

**Translation of the Diary of Reihana Taukawau on the trip to England under Toku Tikena (Jenkins). The party of Maoris who went to England in 1863.**

Typescript in the papers of Eunice Elizabeth Mewis Chambers (nee Jenkins)

The manuscript is held at Auckland War Memorial Museum – MS 1069

With regard to the manuscript: This is a journal “kept in part retrospectively”. Some parts are illegible and many of the entries appear to have been made after Reihana’s death in 1869.

*Evening Post 03 Mar 1925 Valuable Records*

Ethnological Data and Historic Objects Secured for Dominion Museum. A number of valuable objects for exhibition at the Dominion Museum, as well as important ethnological data, have been collected from Native tribes in the North Auckland district by Mr W. J. Phillips, officer in charge of the Maori collection at the Dominion Museum, who has just returned from a lengthy visit to the north... Historians generally conjecture that all important visits of Natives to England in the reign of Queen Victoria, and prior to her ascent to the Throne, are well known. It was only two weeks ago, however, that the story of an historic visit of fourteen influential Maoris to England in 1863 was divulged in full to Mr Phillips. How the Natives left New Zealand under the leadership of an Englishman named Jenkins and how they secured audiences with Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, and that subsequent dealings with Miss Dorothea Weale, of Manchester, make a quaint and interesting story. A diary of the visit was kept in Maori by Reihana Taukawau, a high chief whose three direct descendants, Louis Te Hara, Kereimitai, and Hori Whiu, still live in the neighbourhood of Ohaeawai. This diary is at present in the possession of Louis Te Hara, and was translated into English to Mr Phillips by Keteimitai. According to Native account no pakeha had ever seen this diary before, and for sixty years the story has been kept secret, so that Mr Phillips may claim the honour of being the first European to persuade the Maoris to give an accurate account for publication...

[red text represents handwritten annotations on the typescript]

It was on the 16<sup>th</sup> February 1863 some Maoris and six Pakehas under Toku Tikena (Jenkins) – they were from Whatapu. Jenkins thought that he would take some Maoris to see the wonderful things in England and also to show the Maoris to the Pakehas there and they (the Pakehas) would pay to see the Maoris by tickets 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-. Jenkins thought that money would come to him like water when the Pakehas saw the Maoris.

These are the names of the Maoris in the Party:-

Hariata Hamu from Hokianga Wairua  
Tere Pakia from Whangarei  
Paratene Te Manu from Tutukaka  
Kamariera Huutakeri from Mangakahia  
Wi Whai from Tutukaka  
Hirini Pakia from Whangarei  
Reihana Taukawau from Mangakahia  
Horomona Atua from Mangakahia  
Hare Pomare

The above people were from Tai Tokerau (North Auckland).

Huria Ngahuia from Waiau  
Hapimana Ngapiko from Whakatu  
Takerei Ngawaka from Taupo  
Hirini Tuaahu from Rotorua

These people are from Tai Whakaranga (South of Auckland)

The name of the ship they went on was the Ida Zeigler, the Captain's name was Reynolds.

On Feb 5<sup>th</sup> and that night at Moehau.

6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> put out to the open sea and one officer died.

17<sup>th</sup> One soldier died.

20<sup>th</sup> Warmth ceased.

21<sup>st</sup> Cold commenced.

25<sup>th</sup> Ice bergs were sighted.

27<sup>th</sup> Ice bergs ceased to be sighted.

5<sup>th</sup> March Met a man-o-war. Our Captain asked where they were bound for, they replied to Kario (Caras). They asked where we were bound for and we replied to England from N.Z.

6<sup>th</sup> We got to Cape Horn.

12<sup>th</sup> It began to get warm.

13<sup>th</sup> We were not given good biscuits for two weeks or more.

17<sup>th</sup> A big wind (Storm) for two days.

25<sup>th</sup> We were given good biscuits.

31<sup>st</sup> We could see America – Very hot days like fire.

5<sup>th</sup> April A French ship was sighted. They hoisted a flag to say they were short of food. Two bags of ship's biscuits were given them.

11<sup>th</sup> April A Russian ship, just floating with no wind in the hot sun. A boat was sent over to the ship paddled in Maori fashion by nine of us. On seeing us coming they were afraid until they saw there were some Pakehas with us. When we retired to our ship the Mate went to visit the other ship and their Captain came to visit ours. Then we performed Hakas.

15<sup>th</sup> April We again saw a ship without food and two bags of biscuits were given them.

4<sup>th</sup> May We ran out of sugar. There were plenty of tea and coffee but no sugar.

6<sup>th</sup> May We were still on our way.

13<sup>th</sup> May The Captain told us that at nine o'clock next morning we should see England. The next morning we saw many ships all round us, some were netting fish, they were dragging the nets behind the ships. Not long afterwards the pilot came on board, the books of the Captain of our ship were taken by him ashore. A telegram was sent to London by which means all the people there learnt that there were Maori visitors on this ship from New Zealand.

16<sup>th</sup> May Our ship berthed at Gravesend. Hoori Manihera was there, he is the son of Manihera of Waikato.

18<sup>th</sup> May We sailed from thence to London. It was twelve o'clock when we arrived in London and one's mouth just gaped with wonder at the many ships, at the many very big houses. Looking everywhere, one got tired of looking all the time our steamer was going through the river with houses on both sides of the river right to the wharf. There were thousands of Pakehas there to see our arrival and to see our ship. Te Taka (Tucker) soon arrived. He was from New Zealand, he was at Whangaroa when Hongi Hika was alive. He asked us what was the purpose of our visit. We told him that it was Tikenā's idea to perform dances to look at the wonderful things in England. Te Taka said "No one will take any notice of you if that is the reason for which you have come. If it is for Christian purposes you came you will be welcomed." He also said "Be careful that you do not fall in the mud."

20<sup>th</sup> May We went to stay at the Whare Mangumangu (Negro House).

22<sup>nd</sup> May We went to Church at St. Paul's. We had a good look at the wonderful roads of this big town. Hariata Haumu went to hospital. The Maori gazed at the roads of London, one could not see the ground for the very many Pakeha on them. If rain should happen to fall it would never get to the ground but would soak the heads of the Pakehas – dark, dark, dark, the ground was dark with the number of the people. The Pakeha were also looking at us. In the evening we went back to our place of stay. Some chief Pakehas came to see us and our Pakeha friends.

4<sup>th</sup> June We went a street in Weymouth. We stayed there.

8<sup>th</sup> June A letter came from the Duke of Cambridge for us to go and see him.

9<sup>th</sup> June We proceeded thither dressed in our Maori clothes with feathers stuck in our hair. Soon after our arrival the Duke came along, shook hands with us. Then we were taken to see the pictures of famous battles and guns. Te Ruapekapeka, the Crimea, Waterloo, they were all there.

10<sup>th</sup> June We went to see the unveiling of the picture of the Prince Albert, the husband of the Queen. 10 for a ticket, 6000 people. Some Pakeha Chiefs (Rangatira) came to extend greetings to us. After this the Prince of Wales came to take us to the home of the Duke of Newcastle. It was here we met Wirepa. He wept at us and we wept at him. He welcomed us and extended (the traditional custom).

15<sup>th</sup> June We went 15 Maoris and three Pakehas by train to Portsmouth 70 miles. We then saw the Queen's steamer. The Captain was ashore waiting for us. We got into a boat and rowed out to the steamer and then set out for

The Duke told us to wash ourselves and put on our Maori clothing. We did so adorning ourselves with feathers even with albatross feathers. Then we were led to a room where we were to meet the Queen. Arriving there we were shown how to meet the Queen and how to shake hands. We were to go forward singly and shake hands after which we were to return backwards. Thoughts flew through ones mind as to what sort of person was the Queen. The time came for the Queen to appear and when she did she saluted us and we did likewise. We all bowed in perfect time – “all bowed together and all rose together”. Then we shook hands and kissed the Queen's hand. When this was finished with the Queen spoke.

“I am glad that you have come to my house that I have seen you and that you have seen me. When you go back to London be good so that you will return in good health to your home in New Zealand.” The Queen said many other things.

Hirini Pakia spoke and thanked the Queen and presented the Queen with a Maori clothing, a “ “ A (hei) “tiki”, a korowai, a tewhatewha. The Queen thanked us and returned to her room. It was then that Kamariera Hautakerie Wharepapa spoke up and said that we were sorry if we left without speaking to the Queen about the war in the Waikato, that the war was not of the whole of N.Z. So the Duke was asked to fetch the Queen to hear what Mari (Wharepapa) was to say. When the Queen returned Mari said “O Madam, the Queen, greetings to you in respect of your loss in the death of your husband Prince Albert. The fighting in Waikato which you have no doubt heard and which we have seen in the Newspapers, took place after we left and we have only heard of it since we arrived here. Do not think that this fighting concerns all N.Z.- Waikato is only a small place this fighting is only in that small locality, the rest of N.Z. is alright. Some Pakehas who come to N.Z. say that all the Maoris in N.Z. should be killed.”

The Queen replied "I will not agree that the Maoris in N.Z. should be killed, they are a good people and god fearing. It must be the bad Pakehas from N.Z. itself who have said that, it is not from here. I have heard that one of your women folk is expecting a baby – I am glad. Should it be a male child I should like it named Albert, if a girl, name it Victoria."

When she had finished talking she left us. We went in to have something to eat. One's cheeks simply twitched when we saw the food on the table. There were many kinds of drinks, 6 plates per person, and the spoons and forks and knives. One could only say in wonder "such is the house of the daughter of Kings!" After this we went to see the Queen's men-o-war. We went to Osborne this was the town where the Queen's war ships were being built. We saw Nelson's warship.

16<sup>th</sup> July We went to London

18<sup>th</sup> July We saw a shooting practise

We were eight weeks in England when we learnt that money were being collected to return us home to N.Z. The big Pakehas of England had been thinking that we went to England by our own desire and at our own expense and that Tikenā merely went as our Interpreter. It was later that they found out that Tikenā brought us over. This was the reason that they wanted to send us back to N.Z.

The Tuke (probably Duke) gave £50.0.0, the Hohipera (Hospital?) **Shaftesbury** £25.0.0. These big Rangitiras said that the Maoris did not know that they were being brought here by "Tikenā" as his monkeys to make money for himself, these were the words of the big men with the big minds from England.

When Tikenā heard he went to the Hohipera to ask for the money that had been collected to be given to him. This was refused and he and his Pakeha friends cried.

We were all called to attend a gathering (meeting) so that they might hear what we would have to say about staying in England and about their wanting to return to N.Z. We did not speak (possibly what is meant here is that they were not given the opportunity to speak.) Tikenā and Te Manihera **Maunsell?** (This would be the man they met when they first arrived at Gravesend) said that the Maoris would not return because of their feelings of aroha (love) for him and that our legs were not yet steady (recovered) from their sea journey to England. They had not a long enough stay in England – the return is too soon. They therefore do not want to go back."

At this the Tuke and the Hohipere **Shaftesbury** and the Ratiwe **Ridgeway**, (I can't render this name in Maori) were furious at Tikenā and at us all. Then we all returned to the Whare Mangumangu. It was then found our Pakehas had no money, they were not Rangitiras as they put us in a place with very small payment (tariff). This house was actually to take care of poor people from different nationalities, furthermore our man had asked for the money that had been collected by the Rangitiras of England to return us home. If they had money and were Rangitiras they would not have thought of that money (this is a reference to Jenkins and friends).

5<sup>th</sup> August We went to Christian Woman.

6<sup>th</sup> August We went to the House of the Bishop of London

13<sup>th</sup> August We began meetings for songs and hakas, many Pakehas came to hear and see about 500 to 700. Notices were put up on roads, 1/-, 2/-, 5/- posters for tickets but we did not know the amount of money taken by our Pakehas – Tikena and the others.

[Diary 15<sup>th</sup> about that week]

25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> August Similar meetings were held but we Maoris did not know what amount of money taken.

It was on the 1<sup>st</sup> Dec. that Mihi Wina (Miss Weale) first came to us.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> March 1864 Kamariera was married to Rhipeta (Elizabeth).

5<sup>th</sup> April We return to N.Z.

31<sup>st</sup> May Mari's wife gave birth to a baby girl. [?1864]

9<sup>th</sup> July We saw the Three Kings

13<sup>th</sup> July Arrived in Auckland

14<sup>th</sup> July We got ashore

9<sup>th</sup> August On the 'Muratai' and arrived at the Bay of Islands

11<sup>th</sup> August Arrived at Ohaewai

13<sup>th</sup> August The chiefs of Taimai of Ngatirangi gathered at Ohaewai to hear the account of our trip. Ruke was the man who stood up to extend a welcome to me. He said "If the person who enabled you to see us today and us to see you, if she came here, the home for her is Taiamai – for the woman who returned you home. The land is wasted for the bad Pakehas living here and the ministers who bought the land for comb and scissors. The land should be given for Miss Weale for the good woman. She is the only woman in this world of light.

18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> August Arrived at Parahaki Mangakahia. Natanahira and Paora Kiwi extended greetings. Paora Kiwi donated 11/- and a Korowai cloak. Maraea donated £2.0.0 The idea was to subscribe money for Miss Weale. However this was later diverted as a nucleus for a fund to build a church for Mangakahia – hence the Hopara (Shepherd). The total sub. Was £50.0.0.