nature or wheresoever situate for her sole and absolute benefit and I hereby appoint my said wife Annie Wilson sole executrix of this my last Will. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this Sixth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety seven

Signed by the Testator the said Thomas Henry Wilson as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us present at the same time who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses &

Henry Wilson

G. Girding Butler,
Clerk,
Wellington.

A. H. Pierard,
Draftsman
Wellington

5. THAT I will faithfully execute the said Will by paying the debts and legacies of the said deceased as far as the property will extend and the law binds _____

6. THAT according to my knowledge and belief the estate and effects of the said deceased in respect of which probate is sought to be obtained are under the value of £500 _____

SWORN by the said ANNIE WILSON at)

Auckland aforesaid this 20th day)

of December 1918 Before me } Annie Wilson.

J. McLeagh

A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

NORTHERN DISTRICT

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS HENRY WILSON
late of Disraeli Street Mount Eden near
Auckland in the Provincial District of
Auckland and Dominion of New Zealand a
Judge of the Native Land Court deceased__

I ANNIE WILSON of Disraeli Street Mount Eden near the
City of Auckland in the Provincial District of Auckland
and Dominion of New Zealand Widow make oath and say as
follows:-

1. THAT I knew the above-named Thomas Henry Wilson
now deceased when alive and that the said Thomas Henry
Wilson was resident or was domiciled at Disraeli Street
Mount Eden near Auckland aforesaid within this Judicial
District and that the nearest Registry Office of this
Court to the place where the said Thomas Henry Wilson
resided or was domiciled is at Auckland aforesaid__
2. THAT the said Thomas Henry Wilson was born at
Cambridge in the Provincial District of Auckland aforesaid
and was at the date of his death of British nationality__
3. THAT I the said Annie Wilson was born at Auckland
and am of British nationality _____
4. THAT I believe the written document now produced
to me and marked "A" bearing date the 6th day of May 1897
to be the last Will and Testament of the said deceased
and that I am the Executrix therein named _____

Annie Wilson.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS HENRY WILSON
late of Disraeli Street Mount Eden :
near Auckland in the Provincial Dis-
trict of Auckland and Dominion of :
New Zealand A Judge of the Native ::
Land Court deceased.

I, FRANCIS ARTHUR READ of Whakatane Bay of Plenty
in the Provincial District of Auckland and Domin-
ion of New Zealand Undertaker make oath and say :
as follows:-

1. THAT I knew the above-named Thomas Henry ::
Wilson now deceased when alive.
2. THAT the said Thomas Henry Wilson died at the
Commercial Hotel Whakatane aforesaid on the 13th
day of November 1918 as I am able to depose from
having seen his dead body after death.

S W O R N by the said FRANCIS
ARTHUR READ at Whakatane afore-

said this 17th day of
December 1918 Before me:-

J. Arthur Read

J. A. Nanson.

A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

NORTHERN DISTRICT

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS HENRY

WILSON deceased

McCarty
Deputy-Registrar

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL MEN that on this *Twenty-seventh* day of *January* in the year One thousand nine hundred and *nineteen* the last Will and Testament of Thomas Henry Wilson late of Disraeli Street Mount Eden near Auckland in the Provincial District of Auckland and Dominion of New Zealand A Judge of the Native Land Court (who died on or about the Thirteenth day of November One thousand nine hundred and eighteen) a copy of which is hereunto annexed has been exhibited read and proved before *Theophilus Cooper Esquire* a Judge of this Honourable Court and administration of the estate effects and credits of the deceased has been and is hereby granted to Annie Wilson the Executrix in the said Will and Testament named being first sworn faithfully to execute the said Will by paying the debts and legacies of the deceased as far as the property will extend and the law binds _____

GIVEN under the seal of the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Auckland this *Twenty-seventh* day of *January* One thousand nine hundred and *nineteen*

McCarty
Deputy REGISTRAR

L. S.

NO. 12750

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND
NORTHERN DISTRICT
IN CHAMBERS

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS HENRY WILSON
late of Disraeli Street Mount Eden
near Auckland in the Provincial
District of Auckland and Dominion of
New Zealand a Judge of the Native
Land Court deceased

FILED

21 DEC 1918

Supreme Court

MOTION FOR PROBATE

MR. ALISON to move on *Tuesday* the
21st day of *January* 1918 that
Probate of the Will of the above-named
Thomas Henry Wilson deceased be granted
to ANNIE WILSON the Executrix named in
the said Will UPON the papers herewith—
1. Will of Thomas Henry Wilson
2. Affidavit of Executrix
3. Affidavit of Francis Arthur Read
Certified pursuant to the rules of
Court to be correct

E. W. Alison

Counsel for Applicant

Dated the *21st* day of *December* 1918



Order accd.

Theobald

27.1.18

*P.T. 4. 1.19.18
O.K. B. 11.18
£500*

ALISON & ALISON & MACCORMICK

SOLICITORS

AUCKLAND

CAROL

KEEP THIS

2 Aunts and the eldest Uncle of Agnes Agave Carr, (nee Wilson)
(sister and eldest brother of James Leishley Wilson)



Jessie Borlase
(nee Wilson)



Judge Henry Wilson (Aunt)
(eldest brother of James)

Louisa Wilson
sister of James

CHILDREN OF THE JUDGE

1/. JAMES HENRY WILSON



2/. John Gilbert Wilson

son



3/. William Stoddart Wilson

son



4/. Cecil Guthrie Wilson

son



5/. Arthur Fitzgerald Wilson

son

2/. LOUISA ADA WILSON



Louisa was born about: 6 February 1871

At: Cambridge New Zealand

Died about: 3 April 1854

At: Wairoa, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand

Married about: 1898

To: **Charles Benjamin Bull**

At: New Zealand

He was born about: 3 May 1869

Parents: John Bull and Hannah (Brumby) Bull

At: Wellington, New Zealand

Died about: 2 August 1938

At: Gisborne, New Zealand

They had the following children...

1/. Charles Alan 1901

2/. John Wilson 1904

3/. Anna Te Aorere 1905

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1898/3769 Louisa Ada Wilson Charles Benjamin Bull

Births of children...

1901/7621	Bull	Charles Allan	Louisa Ada	Charles Benjamin
1905/3173	Bull	Anna Te Aorere	Louisa Ada	Charles Benjamin
1904/19559	Bull	John Wilson	Louisa Ada	Charles Benjamin

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

3/. JESSIE CAMPBELL (WILSON) BORLASE



Jessie was born about: 1873

At: New Zealand

Died about: 23 April 1939

At: Dannevirke, New Zealand

Married about:

To: **William Rawson Borlase**

At:

He was born about:

At:

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/. Margaret Wilmont (Simpson). 1900

2/. George Noel. 1902

3/. John Armand. 1906

4/. Gretchen Beatrice (Hobson). 1912

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1896/2075	Jessie Campbell	Wilson	William Rawson	Borlase
-----------	-----------------	--------	----------------	---------

Births of children...

1906/1415	Borlase	John Armand	Jessie Campbell	William Rawson
1900/12845	Borlase	Margaret Wilmot	Jessie Campbell	William Rawson
1902/8970	Borlase	George Noel	Jessie Campbell	William Rawson
1912/13567	Borlase	Gretchen Beatrice	Jessie Campbell	William Rawson

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

BORLASE—WILSON—On Sept, 19th, 1896,
at St. John's Church, Wanganui,
by the Rev. J. B. McLean, William
Rawson, eldest son of C. H. Borlase,
Esq., of Wanganui, to Jessie Camp-
bell, second daughter of the late
Major John Wilson, of Cambridge,
Auckland.

4/. ARTHUR OWEN WILSON

Arthur was born about: 1876

At: New Zealand

Died about: January 1882

At: Cambridge New Zealand

Married about:

To:

At:

He was born about:

At:

Died about:

1882/1031 Wilson Arthur Owen 6 Years old



Note: Death certificate for Arthur Owen Wilson which clearly shows his mother being Te Aorere...

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF <i>Cambridge</i> DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE <i>Thirtieth</i> OF <i>March</i> 188 <i>2</i>													
DESCRIPTION OF DECEASED.		CAUSE OF DEATH.		PARENTS.		IF BURIAL REGISTERED, WHERE BORN.		IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.		INFORMANT.		REGISTRAR.	
No.	When and where died?	1. Name and Surname. 2. Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Sex and Age.	1. Cause of death. 2. Duration of last illness. 3. Medical Attendant by whom certified. 4. When he last saw deceased.	1. Name and Surname of Father. 2. Name and, if known, Maiden Surname of Mother. 3. Rank or Profession of Father.	When and where born?	1. Where born? 2. How long in New Zealand?	1. Where married? 2. At what age married? 3. To whom married?	If issue living, state Number and Sex.	1. Signature of the Informant. 2. His or her Description. 3. Residence. 4. If entry a correction of a former entry, Signatures of Witnesses attesting the same.	1. Signature of the Registrar. 2. Date of Registration.		
1	1882 2 nd January Cambridge Wilson	Arthur Owen Wilson	U 6 4 th	1. Congestion of the brain. 2. Duration of last illness 2 weeks. 3. Medical Attendant Dr. Waddington. 4. 2 nd Jan'y 82	1. John Wilson 2. Rose Agnes Wilson formerly Te Aorere 3. Gentlemen 4. Justice of the Peace	Cambridge New Zealand	1. New Zealand	Nil	Nil	1. John Wilson 2. Father 3. Cambridge	1. Walter Stoll Registrar 2. 1882 4. 2 nd January		

DEATHS IN THE DISTRICT OF <i>Cambridge</i>													
DESCRIPTION OF DECEASED.		CAUSE OF DEATH.		PARENTS.		IF BURIAL REGISTERED, WHERE BORN.		IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.		INFORMANT.		REGISTRAR.	
No.	When and where died?	1. Name and Surname. 2. Rank, Profession, or Occupation.	Sex and Age.	1. Cause of death. 2. Duration of last illness. 3. Medical Attendant by whom certified. 4. When he last saw deceased.	1. Name and Surname of Father. 2. Name and, if known, Maiden Surname of Mother. 3. Rank or Profession of Father.	When and where born?	1. Where born? 2. How long in New Zealand?	1. Where married? 2. At what age married? 3. To whom married?	If issue living, state Number and Sex.	1. Signature of the Informant. 2. His or her Description. 3. Residence. 4. If entry a correction of a former entry, Signatures of Witnesses attesting the same.	1. Signature of the Registrar. 2. Date of Registration.		
1	1882 2 nd January Cambridge Wilson	Arthur Owen Wilson	U 6 4 th	1. Congestion of the brain. 2. Duration of last illness 2 weeks. 3. Medical Attendant Dr. Waddington. 4. 2 nd Jan'y 82	1. John Wilson 2. Rose Agnes Wilson formerly Te Aorere 3. Gentlemen 4. Justice of the Peace	Cambridge New Zealand	1. New Zealand	Nil	Nil	1. John Wilson 2. Father 3. Cambridge	1. Walter Stoll Registrar 2. 1882 4. 2 nd January		

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE <i>Thirtieth</i> OF <i>March</i> 188 <i>2</i>									
IF BURIAL REGISTERED, WHERE BORN.		IF DECEASED WAS MARRIED.		INFORMANT.		REGISTRAR.			
When and where born?	Name and Religion of Minister, or Name of Witness of Burial	1. Where born? 2. How long in New Zealand?	1. Where married? 2. At what age married? 3. To whom married?	If issue living, state Number and Sex.	1. Signature of the Informant. 2. His or her Description. 3. Residence. 4. If entry a correction of a former entry, Signatures of Witnesses attesting the same.	1. Signature of the Registrar. 2. Date of Registration.			
Cambridge New Zealand	Arthur Owen Wilson	1. New Zealand	Nil	Nil	1. John Wilson 2. Father 3. Cambridge	1. Walter Stoll Registrar 2. 1882 4. 2 nd January			

6/. JOHN SMITH WILSON

John was born about:

At:

Died about:

At:

Married about: 1896

To: **Elizabeth Dalglash Mowat**

At:

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/. Marjorie

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1896/3644	Elizabeth Mowat Dalglash	John Smith Wilson
-----------	-----------------------------	----------------------

Births of children...

1898/16876	Wilson Marjorie	Elizabeth Dalgleish John Smith
------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

7/. JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON
GRANDFATHER FOR CAROL CARR

SEE PAGE 186



THIRD WIFE

JOHN WILSON AND SOPHIE GREY

*Known: Generation one: James and Annie. Generation two: Major John and Caroline
Dixon Callcott then Te Aorere then Sophie*

**Note: Major John Wilson then married his children's governess
Sophie Gray later in 1883 and he had three more sons...**



John was born about: 15 February 1830

At: Kilmarnock, East Ayrshire, Scotland, United Kingdom

Died about: 24 May 1892

At: Cambridge, New Zealand

Married about: 7 July 1883

To: **Sophie Gray (photo above)**

At: Residence of the Bride's mother, Christchurch, New Zealand

She was born about: 1844

At: Scotland

Died about: June 1932

At: Milford, Auckland, New Zealand

Buried at: O'Neil's Point cemetery, Auckland

They had the following children...

- 1/. Alan Gray Wilson 1884
- 2/. Agnes Margarita Wilson 1887 (conjecture only)
- 3/. Colin Robert Wilson 1889
- 4/. Gordon Keith Wilson 1890

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1883/2685	Sophie	Gray	John	Wilson
-----------	--------	------	------	--------

Births of children...

1890/13932 Wilson Gordon Keith Sophie John
1949/112074 Wilson Allan Gray Sophie John

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

SOPHIE WILSON NEE 'GRAY'

Her parents were Captain James Gray of the Scots Greys and Sophie Wright. The family arrived in New Zealand from Scotland on the ship 'Devonshire' in 1863

ARRIVAL OF THE "DEVONSHIRE"

The good ship 'Devonshire' 831 tons, Captain Henry Holt, made her number early on Saturday morning, and came to an anchor about 8 am on the same day. She is in a clean and orderly state, and reflects the credit upon her commander and officers. The 'Devonshire' took her departure from the Docks on October 24th and Gravesend early on the 26th and anchored in the Downs on the same night.

Weighed anchor on the morning of the 27th but encountered such heavy squalls after starting that she put back and again came to anchor in the Downs the same night. Took her final departure from the Downs on October 29th. and proceeded uninterruptedly on the voyage. Kept to the westward of Madeira without sighting it.

On November 25th sighted St. Paul's rock and next day, November 26th crossed the equator in 33 55 west. On November 28th sighted the island of Fernando Noronha, a Brazilian convict establishment, and on the 17th December sighted Gough's Island.

Made a quick run thence to Prince Edward's Island, which was sighted on the 28th of December, the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope being passed on Christmas Day. On the 26th December and two following days passed several large icebergs.

Experienced fair winds and splendid weather from the meridian of the Cape to the coast of Van Diemen's Land, and thence to the New Zealand coast.

Sighted Cape Marie Van Diemen on the 3rd February and had light winds and fine weather round the coast.

Was off the Great Barrier on Friday night at eleven, and made her anchor, as already stated, at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The health of the passengers was generally good.

There was one birth and two deaths on board. The mother of the infant which was born on the voyage died 10 days after her confinement; and one seaman died of scrofula.

The 'Devonshire' brings four improved Lincoln, and one pure Lincoln sheep, for Joseph Newman Esq.

PASSENGERS:

Chief Cabin

F and W Nelson
D. Beckett
Francis Hallowes
Mary A. Morris
John Hutchinson
John Gamack
Charles P. Powles
Percy Cartwright
Edward Steinkeller
Harry G. Smith
Caroline and Emma Morgan
Thomas, Mrs M., Annie, and Arthur Pierce
Alexander Tabuteau
James Leal?
Ensign Howat
William, Mrs. Anna and Georgina Briggs
Harriet Johnson

Second Cabin

W. Anderson
W. Randall
H. Salt
Edward B, Jane, and Mary Ann Parsons
James, Sophia, Mary Ann, Jessie, Sophia, and Annie Gray
John R, and Albert Wickham
Frederick Shortman
Samuel Dunn
Joseph James
Robert McRae
Anne and Charlotte McNally
Fanny Bond
Alfred, Eleanor, Jessie, and Alfred Barnes
Samuel Wilson
William A. and Elizabeth Cowan, and infant
George A. Miller
Charles, John, Neil R., Marjory, Caroline and Mary Alexander
Frederick Clark

Henry Watts
Charles Hamilton
Donald McArkill
James Greenway

Steerage

J. and W. Wright
T. Bothwell
Robert Brown, Martha, Elizabeth, Robert, Martha, and Alexander Brown
Nicholas and Mary Dent
Mary A. Hunter, John W. and William Hunter
Alfred Freeman, and Mrs Freeman
William Penn
James Corbets, Marian, and Edmund Corbets
Caroline Redmond
Neil Thompson
Henry Johnson
Hugh Brown
Samuel and Caroline Hesketh
Sergeant Power, Mary, Catherine, and Mary Power
William and Lucy Cobbold
John Gardner
Mary, Peter, Agnes, Janet and John Gardner
Amelia and Martin H Cobbold
Jane Bowden
Margaret Mitchell and Thomas Mitchell
Catherine McCormick
Emma McCormick
Jessie Fisher
Thomas Sanders
George Wormington
Harry Hayward
John Martin
Thomas White
Robert Russell
Walter H Garratt
Thomas Johnston
John Kennedy
W Littejohn
William Smith
Thomas Harvey
Corporal Brodie

Sapper Batcher
Henry Bradman
William Morrow
Charles Thomas
Isaac McKai
Richard Crosskell
John and Samuel Brown
Hugh Mcguire
David Blair
Edward Rayner
David J Sellirk
Henry Alexander
Frederick Wilson
Thos. Hattawell
John Harrison
John Hunter
John Jackson
Samuel Laird
James Doal
Peter Hunter
Robert Henry
George Chalmers
Hugh Reid
George Cherrett
John Driver
Sydney Darston
Elijah Beer
James Campbell
John Baybut
Matthew Bolton
William Watson
John Goldie
George Driver
Henry Watts
David Blair
David J Sellick
Henry Alexander
Fredk. K Wilson

The list of names (in order) as recorded in the "Daily Southern Cross"
of 9th February 1863.

This information was kindly supplied by V. S. Cullen.

AUCKLAND STAR, VOLUME LXIII, ISSUE 146, 22 JUNE 1932, PAGE 10

MRS. SOPHIE WILSON.

A colonist of 69 years' standing, Mrs. Sophie Wilson died at Milford on June 16. She was the third daughter of the late Captain James Gray, of the Scots Greys, and arrived at Auckland with her parents by the ship Devonshire from Scotland in 1863. In 1883 she was married to Major John Wilson, who saw a lot of service during the wars with the Maoris. His brother, Captain James Wilson, met his death at the hands of Te Kooti in the Poverty Bay massacre. Major Wilson died at Cambridge 39 years ago. There are three sons, Messrs. Allen, Colin and Keith Wilson, who are farming at Te Aroha.

PRIVATE INTERMENT.

WILSON — On Friday, June 17, at "Mount Carmel," Milford, Sophie Wilson, of Elstow, Te Aroha, relict of the late Major John Wilson, of Cambridge, in her seventy-sixth year. R.I.P. Interred this day at O'Neill's Point Cemetery.



SOPHIE WILSON (GRAY)

Birthdate: August 04, 1856
Birthplace: Hillhead, Glasgow City, Scotland,
United Kingdom
Death: April 1932 (75)
Takapuna, Auckland, Auckland, New
Zealand 📍
Place of
Burial: Auckland, New Zealand 📍
Immediate
Family: Daughter of Captain James
Gray and Sophie Gray
Wife of Major John Wilson
Mother of Gordon Keith Wilson; Alan Gray
Wilson and Colin Robert Wilson

Managed by Kim Marie Aitken @
[https://www.geni.com/people/Sophie-
Wilson/6000000076914261114](https://www.geni.com/people/Sophie-Wilson/6000000076914261114)

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SOPHIE WILSON

1/. ALLAN GRAY WILSON

Allan was born about: June 1884

At: New Zealand

Died about:

At: New Zealand

Married about: 1914

To: **Eva** Matilda MacDonald

At:

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/. Frank Gerard 1916

2/. John Ronald 1917

3/. Margaret Gordon 1918

4/. Donald Gray

NZBDM...

Births...

1949/112074	Wilson	Allan Gray	Sophie	John
-------------	--------	------------	--------	------

Marriage...

1914/8837 Eva Matilda MacDonald Allan Gray Wilson

Births of children...

1920/17213	Wilson	Donald Gray	Eva	Allan Gray
1918/15388	Wilson	Margaret Gordon	Eva	Allan Gray
1916/6098	Wilson	Frank Gerard	Eva Matilda	Allan Gray
1917/15173	Wilson	John Ronald	Eva	Allan Gray

2/. AGNES MARGARETTA WILSON

Note: This person is conjecture only. Will need to order birth cert to confirm...was she registered after the death of Te Aorere (Agnes)?

was born about: 1887

At:

Died about:

At:

Married about:

To:

At:

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/.

2/.

3/.

4/.

5/.

NZBDM...

Births...

1887/10201	Wilson	Agnes Margareta	Agnes	John
------------	--------	-----------------	-------	------

Marriage...

Births of children...

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

3/. COLIN ROBERT WILSON

Colin was born about: 1889

At: New Zealand

Died about: 1951

At: New Zealand

Married about: 1917

To: **Bernice Alicia Mackay**

At: At New Zealand

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/.

2/.

3/.

4/.

5/.

NZBDM...

Births...

Marriage...

1917/5577 Bernise Alicia Mackay Colin Robert Owen Wilson

Births of children...

Deaths...

1951/26102	Wilson	Colin Robert Owen	62Y
1966/30980	Wilson	Bernice	81Y

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME LIV, ISSUE 16695, 13 NOVEMBER 1917, PAGE 1

NARRIAGES.

WILSON--MACKAY.—On October 8, 1917, at the residence of Mrs. P. de Bathe Brandon, Wellington, Private Colin R. O. Wilson, Thirtieth Reinforcements, second son of the late Major John and Sophie Wilson, late of Cambridge, to Bernice, second daughter of Mrs. A. A. Mackay, Te Kuiti.

4/. GORDON KEITH WILSON

Gordon was born about: 1890

At: Cambridge, New Zealand

Died about: circa 1977 (78-95) (Throat cancer)

At: New Zealand

Married about: 1924

To: **Jessie Madeleine Ferguson**

At: New Zealand

She was born about:

At:

Died about:

They had the following children...

1/.

2/.

3/.

4/.

5/.

NZBDM...

Births...

1890/13932	Wilson	Gordon Keith	Sophie	John
------------	--------	--------------	--------	------

Marriage...

1924/1571	Jessie Madeleine	Ferguson	Gordon Keith	Wilson
-----------	------------------	----------	--------------	--------

Births of children...

Deaths...

Archives...

Papers past

<https://www.familysearch.org/s>

GORDON KEITH WILSON

Birthdate: circa 1890
Birthplace: Cambridge, Waikato, New Zealand
Death: circa 1977 (78-95) (Throat cancer)
Immediate Family: Son of Major John Wilson and Sophie Wilson
Husband of Jessie Madeleine Wilson
Father of Peter Gordon Wilson; Private; Douglas Wilson; Lindsey Wilson; Private and 1 other
Brother of Alan Gray Wilson and Colin Robert Wilson
Half brother of Judge Thomas Henry Wilson; Louisa Ada Bull; Jessie Campbell Borlase; Arthur Owen Wilson; James Laishley Wilson and 2 others
Occupation: Engineer/Farmer
Managed by: Brian Wilson
Last Updated: September 13, 2018 @
<https://www.geni.com/people/Gordon-Wilson/6000000077417101294>

JESSIE MADELEINE WILSON (FERGUSON)

Birthdate: July 23, 1895
Birthplace: Timaru, Canterbury, New Zealand
Death: circa February 26, 1967 (67-75)
Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
Place of Burial: Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
Immediate Family: Daughter of William Ferguson and Private
Wife of Gordon Keith Wilson
Mother of Peter Gordon Wilson;
Private; Douglas Wilson; Lindsey Wilson;
Private and 1 other
Sister of Douglas Gray Ferguson and Dorothy Muriel MacDonald

OBITUARIES FOR MAJOR JOHN WILSON



DEATH OF MAJOR JOHN WILSON. NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME XXIX, ISSUE
8887, 25 MAY 1892

A GREAT number of personal friends and general acquaintances of Major John Wilson, of Cambridge, one of the oldest and most esteemed settlers in Waikato, will regret to notice in our obituary column the announcement of his death, which took place yesterday. Major Wilson has been for many years a conspicuous figure in the Waikato. He was captain in the 3rd Waikato Militia, which was formed in 1863, and in that capacity he served with distinction during the Waikato campaign, having been engaged in most of the leading fights. On the conclusion of the war he settled in Cambridge, and continued to reside there up to the time of his death. He married a native wife of high rank, and through her acquired a large amount of landed property. By this wife, who died seven or eight years ago, he had a family of two sons and two daughters. One of the sons—the eldest—is the well-known cricketer who, a couple of months ago, was one of Auckland's representative cricketers in the interprovincial match against Canterbury. After the death of

against Canterbury. After the death of his first wife, Major Wilson married Miss Grey. Major Wilson speculated largely in land, and was at one time reputed a very wealthy man. He was one of the Pātetere land syndicate, but that to him proved a disastrous speculation, and his losses there were followed by law proceedings, which caused him considerable anxiety and expense, and at the time of his death, his property had been very much diminished. He was the owner of one of the finest residences in the Waikato, a handsome house surrounded by beautiful grounds on the banks of the Waikato, just outside Cambridge. Major Wilson took a large interest in local affairs, although he did not enter into politics, and he was much looked up by his fellow settlers. He was a Justice of the Peace, and frequently presided on the Bench. He was also a prominent member of the Church of England, and on all occasions of picnics, Sunday-school fetes, &c., threw his grounds open for them. Lately his health has been failing, but few anticipated that the end was so near.

When John died 24 May 1892 aged 62, the Waikato Times reported, "We regret having to record the death of Major Wilson, of Cambridge, one of our pioneer settlers. In 1863 (sic) he brought a company of the 3rd Waikato regiment up to Pukekura, and after they were disbanded at the conclusion of the war, he turned his attention to the Native Land business, in which he was very successful, but he subsequently unfortunately lost £28,000 in Patatere lands. No man ever acted with greater fairness to the Natives than Major Wilson. He was integrity

itself, and his word was his bond. He passed away about noon on Thursday, an affection of the liver being the cause of his death.

“Major Wilson came to the colony in 1840, landing in Wellington in February of that year. In 1867 he became a Justice of the Peace – a position he held for 22 years, after which he resigned. In 1881 he was elected a Fellow of the Institute, and in 1885 a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Deceased leaves a widow and eight children to mourn their loss. He was a man of strict integrity, a kind and indulgent parent, and one whose decease will be greatly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, not only in Waikato but throughout New Zealand.”⁸



⁸ <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>
<http://bdmhistoricalrecords.dia.govt.nz>

Waikato Times

The dead tell tales

Historian Lyn Williams peers below the tombstones and into our past.

28 Jul 2014

Major John Wilson was buried at Cambridge Cemetery, Hautapu, between the graves of his 6-year-old son, Arthur, and his second wife, Te

Aorere Agnes. The headstone has been re-mounted lying flat on a concrete slab, riding at full speed from Cambridge, organising tents “and other necessities” to be dispatched to the men stationed there.

Unlike many militiamen who abandoned or sold their land, Wilson settled in Cambridge and contrib-

uted much to the running of the new community. He was a founding member of the Waikato Farmers' Club in 1875 and the public library in 1879, a Justice of the Peace for 22 years from 1867 and a judge of the Native Land Court. In 1880 he supplied trees for Victoria St that help give the town its character today. The 1881 electoral roll lists him as “gentleman”; he became a major land owner.

Wilson bought four acres along the street that bears his name, first building an adobe and limestone house then later a wooden villa, “waterside”, overlooking the river. According to Cambridge Museum's



One of Cambridge's founding militiamen: Photo: Lyn Williams

website (cambridgemuseum.org.nz), the property had extensive gardens, orchards that included nut trees and an ornate conservatory. (The conservatory was

shifted in 1966 to “Valmai”, a historic house in Victoria Rd) In 1880 the Waikato Times reported that there were “some very notable pine trees environing the residence”, some already “gigantic”.

Wilson married three times. His first wife, Caroline Callcott, died in July 1864, at the same time as the militia were shifting to Cambridge; she and John had at least one child. Wilson’s second wife, Te Aorere Agnes, was the daughter of Ngati Haua chief Waimapuni and his wife, Inuaka. The museum website entry states John and Te Aorere raised six children at “Waterside”; one was Te Aorere’s son, James, born in

1880. Te Aorere died in 1883 and, in December that year, Wilson married again, to the children’s governess, Sophie Gray. They had three sons. Wilson died in 1892 and was buried in Cambridge Cemetery at Hautapu beside Te Aorere and one of his sons.



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Above is the “Waterside” homestead of Major John Wilson situated on the banks of the Waikato River, Cambridge, New Zealand

EARLY CAMBRIDGE A LINK SEVERED

DEATH OF MRS WILSON

A link with early Cambridge was severed recently by the death of Mrs Sophie Wilson, of Milford, and relict of the late Major John Wilson, formerly of "Waterside," Cambridge.

The late Mrs Wilson was the third daughter of the late Captain James Gray, of the Scots Greys. She arrived at Auckland with her parents from Scotland in 1863 by the ship "Devonshire". She and her three sisters were educated by the Sisters of Mercy, whose convent at Ponsonby was then in its infancy. Deceased eventually came to Cambridge as the governess to Major Wilson's children, and in 1883 she became the Major's second wife.

The late Mrs Wilson was the possessor of a pleasant temperament and was held in the highest regard by the people of Cambridge. Major Wilson died at Cambridge 39 years ago and some time later Mrs Wilson moved to Auckland. She is survived by three sons, Messrs. Allan, Colin, and Keith Wilson, who are farming at Elstow, Te Aroha. There are eight grand-children.

“Waterside” Estate.

The late Mrs Wilson's death will recall to many of the old residents conditions and happenings in early Cambridge. The well-known original owner of “Waterside” estate, which embraces all the property in Wilson Street from Mr Bryce, sen's boundary as far as Mr Souter's, was, of course, Major Wilson, the street being named after him. The late Major, who is interred at the Hautapu cemetery, was a retired Imperial Army Officer and he saw much service in the Maori wars with his brother, Captain James Wilson. The latter met his death at the hands of Te Kooti in the Poverty Bay massacre.

In the days of Major Wilson's ownership “Waterside” was a very beautiful estate, being laid out with extensive gardens, drives and orchards. Those who live in Wilson Street are constantly reminded of the beautification of former days by the existence of old fruit and ornamental trees and of the violets and other plants that still grow about the sections.

The original "Waterside" homestead still remains on its original site being unoccupied. Situated on the lower lying portion of Wilson Street, the old homestead is easily distinguished by its quaint walls and small windows. Some time later Major Wilson added to the homestead, this portion now being occupied by Mr and Mrs Jones. Some years ago the old homestead was divided by the owner, Mr S. Adams, of Auckland.

After Major Wilson's death the property was cut up, the residence of Mr Boyce, senr., being the first to be erected on a subdivision. In Mr Boyce's grounds there still remains the quaint glass-covered conservatory erected by Major Wilson. It has been carefully maintained by Mr Boyce and is a very real reminder of earlier days.

CHAPTER SEVEN

**JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON AND SARAH MAY
KNEEBONE**

*Known: Generation one: James and Annie. Major John and Caroline Dixon Callcott then
Te Aorere then Sophia Grey Generation three: James Laishley and Sarah May*

GENERATION THREE



**Above: James and May Wilson and their children. (James son of Aorere)
Top row...Left to right Gwendoline May. Baby Allan died in childhood. James Henry.
Bottom left to right...Agnes Aorere. Colin Moore. Keith, John Roundtree.**



Above: Four Wilson sisters - daughters of James Laishley WILSON and Sarah May WILSON nee KNEEBONE.

Left to right:

Aorere Agnes (m. CARR)

Alison June (m. KELLY HILL)

Gwyneth May (m KELLY)

Norma Isabelle (m. PARKIN)

Missing: Marjorie Josephine (m. MCEWAN)

(Above photos and contents given by Carole Carr)

James was born about: 1880

At: Cambridge, New Zealand

Died about: 18 March 1926

At: Mangonui, Northland, New Zealand

Buried at: Kaeo, Northland, New Zealand

Married about: 1907

To: **Sarah May Kneebone**

At: New Zealand

She was born about: 1885

At: New Zealand

Parents: Mary Ann and Joseph Kneebone

Died about:

They had the following children...

- 1/. John Rountree 1907
- 2/. Colin Moore 1909
- 3/. James Henry 1910
- 4/. Gwennie May 1912
- 5/. Duncan Keith 1913
- 6/. Agnes Aorere 1914
- 7/. Allan Joseph 1916
- 8/. Stanley Gordon 1917
- 9/. Norma Isabel 1921

NZBDM...

Births...

1880/4708	Wilson	James Laishley	Agnes	John
-----------	--------	----------------	-------	------

1885/6108 Kneebone Sarah May Parents Mary Ann Joseph Kneebone

Marriage...

1907/4820	Sarah May	Kneebone	James Laishley	Wilson
-----------	-----------	----------	----------------	--------

1937/12088	Sarah May	Wilson	William	Dyet
------------	-----------	--------	---------	------

Births of children...

1912/25555	Wilson	Gwennie May	Sarah May	James Laishley
1917/25974	Wilson	Stanley Gordon	Sarah May	James Laishley
1916/7087	Wilson	Allan Joseph	Sarah May	James Laishley
1913/22079	Wilson	Duncan Keith	Sarah May	James Laishley
1907/19309	Wilson	John Rountree	Sarah May	James Laishley
1910/19804	Wilson	James Henry	Sarah May	James Laishley
1909/24133	Wilson	Colin Moore	Sarah May	James Laishley
1921/8220	Wilson	Norma Isabel	Sarah May	James Laishley
1914/25236	Wilson	Agnes Aorere	Sarah May	James Laishley

Deaths...

1926/11689	Wilson	James Laishley	46Y
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Archives...

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

NORTHERN DISTRICT

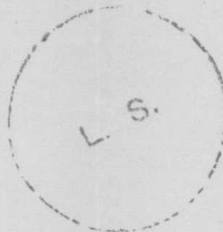
IN THE ESTATE of JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON deceased

Estate sworn under £1200.

BE IT KNOWN to all men that on this Twentyninth day of April One thousand nine hundred and twentysix the last Will and Testament of JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON of Kaitaia in the Provincial District of Auckland Engineer ... deceased (who died on or about the Eighteenth day of March 1926) a copy of which is hereunto annexed has been exhibited read and proved before The Honourable Alexander Lawrence Herdman a Judge of this Honourable Court and administration of the estate effects and credits of the deceased has been and is hereby granted to SARAH MAY WILSON of Kaitaia aforesaid Widow the executrix in the said Will and Testament named being first sworn faithfully to execute the said Will by paying the debts and legacies of the deceased as far as the property will extend and the law binds.

GIVEN under the seal of the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Auckland this 29th day of April 1926

[Signature]
Deputy Registrar



LOGAN & REYNOLDS,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

1926

ALEX. LOGAN

J. B. REYNOLDS, LL.B.

TELEPHONE NO. 24

P.O. BOX NO. 12

KAITIAI.

23rd July 19 26

The Registrar
Supreme Court of New Zealand
Auckland

Dear Sir:

re James Laishley Wilson decd No 18678

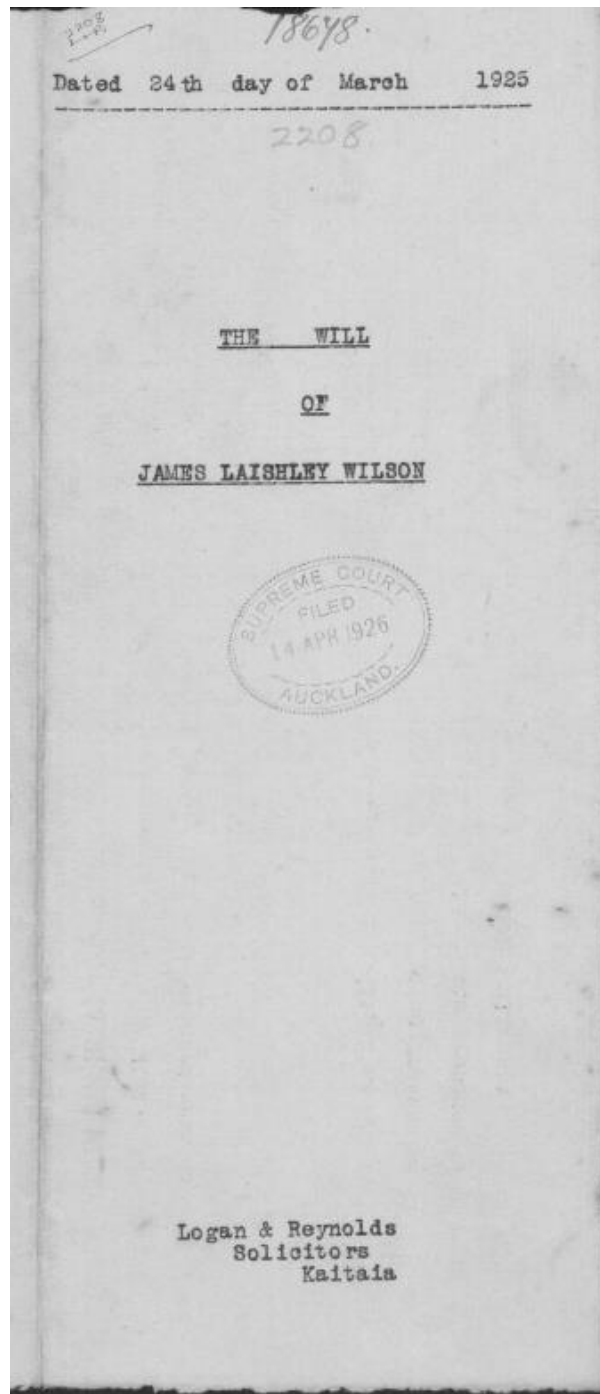
We beg to send you herewith certificate of net amount
of this estate, and money order for £3/-/- sealing fee thereon.

Yours faithfully

James Reynolds

Encls





18648

IN the Supreme Court of New Zealand
NORTHERN DISTRICT

IN the estate of JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON
of Kaitaia deceased.



AFFIDAVIT to lead grant of Probate
to executrix

Logan & Reynolds
Solicitors
Kaitaia



Certificate No. 1926/440

Stamp Duties Office. AUCKLAND

20th July 1926

Memorandum for

Messrs Logan & Reynolds,
Solicitors,
KAITAIA

In re JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON, deceased. (Court No. 18678.)

It is hereby certified that the net amount upon which the sealing fee on Probate
~~or Letters of Administration~~ is payable to the Supreme Court in the above estate
is £ 1020-18-2

Paul H. Fletcher.

Assistant Commissioner of
Stamp Duties.

[N.B.—When the fee is tendered this certificate must be handed to the Registrar of the Court, by whom it will be retained.]

3,000/9/25—96241

18648.

N the Supreme Court of New Zealand
NORTHERN DISTRICT

IN the estate of JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON
of Kaitaia deceased

IN CHAMBERS

the day of 1926

MOTION PAPER FOR PROBATE

Mr Logan to Move that probate of the
Will of James Laishley Wilson deceased
be granted to Sarah May Wilson the
executrix named in the said Will

1. Will of James Laishley Wilson
2. Affidavit of Sarah May Wilson



N.O.P.T.



*acknowledged
as per minutes
25.4.26*

CERTIFIED pursuant to the rules of
Court to be correct

Chapman
Solicitor

Kaitaia.

*F1,200.
on 18/3/26*

IN the Supreme Court of New Zealand

NORTHERN DISTRICT

IN the estate of JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON of Kaitaia deceased.

I, SARAH MAY WILSON of Kaitaia in the Provincial District of Auckland Widow make oath and say as follows:-

1. THAT I knew James Laishley Wilson of Kaitaia now deceased when alive and that the said James Laishley Wilson was resident or was domiciled at Kaitaia within this judicial district and that the nearest Registry Office of this Court to the place where the said James Laishley Wilson resided or was domiciled is at Auckland.
2. THAT the said James Laishley Wilson died at Kaitaia on or about the 18th day of March 1926 as I am able to depose from having seen his dead body after death.
3. THAT I believe the typewritten document now produced bearing date the 24th day of March 1925 to be the last will and testament of the said deceased and that I am the executrix therein named.
4. THAT I will faithfully execute the said will by paying the debts and legacies of the said deceased so far as the property will extend and the law binds.
5. THAT according to my knowledge and belief the estate and effects of the said deceased in respect of which probate is sought to be obtained are under the value of £1800-0-0. *One thousand two hundred pounds (£1200).*
6. THAT I am informed and believe that the said deceased was born in New Zealand and that he was a British subject by birth.
7. THAT I am informed and believe that I was born in

New Zealand and that I am a British subject by birth.

SWORN at Kaitaia this 12th }
day of April 1926 } J. M. Wilson
before me }

C. B. Thomas

A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand

No. 18678

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW ZEALAND

NORTHERN DISTRICT

IN THE ESTATE of JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON
deceased.

P R O B A T E



Logan & Reynolds
Solicitors
KAITIAIA.

No. 18648.

IN THE
Supreme Court of New Zealand,
NORTHERN DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Estate of

James Laishley Wilson

late of

deceased.

Received from the Registrar, Supreme Court,
Auckland,—

Probate,

Copy of Will,

~~Letters of Administration.~~

Dated this 14th day of May, 1926.

J. W. Wain
Deputy Commissioner of Stamp Duties
at Auckland.

LOGAN & REYNOLDS
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

KAITAIA

Telephone No. 24
P.O. Box No. 12

ALEX. LOGAN
J. B. REYNOLDS, LL.B.

12th April 1926

The Registrar
Supreme Court of N.Z.
AUCKLAND

Dear Sir:

re J. L. Wilson decd

We beg to send you herewith Motion, Affidavit in
support of Probate, and Will of deceased.

Yours faithfully

Logan Reynolds

Encls.



THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of me JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON of Kaitaia in the Provincial District of Auckland Engineer. I hereby revoke all former wills and documents of a testamentary nature by me heretofore made. I bequeath my oil painting of Wi Tako by "Lindoua" to my daughter Aorere Agnes Wilson. I bequeath my oil painting of Plymouth Farm Scene by "Masters" to my daughter Gwennie May Wilson. I devise and bequeath all my other property both real and personal to which I am now or shall be at the time of my decease possessed or entitled unto my wife SARAH MAY WILSON absolutely and I appoint my said wife sole executrix of this my Will. In witness whereof I have to this my Will set my hand this twentyfourth day of March One thousand nine hundred and twentyfive

J. Wilson

SIGNED by the testator the said James Laishley Wilson as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us both being present at the same time who at his request in his Presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as attesting witnesses

A. Hopson
Solicitor
Kaitaia

J. W. Reynolds
Solicitor
Kaitaia

This is the typewritten document being the last Will and Testament of James Laishley Wilson deceased now produced and shown to Sarah May Wilson and referred to in the Affidavit of the said Sarah May Wilson sworn at Kaitaia this 12th day of April 1926 before me

C. B. Thomas

A Solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand

Papers past...

NORTHLAND AGE, VOLUME 25, ISSUE 48, 24 MARCH 1926, PAGE 4

OBITUARY
MR. J. L. WILSON

Although not unexpected in view of his long and painful illness, the news of the death of Mr. James Laishley Wilson, which sad event took place at Kaitaia on Thursday last, came as a shock to the community, and expressions of sympathy and regret were heard from all quarters. Mr. Wilson was the most capable engineer the Mangonui County has employed, and his honesty and high personal character were generally recognised. His passing will be a distinct loss to the County.

The late Mr. Wilson, who was 46 years of age, was born at Cambridge, Waikato, being a son of the late John Wilson who was Major of the third Waikato Militia during the Maori War and a brother to the late Judge Wilson, of the Native Land Court. Another brother, Mr. John S. Wilson resides in the South Island, a sister, Mrs. Borlase, at Palmerston North. Another sister, Mrs. Chas Bull, lives in Hawkes Bay.

The late Mr. Wilson was an associate of the N. Z. Society of Civil Engineers, and followed the profession of surveyor for some time, eventually accepting the position of engineer and clerk to the Whangaroa County Council, where he remained for five years, taking up the position of engineer to the Mangonui County Council two years ago. In addition to being a great organiser at his work, he was a great lover of sport and did much for football and other sport in the North.

Besides his widow, he leaves a family of ten to mourn the loss of a loving husband and father, and to Mrs. Wilson and family the sincere sympathy of the community is extended.

The body was conveyed from Kaitaia to Kaeo on Saturday morning, and as the cortege reached Grigg's corner en route it was joined by no less than thirty seven cars, the occupants of many journeying to Kaeo to pay their last tribute of respect. Fittingly enough, the body was conveyed on a motor truck, with which the late engineer had done good service. The casket was covered with beautiful wreaths.

Prior to the interment a brief but impressive service was conducted in the Kaeo Methodist Memorial Church by the Rev J.M. Smeeth, assisted by Mr. J. S. Lane chairman of the Whangaroa County Council, who referred in enlogistic terms to the sterling qualities of the deceased and of his honourable career.

Mr. Wilson was interred in the Kaeo Mission cemetery overlooking the Cairn erected three years ago to mark the spot where the Gospel was first preached to the Maoris by the Rev Samuel Leigh, one hundred and three years ago.

Strangely enough, it was through Mr. Wilson's advocacy that this site was dedicated as a cemetery, and he was the first to be interred there.

The pall bearers at the funeral were members of the Mangonui and Whangaroa County Councils and sons of the deceased.

DEATH OF MR. J. L. WILSON

On the motion of the chairman and Cr. Berghan it was resolved "That this Council as representing the inhabitants of the Mangonui County, with feelings of deepest sorrow, express its regret at the death of the late James Laishley Wilson, county engineer, by which sad event the County has lost the ablest engineer it ever had. That this Council place on record its appreciation and gratitude of the devoted and distinguished services he rendered to the district generally, and respectfully tenders to Mrs. Wilson and her family the assurance of its sincere sympathy in their bereavement; and further, that the Council do now adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the late engineer."

The resolution was carried in silence, the Council adjourning as a mark of respect.

NEW ZEALAND HERALD, VOLUME LXIII, ISSUE 19292, 3 APRIL 1926, PAGE 1

The Widow and Family of the late JAMES LAISHLEY WILSON, of Kaitiaki, wish to thank all who sent telegrams and messages of condolence and for all kindness shown in their recent sad bereavement.

THE FOLLOWING FAMILY KNOWLEDGE FOR CHILDREN OF JAMES AND SARAH WILSON IS MANAGED BY...

John Royston William Borlase, Sandra Hayes and Kim Marie Aitken

1/. JOHN ROUNTREE 1907

Also Known As: "Jack"

Birthdate: September 18, 1907

Birthplace: Auckland, New Zealand

Death: February 08, 1961 (53)
Auckland, New Zealand

Place of Burial: Papakura, Auckland, New Zealand

Immediate Family: Son of James Laishley
Wilson and Sarah May Wilson
Husband of Monica Edwardina Wilson
Father of x Wilson

2/. COLIN MOORE 1909

Birthdate: 1909
Death:
Immediate Son of James Laishley
Family: Wilson and Sarah May Wilson
Husband of Mollie Wilson

3/. JAMES HENRY 1910

Birthdate: 1910
Death:
Immediate Son of James Laishley
Family: Wilson and Sarah May Wilson
Husband of Alma Levina Wilson

4/. GWENNIE MAY 1912



Birthdate: 1912
Death: 1966 (53-54)
Immediate Daughter of James Laishley
Family: Wilson and Sarah May Wilson
Wife of George Mains Kelly
Mother of Jillian May Kelly

5/. DUNCAN KEITH 1913

Birthdate: 1913
Death: 1966 (52-53)
Immediate Family: Son of James Laishley
Wilson and Sarah May Wilson
Husband of Kathleen Maud Wilson
Father of Private and Private


6/. AGNES AORERE 1914

See Page 222

7/. ALLAN JOSEPH 1916

1916/7087	Wilson	Allan Joseph	Sarah May	James Laishley
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8/. STANLEY GORDON (MICK) 1917

Birthdate: estimated between 1890 and 1942 
Death:
Immediate Family: Son of James Laishley
Wilson and Sarah May Wilson
Husband of Jean Wilson

9/. NORMA ISABEL PARKIN (WILSON) 1921

Birthdate: January 09, 1921
Death: 1983 (61-62)
Immediate Family: Daughter of James Laishley
Wilson and Sarah May Wilson
Wife of Ernest Parkin Parkin
Mother of Allan Laishley
Parkin and Private

Sister of John Rountree Wilson; Colin Moore Wilson; James Henry Wilson; Gwenyth (Gwennie) May Kelly; Duncan Keith Moore Wilson; Te Aorere Agnes Carr; Alison June Hill; Stanley Gordon (Mick) Wilson; Joseph Allan Wilson; Marjorie Josephine McEwan; Jack Wilson and Jim Wilson « les

10/. MARJORIE JOSEPHINE MCEWAN (WILSON)

Note: Compiler has found no official records for Marjorie Josephine other than the two listed below. The obituary of James Laishley states there were ten children so could this Marjorie have been adopted by James and Sarah?

1904/22537	Wilson	Marjorie Josephine	Hilda Kate	Frank Charles
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Death...

2001/7840	McEwan	Marjorie Josephine	Birth: 22 September 1923
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Birthdate: estimated between 1890 and 1942

Death:

Immediate Family:
Daughter of James Laishley
Wilson and Sarah May Wilson
Wife of Kenneth McEwan
Mother of Kathryn McEwan



Above: Fourth and fifth adults from left: James Laishley Wilson and his wife Sarah May.



Above: Sarah May wife of James Laishley Wilson

**SARAH MAY WILSON NEE
KNEEBONE**

**THE FOLLOWING FAMILY KNOWLEDGE IS
MANAGED BY...**

**John Royston William Borlase, Sandra
Hayes and Kim Marie Aitken⁹**

Gender:	Female
Birth:	April 28, 1885 Thames, Waikato, New Zealand
Death:	August 05, 1973 (88) Auckland, Auckland, New Zealand
Place of Burial:	Waikumete Cemetery, Auckland, New Zealand
Immediate Family:	Daughter of Joseph Patrick Kneebone and Mary Ann Kneebone Wife of James Laishley Wilson Mother of John Rountree Wilson; Colin Moore Wilson; James Henry Wilson; Gwentyth (Gwennie) May Kelly; Duncan Keith Moore Wilson and 8 others Sister of Alice May Kneebone; Emily Maud Cotter; William John Kneebone; Charles Kneebone; Mary Jane Kneebone and 2 others

⁹ <https://www.geni.com/people/Sarah-Wilson/6000000077464105060>

**CHILDREN OF JAMES LAISHLEY AND
SARAH MAY WILSON**



AGNES

*KATH = KEITH

AGNES JIM



NORMA

AGNES

JUNIF

OF WHANGAREI

MICK JACK COLIN JIM KEITH



AGNES JUNE GWEN NORMA



JACK AGNES

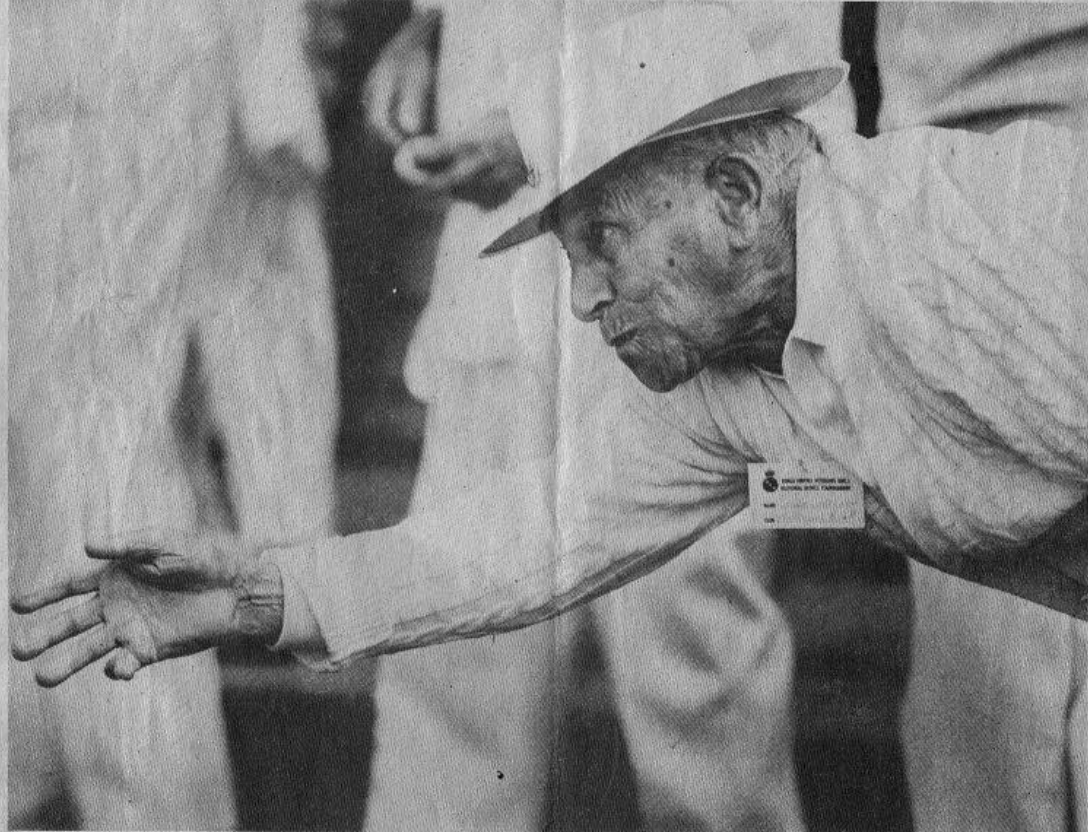


COL JIM JACK NANA MICK KEITH
GWEN AGNES MARY JUNE NORMA

Barole's uncle. Agnes Carr's brother. 3rd son of James + Sarah May Wilson
Uncle Bob's children are Bill Wilson - Marbale
and Beatrice Metzler (née Wilson) - Whangarei
Colin was a well known Whangarei builder. Died age 90

SPORT

Concentrated effort



Colin Wilson of Whangarei RSA is a study in determination as he delivers a bowl on the opening day of the ninth annual Kings Empire Veterans bowls tournament in Whangarei yesterday. The tournament, being run by the Whangarei branch of the Kings Empire Veterans, has its headquarters at the Whangarei RSA and continues until tomorrow.

CHAPTER EIGHT

**2/. AORERE AGNES WILSON AND
BRIAN PATRICK CARR**

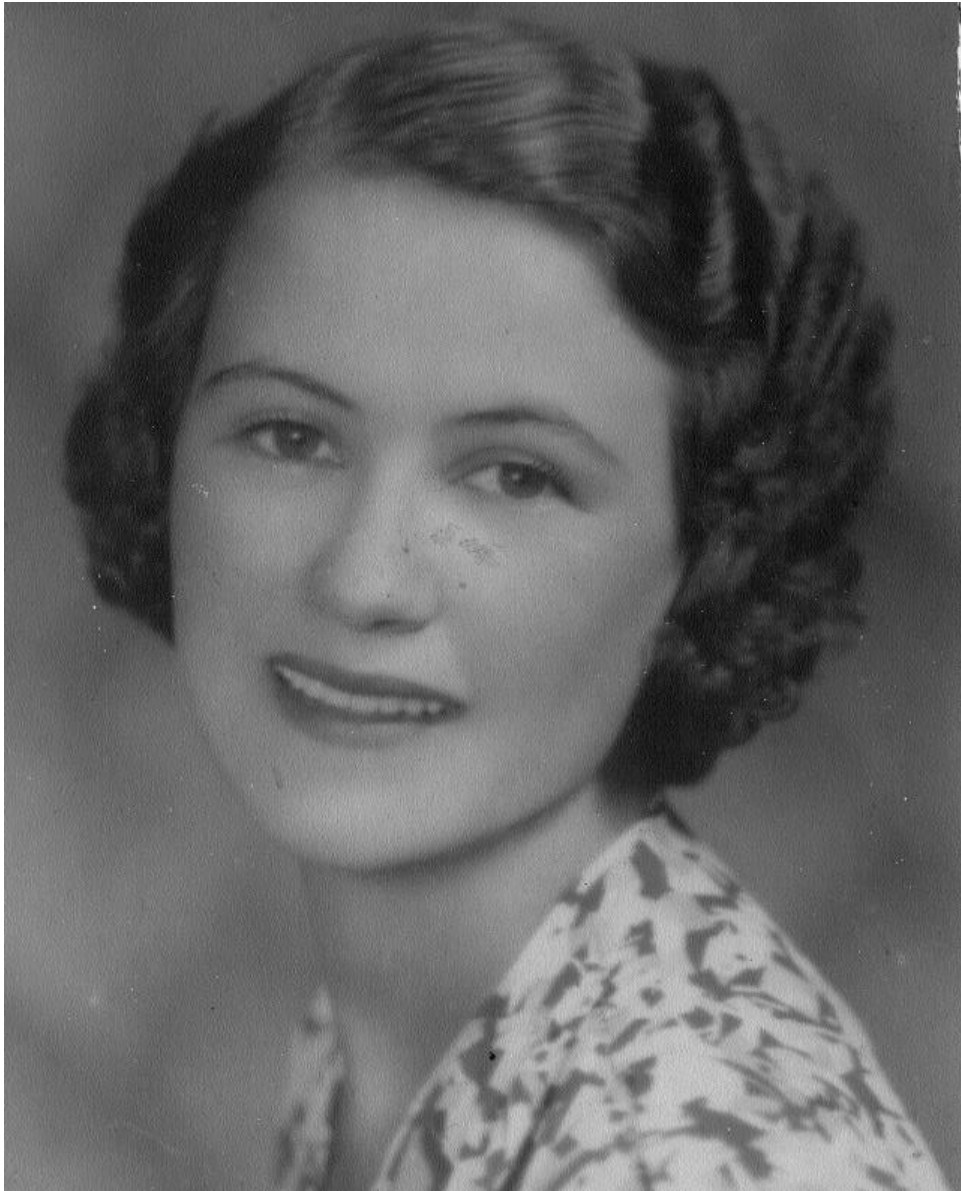
Generation one: Michael and Johanna. Known generation two: Richard and Ann. Known generation three: James and Margaret. Known generation four: Brian and Aorere.

GENERATION FOUR

**SEE JOURNAL ONE THE CARR FAMILY FOR COMPLETE
GENEALOGY AND HISTORY**



**James and Margaret (nee Melican) Carr
Parents of Brian, Allan, Earle Carr**



Above: Aorere Agnus Carr nee Wilson.



Above: Aorere Agnus Carr nee Wilson with a message from the Queen for her one hundredth birthday.

MAJOR JOHN WILSON



LOUISA ADA WILSON



Agnes CARR's grandfather



↑
Aunts of
Agnes CARR

JESSIE (m) LOUISA
JESSIE (m) LOUISA

Brian Carr was born about: 4 June 1913

At: New Zealand

Died about: 2001

At: New Zealand

Married about: 1939

To: **Aorere Agnes (Waipai) WILSON**

At: New Zealand

She was born about: 1913

At: New Zealand

Died about:

At: New Zealand

They had the following children...
(Children still living?)

NZBDM...

Births...

1913/2891	Carr	Brian Patrick	Margaret Ellen	James
-----------	------	---------------	----------------	-------

1916/18432 Wilson Aorere Waipai Emma James Henry

Marriage...

1939/15507 Aorere Agnes Wilson Brian Patrick Carr

Births of children...

Still living...

Deaths...

2015/2299	Carr	Agnes Aorere
-----------	------	--------------

2001/22253	Carr	Brian Patrick	4 June 1913
------------	------	---------------	-------------

Papers past...

CONGRATULATIONS. AUCKLAND STAR, VOLUME LVIII, ISSUE 24, 29 JANUARY 1927,
PAGE 24

CLUB MEMBERS WIN SCHOLARSHIPS.

I was very pleased when I glanced through the results of the Junior National Scholarship to find there the names of many of my club members.

On behalf of all members of the Peter Pan Club, Wendy and myself, I extend the heartiest of congratulations to these successful candidates, and wish them continued success.

The names of the successful ones are:—

Bernard John Bennett, 270a, Great North Road, Grey Lynn.

George Nevil Brownlee, 155, Remuera Road, Remuera.

Brian Patrick Carr, Portland, Whangarei.

NORTHERN ADVOCATE, 8 OCTOBER 1938, PAGE 2

Engagements

The engagement is announced of Aorere Agnes, second daughter of the late Mr J. L. Wilson and Mrs W. Dyet, Manse Street, Whangarei, and Brian Patrick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs James Carr, Balmoral Road, Auckland.

NORTHERN ADVOCATE, 25 AUGUST 1941, PAGE 4

CARR—On August 24, at Whangarei Annexe, to Mr. and Mrs. Brian Carr (nee Agnes Wilson), a daughter. Both well. 810

NORTHERN ADVOCATE, 6 MARCH 1945, PAGE 1

BIRTHS
CARR.—At the Annexe, Whangarei, on March 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Brian Carr; a son. Both well. 892



Above: Left to right... Molly Wilson nee Grey Colin Wilson British Empire medal
WW2 Gwen Kelly nee Wilson

ADDITION BY CAROLE CARR

HER MEMORIES

Hi Roger

Here I go again re James Laishley and Sarah May, known as May.
Hopefully I manage to get this one away to you !!

James and Sarah married at Driving Creek, Coromandel, NZ.
Nana [May] told me that other young men courted her, but James was more attractive and interesting than any of them and that they were very happy together.

When their 3rd or 4th child was born – another one with fair skin – James looked at the new baby and said, “If the next one’s not brown, I’m going to paint it!” Several were olive skinned. The one most looking like James’ generation of Wilsons was our Auntie Norma.

When he died in his 40’s leaving May and 10 children it was very hard for her. She told me that she just wanted to die too and be with him, but she would look at Auntie Marj, the 2 year-old, playing on the floor and know that she had to carry on.

Ironically James became the first person to be buried in the Kaeo cemetery which he had worked to bring into being.

Most of their years in the north, where James was County Engineer, were lived in Kaeo. They moved to Kaitaia not very long before James died.

The 10 living children were aged between 2 and 18. No widow’s benefit of course.

My mum, Agnes, told me that when they lived in Kaeo, Nana had household help and a rest every afternoon.

Life changed in every way. Nana and the children moved back to Manse St in Whangarei which became ‘family central’ for many decades.

The oldest son 18 year-old Jack [John Rountree] was already working with the Ministry of Works as a civil engineer.

The next brother, Jim [James Henry] followed him into that career. The rest had to leave school as soon as they were old enough and most were apprenticed in various trades: builder, plasterer, dressmaker [2], grocer. All 5 boys had successful careers.

The ‘biggies’ looked after the ‘littlies’. At Uncle Colin’s 90th birthday Auntie Marj, the youngest, made a lovely speech about her very happy childhood, watched over and loved by her big brothers and being paid sixpence to polish Colin’s shoes.

Nana did such a good job of raising that family.

As a grandchild I remember the house in Manse St as a very happy and safe place with lots of family around.

Nana, in my memory, was usually at the stove, wearing an apron.

When she dressed up, I remember her most in black with lace and wearing a hat.

The church was her big support and they all had to attend each Sunday, sometimes more than once.

Mum told me that Nana would line them up before going to church – all 10 of them – and check that they were all spic and span.

Then she would say, “Remember you’re a Wilson,” and off they would go.

The girls worked until they married, which they all did, as did the boys. All had children.

Over the years May became grandmother to 28 children.

Two of those died in infancy – Jack’s twin daughters – a very sad time.

Late in life May married again to a widowed Scotsman she met at church and became Mrs William Dyet.

He became the kind and humorous grandfather we remember but the memory of James Laishley was always honoured and many of his grandchildren searched out the heritage and story of the Wilson forbears as we grew up.

In retirement years, Nana and Pop Dyet moved to Epsom in Auckland. Nana was widowed again during that period.

She was well cared for in various ways by her daughters and sons and some of their spouses also, until she died in her early 80s after a life well lived.

No doubt there are other stories remembered by other grandchildren but those are things that come to my mind, Roger.

Hope there are some things there you can include in your notes about James and Sarah.

CORRECTIONS BY CAROLE CARR...

They are:

i] Include Coleen Frances as older daughter of Gwen Wilson [m Kelly] and George Mains Kelly.

Her younger sister was Jillian May Kelly, is already listed

ii] Sarah May Wilson is listed as Sarah Ma~~r~~y Wilson in pages around pge220 and following.

Needs the '~~r~~' deleted

iii] Marjorie was definitely not adopted. The 10 children in James' obituary notices will refer to the 10 living children

at the time of his death. One son, Alan, had died in childhood.

iv] Sarah Ma~~r~~'y is listed as having 5 named children and 8 others. There were 6 others, one of whom [Alan] died early

v] In one reference to my Mum she is called ~~Te~~ Aorere Agnes. Although that was her grandmother's full name, Mum was named Aorere Agnes [no 'Te']

vi] Gordon Stanley [Mick]'s birth date given as ~~1890 – 1942~~ – a bit broad !
The **1917** beside his name in the line above is the right one

The photograph of Sophie [Grey] Wilson's gravestone is a useful record which I have not seen before,

with her **3 son's** names – *no daughter named Agnes Margareta*

and her **6 stepchildren**, including Arthur who died all named. These are Mum's uncles, aunts and father.

Judge Thomas Henry W was called Henry by the family. Mum remembered him as Uncle Henry.

I think Sophie must have been a very nice stepmother. James Laishley named several of his sons after his half-brothers, Sophie's sons.

With reference to John Smith Wilson, he was Mum's uncle and is included in James Laishley's obituary as his brother.

Somewhere in the text there is mention of him as the possible son of Caroline [Calcott] Wilson. Possible I suppose, but I don't think likely.

Date of her death and his birth would be the clue, I guess.

If Caroline and John had a child, it seems to me more likely that it would be the elusive Agnes Margareta.

Once again, I guess birth certificate date would be a clue to that.

Hope that all makes sense. I would never have the patience to do all the searching of records that you do.

Thank you so much

TE AORERE

SEE JOURNAL THREE FOR HER WHAKAPAPA



CAMBRIDGE MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Te Aorere was a daughter of Ngati Haua chief Waimapuni and Inuaka. In 1877 she married Major John Wilson, together raising six children at 'Waterside' a villa overlooking the Waikato River near where Wilson Street is today. Te Aorere was highly regarded for her "important services towards the pacification of the country" and her work with the Ladies Benevolent Society and the Church.

She died 8 March 1883 aged 30. The shops in Cambridge were partially closed and flags flew at half-mast. Her funeral, the largest ever seen in the district, included more than fifty vehicles, 100 horsemen and many people on foot.

Kawhia chief Te Ngakau attended adorned in a head-dress of huia feathers.

Maori women attended clothed in mourning and wearing green leaves. Rev. Mr Pomare and Archdeacon Willis performed the service. Over 200 Ngati Ruanui Maori left Taranaki for Cambridge to hold the customary tangi.