

The Rosanna Settlers:
with Captain Herd on the coast
of New Zealand 1826-7:
including *Thomas Shepherd's Journal*
and his coastal views

The New Zealand Company of 1825

by Hilda McDonnell

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Charts

Drawn by James Herd:

Chart of the Harbour of Hoki Anga on the Western Coast of New Zealand December 10th 1822 (ATL 150078½)

Southern Port (ATL 96961-2½)

Otago or Port Oxley in New Zealand. 1826 (ATL 93211½)

Wanganuetara or Port Nicholson surveyed and drawn in the year 1826 (ATL 53007)

Part of the S.W. side of the Frith of the Thames in New Zealand surveyed by Captain J. Herd. J.W. Norie & Co., July 1st 1828 (Hydrography Office, Taunton. G263.2/30)

The entrance to Jokeehangar River surveyed by Captain J. Herd, 1827. J.W. Norie & Co., July 1st 1828 (Hydrography Office, Taunton. G263.2/30)

Drawn by T. Barnett:

Port Nicholson or W'angenuea'ter'a New Zealand surveyed and Drawn by T. Barnett May 1826. To J. Nicholson Esq. this Chart is respectfully presented...Sydney March 12th 1827 (ATL 3178)

Preface

When Grahame Anderson's *Fresh about Cook Strait* came onto the library shelves in December 1984 I decided to treat myself to a good look through it. A coastal sketch and extracts from a journal kept on board the *Rosanna* by Thomas Shepherd caught my eye. Shepherd had visited Port Nicholson in 1826.

Who was Thomas Shepherd? I decided to go to the Alexander Turnbull Library to try and find out. Through their indexes I learnt that Thomas Shepherd was a nurseryman and landscape gardener who died in Sydney, New South Wales in 1835. The Turnbull even had two books Shepherd had written. That same afternoon I was able to sit with two small leather-bound volumes with marbled end-papers. One was inscribed by Thomas Shepherd and dedicated to Governor Darling, a name I vaguely associated with the Darling Downs in Australia. So began a 12-year investigation into the story of the *Rosanna* settlers.

Introduction:

In 1825 a group of Scottish settlers, though some were said to have been from Cumberland, sailed on the barque Rosanna from London with Captain Herd. They were part of a New Zealand Company venture planned to last three years.

The New Zealand Company settlers sailed from Leith, the Edinburgh port, by what ship it is not known. They proceeded to London and from thence by the Rosanna, the vessel that was to take them to the other side of the world. The Rosanna was accompanied by the storeship Lambton.

The Rosanna settlers were employed by the New Zealand Company as indentured servants. Heading the list of employees was Thomas Shepherd, a nurseryman and landscape gardener originally from Scotland. As agricultural superintendent Shepherd kept a journal while on the coast of New Zealand, produced coastal sketches and made summary notes, completed at the Bay of Islands. Several women and children came on the Rosanna, including Thomas Shepherd's family. Three children were born on the voyage.

The Rosanna left London on 27 August 1825 bound for 'New South Wales, Ec'. It was soon joined by the Lambton (Captain Barnett). The vessels sailed via Tristan da Cunha. At the Snares Islands the settlers, including the women, went ashore. On 6 March 1826 they reached the south of New Zealand and came to anchor at Southern Port (Pegasus harbour) in Stewart Island.

After six weeks at Stewart Island the ships set sail along the east coast of New Zealand. In his journal Shepherd described Stewart Island, Otago harbour (which they entered), Banks Peninsula and the Kaikoura coast. They were some time at Cloudy Bay, explored Queen Charlotte Sound and then crossed over to Wanganui a Tara (Port Nicholson) where they spent eight days. After this the journal entries cease. Continuing along the east coast a visit was made to White Island, which Shepherd made notes on. The Rosanna was next at Mercury Bay. The winter months were spent anchored in the Firth of Thames area of the Hauraki Gulf.

Captain Herd had by now decided against forming a settlement. At the end of October 1826 the New Zealand Company vessels arrived in the Bay of Islands. At the missionary settlement at Paihia Mrs Shepherd gave birth to a son, who was baptised by the Rev. William Williams. By this time Captain Herd and his party had seen or met up with most of the Europeans then in New Zealand.

By December 1826 the New Zealand Company ships were on their way round to the Hokianga river, which Captain Herd knew from an earlier visit. Finally, on 11 February 1827, the vessels arrived at Port Jackson (Sydney), New South Wales. At Sydney, the Lambton and all the stores, machinery and equipment belonging to the Company were sold. A little pearl fishing was engaged in. In May 1827 the Rosanna left Sydney for London. As previously agreed, those who wished returned with Captain Herd. Some, including the Shepherds and the

other family groups, remained in New South Wales. Four of the Rosanna settlers made their way back to the Bay of Island where one of their old shipmates already was.

In Sydney Thomas Shepherd set up the Darling Nursery and took part in public life. His Lectures on the horticulture of New South Wales (1835) and Lectures on landscape gardening in Australia (1836) were published. A leather-bound copy of his Horticulture lectures found its way to the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington. It had a handwritten dedication: "To Lieut.-General Sir Ralph Darling With the dutiful and sincere respects of the Author Thomas Shepherd, Darling Nursery 1 May 1835."

Thomas Shepherd died at the Darling Nursery, Sydney on 30 August 1835. Shepherd's journal, together with his coastal sketches, is held by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales. A microfilm copy is held at the Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, which also holds the McDonnell transcript of Shepherd's journal (MS-0527).

1 A remnant of the Rosanna settlers

At the Bay of Islands on 2 July 1827 Captain Peter Dillon (1788-1847) came upon a remnant of the Rosanna settlers. His *Narrative* was published in London in 1829. It was dedicated to the chairman and directors of the Honourable East India Company. Dillon described how:

The natives took me along a path...I found the inhabitants of a very neat hut, an English cooper and his wife, a native of New Zealand...[he] had been cooper's mate to a whaler – left, ill...The cooper told us that he understood a company had been formed in England for the purpose of establishing a factory here and to procure spars, flax and the other productions of New Zealand. That for this purpose a ship and cutter belonging to the company arrived from England, under the command of their agent, Captain Herd, with mechanics of the descriptions most likely to promote the end in view. They consisted of ship-carpenters, sawyers, blacksmiths, and flax-dressers, and they had on board with them machines for sawing and flax-dressing. Captain Herd however disliked the appearance of the New Zealanders so much, and certainly, from his own account, he was perfectly justified in so doing, that he abandoned the expedition, and proceeded to Port Jackson, and on his arrival at Sydney such of the mechanics as desired it were discharged. Four of them returned to New Zealand, took up their lodgings with the cooper and were now employed on the other side of the bay, by the missionaries established here, in repairing a small schooner that plies to New South Wales, and bring supplies for the missionary establishment... We passed a little further along the beach, and came to another small cabin, inhabited by a blacksmith that belonged to Captain Herd's expedition and settled here when it first touched at the islands. He is married to a New Zealand woman.

Dillon returned to the Bay of Islands on 9 November 1827:

I engaged two caulkers who resided on shore to make the necessary repairs (Poop deck being leaky, and admitted water onto our arms and bedding) and perform other jobs required on board. These men were part of the crew of the Rosannah, which was fitted out by a company in London to establish a factory in New Zealand, an account of the failure of which project has been [already] noticed.

The French navigator J.S. Dumont d'Urville (1790-1842) had been at the Bay of Islands early the same year. There he heard from missionary Henry Williams about the visit of Captain Herd. On 13 March 1827 Dumont d'Urville noted (Olive Wright's translation):

The establishment that the Agricultural Society had tried to set up on the banks of the Shoukianga [Hokianga] river did not develop; it was abandoned after an expenditure of more than twenty thousand pounds on preliminary work...

A company had been formed with the modest title of "the New Zealand Flax Society" and had tried quite recently to found an establishment in these parts for large scale cultivation of Phormium tenax and the exploitation of timber for building. The new settlement consisted of seventy people under the direction of Mr Shepherd who by long residence in New Zealand was well fitted for the position.

The colonists were landed at Shouraki [Hauraki] Bay by Captain Herd and they first chose a site for the settlement which appeared to suit their aims; but hearing very soon afterwards that the natives had made a plot to attack them without any warning and carry off everything they had brought with them, the new settlers fled with all speed. Then they went to the shores of the Shouki Ang [Hokianga] where they stayed a few days to investigate the district. Finally, realizing that the alleged advantages of which so much had been said to them, in no way came up to their expectations they oncemore took their way back to New South Wales without ever having landed.

The previous December, while at Port Jackson on the eve of his second New Zealand visit, Dumont d'Urville had lunched with New Zealand missionary Samuel Marsden. Dumont recorded in his journal that several chiefs of the Cook Strait area had stayed with Marsden, notably Tippahi [Te Pehi Kupe] and Oroua.

Dumont also dined in Sydney at the house of Alexander McLeay (1767-1848), the new Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. Just that year arrived in the colony from London McLeay had been for many years secretary of the Linnean Society. He was also one of Thomas Shepherd's "earliest friends." At that December 1826 meeting in Sydney McLeay would no doubt have talked with Dumont d'Urville about the New Zealand Company settlers then in New Zealand.

In Sydney Dumont d'Urville's communications with home were put together in a parcel, addressed to the French ambassador in London and taken to McLeay who, in the spirit of cooperation then operating among scientists and men of learning, undertook to have them sent to London on the Regalia.

Dumont d'Urville left Sydney soon after and passed through Cook Strait. Then, like Captain Herd six months earlier, he sailed along the east coast of the North Island. Like Captain Herd Dumont d'Urville also produced a chart of the Hauraki gulf. On it he included Pahii, Po-Nui, Ile Wai Heke [Waiheke Island], Wai tamata and Baie Shouraki [Hauraki Bay].

The travelling artist Augustus Earle (1793-1838) also met up with some of the Rosanna settlers. Earle sailed from Sydney in October 1827 with Captain Kent and arrived in the Hokianga at Rawene (he left New Zealand in April 1828). Up the Waihou river Earle:

found a party of men who had come out on the Rosanna, the vessel employed by the New Zealand Company. They were busily employed getting timber, sawing planks and making oars for the Sydney market. Patuone, the chief, seemed very proud of having them on his territory as it added to his power and consequence among the neighbouring chiefs.

Augustus Earle had been in Rio de Janeiro and Chile. In 1820 he took up residence in Lima, Peru, where he made a panoramic record of the blockade of the nearby port of Callao

by the exiled British admiral Lord Thomas Cochrane (1775-1860), who will appear again in the Rosanna settlers story.

Another English wanderer was Edward Markham (1801-1865), who left Hobart Town on 7 February 1834 in the Brazil Packet (Captain Crow) and crossed the Hokianga bar on 18 February. Markham met:

Maclean who went out some ten years ago as carpenter when a New Zealand Company was formed in England, and they bought land which is theirs at the moment. They sent out numbers of people, under Capt Hird but with what object I cannot tell. The stores, which included flax machinery, were sold and the emigrants offered a passage home at the company's expense.

2 Captain Herd of the Providence

In June 1821 the ship Providence, with Captain Herd as master, left London with 103 female prisoners bound for New South Wales. The colony at that time included Van Diemen's Land. All had been convicted in English or Scottish courts. Also on board were 17 groups of women and children brought out at government expense to join convicted men already in the colony. The Providence carried a few cabin passengers as well, whose names were listed in the Hobart Town Gazette in late December 1821 when the Providence reached Hobart Town. They were: Mrs Halloran, Miss Laura Halloran, the Misses Anna Mary, Margaret and Eliza Magill, Mr and Mrs Platt and family and Mr and Mrs Robertson and family. Among the female convicts transported by Captain Herd were:

Providence

<u>Names</u>	<u>Where Convicted</u>		<u>When</u>	<u>Term</u>
<i>Rebecca Stretch</i>	<i>Chester (City)</i>	<i>Pleas of Crownmote</i>	<i>22Aug1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Esther Crew</i> <i>alias Jones</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>Session of pleas</i>	<i>23Aug1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Mary Gray</i>	<i>ditto (City)</i>	<i>Pleas of Crownmote</i>	<i>26Oct 1820?</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Mary Connor</i>	<i>Devon</i>	<i>Assizes</i>	<i>31Jul1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Ann the wife of</i> <i>Joseph Lloyd</i>	<i>Gloucester</i>	<i>Quarter</i> <i>Session</i>	<i>17Oct1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Mary Neville</i>	<i>Lancaster</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>31Jan1820</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>Bridget</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>Assizes</i>	<i>20 Mar1820</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>..L'Estrange</i>				
<i>Mary Mort</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>Quarter Session</i>	<i>17 Apr1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Mary Taylor</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>17Jul1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Mary Hill</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>Assizes</i>	<i>23Aug1820</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>Mary Clarke</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>Quarter Session</i>	<i>03Oct1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Jane Jones alias</i> <i>Linback</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>06Nov1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Elizabeth Gould</i>	<i>London</i>	<i>Gaol delivery</i>	<i>13 Sep1820</i>	<i>Fourteen</i> <i>Yrs</i>
<i>Mary Hughes</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>13Sep1820</i>	<i>Seven Yrs</i>
<i>Ann Prince</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>ditto</i>	<i>25Oct1820</i>	<i>Fourteen</i> <i>Yrs</i>

En route to New South Wales the Providence called at Praia in the Cape Verde Islands and at Rio de Janeiro. Then sailing in an easterly direction along the Great Circle route the Providence touched at Tristan da Cunha and St Paul's Island in the Indian Ocean. At last, on

17 December 1821 the Providence finally reached Hobart Town and half the female convicts were landed.

In 1822, like other missionaries bound for New Zealand, Henry Williams and his wife Marianne travelled by convict transport. They sailed along the same route to New South Wales as Captain Herd. Coming out on the Lord Sidmouth both missionaries kept a journal of events. Like Captain Herd they passed the barren Cape Verde Islands. At Rio they noticed saints enclosed in glass cases on street corners, saw the local slave market and the slave trading ships in Rio harbour belonging to the English merchants. On 21 November 1822 four slave vessels were noted close to them in the harbour, laden with children. Marianne's little son became a pet with the first mate, the surgeon, the captain's steward and the mate. Two convict girls attended her children during the day but were locked in the prison at night.

Once when another ship passed the captains talked to each other through the speaking trumpet. Of a Sunday the "most respectable" of the free women appeared on deck, walking about with gloves on. There were separate quarters for men and women. Every part of the ship below was offensive. They had milk from one of the goats on board and an ample supply of linen. They were more than a fortnight becalmed near Brazil in a hot and trying climate. The thermometer showed 84 degrees and 90 degrees (fahrenheit) in the night. During the rough weather all the women and children were sick and Marianne, when not too weak for writing, attempted a little stitching and reading of the psalms and wrote letters.

Marianne Williams reported that the surgeon was good to the prisoners and tolerated the "obscene singing of the convict women," attended the sick and "prevented the women having contact with the sailors." The cockroaches got into the bread, cheeses, hams, potatoes and also into books, boots, shoes, paper-parcels and musket-stocks. The master of the ship, "advanced in years and of a nervous disposition," had his own way in everything. He occasionally suffered from gout.

Off St Paul's Island a party consisting of the captain, the surgeon and Henry Williams together with the boat crew were away more than two hours. They took with them guns, pistols and fishing tackle, expecting to bring back wild pigs and fish. They stood off and on, continually putting the ship about in waiting. When they landed at St Paul's they were able to boil the fish on the hook in the hot spring. They proceeded to the fishing ground just over the bar and caught quite a few fish but as it came on squally, they returned on board.

By the time they got near Hobart Town there was very little milk and no potatoes on board. They proceeded along the high rocky shore south of Van Diemen's Land. The captain, Henry Williams and the surgeon examined the shore with the glasses and chart. Marianne Williams recorded her impressions of Hobart Town:

The pilot came on board immediately after breakfast. The rain prevented my watching the shores of the Derwent until we were off Hobart Town when it cleared up, and gave us a view of this young capital which after leaving Rio appeared diminutive...I was much interested in the situation of the free women. No boat was allowed to come on board but that of the water-bailiff, a convict, and round him they all flocked, to obtain news of their husbands. Several of them from time to time were fetched away by this person; and their husbands, convicts, waited for them, on the jetta. Our convicts were all gazing over the ship's side, and many persons were on the beach. The first woman for whom a note was sent was a young, pretty looking and well-behaved woman with three children, dressed so sprucely I could not recognise my old bare-footed acquaintances.

A little boy about three years old was first handed down; and the father immediately jumped off the landing place to some stones beneath. Some of the poor women could gain no tidings of their husbands and were in great anxiety and distress.

When Captain Herd arrived at Hobart Town on the Providence in 1821 the harbourmaster was James Kelly, who was master of the Sophia during the infamous 1817 incident in Otago harbour. The Providence left Hobart Town on 31 December 1821 and arrived at Sydney with 51 female prisoners, 19 children and “free” passengers. There were no adverse reports relating to the voyage of the Providence and it was apparently a well-conducted voyage. The surgeon, Dr Reid, left the ship at Sydney. Herd spent some two and a half months in Port Jackson where he would have obtained what information he could about New Zealand, his next intended destination. Captain Herd then readied himself to sail:

Muster Roll of the Providence, departing Sydney 26 March 1822

[AO NSW Ref: 4/4773, Reel 561]:

Muster roll of the ship Providence of London Mr. James Herd Master, Burthen, per Register, 300 tons, arrived in Sydney Cove [Jan] 182[2], sailed [March] 182[2]. bound to the West Coast of America.

Jas Herd Master

Wm Greer 1st mate

Henry Best 2d ditto

Geo Bartlett Boatsn

Davd Flemming Carpenter

Wm Falmswth Sailmaker

Came in the Vessel

Jn Martin Cook

Jn Rae Steward

Jas Ellis Seaman

Danl Lost ditto

Jas Chambers ditto

Robt Walton ditto

Thos Reynolds ditto

Davd Daley ditto

Thos Mannings Able Boy

Saml Robart Seaman discharged from Midas

Jn Hutton ditto cleared fr Active, pd 3/6

Henry Bartley ditto discharged from Elizth Henrietta 24 Dec 1821

Jn Goff Boy Run from Hindostan

Even Dowell Seaman discharged from Midas, 16 Feb 1822

Chas. Smith Boy run from Ld. Eldon 1818, lived since

with George Murphy, waterman

David Ross Seaman embarked from Jail

Mustered 22 Mar “22.

On board: 21

300 tons... £ 9.10

21 persons 2.12.6

12.02.6

Due to stress of weather and contrary winds, on 9 April 1822 the Providence again put in to Hobart Town where Reid, the ex-surgeon of the Providence, already was. He was returning to England. Then on 22 April, with “full crew and passengers” according to a Port Certificate book, the Providence again left Hobart Town. The vessel reached the Bay of Islands on 8 May. To get there Captain Herd may possibly have sailed to the east of New Zealand.

The Providence remained two days in the Bay of Islands, taking on board the missionary Thomas Kendall as interpreter. Kendall had first come across to New Zealand in 1814 with Captain Dillon in the Active and in Sydney had published a little grammar of the New Zealand language. He had only recently returned from a visit to England with two chiefs, Hongi and the young Waikato. His wife and family had remained in New Zealand, including his oldest son Thomas Surfleet Kendall.

By 19 May the Providence was anchored in the Hokianga river. Captain Herd was to remain there four months, trading with the local people and obtaining a return cargo of kauri spars. He had experience of the northern spar trade. On 28 June Captain Herd wrote to John Cowell, a rope maker and lay missionary in the Bay of Islands, asking him to join them. Cowell then went to the Hokianga for a month. Cowell had come over from Sydney on the Westmoreland on 13 February and had been staying with the Kendalls. On 28 June Captain Herd wrote:

We have taken on board a quantity of fine spars, but the natives cut the larger ones too short, for instance, spars of thirty to twenty inches are not longer than sixty-four or sixty-eight foot, while they should have been eighty foot, and this renders them not of one half the value they would have been in England; so that I am thinking could we sell these in Port Jackson at such a price as would save the ship's expenses, I would return here and procure a cargo of select spars that would pay the ship well to carry home. We have obtained five to six hundred loads of timber, the greater part excellent spars for general purposes, and a great many masts for vessels of four hundred tons burthen.

Herd and Kendall quarrelled but Captain Herd later said of Kendall that he could not have obtained his cargo of kauri spars without him. Kendall was paid £150. Herd made a survey of the Hokianga river and the bar at the heads and a copy of this chart was left with Kendall.

On board the Providence in the Hokianga river on 7 August 1822 James Herd, master of the Providence, Thomas Kendall, missionary, and William Edward Greer, 1st officer of the Providence, signed their names as witnesses to an:

Agreement between the Baron Charles Phillipe Hippolytus de Thierry of Somerset, England and Queen's College, Cambridge and Mudi Wai [Muriwai], Patu One [Patuone] and Nene, (there present), native residents on the banks of the River Iokeanga [Hokianga] in the Islands of New Zealand, whereby the...aforementioned chiefs and natives of New Zealand sold forever all the said lands, woods and waters situated in the boundaries there designated, to the extent of 40,000 acres [Archives New Zealand OLC 1045]

Patuone, Muriwai and Nene made their marks on the document. Payment was 36 axes. Patuone had met Samuel Marsden in 1819 at the chief's home in New Zealand. During the summer of 1819/1820 Patuone had commanded 800 warriors in an expedition to the south. He

had told Marsden in November 1820 that he had gone as far south as Cook Strait and had crossed to the South Island.

Patuone was to visit Sydney in 1826 and in 1827 Patuone and Nene went to the help of the Wesleyan mission then in danger at Whangaroa. Patuone later gave his protection to the New Zealand Company settlers in the Hokianga.

Based at Kerikeri was John Gare Butler, the senior Church Missionary Society missionary. He had returned to New Zealand from Sydney in February 1822 on the same ship as John Cowell. That year he made several notes in his diary about Captain Herd and the Providence:

Sunday 23 June [1822]: Wykaot [Waikato], the one of the natives that accompanied Mr Kendall to England, arrived at Kide Kide [Kerikeri] this morning from Shukihangah [Hokianga], bringing the news that the ship "Providence," Capt Herd, is loading in that harbour with spars, and paying for them with muskets and powder. Rev. Mr Kendall is aboard to act as interpreter, and will remain until the ship is full!!

Late August: Mr Kendall is at Shukianga, as also is Mr Cowell. Tuesday and Wednesday: the ship Providence came into the harbour on Friday, laden with spars from the River Shukeanga. Rev. Mr Kendall who acted as interpreter for her returned to Rangi Hoo [Rangihoua] on her. Capt Herd I understand, intends to dispose of the spars at Valparaiso, and reload for England from thence, if possible.

Monday 2 September: Thursday and Friday the ship Providence went out of the harbour Thursday Sept 4th, after having one of the boats broken by Wykato at Rangi Hoo.

3 The New Zealand Company of 1825

Captain Herd would have been back in London by 1823. Two years later there were moves afoot in the City of London to launch a small colonising venture in New Zealand, with Captain Herd as its agent. By March 1825 a New Zealand Company had been formed by leading people in the City: merchants, members of parliament and shipowners, some of them already associated with the East India Company.

The directors of the New Zealand Company were: John George Lambton (chairman), John William Buckle, George Lyall, Stewart Marjoribanks, George Palmer, Robert Torrens, Edward Ellice, James Faden, Edward John Littleton, William Mannings, Hon. Courtenay Boyle, Russell Ellice, Ralph Fenwick, James Pattison, Aaron Chapman and Abraham Wildey Robarts. Several of them had connections with the north of England.

The politician John George (“Radical Jack”) Lambton (1792-1840), was the most prominent of the directors. An aristocrat and a wealthy man, he was interested in colonisation for philanthropic reasons. (His grandmother Lady Susan Lyon was a daughter of 8th Earl of Strathmore.) When their father William Lambton M.P. died at Pisa in 1797 the two little Lambton boys were sent home to England to live for two years in the household of Thomas Beddoes (1760-1808), the Bristol physician. Doctor Beddoes was regarded as progressive. He was married to Anna Edgeworth, a sister of the writer Maria Edgeworth. Beddoes collaborated with the Edgeworths (Maria and her father Richard Lovell Edgeworth, who was a former president of the Royal Society) and contributed notes for the first two chapters of the Edgeworths’ treatise *Practical education* (1798). Their idea was that children should be furnished with practical things: pencils, scissors, paste, tools, work-benches and manageable-sized implements for gardening.

Lambton was twice married. His second wife Louisa Grey (born 1797) was the eldest child of Charles, 2nd Earl Grey, Lord Howick (1764-1845) and his wife Mary Ponsonby. The Greys (he was at one time Foreign Secretary) were a prominent Northumberland family. Their permanent residence was Howick in Northumberland.

In 1811 Lambton’s sister Francis Susan married Frederick, third son of 5th Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, Northumberland. Lambton’s brother-in-law Francis Richard Grey (born 1813), was a future clergyman, later rector of Morpeth. He later married a daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle.

*

The other directors of the New Zealand Company were as follows:

John William Buckle, solicitor for the 1825 Company, partner in the shipowning firm of Buckle, Buckle, Bagster and Buchanan. Many of the firm’s vessels were employed in the convict service to New South Wales. Buckle was at one time chairman of the Shipowners’ Society.

George Lyall (1779-1853), a politician and a merchant. He became head of a family firm of East India merchants and shipowners. In the 1820s he was chairman of the Shipowners' Society. He represented the City of London in several parliaments and was a sometime chairman of the East India Company.

Stewart Marjoribanks (1774-1863), also a politician and merchant, was connected with the East India Company and a founder of the Pacific Pearling Company of 1825. His eldest brother was, from 1814-1825, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

George Palmer (1772-1853), a politician and merchant; in the East India Company naval service. He entered a family partnership of East India merchants and shipowners.

Robert Torrens (1780-1864), political economist; later a founder of the colony of South Australia.

Edward Ellice (1781-1863), brother-in-law of Lambton, an M.P. with radical sympathies, 1818-1826.

Admiral Sir Courtenay Boyle (died 1844), urged and encouraged Alexander McLeay, Thomas Shepherd's friend, to accept the position of Colonial Secretary of New South Wales.

James Pattison, chairman of the East India Company, 1818 and 1822.

Edward John Littleton (1791-1863), 1st Baron Hatherton, a landowner and politician; M.P. for Staffordshire from 1812 and friend of financier Sir William Huskisson (1770-1830), the leading advocate of free trade: Huskisson was M.P. for Morpeth. In 1821 he was appointed to the committee set up that year to enquire into agricultural distress. It was Huskisson's friendship with Lord Carlisle that in 1796 procured him the representation of Morpeth. The Littletons had family estates at Oxley in Staffordshire.

At a meeting on 24 March 1825 between the New Zealand Company directors Lambton and Littleton and the Colonial Secretary Earl Bathurst, the Colonial Secretary saw no reason why the Company should not load a ship and send it off to explore trading prospects in that country (New Zealand). By next day however, Bathurst had changed his mind: there was no question of military support for the traders.

The New Zealand Company venture may have been financed by Quaker bankers John Wakefield and Sons of Kendal, Westmoreland. This was a local bank in the northwest of England, later Martins. The bank was established in Kendal in 1788 and eventually became part of Barclay's.

In New Zealand, Hokianga resident Kruzo Phillips (a late twentieth-century descendant of Rosanna settler Alexander Gray), wrote to the author quoting Rev. Clementina Gordon, another Hokianga local, asserting that it was Clementina's family's bank (she was a Wakefield) who financed the New Zealand Company, Captain Herd and the Rosanna settlers.

This idea sounded far fetched but it was supported by *Four centuries of banking*, a massive two-tomed work by George Chandler (1968), which a librarian produced from the depths of the Wellington Public Library. Volume 2 dealt with the northern constituent banks of Martins Bank. In his preface Chandler acknowledged assistance from descendants of these early English bankers, including a Mrs P. Gordon. Chandler's book included illustrations of banknotes and cheques from John Wakefield and Sons, Kendal, a forerunner of the Kendal Bank.

According to Chandler, Wakefield's bank was established in 1788 by John Wakefield I (born 1738), a leading opponent of the slave trade, as were other Quaker bankers. His son John Wakefield II (1761-1829) also had progressive views, and in the parliamentary elections of 1818 supported the Reform candidate Henry Brougham.

Wakefield's creditworthiness was such that many preferred a "Jackie Wakefield" note to one from the Bank of England. This credit rating was used by his relative Edward Gibbon Wakefield during the financial crisis of 1826, during which the latter persuaded an heiress to elope with him.

During 1826 John Wakefield II was senior partner of Wakefield's bank. The Carlisle and Cumberland Banking Company Ltd was also described in Chandler's book. As already mentioned, Captain Herd and some of the Rosanna settlers were said to have come from the border county of Cumberland.

The Bells were another branch of this Quaker banking family. Priscilla Bell, a granddaughter of Quaker bankers David Barclay and Priscilla Freame, married Edward Wakefield (1750-1826). Priscilla and Edward were the grandparents of Edward Gibbon Wakefield. The two Bell sisters Priscilla and Catherine (later Mrs Gurney, mother of the prison reformer Mrs Elizabeth Fry) together with Priscilla's husband Edward appear in a painting ascribed to Gainsborough and reproduced in a Wakefield family history. It was Elizabeth Fry who about 1819 began to interest herself in the transportation of convict women to New South Wales.

As Mrs Priscilla Wakefield, Priscilla Bell was a pioneer in savings bank history. Her Tottenham Benefit Bank opened on 1 January 1804. One of the first trustees was Eardley Wilmot, M.P. His son, Sir Eardley Wilmot, was briefly governor of Van Diemens Land, and first president of the Hobart Savings Bank, founded in 1845.

Another member of the same family, Francis Dillon Bell (1822-1898), whose father was a cousin of Edward Gibbon Wakefield, emigrated to New Zealand in the early 1840s and eventually became lands claims commissioner in New Zealand, thereby investigating land claims made by surviving Rosanna settlers.

4 Thomas Shepherd and friends

In 1825 the New Zealand Company directors gave command of their venture to James Herd who, as we have seen, had been in New Zealand before. Six officials were assigned to accompany him on the *Rosanna*: an agricultural superintendent, a marine surveyor, two clerks, a surgeon and an interpreter. A document in the Archives Office of New South Wales listed those on the *Rosanna* when the ship got to Sydney. A descendant of Thomas Shepherd, Una Shepherd Price, included the list in *My family of Shepherds (1988)*, published for the Australian bi-centenary:

*A List of Mechanics Ec and their Labourers Ec, employed
by The New Zealand Company*

<i>Thos. Shepherd wife and 5 children</i>	<i>brought up in the Nursery Trade & land surveying, highly recommended to the Directors, Salary £400 pr Annum to increase to £500 at the discretion of the Directors.</i>		
<i>Richard Bell</i>	<i>Master in the Merchant Service, Employed also as a Surveyor of Harbours, Coasts, ec...Salary £200 p. Ann.</i>		
<i>Luther Lechmere</i>	<i>Clerk and Secretary to the Concern. Was some time employed by one of the Directors. . . Salary £120.</i>		
<i>Arthur Hay</i>	<i>Surgeon</i>		<i>150</i>
<i>Thos. Kendall</i>	<i>Interpreter and a Joiner</i>		<i>70</i>
<i>James Sharp</i>	<i>Assistant Clerk. Salary not fixed, Left to the Superintendent's discretion.</i>		
<i>John McLean</i>	<i>Joiner</i>		
<i>Benjn Nesbit</i>	<i>do</i>		
<i>James Law</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>£73.10 each</i>
<i>George Nimmo</i>	<i>do</i>		
<i>Alexr Lorimer</i>	<i>do</i>		
<i>David Flemming</i>			
<i>Colin Gillies</i>	<i>Ship Carpenters.</i>	<i>Salaries</i>	<i>£34 each.</i>
<i>Wm Benson</i>			
<i>Andrew Thompson</i>	<i>Blacksmith . . .</i>	<i>Salary</i>	<i>£73.10</i>
<i>Robert Archibald</i>	<i>Stone mason</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>73.10</i>
<i>William Oliphant</i>	<i>do</i>		<i>73.10</i>
<i>James Smith</i>	<i>Wheelwright</i>		<i>52.10</i>

<i>and child</i>		
<i>Alexr McClaren</i>	<i>Turner</i>	42
<i>Domas McDowal</i>	<i>Flax dresser & Gardener</i>	63
<i>Austin Waterson</i>	<i>Baker</i>	73.10
<i>John Durie</i>	<i>Shoemaker</i>	42
<i>Robert Bell</i>		52.10
<i>(Wife and Child)</i>		
<i>Andrew Bennett</i>		52.10
<i>William [L]atto</i>	<i>Ploughmen</i>	52.10
<i>George Tod</i>		42.10
<i>John Tod</i>		52.10
<i>Samuel Sydenham – Wife and child</i>		52.10
<i>cooper</i>		

(AONSW: 4/6665.3)

Alexander Gray, the blacksmith mentioned by Captain Dillon, was not on board the Rosanna when it reached Sydney, having jumped ship at the Bay of Islands. So he was not on the list. Neither was “a blackman,” shipped by Captain Herd while in New Zealand. He was probably from America and was not one of the New Zealand Company people.

Thomas Shepherd (1779-1835), agricultural superintendent to the New Zealand Company, was a nurseryman and landscape gardener. He was born at Kembach, Fife, though one source gives his birthplace as Balcarres (Balcarres House was the home of the Earl of Crawford). Thomas was the son of Alexander Shepherd and Helen Galloway. He was baptised on 21 March 1779 in the parish of Cults, Fife where his parents were married, Fife being in the Lowlands of Scotland.

Thomas Shepherd’s father was for many years principal gardener to the Earl of Crawford, Lord Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres, the “premier earl of Scotland.” One of the best ships of the East India Company, which ship owner Joseph Somes was later to pay £10,700 for, was named the Earl of Balcarres. Shepherd’s grandfather and great-uncle had been tenants of the Earl of Crawford for nearly a century.

Shepherd served his time at Lord Crawford’s under his father’s tutelage. He later took a position with a Mr White, a leading landscape gardener. This was probably Thomas White (1736?-1811), a pupil of “Capability” Brown, or his son, also Thomas White (1764?-1836). While working for White Shepherd designed parks and gardens in Scotland and England. “It was Mr White’s plans,” wrote Shepherd, “seen by me in my youth which first gave me a taste for landscape gardening...I received lessons from him for one year in the art of landscape painting.”

Thomas Shepherd left Scotland as a young man and settled in London. There he acquired an extensive plant nursery in the outlying suburb of Hackney. He married Sarah Josling and his children were baptised at St John, Hackney: son Alexander on 10 June 1808, followed by Thomas Galloway (19 October 1810) and John Joselin (17 May 1812); daughter Elizabeth Joselin was born two years later. His son John and daughter Elizabeth Shepherd were to travel with their father on the Rosanna to New Zealand.

In March 1824 Thomas Shepherd’s second wife Jane gave birth to a son, Thomas William. Scots-born Jane Susan Henderson was a daughter of David Henderson and Susan Cockburn. Just before the Rosanna voyage Jane’s sister Isabella was married in Scotland to

Robert Bell. Isabella and Robert Bell came to New Zealand on the Rosanna with their relatives, the Shepherds.

Based at Hackney Thomas Shepherd landscaped nearly a hundred parks, pleasure grounds and gardens in England. He also supervised the execution of works he had designed. The landscape gardener Humphrey Repton (1752-1818) was a neighbour of Shepherd's for some years. For nearly twenty years until his death Repton lived at the village of Hare Street in Essex. Shepherd received rents from land owned at Worthing, Essex. Repton published *Sketches and hints on landscape gardening* (1795) and *An enquiry into the change of taste in landscape gardening and architecture* (1806). Shepherd gave lectures on similar subjects in Sydney. These were later published as small pamphlets.

Humphrey Repton became deeply influenced by drawings and aquatints of India produced by Thomas Daniell and his nephew William Daniell (1769-1837) from their journeys in India between 1786-1794. This was reflected in Repton's designs for the pavilion at Brighton completed in 1808 for the Prince of Wales (later George IV). William Daniell was responsible for *An Elevated View of the New Dock at Wapping*, engraved about 1800. This gave a sweeping view of the river Thames, crowded with shipping.

The travelling artist Augustus Earle who met some of the Rosanna settlers in New Zealand, may have been instructed in the rudiments of painting by the Daniells. Earle's sister Phoebe (born 1790) knew William Daniell. Phoebe Earle was appointed Flower Painter to Queen Charlotte. A portrait in the National Gallery, London: Thomas Daniell R.A., was painted by the artist David Wilkie, of whom more later.

Another artist in the family was William's brother Samuel Daniell (1775-1811). He saw service with the East India Company, went to Africa, and visited the Cape of Good Hope during the first British occupation, serving in 1801 under Governor Francis Dundas. He then spent some years in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), where he died. His *African scenery and animals* (1804-5) and *Picturesque illustrations of Ceylon* (1808) created great interest.

At the beginning of the 1820s Thomas Shepherd gave evidence before a House of Commons Committee on the state of the agricultural labourers of England and on the best means of lessening the poor rate then levied on parishes. This was probably the committee William Huskisson was appointed to.

Early in 1825 Alexander McLeay, described as one of Thomas Shepherd's earliest friends, was appointed the principal civil servant in Sydney. In London McLeay had been Secretary of the Linnaen Society from its foundation up to 1825, and had corresponded with botanists and naturalists allover the world. Naturalist William Swainson, later to settle in Port Nicholson, New Zealand, had written to McLeay in 1817 from Brazil. William's father, J.T.Swainson, Collector of Customs at Liverpool, England, was a foundation member of the Linnaen Society.

McLeay saw successive volumes of the Proceedings of the Linnaen Society through the press. Robert Brown (1773-1858), naturalist on Matthew Flinders' voyage to Australia in 1801-5 was, on his return, clerk and librarian to the Linnaen Society from 1805-1822, as well as librarian to Sir Joseph Banks. (Flinders had been given £1200 by the East India Company towards his voyage to Australia).

Of a congenial and diplomatic nature McLeay was a person of great reputation. He and Sir Joseph Banks were friends of long standing. Alexander McLeay had been Secretary to the Transport Board of the navy from 1806 until the Board was abolished in 1815 and had been in charge of organising the transport of convicts to New South Wales.

In 1823 Alexander McLeay spent five months in Scotland. In December 1824 he was offered the position of Colonial Secretary of New South Wales. "I felt and considered for a fortnight before accepting it," he wrote. One of those who urged him to accept was Vice-Admiral Sir Courtenay Boyle, soon to become a director of the New Zealand Company. On 8 January 1825 Boyle wrote to McLeay urging him to accept the position. McLeay's appointment was announced in June 1825. McLeay, his wife, and some of their large family left for Sydney later that year.

Before sailing for New South Wales McLeay had his portrait painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. It was presented by subscribers and hung for many years in the Linnaen Society rooms in London.

5 Officials and Scottish settlers

The six officials who sailed with Captain Herd were from totally different backgrounds. The surgeon Arthur Hay, like Thomas Shepherd and most of the settlers, was from Scotland. Chief clerk Luther Lechmere was from a well connected London family. Thomas Surfleet Kendall, the young interpreter, was born in London but as the son of missionary parents had grown up among the Maori in New Zealand.

Richard Bell, master in the merchant service and a surveyor of harbours and coasts has not been further identified. But *Commissioned Sea Officers of the Royal Navy* lists a Richard Bell, Lieutenant, commissioned 1 August 1794.

Luther Lechmere (1797-1882), clerk and secretary on the New Zealand Company voyage, had relatives in Hampstead known to the missionary families at Paihia. Luther Lechmere had been working in London in the East India Office. Born at Bermondsey by the river Thames he was the eldest son of Thomas Luther Lechmere (1797-1747), a coal merchant and customs official at the Custom House, London, and his wife Emelia Lavie. His parents were married at Putney, in 1796. His grandfather, also Thomas Luther Lechmere (1739-1788), was a coal merchant and shipwright of Bermondsey apprenticed in 1755 to a lighterman at Rotherhithe who married Sarah, daughter of Meredith Bishop, warden to the Shipwright's Company, and Mary, daughter of Captain Blackerby.

Another ancestor, Nicholas, Baron Lechmere, elevated to the peerage in 1721, became chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Charles, 3rd Earl of Carlisle, and died without issue in 1727. Richard Lechmere, a great-uncle of Luther's, baptised in 1737 at Newbourne, Suffolk was a purser in the Royal Navy and died in the East Indies in 1762.

On his mother's side Luther Lechmere also had seagoing connections. His mother Emelia was the daughter of Germain Lavie and Ann Gregg. Emelia's brother Sir Thomas Lavie, was a British naval hero. He was held prisoner in France during the Napoleonic wars. He was knighted in 1806 for his conduct on the *Blanche* in naval action against the French. Sons of Sir Thomas: Augustus (born 1805) and George (born 1813), also entered the navy (Augustus in 1822). George Lavie served as commander in the South American Station. He was on the *Alligator* in 1828 (Captain G.R. Lambert).

A Germain Lavie, probably Emelia's father, was one of the local magistrates at Hampstead in 1819 when a riot broke out there and he wrote a letter to the Home Office about it. Some 200 thugs arrived at the Hampstead fair and the local magistrates had to call in the help of special constables to quell the ensuing trouble. Germain Lavie renewed a plea that the fair should be suppressed.

The eldest son of Germain Lavie of St Johns Hampstead, also Germain Lavie (born 1800), was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. A student in 1823 of Lincoln's Inn he was admitted a solicitor in 1827.

A Mr Lavie acted as solicitor for the Admiralty in two court cases (the second one in 1814) against Admiral Thomas Cochrane (1775-1860). This was Germain Lavie, most likely Emelia's father. Exiled, Cochrane took command of the Chilean navy, whose blockade of Callao, Peru was recorded by Augustus Earle. He relinquished his post in January 1823. Cochrane assumed command of the Brazilian navy and then of the Greek navy. A memorial stone to him was placed in Westminster Abbey.

On the Gregg side, Luther Lechmere's grandfather Sir Frances Gregg was painted by Gainsborough. The picture was afterwards in the Tate Gallery, London. A son of Sir Frances Gregg was a great friend of the Earl of Carlisle and M.P. for Morpeth.

Luther Lechmere was the eldest surviving child of nine. He and the next four in the family were born at Bermondsey; the three youngest at Clapham. A large oil painting of Luther's mother Emelia with her young children painted about 1805 remained in the family until the early 1960s. Luther's brother Henry Addington Lechmere, born in 1802, drowned in a boating accident in July 1826 while his brother Luther was away in New Zealand. Another brother Charles (born 1800), eventually became Deputy Keeper of State Papers. Luther Lechmere was to die without issue at Brighton, England.

Arthur Hay (born 1802?), surgeon on the *Rosanna*, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1825. After the *Rosanna* voyage he settled in Scotland: the Medical Directory 1859 lists an Arthur Hay at Drum, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire. In 1867 he was Parochial Medical Officer, still at Drum, Auchindoir, Lumsden. The Census of 1861 shows Arthur Hay was born in Aberdeen.

The Old Parish Register Index for Aberdeenshire reveals that Arthur, son of Arthur Hay and Elizabeth Milne, was baptised on 4 June 1802 at St Nicholas Church, Aberdeen. Younger children of Arthur and Elizabeth were also baptised in the same Aberdeen church of St Nicholas: Elizabeth (December 1804), Andrew (July 1807) and Helen (August 1809). Arthur Hay senior and Elizabeth Milne were married on 29 April 1800 at Banchory Devenick, Kincardine.

Living at Drum, Auchindoir in 1861, according to the Census, were Arthur Hay, 58, head of the household, medical practitioner; his wife Catherine, 55; stepsons Harry Smith, 33, ploughman; Peter Smith, 24, agricultural labourer, Samuel Smith, 22, student of divinity; stepdaughter Mary Smith, 21, employed in house services; and Arthur Hay's own children: Catherine, 15, and Arthur, 12, both at school. All the children were born at Auchindoir; Arthur's wife Catherine at Kennetmont, Aberdeenshire. Also in the household was Mary Castles, 20, domestic servant.

Thomas Surfleet Kendall (born 1807), the interpreter on the *Rosanna*, was the eldest son of the New Zealand missionaries Thomas Kendall and his wife Jane Quickfall. Thomas Junior was born in London, though his parents were from Lincolnshire. In 1813 the Kendall family sailed on the convict transport *Earl Spencer* to New South Wales and in November 1814 left for New Zealand, leaving the daughters behind in Sydney. The next years were spent in the Bay of Islands.

In 1822, the year his father was away with Captain Herd in the *Hokianga*, young Thomas Surfleet kept brief jottings in a diary. He was still in New Zealand in November 1823 but soon after his father sent him to England to train as a carpenter. Early in 1825 the Kendall family left New Zealand to live in Valparaiso, where his father ministered to the Anglican community. (A severe earthquake had occurred there in 1823). The Kendalls returned in 1827 to New South Wales. Young Thomas rejoined his family, married and settled there. (A carte-

de-visite portrait of Thomas Surfleet Kendall was in an album at Kendalldale, New South Wales and was reproduced in *Kissin' cousins*, by Marjorie Kendall 1989). His brother Basil's son was the renowned Australian poet Henry Kendall (1839-1882), whose face was to appear on Australian postage stamps.

The assistant clerk on the Rosanna venture, James Sharp, has not been identified. Curiously, the business partner of Thomas Shepherd's friend Alexander McLeay was London wine merchant William Sharp. McLeay named his eldest son William Sharp McLeay.

The Rosanna settlers were recruited by Thomas Shepherd from town and country places in Scotland though some, as we have seen, according to G.L. Pearce who wrote *The Scots in New Zealand* (1976), were from Cumberland. This county of Cumberland is just south of the Scottish border. Character references deposited with the New South Wales authorities by Captain Herd show at least five of the settlers came from Fife:

Captain Herd presents respectful compliments to Alexander McLeay Esquire, Colonial Secretary, and agreeably to his promise encloses a list of Mechanics Ec, employed by the New Zealand Company, with their Salaries. Those marked in red Ink, embarked in the concern at low Salaries in the hopes of future promotion, if the Undertaking succeeded...

Captain H[erd] also encloses a few of their characters, from Scotland, the remainder were left with the directors.

Rosanna, Sydney Cove

*11 February, 1827
(AONSW)*

Between June and July 1825 Thomas Shepherd must have travelled round parishes in Fife close to his place of birth: Auchtermuchty, Kettle, St Andrews, Cameron and Carnbee, selecting men for the New Zealand Company venture. Several character references which also ended up at the Archives Office of New South Wales must have been written as a result of the selection process:

Manse of Cameron, June 18, 1825

This is to certify that William Oliphant during his residence in this parish has behaved in a most appropriate and becoming manner, and to my knowledge has no stain whatever attached to his moral character.

Signed

Thos. Adamson

Minister

*

Carnbee-23d June 1825

That the bearer George Tod, who has resided in this parish of Carnbee & County of Fife, for many years – is a very expert and faithful workman as a Labourer, & can perform every kind of work of that kind to the satisfaction of his Employers is attested by

*David Wilson Factor for
Sir Ralph Ambruther Bart*

*Robert Scott Farmer Overseer
Andw Mackie Farmer
in Balgownie*

*

*This is to certify that the bearer Andrew Thomson has served me in the years 182[3?]
& 1824 during which periods he has served me Honestly and industriously and has
[?] knowledge of his [trade] as a blacksmith*

June 1825

Atsted John Campbell

*

*This is to certify that Benjamin Nisbet has served em as a Journey man joiner for two
years and a half faithfully and honestly he was always steady in minding his business
he is a good tradesman*

Peter White

Ballgow[nie] July 8 –1825

The age of some of those on board the Rosanna (those who finally settled in Australia) can be calculated from the New South Wales Census of November 1828. Thus, when the Rosanna was sixty days out from London, Thomas Shepherd would have been 45, his wife Jane, 23, their little son Thomas William just one year old; Of the two older Shepherd children John would have been 12, his sister Elizabeth, 10; Young Thomas Surfleet Kendall was 18. John Durie, 20, George Tod, 27, and John Tod, 19; Shepherd's brother-in-law Robert Bell was 27, his wife, 24; Samuel Sydenham was 29, his wife Louisa, 23.

From their ages in the 1828 Census three children: David Shepherd, James Bell and Charles Sydenham, must have been born on the Rosanna voyage. By November 1828 these boys were two years of age.

The first mate on the Rosanna, William Greer, had already sailed with Captain Herd on the Providence voyage. Of Captain Barnett, master of the storeship Lambton, nothing has so far been discovered. The names of the crew of the Rosanna and the Lambton are unknown.

6 The David Wilkie connection

When Thomas Shepherd died in Sydney in 1835 his obituary in the Sydney Herald gave prominence to the fact that Shepherd “had been a school-fellow of the celebrated painter David Wilkie.” This artist, of Scottish origin but London-based, was one of the leading painters of his time and originally became famous for his homely scenes of Scottish village life. He also produced large scale historical paintings as well as portraits. Wilkie was eventually to succede Sir Thomas Lawrence as Painter in Ordinary to the King and towards the end of his life was knighted. The British in India had Wilkie prints on their walls.

Artist David Wilkie (1785-1841) came from the same area in Scotland as Thomas Shepherd. A memorial commemorating David Wilkie was in the churchyard at Cults, Fife, where Thomas Shepherd was baptised. The painter was born in the manse at Cults to Rev. David Wilkie, then the minister of Cults, and his third wife Isobel Lister of Pitlessie. Thomas Shepherd’s parents had been married by the artist’s father.

Everything points to David Wilkie having been keenly interested in the New Zealand Company venture. By the time the Rosanna settlers left London Wilkie was King’s Limner for Scotland. The scenes of his youth which Wilkie recreated in his paintings were of just that area where a number of the Rosanna settlers were drawn from.

Young Wilkie attended the parish school at Pitlessie, then in 1797 went to the grammar school at Kettle. He afterwards spent a year at the academy in the town of Cupar, the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Fife. Cupar was only four miles from Cults. He then continued his education in Edinburgh. His father had also received a university education.

David Wilkie first made a name for himself with *The Country Fair*. The picture was later renamed *Pitlessie Fair* (1804). Pitlessie village was about a mile west of Cults. Early Wilkie sketches also included Crawford Lodge and Pitlessie Mill.

In May 1805 Wilkie went to London and soon afterwards rose to fame. His talent was immediately recognised by patron of the arts Sir George Beaumont and was nurtured by him. Beaumont was a former member of the Society of Dilettanti, a dining society which Sir Joseph Banks also belonged to. On the literary side Beaumont had also begun to support Coleridge and Wordsworth. Beaumont was to become a founder of the National Gallery. Lord Crawford also took an interest in the young Wilkie’s artistic career.

Wilkie’s work was to include other evocatively named paintings in the same genre as *Pitlessie Fair: The Village Recruit*, *The Blind Fiddler*, *Rent Day*, *Blindman’s Buff*, *The Rich Relation*, *The Letter of Introduction*, *The Penny Wedding*, *The Reading of a Will*, *Grace Before Meat*, and *The Rabbit on the Wall*.

While studying at the Royal Academy Wilkie became friends with Benjamin Robert Haydon, who was eventually to create such historical paintings such as *The Reform banquet of 1832* and the *Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society* in 1840. It was Wilkie who took Haydon

to see the so-called “Elgin Marbles,” newly removed from the Parthenon in Greece by Thomas Bruce, 7th Earl of Elgin, and shipped to London. Elgin was a leading landowner of Fife. His son James, who became the eighth Earl, later married Mary Louisa Lambton (1819?-1898), daughter of the New Zealand Company director. James and Mary Louisa Elgin were to become the vice regal couple in Canada and James was destined to be British Consul in China and subsequently Vice-Roy of India.

David Wilkie was sketched in 1816 by Haydon and the sketch was later in the National Portrait Gallery. In London Haydon had a number of literary acquaintances, among them the poet John Keats, whose close friend Charles Armitage Brown emigrated in 1841 to New Zealand with his son Carlino. A poet friend of Keats was George Felton Mathew. George’s sister Sarah Louisa went to Sydney in January 1832 to marry her cousin, Felton Mathew, a surveyor. Felton Mathew came over to New Zealand in 1840 as acting Surveyor-General.

In April 1809 David Wilkie, then still a raw Scotsman, met William Westall, the artist on Flinders’ expedition to Australia. Richard Westall, a brother of William, was also a painter and prolific draughtsman (Royal Academy 1794) and a close friend of Sir Thomas Lawrence. He had lodged for a time at 57 Greek Street, where Lawrence lived with his parents.

In 1813 David Wilkie’s father died. He had been for over thirty years minister at Cults. Wilkie’s mother and sister came to live with the artist in London. Wilkie now visited Sir Walter Scott in Scotland and through him met the Scottish poet James Hogg, called the Ettrick Shepherd.

The writer John Galt (1779-1839) was another of Wilkie’s London friends. He left Scotland for London in 1804 and soon met up with Wilkie. It was to Wilkie that Galt showed his manuscript *The annals of the parish* (1821). Galt’s novel *The member* (1832) was all about a man who goes abroad and returns home wealthy after a year in the East India Company and becomes a politician. Other Galt novels included *The Provost* and *The Entail*.

In 1824 a Canada Company was formed with John Galt as secretary. In January 1825 Galt sailed for Canada with other commissioners of the Company, returning in June of that year. In October 1826 Galt again sailed to Canada for the Company as Superintendent of Upper Canada. In 1829 he was recalled to England.

In the northern autumn of 1818 Lady Blessington (1789-1849) opened her London salon at 11 St James’s Square. A visitor’s book shows that the salon was frequented by politicians, artists and writers, including Lambton’s father-in-law Earl Grey, Henry Brougham, Sir Thomas Lawrence, David Wilkie and the art teacher John Varley; as well as John Galt.

In 1825 Sir Thomas Lawrence painted and exhibited *Master Lambton*, a portrait of J. G. Lambton’s little son afterwards known as “*The Red Boy*.” Over time Lawrence had painted three generations of the Lambton family. That year, as we have seen, he also painted Alexander McLeay.

David Wilkie’s career followed somewhat in the footsteps of an earlier Scottish painter Allan Ramsay, whose second wife Margaret Lindsay had been a kinswoman of the Earl of Balcarres. Ramsay became painter in Ordinary to George III. David Wilkie was to paint George IV (in Highland dress), and William IV. He also painted Daniel O’Connell, the Irish ‘Liberator.’

In 1822 George IV visited Edinburgh, the first reigning monarch to visit Scotland in more than a century. To commemorate the event Wilkie produced *The King entering Holyrood Palace*. Another of his historical pictures, *The Chelsea pensioners reading The Waterloo Gazette*, won great acclaim.

Towards the end of 1824 David Wilkie was again in Scotland and visited his native Fife. At Cupar the provost and other dignitaries invited him to a public dinner. On 2 October 1824 Wilkie wrote to his sister:

I dined the other day at the Presbytery dinner in Cupar, where I again met some of our oldest friends Dr Martin, Dr Barclay, Dr Adamson, Mr Gillespie... Dr Campbell.

And on 14 October 1824:

The house reminds me much of the old Crawford Lodge, but it is much larger... Our dinner at Cupar appeared to give great satisfaction to all present.

But distressing news awaited Wilkie. On his return to London late in 1824 he found his mother had died the day before. Two of his brothers died before the year was out. On 25 January 1825 news reached him of the death of his brother John in India the previous August, leaving a wife and six children. He had gone out to Bengal and spent 20 years in India in the service of the East India Company. His brother James came back from Canada in 1824 with ruined prospects and shattered health and died before the end of the year.

In July 1825, at the time the New Zealand Company were making preparations for the Rosanna voyage, David Wilkie, seized with symptoms of paralysis, left England with his cousin David Lister for a lengthy stay in Europe.

A further connection has emerged between David Wilkie and New Zealand. The London artist Frederick Wilkie, another relative of David Wilkie, had a daughter Caroline. In the 1850s Caroline Wilkie (1832?-1917) went out to Melbourne with her mother to marry the artist Nicholas Chevalier. In Melbourne the Chevaliers were friendly with the painter Georgiana McCrae, who had studied art in London with John Varley. In 1820 Georgiana's future brother-in-law Alexander McCrae had visited New Zealand with the Navy.

In 1866 Caroline Chevalier left Melbourne to join her husband in New Zealand. She wrote a graphic account of their journey on horseback through the Otira Gorge to Hokitika. The couple were later in Madeira. It was Caroline who arranged the collection and preservation of her husband's papers in the National Art Gallery of New Zealand.

7 The Rosanna voyage

When the New Zealand Company's stores were about to be sold, an advertisement was placed in the Sydney Gazette of 6 March 1827. This showed the kind of equipment the Rosanna settlers brought with them to New Zealand:

John Paul begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the whole of the Implements imported by the Directors of the New Zealand Company; also, a large Bell, Blacksmiths' Forges, all kinds of Kitchen Utensils, Cutlery, Turner's Lath[e]s, Corn Mills, ec, ec.

*

COOKING UTENSILS

Frying pans, pewter plates

Saucepans, bottles

Stewpans, Dutch ovens

Camp ovens and covers

Mustard pots, salt cellars

Table and tea spoons

Bath bricks – Blackheath

Iron boilers, candlesticks

Drinking pots

Tinder boxes, &c.

Tin dish covers

Black tin soup tureens

Carpenters & joiners tools

Hand and sash saws

Planes, rules

Squares, chisels

Padlocks, locks, &c, &c

MASONS TOOLS

Trowels, pickaxes

Hammers, picks

Squares, levels

Mulleys

SHIPWRIGHTS' TOOLS

Ship axes, adzes

Pin and top mauls

Augers, gouges

Planes, gimlets

Compasses, &c, &c, &c

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS

Forge with bellows complete

Anvils, two vices

Files of all kinds

Soldering irons

Drawing knives

Sledge hammers

Brass for brazing

Srew plates, hand ditto

Stocks and dies

Frame saws, iron braces

Drill bows, do. Boxes, &c, &c

COOPERS' TOOLS

Howels, adzes, axes

Drawing, beading, and

hollowing knives

Round shaves, &c, &c

Shovels, spades

Hoes of all kinds

Nails of all sizes

Corn mills

Scales and weights

Grindstones

Portable crane complete

Pit and cross cut saws

Harpoons

A large bell complete

Boilers, &c. complete

Again on 10 March 1827:

*FOR SALE, the undermentioned GOODS, imported on the New Zealand Company's
Ship Rosanna, Captain HERD:-
Garden and agricultural seeds
Flax hackles
Shag and roll tobacco
Blankets
Red baize
Druggett
Diapers assorted
Earthenware and glass
Cartridge paper
Slops, of every description
Flints, double gun, musket, carbine, and pistol
Arms of every description
Leather
Gunpowder
Window glass
Lead and lead pipe
Iron and Steel
Netting chain
Shirting, calicoes, and prints
Soap
Casks
Flax machinery
Nautical instruments
Books
A semi nett
Rocket guns, &c.
To be inspected at Mrs. REIBBY'S Stores, George-street, near the King's
Wharf.
JONES AND WALKER*

The barque Rosanna, 25 tons, built at Stockton in 1823 was registered at the port of Dundee in the name of G. Lyall. The Lambton, a schooner of 61 tons, was built at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in 1825 for the New Zealand Company.

The Rosanna (Captain Herd) left London on 27 August 1825 for "New South Wales, Ec." The Rosanna arrived at the Downs on 30 August and left the same day. It arrived at Torbay on 5 September and was presumed to have left on 13 September. According to Lloyds shipping register the Lambton left Cowes on 2 September for the same destination.

On the long voyage to New Zealand the Rosanna is known to have touched at Tristan da Cunha. When the ship reached the Snares, the landmark islands to the south-west of New Zealand, the women as well as the men went ashore.

The arrival of the Rosanna settlers in New Zealand was eventually relayed elsewhere. The Hobart Town Gazette 10 June 1826 reported in its shipping news:

Captain Lovitt of the schooner Sally brings intelligence that the ship Rosanna, Captain Herd (who had navigated the ship Providence now in the harbour on her former voyage to this Colony), and a cutter, had arrived with settlers on account of the new Company which has obtained a charter to settle in New Zealand. Both vessels were provided with arms, and intended to cruise, for the protection of the settlers, and to fish, for the space of three years.

Captain Stewart, of the ship Prince of Denmark, had also arrived from England, and had commenced his settlement on his own or Stewart's island.

When the Sally left Stewart Island the schooner Alligator, (Capt Fairlie) sailed for Easy bay on the south coast, and the Samuel (Capt Drysdale), had just arrived from the Auckland Islands. The Elizabeth and Mary (Captain Worth) had sailed for Sydney and the Elizabeth (Captain Kent) was setting sail for Chatham Island.

The Sally left New Zealand for Hobart Town on 9 May 1826. They had lost a boat crew at Macquaire Island early in their voyage. One of the crew of the Sally who returned to Hobart Town with Captain Lovitt was Edwin Palmer (born 1804). As an old man he and his brother William spoke in 1879 to Dr Thomas Hocken about the Sally voyage and Dr Hocken made hurried notes:

...to Queen Charlotte's Sound. Beginning of Feb/26. Rauperaha came out with canoes locally manned with natives who had come across from Kapiti to war with South natives... Then came down south... Pegasus Bay in Stewarts Island – there found English ship ('Rosetta' King Capt. I think) with a cutter tender with emigrants bound for the Thames. Also another (Stewart Captain) belonging to – which had come from Bay of Islands with Maoris and woodworkers to build a vessel (60 tons, Joseph Weller, after Mr W. of Otago) which was well got on with. 'Rosetta' called in at Otago on way to Thames but found natives so numerous that they were frightened to land – though I believe a few did – so they went to S. [Sydney] Australia.

Thomas Shepherd's Journal

On board the Rosanna while on the coast of New Zealand Thomas Shepherd kept a journal. He made day to day entries from their day of arrival in New Zealand in March 1826 until 1 June 1826, when they left Wanganui a Tara. When they reached the Bay of Islands he made a summary report on places they had visited. He also wrote notes on the ir visit to White Island. The 36 page manuscript of the journal is held in the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

The following transcription of Thomas Shepherd's journal was made by Hilda McDonnell. The pages of the manuscript have been numbered. Punctuation has been modernised and some new paragraphs created. Spelling has mainly been left in the original.

[1]

*New Zealand
Stewarts Island*

On Sunday 5th March 1826, at approaching the Island for Pegasus Harbour about 6 miles distant on the south-east side, a great variety of hills appeared in view, some of which formed an agreeable background, and looked full of luxuriant vegetation, except a few of a rocky appearance.

A few rocks of a whitish and red colour above the waters edge bordered the beach with low grounds between them at iregular distances. I admired the appearance of this part of the country.

The entrance to the harbour rather barron, the low grounds being rocky: but the uphill lands very much covered with Trees and Shrubs of various coloured greens intermixed with a few dead Stems here and there. The scene looked very romantic. After having entered the harbour, I was struck with astonishment at its beautiful appearance; extending from North to South in a serpentine form several miles in length and from a quarter to two miles in weadth, bordered on each side by sloping hills covered with fine trees of various kinds. – A little further up the harbour the views are exceedingly rich. Near the waters edge are rocks so placed by nature as if they had been done by men of superior taste, with many curious creeping plants growing carelessly between them. Birds were flying about and made a noise. New varieties opened to view every few yards as we advanced. About three miles within the mouth of the harbour were several small rocky Islands ornamented with handsome Shrubs. They were placed near a sandy beach, where the report of a gun was heard and a person seen walking there, which rather surprised us, as we did not expect to find any person up on the Island. A little further up the harbour, where we dropped the anchors, three points of land and distant hills

[2]

of singular figured shapes opened to view. We were now shut in from the sight of the sea, and safely anchored in a spacious harbour, in every respect in appearance like a noble river, and surrounded on all sides by sloping hills of moderate height, richly ornamented by a great variety of handsome growing trees and shrubs, all of which have been planted by the hand of Nature.

Having been so long upon the sea I enjoyed the change more than I ever did any thing in my life. The scene to me was enchanting. I went on shore to examine the natural productions, quality of the land, &c. On landing I saw the man which was seen walking on the beach and who fired the gun, and was informed by him that no less than thirteen of his party were in the neighbourhood a sealing for a Gentleman at Cidny [Sydney].

I went into the woods with anxious curiosity to look at a Nation of trees and plants which I had not seen before. Indeed they were nearly all strangers, for with the exception of about a dozen, all were unknown to me. I was highly gratified, for numbers of them were very beautiful in their habit of growth, shape and colour of foliage. As I shall if possible give a description of every tree and plant of any value which I may find growing upon this Islands in a place by themselves I shall only notice at present a few such as are striking objects in the general feature of the country.

Some of the timber trees are of large growth, particularly three sorts; th first is of the pine tribe and is known by the name of Pimise (Pinus?) in 3 varieties in the north. The second is something like the lucombs Oack, and the third is called the Red Gum or Eucalipticus; I have seen it in England.. All the other varieties of trees which I saw can scarcely be called timber trees, as very few measure a foot in diameter, but they form an agreeable contrast amongst the other trees. The three varieties of Pine are very tall and handsome, and one in appearance like the Lucombe oak grows tall but not so straight; the Eucalipticus grows to a great thickeness in the stem and frequently not less than fifteen feet in girt but not more than 15 or 20 feet in hight before it spreads its large branches in every direction; a number of very large trees of this kind had fallen down either by high winds or a natural decay; trees of a different kind had grown to a considerable size out of their decayed trunks.

[3]

Several sorts of creepers grow to a hight in festoons from tree to tree. The Tree Fern is a very striking object in the woods; it grows from 20 to 40 feet in hight and from four to eight inches diameter in its stem, which is of a spongy, brittle nature. A great variety of other ferns, Flax plants, tufts of grass &c are growing in and round the outsides of the woods.

Little natural hills were covered with a profusion of trees in such tasteful confusion, excelled everything of the kind I had previously seen. Deep glens fel from the high ground and are ful of majestick trees. Seals of the Hair kind are numerous here. I have seen some of them. The Furr seals are here also but not so plentiful as the other; I have not as yet seen any of them. The Hare seal is a singular looking animal of a brownish colour. His head is something like the head of a large bull dog with bristals like a cats and round his nose but much stronger and longer, its body as large as a middle sized calf; tapers gradually towards his hinder flippers, has very strong fore flippers which he makes use of as feet when on land and as fins when in the water; He can ascend the highest hills where he makes tracks some thing like human foot paths from the water through the woods to the top of the highest hills to the distance of miles; on the hills they whelp and suckle their young and when the young ones grow strong they bring them by degrees from the hills to the shallow water and when nearly full grown takes them off to sea from whence they return in the proper Season. (The furr Seal does not frequent the woods but breeds about the rocks.)

When a Man approaches towards them they stand upright upon their hinder flippers and at this time they have not a very friendly appearance; a Sharp blow with a club upon their nose generally kills or stuns them but if upon their head the place generally swells: when this is the case it will take many hard blows before they will die. The male generally called the Sea Lion grows much larger and of a darker colour than the female. They live principally upon fish.

[4]

The land in this place is of a spongy nature, being generally composed of decayed timber and vegetable substances; may be cultivated but at a great expense owing to so much wood upon it. Here the silvery water adds greatly to the beauty of the woods; here are many fine coves. Captn. Bell, one of our party, made an excursion a few miles further up this delightful harbour; gives a good account of what he has seen. He shot several ducks, Red bills, a wood hen and killed a Hare Seal. The settlers were all sent on Shore for the benefit of their health. I had found a few seeds but very few are ripe. Cockles, Mussels & oysters are plentiful and excellent.

Monday 6th March.

had this day been exploring part of this beautiful and extensive harbour; in it may be found good anchorage and room for all the ships in the British dominions, fine sandy beaches at the extremity of convenient coves for collecting timber, landing with boats &c. At all places we have been at as yet nothing has been seen but a profusion of exquisitely beautiful trees and shrubs. Tall trees towering by the sides of the little hills, the stems of which are scarcely seen, being hid by underwood of the richest variety; the different sorts were seen to advantage a considerable way into the interior of the woods, having many openings; in the front ground Intricacys are numerous and various. – We saw a cascade more beautiful than can well be described. The waterfall was about 30 feet in weadth: falls down a perpendicular rock of 15 or 20 feet in hight behind another perpendicular rock 5 to 7 feet in hight, 10 feet distant and from the front of the fissure about 20, where it is concealed from the view except at the one place near the centre of the rock about 6 or 7 feet wide, where it rushes out and runs down another shelving rock about 50 feet into a smooth and deep water at the head of a beautiful cove. The Cascade is supplied by a small river or brook which comes through a wood in a deep glen. The Cascade on each side is overhung with beautiful

[5]

Weeping trees and rugged singular shaped rocks. The deepness of the glen, lofty weeping trees and the Noises of the water rushing down the rocks into smooth, clear, still water might well be called amongst landscape painters in the style sublime.

This river is well situate for the erection of mills. – I walked by the side of it about a mile; the ground bordering upon its banks is rather marshy but capable of producing vegetables of most kinds were it cultivated. At present it is entirely covered with wood. The bottom of this extensive harbour is either a solid rock, Sand or gravel. The rocks are either a strong granate, granate and free stone mixed in one body and entire free stone of good quallity and a kind of rocky sand mixed with small metalic particles of a yellowish gold colour. Some of the beaches are covered with a fine white sand, others with yellow sand but loose rocky stones are more common. -The surf on the beaches next the Sea runs very high and are very dangerous for boats.

Tuesday, 7th March

On this day I saw Albians Cove, about three or four miles South west from the ship; at the extremity of the left branch was a brook or stream of water, sufficient to make several Mills go. A great number of fine trees were growing upon its banks: but owing to many large stones at the bottom of the brook it would be difficult to bring timber down to the harbour. The hills were very steep on both sides of the brook. At the extremity of coast near where the brook emptyys its water in Albion cove is a convenient place for sawing timber, where there is a considerable quantity of fine trees growing.

Here were a Number of seal tracks which took a winding course up the hills through the woods. There were less underwood here than I have seen in other places in this neighbourhood. After returning from this brook I went down the next branch in Albion cove about half a mile distant from the brook. The landscape scenery here was enchanting. The trees here tutchted the harbour waters and were in great variety, as closely united together from the waters to the tops of the hills as the

[6]

head of a beautiful Oak or Elm. It is impossible to say too much in the praise of this place. The nearest discription I can give of its appearance althou only in minature is when a choice collection of thriving plants are well arranged upon the stage of a green-house. There I fixed upon a place to cut down some timber trees.

Wednesday, 8th March

I went from the ship with the Settlers to Albion Cove about 3 miles distant to the place fixed upon yesterday to cut down timber trees. When we got there a fire was lighted in the wood on a flat piece of ground near the extremity of a little hill; the place was sarounded by shadowy trees and trees whose stems were so bent downwards that we made use of them for seats.

A Kettle was filled with water and hung upon a cross piece of wood which was placed upon two forked stakes, which were sunk into the ground for that purpose. The water was boiled and we made tea of which with bread and cheese we made a good breakfast. After breakfast all hands (except one, which was to perform the office of cooke) proceeded immediately to cut down the timber and with the use of cross cut saws and axes cut 5 trees before dinner. We next dined at the place where we had breakfast. The day was delightfully fine and every individual seemed to enjoy himself perhaps more so than a party of Ladies and Gentlemen on a Gipsy party in England.

Thursday 9th March

I this day returned to Albion cove, saw a large Hare Seal which was killed by one of the Settlers, and a Parot of a brownish colour and a white bird as large as a turky, a small sort of brown teal duck, a large black and white Duck called Paradise, the Duck a Black bird called the organ bird, shags, a Black Robin with a white brest, a Green bird about the size of a lark who sings a sweet note, a small green bird about the size of a linnet. Eleven timber trees were dragged out of the wood with blocks and tackle into the water and made into

[7]

a raft; it was afterwards brought to a beach near to the Ship to be turned into planks. I have seen a few new sorts of trees in this place. Two whaling boats full of men belonging to Sidney came to the ship; they were a sealing party. Some of them were English, one Irish and one Black; the Black Man C. Herd shipped on board the Rosanna.

Friday 10th March.

This was a heavenly day, the air Mild, a gentle breeze and sunshine throughout. Captn. Herd and self explored two or three Miles of this extensive harbour. We saw two outlets from the harbour to the sea about half a mile distance from each other, one of them sufficiently large to admitt ships of any burthen, the other not so wide nor its water so deep. The name of this part of the harbour is called Seal Cove. We saw a great number of Creeks and little bays each side as we went along in the boat. The harbour is of considerable weadth at this place and goes much farther south than Seal Cove. The landscape appearance of the country around this part of the harbour is much changed from what I have formerly seen. The trees does not look so luxuriant and healthy. Several barron hills towers above the lower wooded ones; two of them are of a Sugar loaf shape and had the appearance to be of white rocks covered in places with black earth. The country much more open than what we have formerly seen. Many of the trees are upon the decay and looks as if the Sea breezes had blasted them.

The harbour here is bordered by large rocks or from five, ten, fifteen and twenty feet high above the level of the water and are much overhanged by weeping trees and flax plants. We found several new species of trees, Shrubs and Perrenniels. The fresh water in this neighbourhood is good; but a bad colour, occassioned by its sizzing [?] through the ground in the woods, which is generally composed of rotten wood and decayed vegetables. We saw no level land, the ground being generally hilly; deep glens and ravines similar to those already described. Several small Islands are situate about this part of the harbour.

Saturday, 11th March

[8]

We, Capt Herd (Capt Barnett Mr. Lechmere Mr. Hay & Mr Kendal) and good self, had an excursion to Seal Cove and some of the adjacent coves and creeks for the purpose of finding out spars, being previously informed they grew there, but we were disappointed. Some spars were to be found but none sufficiently large for Masts. At several places I took sketches with the pencil of the landscape appearance of the country (for the purpose of conveying a better idea of it than by writing). A Saw pit had been erected on shore near the ship; a Blacksmiths forge and cooking machine was placed near it. Have a piece of ground dug in the wood for Mustard and Cress; the ground was good but wet and spongy.

Sunday 12th March

This was a delightful morning, everything looked fresh after a gentle shower of rain. A Parrot was shot; the bird was a dingy brown colour with a greenish cast on the upper side of his wings, the under side of a deep red on the part next his body and towards the Middle of the wing to its point a red tinged with brown; the bill very much hooked; a deep crimson between the legs and under the tail and round the thighs a blueish white upon the head; is about the size of a raven.

Five boats crews came to the Ship and wanted provisions, said they had not had anything to eat for twelve weeks except what they found about the Island; They said they belonged to Capt Worth of Sidney and were employed by him at catching seals and had run out of provisions owing [to] the Vessel not having come at the appointed time. They were not supplied, knowing they could find plenty of fish and potatoes upon the Island and because the payment was uncertain. -Some Greens were found by some of our people, was cooked and were very tender. I suppose they had been sown or planted, as it does not appear they are natural productions.

The hills in this part of the country are very various in their height and size. The small ones from one to two hundred feet in height, generally not more than four or five hundred feet in length and from two to four hundred feet in width, rising in the middle like a ridge of a house and falling each way to angular points divided by glens, ravins, brooks, inlets, coves &c. The large hills rise from 500 to 2000 feet in height to from one to two, three or four miles in length and one or two miles in width

[9]

divided in the same manner as the small hills by glens &c but differs from the small hills by being more rocky and barren at their extremities and less wooded and frequently small hills and indents are upon their sides.

Monday 13th March

Ten Men wa[s] sent on Shore to watch the tools, linnen &c as a Number of suspicious characters were in the neighbourhood a Sealing.

Tuesday, 14 March.

Ten men was sent on Shore to watch for the same purpose as yesterday. The tools were brought on board to save the trouble and loss of time watching. We had a supply of very good potatoes from some of the men who were in want of provisions. They were now supplied with such articles as they wanted to the amounts of the value of the potatoes, half were black and the other half white. This place is much infested with a small fly. Its bite causes a great itchyiness and the place bit swells into little bumps. It is generally most troublesome of the back of the hands. There are also some large flies which are very disagreeable in their breeding Maggots upon blankets or any kind of woolen cloth; they also dirty linen while it is drying. Have seen a very curious dragon fly of a greenish colour, not very large, and a kind of caterpillar four or five inches long of a brownish colour.

Wednesday 15th March

The tools were all brought on board from the shore. No watch there.

Thursday 16th March.

No remarks.

Friday 17th March.

No remarks.

Saturday 18th March

Had an excursion with Captns Herd and Bell into the woods bearing from the ship

[10]

South West about a mile distant in search of Spars and found a valey of no great extent where one here and there were growing...sufficiently large for small sized Masts and some excellent timber for planks, Knees (?) for ships &c. The ground in this Valey is very good in quallity and would make a fine garden, being well sheltered on all sides and a rivulet runs through it. We ascended a little hill where we had a view of part of the harbour and the sea. The wood at the top of the hill was very Scrubby, the cause of which we attributed to the sea breezes or to the land being more shallow than lower down where the trees were more thriving. I found a very singular growing shrub when we were descending the hill; it had been broken down to the ground and a young shoot about three feet in hight, of two or three years growth, had sprung up again. It was quite streight. The leaves were nearly all at the top of the shoot and were a foot to 18 inches long and about a quarter of an inch in weadth, with indented edges and a whiteish strip down the centre on the upper side, and it grew horosantle from on the stem. I found another stem near to it of the Anterrenium tribe; the bloom was white with a yellow eye and the leaves long,, narrow and pointed. It had a sweet smell. It grew to about 18 inches high and weeped. The folliage of plants here are generally shiney like those from China.

A considerable quantity of the Phormium tenex grows here in various places but mostly in low Marshy ground. But it is reported here that it is a bastard kind called by them the wood flax and not fit to be manufactured into flax. However we are trying experiements with it by bruising it in fluted rollers and by fermentation; we have also tried the experiment of boiling it, to soften the leafe which it did, but injured the flax. The other experiments we have not prooved.

[11]

*Sunday 19th March. No remarks.**Monday 20th March.*

I went to a flat piece of ground in a creek which branched off from seal Creek with Tyoro [Taiaroa] a Chief, who resides on the northern side of the Island and who came with some of the Sailors who are catching seals in a whale boat to see the ship and we found a few acres of flax, the best I had seen but which he said was not a good sort, being what is called wood flax. He cut a bundle of it which we brought to the ship and his wife dressed it. It appeared to us to be very good flax but shorter than on the other Islands.

*21[s]t March. No remarks.**Wednesday 22d March.*

Captains Herd and Bell, Self &c. went from the Ship Bearing South West about 4 miles to a Hill which we called Observation Hill near the senter of the Island from east to west for the purpose of finding out its weadth, which we found by estimation to be not more than 6 or 7 miles, and to examine the quality of the land, natural productions and general appearance &c.

We had a full view of both the eastern southern and western coasts and over a considerable extent of country toward the North. -As to the quality of the land, in my opinion some patches might be cultivated in the low grounds for grass and corn. The land is of a marshy or boggy Nature and chiefly lays upon a rocky bottom which would scarcely pay for Cultivating were the same land in England owing to the unevenness of the surface. The uphill land is nearly all rocks with little mould in patches upon them.

As to the natural productions into the interior the low grounds are full of brush wood, from 6 to 20 feet high, principally of the Tea tree or Diocema and nearly the same sorts of trees which surround the harbour. The uphill land produces scarecely anything but very dwarf Tea trees, shrub fern and a great quantity of a plant something like what we call in England Cats tail grass, which indicates the ground to be inclined to wet. At least one third of the hills are entirely rock without any earth upon them whatever. And as to the general appearance of this part of the Island, except round the Harbour it is both rugged and steril. I have only seen two small Valleys which might be cultivated with the plough...the one is a flat which leads from the foot of this Hill to the western coast and another flat in a tract which leads from Seal Creek on which the flax are growing, which I formerly described. These two tracts of land would not measure more than one hundred acres.

[12]

We saw hills at a great distance to the North which had also a very barron appearance.

Having now seen all the land in this neighbourhood or at least the principal part of it I do not think it necessary to make many remarks in addition to those I have already made as the advantage to be derived from this Island to the Company is of so very little importance, excep for the harbour and for any necessary repairs which ships may require. It is certainly true that a considerable quantity of useful timber, some Flax, Seals and Fish may be had here but not a sufficiency to induce any company to form a Settlement. We are informed that it rains Nine Months out of Twelve so that althou the ground were in good quality, is constantly as wet as a sponge, which would be injurious to the growth of most kinds of Vegetables and were corn to grow upon it would be impossible to harvest it.

It being so exceedingly wet here is no doubt the cause of so many trees looking healthy upon shallow land and also of trees growing out of the decayed trunks of others for if the country were moderatly dry, trees planted or sown on such situations could not live, much less thrive. The climate is certainly very Mild and healthy. C. Bell has been at the Northern side of the Island. Gives a better account of the land in that neighbourhood and does not think they have so much rain. He saw a village built in the New Zealand style and about 20 or thirty Natives, said they behave sivil to him.

Wednesday 23d March.

We have here at present three chiefs whose names are

Totay [Totai] chief of Ouie

Totay is a very stout short Man

Tyroa [Taiaroa] chief of Otago

about Five feet four inches high

Tewarra [Te Wera?] chief of Oldmans Bluff

and well made

and about 25 years of age, his Face is Tatooned, has a very expressive countenance.

Tyroa is more slender than Totay, is about Four feet seven, is also Tatooned, has also an expressive count[en]ance but not so manly; however he shews great injenuity in understanding and imitating us. He is about 27 or thirty years of age. Tewarra is about 6 feet High very stout made is about 30 years of age.

[13]

Tatoored has very large full cheeks, lips near an inch thick and a large mouth and a downcast look, the ugliest man I ever saw; 6 women are also here and several young Natives, men and boys who have nothing very particular about them, only their countenances are expressive of penetration and mostly looks cheerful. We have [had] several songs and ridiculous dances performed by them but still with a kind of order or Musical time particular to themselves, which shows they have some genius. Their Baskets and Mats are particularly neat in the Manufacture. They are however very dirty in their persons. Their hair is coarse and of blackish brown colour, their eyes are very full, aquillan and rather inclined to flatness. The women were nearly naked except their Mat which did not at times conceal their nakedness. The men were all dressed in Sailors clothing. They did not appear to be very particular in their food. I have seen them eat young Seal, dried fish which had not been salted, Potatoes, Bisket, Salt Beef and Pork, rice &c. They preferred Sugar and water to any other drink. Their common drink is water.

Thursday 24th March.

I had a long conversation with Tommy, an Englishman who says he was taken by the Natives when a boy about 16 years of age, since which he had married a chief's daughter and afterwards was made a chief himself. He is very much tattooed, is otherwise very fair, is very conversive. Some give him the character of being very treacherous to his countrymen. He acknowledges being very expert in war, both with the Gun, War Axe and Spear, says when the New Zealanders intend to attack a party their intentions are known to each other by the movement of their eyes. Before an attack all observe the principal chief and any proposal made to him by one party which he does not approve of he shuts his eyes: but if approved of he opens his eyes and looks upwards. He says no European should be amongst them without a weapon of defence. That a gun was by far the best and should always be in readiness and would in many instances prevent an attack by intimidating them. The Ship Tommy belonged to when he was taken was Sydney Cove. Tommy said it was next to impossible to attack a New Zealander with a sword Bayonet as they have a method of pushing such weapons aside by one hand and catching it with the other and generally kill the person with a Maree [mere] or axe or spear before he has time to make a second thrust.

Friday 25th March.

In a long conversation with Tommy about the New Zealanders says they are quite sensible of good usage and have gratitude for kindness but they have a strong resentment against injuries. That the chiefs will not do any kind of labour. He says it is the interest of Europeans to notice the Chiefs by making them presents and keeping them about them.

That there was no necessity of applying to a chief for

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any of their men to work as they would not interfere were Europeans to employ them. He said a new Zealand woman could dress 20 lb. of flax in one day, and that native men will do a great deal of work by paying them a reasonable price for it but I have proved since that 5 or 6 lb. of flax is as much as a woman can do in any one day and that the labour of a New Zealander can not be depended upon at any price. He said if a single party of armed men were to go into the interior they would not be safe as the natives would rush upon them with their spears after having received the first fire. But if a party of a hundred soldiers were to go into the interior well-armed it is very probable that a large body of Natives would be very afraid to attack them.

The Native method of Dressing Flax.

First choose the finest leaves of full growth, cut them and stripe about a quarter of an inch wide and another length of leafe off the outer edges then strip the hard substance out of the centre of the leafe; when so done two flat pieces of the leafe will then remain. The upper or smooth shiny side is the side on which the flax grows; the side opposite to it should be cut across nearly through with a Mussel Shell or knife about nine inch from the upper point of the leafe. When so done place the mussel Shell with the right hand exactly opposite the cut on the other side of the leafe and with the left hand hold the end of the leafe and draw it, still holding the shell with the right hand, and the flax will entirely separate from the leafe and when so done the flax requires nothing more to be done but to dry it until it is huckled.

Tommy said the growth of Potatoes were common all over New Zealand where there were any inhabitants. They have also Cabbage Carrots Turnips and wheat. Said when they wished to clear a piece of ground 50 or a 100 natives would set to work and clear a large piece by entirely cutting down all trees and afterwards when they got dry set fire to them and then dig the ground and planted potatoes. He said the natives pay very little attention to any instructions which Europeans give them as they think their own method of doing thing (much better) preferable.

He said Arms is the only sure Method of sivilizing them, that Missionaries were of little or No use. He said they had some Idea of the being of a Good God and a Bad One, that the bad God made them ill and the Good God made them well. That their notion of sin was very limited, being chiefly in their breaking an oath, injuring a chiefs Hut or entering upon tabooed ground, that they did not think it a sin to commit Murder nor in eating human flesh, that they eat all parts of the body but the internals.

They think when they die they will go below the earth and live there with their wives and families. That some of them thought it a disgrace to die a natural Death and gave preference to die in wars.

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They say a Man and a Woman went afishing without bait and the man gave his Nose a blow which made it bleed and instead of bait put the blood upon his fish hook and threw it in the water and fished with it and brought up with his hook all the Islands of New Zealand. Tommy said an immense quantity of Flax grass and tall trees were growing upon the South east side of the middle Island and that the land there was level and mixed with sand and said that the interior of New Zealand was not inhabited.

I have seen two New Zealand Huts erected since we came here which were far inferior to the pig styes in England. They were made about 10 to 15 feet long, about 8 feet broad; the sides and ends were made of the stems of three ferns place[d] close together upon the ground and met together at top in a sloaping direction near the centre of the building about 8 or ten feet above the level of the ground against a rail, which was fixed upon three posts, a hole at one end which served both for door, window and chimney; the outside was thatched with fern leaves and Flax, the floor was the natural earth with dry fern leaves put upon it; here they slept like a parcel of pigs and appeared to be very happy.

The Sailors here have a temporary dwelling by dragging their boats up upon the beach out of the reach of the Tide and turned them Keel uppermost, laid a quantity dry fern under their boats, rolls themselves up in a blanket of New Zealand cackatoo or Matt and sleeps upon the Fern.

Some of the New Zealanders here made a bed of dry fern under a projecting rock and another under the root of a large tree which had been blown down; they inclosed the spaces which were too open except a hole to creep in at with stumps of ferns, trees and bushes were they slept many nights.

April 18th 1826 Tuesday.

Captn. Stewart has been on board the Rosanna three days. Is a stout good looking man. Intertained us with a good many anecdotes and brought a young New Zealand woman on board with him

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dressed in the same manner as a European woman. She had been on board his vessel the Prince of Denmark one year and as he said, she acted as steward. The Elizabeth and Mary schooner (Captain Worth) arrived here this day. She belongs to Mr Underwood at Sydney.

I have this day found out by accident a water fal in a wood allmost at the upper end of Seal Creek on the right hand side of the creek, about a hundred yards distance from the creek. It runs down a shelving rock about 100 feet in length and 20 in weadth then falls between two perpendicular rocks about 30 feet high. The two rocks were about 10 feet distant from each other and about 40 feet in length; after the water fell between the two rocks it run at a right angle, it formed itself into a brook and run into the creek. I observed a substance in Seal Cove much like chalk, about 4 feet thick.

Saturday. -On the 27th April left Stewarts Island. We had a fine breeze, wind from the west, the land towards the north side of Stewarts Island not so mountainous as the South but still continued very much broken.

Friday Apl 28 1826.

I had a view of the south east side of the middle Island. The Hills were not very high but are Mountainous and full of trees; also saw low land North of brind mans bluf. The rock appeared very high at some places along the beach and several headlands jutted out in the Sea. The land much divided by glens d[itt]o. My view was several miles off the cost.

April 29^h Saturday.

At 7 in the Morning. A few gentilly swelling Hills bearing North with low grounds between them. In the evening course S.W. On the left about six miles I saw a small Bay and great variety of raising and falling ground and ascending Valey. At the extremity of the bay where most probably is a river the ground was nearly all covered with wood; high rocks at places bordered the beach with low grounds between them. This Bay is at the entrance of Moleneaux's Harbour where Towbucka a Chief lives. A fire was seen on Shore.- Totoy Chief of Oue lives a few miles south of this Bay.

The entrance between the north and south sides of Muleneauxes harbour about 14 miles in weadth and 10 miles up on the North side of the harbour, the land level with a few low hills. The entrance to Muleneaux's Harbour between the North and south sides is about 14 miles in weadth and about ten mile up on the North side of the Harbour. The land is level with a few gently swelling Hills.

Sunday April 30th.

In a large bay about ten miles north from Muleneaux's harbour I had a view of the surrounding country; about two miles

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distant from the shore the country rises in gentle swells but were much divided with gullies in a number of fantastick shapes. At the top of one of those hills were two woods of a darker green colour and the surrounding grounds was covered with ferns or something green. Had my orders been to go on shore I should have liked it much but this fell to the lot of Captain Bell who brought the following information: that the surf was so high he could not land. He saw rocks, level rocks, the land with poor looking ground between them which was covered with sturdy tea trees and coarse grass. The gullies were edged with perpendicular rocks from ten to 20 feet high with water between them. He could not give any account further than near the beach. I saw a whale near the ship, also a number of cape pidgions. The beach which surrounds this Bay is part white sand and partly perpendicular rocks.

Monday 1[s]t May.

Went into a large Bay north from the Bay we came into yesterday and saw two remarkable Sugar Loaf rocks in the Sea near the Shore about two feet high. The country round this Bay is not very Mountainous but very much broken with ravins. C. Bell was sent ashore here, found several Natives, brought one on board whose name was tatawa, a good looking man he said belonged to Otago. He also brought a few flax leaves which I found to be a different variety from the flax we found at Stewarts Island.

No remarks on Tuesday 2d nor on Wednesday the third, the Ship at Sea.

Thursday 4th May. The last two days we tried to get into Port Oxley Harbour but could not for want of wind; we however succeeded in getting in this day, and much to our satisfaction, for it is an exceedingly good Harbour, much enclosed on all sides by sloping hills of various hights which prevented any winds from Injuring the Vessels. The hils were chiefly covered with trees excep near this, but some patches of fern. Potatoes, flax and grass were growing on the west side and a large level sandy piece of ground of several hundred acres, which was covered with flax plants, grass, fern and low shrubs. On the east side of the harbour a low white sandy hill, covered in patches with low shrubs. At the entrance of the Harbour on both sides, particularly on the east lower part of the hills, are rocks near the beach of various height composed of white, yellow, Black, purple and red colours.

We have at last seen about a 100 natives who came in their Canoes round the ship and some came on board, but they were informed that no business could be done today as we did not inted to trade but if they came tomorrow we wold purch. [purchase] all the flax they had and Potatoes & Pigs as well. They went away and when they got on shore formed themselves into four distinct parties at 4 different Villages which were placed near the beach and spent the remainder of the day as we supposed in observing our Motions and consulting about trading with us. Orders were publickly given by C. Herd to all persons on Board: first, that no person would be allowed to bring any Women on Board, Second, that No public quarrel should be allowed, third that no person should sell their cloths to the natives nor trade with them directly or indirectly without being liable to pay the same price for such goods as they might want in future the retail price at Sydney. Fourthly, that the Settlers should watch in regular order with the sailors night and day so long as we remained in this Harbour.

Friday 5th May had a considerable trade with the Natives, who dealt with us fairly.

Saturday 6th May I have this day in company with C. Bell examined Port Oxley Harbour to its utmost extent which

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by estimation we suppose to be from about 10 to 12 miles in length bearing by compass South by west from its entrance from the sea and from a quarter to half a mile in Width, forming a narrow chanel all the way up of a serpentine direction, from 5 to 7 fathoms deep and sufficiently wide for small Vessels; the other parts of the harbour are chiefly sand banks which are dry at low water but of sufficient debth for boats at high water. Similar to Pegasus Harbour Stewarts Island are sloping hills of various hights and shapes and sizes on each side all the way up, highly ornamented with trees and shrubs, some of which are the same sorts as those at Stewarts Island, but a great many are very different. I saw many fine pine trees and these were much inferior to the same kinds at Stewart Island.

In this harbour on each side are many creeks, rivulets, small bays and a brook of fine water. Up[o]n a small island about 4 miles up the Harbour I found in the space of a quarter of an hour growing upon a piece of land not more than 20 square yards, 40 different shrubs; most of them were of neat growth. Some very handsome creepers. Some of the trees I had not seen at Stewarts Island are very beautiful but time would not permit to take a description of any of them, being ordered not to go far into the woods as it was uncertain where the natives might be conciled.

When we reached the utmost extent of the Harbour we were agreeably surprised: instead of woods on each side as we had all the way up we saw a fine open Country, chiefly covered with flax plants, Fern grass and a few small shrubs, which might be easily burnt down and made ready for the Plough. This land is of excellent quallity, being a rich deep brown Stround loam, capable of producing grass and corn in the greatest perfection. It is singular the appearance of the country should thus change all at once from woods to open land which very much resembles some parts in England. There is a complete division between the open land and the woods, so much so that the clumps of trees, Hills and woods are all formed by nature in curved, straight and circular lines; part of the open land is level in Valeys, some on gentle declivities and some hilly. The extreme point of this harbour is near the sea and near the place where Captn Bell came on Shore the first of this month, so that the narrow Neck of land which divides the Sea from Port Oxley Harbour is allmost an Island. The hills may be seen at a great distance, towering one above another, the last in a cloud. It is probable this situation will be made a desirable settlement at some future period as there are plenty of Flax, Timber for building and firewood ec. And Plenty of fish & good land. We have seen a number of whales in the Harbour.- It was late before we got to the Ship, the night was wet and I cought a severe cold. – The Natives had been trading at the ship all day.

Sunday 7th May. Leaving the settlers exercise.

Monday 8th about 200 natives are in this neighbourhood. The settlers has been on shore. No remarks of any importance until the eleventh Thursday the eleventh May, when we weighed anchors to go out of the Harbour, the Sails were set, it blowed a fresh breeze which made the ship go fast and the whale boat not having been hoisted up was in danger of being swamped. Mr Greer the Mate went down in the boat to clear her from the ship; he had not been in her a minute before He and the boat both went down; he got hold of one of the oars and went about a mile before another boat could be lowered to pick him up. He was much exasted, was pickt up and taken to Captn Kents vessel which happened to be nearest to him and remained there a few hours and then came back to the Rosanna; we remained in the harbour all that night.

Friday 12 May Set sail for Banks' Peninsula. The country from Port Oxley, the country to the distance of 30 or forty miles north of it, presents high

irregular Hills in the back ground all covered with snow, Low Hills and Flat land in the front ground. A large proportion of land looked as if fit for cultivation; was not more at some places than two Miles from the shore. In some places the ground was much cut up by ravines, some of the low grounds nearly level with the sea. At the distance of 30 or 40 miles the country is quite low.

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Saturday 13th May. Had a view of the country about 10 miles distance from the land; saw nothing but rugged mountains covered with snow. It is probable a considerable quantity of level land lays between the Mountains and the sea as had the Mountains been near to the sea the lower part of them would not have had any snow upon them.

Sunday 14th. No remarks.

Monday 15th. Got very near to Banks' Peninsula and had a full view of the east and northern sides. The east side is low rocky hills. The Northern side looks very pleasant. On shore saw a number of natives who made signs for us to come on shore. On a high piece of ground was a large Village containing a great number of people. The ground is about half wooded, which looked very healthy and half clear of wood, which looked much like our sheep Downs in England. Many curious spiral conicles and perpendicular Rocks were near the beach & beautiful sloping banks at intervals between them.

We intended to have gone into the harbour here, which seemed to have a good entrance at the South, but the wind proving contrary Captain Herd thought it would delay time and be of little benefit so continued our course for Cook Strait, with the Idea of viewing the coast as we went along. Two harbours are reported being on the northern side of the Peninsula.

Tuesday 16 May.

We saw a mountain from 8 to 9 thousand feet high all covered with snow and almost perpendicular between Banks's Peninsula and Lookers On. A large quantity of level land lays between it and the sea and a number of small hills near these little hills. The Mountain divides and at this division is a deep Bay which we intended to enter but it being late in the evening Capt'n Herd was afraid to venture in it. It is probable a river comes from the Interior between the Mountains but we have been informed that no river has been seen there. We saw natives here upon the flat ground who had huts and fires. Tacked and continued our course for Cooks Straits.

Wednesday 17th May.

I had a very perfect view of a nother snowy Mountain nearly of the same hight as the one we saw yesterday about 20 miles North of it. It presented a very rugged appearance, forming its slopes in many precipitous angular pointed broken hills in small divisions from its top to base; looks inaccessible, very barren, only two patches wooded. The Hills northwards are not high and has no snow upon them but they have a very uneven appearance. We saw the Northern Island from this place which we supposed to be the entrance from the East side to Cooks Straits.

Thursday 18th May.

We got in the mouth of Cooks Straits, saw Cape Campbell Cloudy Bay. Cape leading to Queen Sanders Sound [Queen Charlotte Sound], the Snow mountains, Cape Pallisser, Cape Turnagain and Kanieroa ec., the wind not being fast.

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To go into Cloudy Bay got near Wanga Nue Atra, saw the coast there and the opening to Wanga Nue harbour.

Friday evening 19th May. Anchored in Cloudy Bay after having had a view of the Straits and Surrounding co[a]sts; indeed New Zealand as far as have seen has a great similarity of appearance.

Saturday 20 May.

I had a View of the country ec. as pr sheet an[ne]xed.

[Upside down in original]

Monday 26 Feby 1827

Mrs Taylor

1 Pair Cotton Hose @ 3/-	-----	3
1 Pair colourd d[itt]o 2/-	-----	2
1 Pair Braces 1/6		1/6
Recd same time	£	6:6

Mrs Taylor

10 [] Sarsenell 5/6-----5: 6
Recd on acct. -----18/-

1 Dressing Combe-----4

1 pair Stockins colourd 2/ pair

1 Pair of Combes 3/ pair

ll side combs 2/6 each

3 Pocket Handkerchiefs @

1 1/2 yds Flannel @ 2/- pr yd.

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[page torn in original] and the Natives has been
this day in their purchasing from us a few tools
for Potatoes, Flax, Hogs, greens, Fish, ec.

Sunday 21[s]t May 1826.

On the 19th of this month we arrived in Cloudy Bay and droped Anchor; it was in the evening. The next day 20th May had a view of the country which surround the bay; on one side bearing from the ship is a very extensive Valley with a large wood of very tall trees near its centre and a few clumps and single trees at various distances.

This valey is surrounded on all sides except one with hills which have a very singular appearance, but all covered with verdure. A rocky headland is also on this side of the harbour. On another side bearing [] is high Mountains, some of which are full of trees which looks very green but they looks as if they were cloathed with grass or some other verdure. A considerable quantity of rocks here and there but principally at the base of the mountains. By the waters edge the mountains are formed in deep circular glens in places and conicle at their extrremities, some with high ridges and deep ravines between.

On the other side bearing [] is an excellent Harbour of sufficient length, weadth and deepth of water for the ankrage of two or three hundred large ships, and a range of Hills which lead to Queen Charlots Sound of similar appearance to those above described. We entered this harbour on the 19th of the month and I have this day been on shoar in company with C. Herd, C. Bell, ec, in the morning. We went to Cabbage Cove where we found a considerable quantity of that useful vegetable and wild celery and a cress peculiar to New Zealand. We were informed by some of the natives that the celebrated C. Cook left the seed of the cabbage. We had a quantity cut and brought them on board.

We found a great number of New Zealanders Huts which seemed deserted. They are miserable looking places, very low, in shape like the ridge of a house. We found a fine stream of water as clear as crystall. A great number of beautiful growing plants and trees were here, some of which I have seen at Port Oxly and Stewarts Island but a great many of them I had not seen before. Very fine timber trees of large growth are growing here but at a considerable distance by the side of the hill we saw [thus]

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The land in this place a fine strong mellow loam of redish colour, a large quantity of larger growth. We have seen no pine trees, at least they did not look at the distance we were to be pine; we have seen some flax but does not abound here. Two wood pigeons of beautiful colour were shot and a red bill; a considerable quantity of grass was found here; we think this place would make a desirable situation for a settlement were it connected with the Valley above described.

After being here about two hours we returned to the ship, dined and after dinner we went to the opposite side of the harbour where we found a number of Natives with women and children. They recd. us at first with a good deal of indifference, at least their appearance was such; we had a good deal of conversation with them and gave them a few trifling presents which made our company more agreeable. We did not dread any injury they would do to us as we were well armed and on our guard; they have a number of huts but very indifferently made. I saw some very long spears not less than 20 to 30 feet long, not very stout but very sharp. We saw a Maurii [mere] or a club made of a hard green stone which they fight with in war. It is about two feet long with a round he[ad] at one end, the remainder about 2 ½ inches thick and 4 or 5 inches broad, bedeviled off to a thin edge at each side. This weapon is heavy and very effective in giving a blow upon the head. We left this group of miserable looking creatures, and went on shoar to grass above. The land here is a black coloured mould full of excellent grass, a few shrubs growing in patches (we thought it about two acres of level ground). It is surrounded by a high hill nearly all covered with grass: this is the best grass we have seen.

At the further end of this beautiful harbour is 3 large bays well sheltered from all winds and richly ornamented by trees and shrubs, which are growing on the sloping banks of the hills which sarounds them. The water in those bays are from 3 to 6 fathoms water. This harbour is at least 4 miles in debth, but we did not see any quantity of level land near it. There are however plenty on the other side of the bay.

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May 25 Thursday.

We left Wanganue Cloudy Bay (Crossed out in original: on Thursday the 25th of May) and got into the mouth of Wanga Nue Atra on the same evening where the ship unfortunately tucted upon a sunken rock: but we were of opinion she received no Injury. The entrance to Wanga Nue Atra harbour is not more than a mile wide but half that weadth; is full of rocks so that the entrance is rather dangerous, left side of the entrance are low rocky barron hills; on the right hand side are high barron rocky hills.

Friday 26th May.

Entered Wanga Nue Harbour, which has two Islands near its centre, the one about a mile in circumference and the other about a quarter of a mile. Its situation is good being situated so near Cooks Straits, which gives an opening to the East and West Costs. In company with Captn Herd &c. I went on shore on the left hand side about two miles within the heads, at a Bay which has a good gravelly Beach adjoining which is a livel plane of from 50 to a 100 acres, in shape of a semicircle bordered by high land on one side and the beach on the other. This plain is of a light sandy earth except one place, where it is marshy. It produces a considerable quantity of flax plants, Eateable Fern, a few varieties of shrubs and other plants of no value. Great part of the Flax &c. in this plane has been lately burnt down.

We next walked about 2 miles round the beach without seeing anything which differed much from what has been already described until we came to a small flat piece of land at the bottom of a hill where we found some huts and a shadow bower of trees where we found good spring water and plenty of cabbages. Here we had a refreshment, afterward ascended the Hill to take a View of the Surrounding country, which looked pleasant but of no great extent. Some of the hills looked barron, some covered with Verdure and some full of trees. A Valey between this hill and another bearing south from it has an inlet from the sea and a Lake of fresh water in it and about 100 acres of good marshy ground. Another Valey which winds through the Mountains on the opposite side of the Harbour is full of trees and has two fresh water rivers running through it.

The land upon this Hill is a strong red clay and in many places naked rocks. It produces dwarf flax, tufts of grass and a few Shrubs and Ferns. We have seen a few of the natives who yet have been Sivil. They brought us a quantity of Crab Fruit which was very good. They said they had got 4 or 5 Baskets of Flax and Plenty of Potatoes but no hogs & we caught several sorts of fish which were good. Have seen very few birds here.

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[In pencil]

*Flax: produce 1 Tone 8 hundredweight
flax dressed in the Native way which
produced*

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*Northern Island New Zealand.**Wanga Nue Atra.*

June 1[s]t 1826. I have this day completed the Survey of the grounds which surround this Harbour in Comp[an]y with Captn Herd and Capt Bell. On the right hand side is a ridge of hills of various hights from 300 to 1000 feet with a number of Bays and inlets at their feet. Their natural productions are a Variety of Timber trees growing close together in particular places of beautiful appearance and various sizes and at other places an appearance of Shrubs, tufts of wood, flax, grass and ec., with naked rocks and baron ground. The greater part of a loamy nature.

At the Head of the Harbour on the right hand side is a Valey of large extent probably 10 to 20 miles in debth and about 2 miles in weadth. About half a mile of this valey next to the harbour is light sandy earth and marshy or boggy ground with many lakes of water and brooks and two Rivers which pass through it to the interior of the country. Here are growing in perfection a large quantity of fine Flax from 8 to 10 feet in hight, a number of stragglng shrubs, fern grass and tufts of wood flax. After passing through this half Mile which fronts the harbour in going up the left branch river about two miles is a rich loamy soil of a great depth of staple chuftly, thickly covered with beautiful trees and shrubs but no large timber. This river in most places is sufficiently deep for boats but the way is obstructed at some places by trees which have come down with floods. We was informed by one of the natives that it would take us three days to go to the extremity of this river and that we could find very large trees

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trees in the interior. We saw two of the towtarra [totara] of large growth, from 3 to 4 feet diameter, which had come down in a flood. The flood seems to rise very high at times as we could see its marks upon the banks; we are of opinion that this river would be found very serviceable in conveying timber from the woods to the harbour.

The mouth of this river is what may be called a barr, as the water does not rise more than 6 to 7 feet over it. The other river or rather a branch leading into the mouth of the former is not so large as the other. We went up about a mile and found sufficient depth of water for the boats. The ground on its banks is covered with thick woods of beautiful sorts of trees & shrubs, many of which I have not seen before; but time would not allow to take specimens of them.

At the entrance of these rivers, the Natives have a few temporary huts where they are building a small Canoe. Here we were kindly received by the chief, he rubbed his nose upon ours and asked us to eat with him. Capn H. desired kindly to give his people two fish hooks each, which he did, and they seemed pleased with them. We enquired at the chiefs of which of the rivers was the largest and he informed us that the right hand one was the largest, which however turned out to be the smallest. We could not account for his reason for attempting to deceive us.

He went with us up the left branch and when we returned neither he nor his people were so agreeable as before. He had a present for his trouble, and we left.

On the North side is Hills thickly covered with Trees and shrubs. The hills are steep and dive in some places, with seaviews.

On the South west side is a valey of large extent, probably 500 acres. The land here is various; light sandy loam, Marshy and the greatest proportion Good loamy earth with several brooks or rivulets. This is the most

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preferable for a settlement as it is well sheltered by Hills, a good beach for near two miles in front of us and the best part of this large harbour for Ships to lay anchor and the greater variety of land and not likely to be inundated. This land in the marshy part has excellent Flax in the light ground, grass, Fern, shrub; the best land is thickly covered with threes and Shrubs of no great hight nor size. The south side is chiefly Hilly excep a large Marsh, which I have described before.

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A short description of the natural productions ec. which I found at the different places we visited in New Zealand.

At Stewarts Island is an excellent harbour, a sufficient quantity of timber for common purposes (but no spars fit for large masts), a great variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, very little land fit for cultivation, about ten acres had it been regularly planted of an inferior kind of flax, plenty free stone of good quallity, a few hare and fur seals, good fish, Ducks and various other birds.

At Port Oxely is a good harbour, a considerable quantity of timber fit for common purposes (no spars fit for masts), a greater variety of ornamental trees and shrubs than at any other place in New Zealand, Flax of good quality, quantity unknown, as I did not see more than two acres had it been regularly planted, plenty of good potatoes, plenty of good fish, a few ducks, about one hundred natives, a number of whales. At the head of the harbour about twelve miles from its mouth an extensive track of good land fit for cultivation.

At Cloudy Bay Wanga Nue is an excellent harbour, a considerable quantity of timber fit for common purposes (no spars fit for masts), a great variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, a very little flax, good fish, wood pigeons and a variety of birds and about thirty Natives. An extensive valley on the opposite side of the Bay about ten miles distant appeared to be good for cultivation and was reported by the natives

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to have plenty of flax growing upon it.

At Wanga Nue Atra Northern Island opposite Cloudy Bay is an excellent harbour, a considerable quantity of land fit for cultivation, about thirty acres had it been regularly planted of excellent flax, of which a large quantity had been burnt down, a considerable quantity of timber fit for common purposes, reported by the Natives to have large timber for common purposes, reported by Natives to have large timber in the interior, a great variety of beautiful trees and shrubs (name of Coudy [kauri] hitherto unknown amongst the natives) which shows thus no coudy grown upon the [illegible]; two fresh water rivers fit for the navigation of boats two or three miles up, good fish, ducks and a variety of other birds, and about forty or fifty Natives.

At Mercury Bay is a good harbour, several thousand acres of good land fit for cultivation, about twenty acres had it been regularly planted of good flax, a large quantity of Coudy and other sorts of timber fit for common purposes, and reported by the Natives to have in the interior considerable large Coudy spars fit for Masts, but the Natives being only thirty or forty in number, it was found impracticable to get any brought to the harbour, a good variety of ornamental trees and shrubs; two fresh water rivers and several brooks empty their waters here, a few potatoes of inferior quality, a few pigs, good fish, a few quail, wood pigeons, ducks and other birds.

At the Firth of the River Thames are good harbours, on the west side of which (except about ten miles) from its southern extremity as far as Bream-head is a fine level country which extends many miles into the interior. I have seen several square miles of this land which was of the very best quality; has little timber upon

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it (being chiefly fern and brush wood) and only wants to be burnt down for the immediate reception of the plough, five large rivers empty their waters here within the distance of twenty miles, two of which will admit ships of considerable burthen, the Mugoy and Wytemata [Waitemata], in both of which are good harbours; those rivers are said to go near to two rivers which empty their waters into the sea on the western coast. The other three rivers, the Thames, the Peacko [Piako] and Wyroa [Wairoa] will admit small vessels and boats several miles up; they come from the interior from the east and south, all of which offers great advantages to a sivilized people were a regular government established. No part of New Zealand have we seen nor heard of equal to this for a commercial settlement nor for agricultural purposes: but very little Coudy fit for large masts and that little at a great distance from the harbour; very few people live here: but great numbers not less than seven or eight hundred or a thousand of very strong healthy looking men came to us from the interior. Some of them were very savage in their actions and appearance, had a large supply of potatoes which were not very good, a large quantity of pigs, the best pork I have ever eaten, plenty of fine fish, ducks. Wood pigeons and other birds, a variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, some free stone which is rather soft.

Bay of Islands

Rosanna

12th Novr 1826

T. Shepherd

[31]

[Page crossed out in original]

Port Oxley

1826

May 6. I have this day made an excursion up the harbour to its utmost extent, which we suppose to be from 10 to 12 miles in length, bearing by compass South by west from its entrance from the Sea and a quarter of a mile to half a mile in weadth, with many inlets. A serpentine channel runs nearly the whole way up from 5 to 7 fathoms sufficiently large for ships of considerable burthen. The other parts are chiefly sand banks which are dry at low water but enough for boats at high water. Similar to Stewarts Island are sloping hills of various sizes and shapes, on each side highly ornamented with trees and shrubs, some of which are of the same sorts as at Stewarts Island but a great many are very different in their kinds. I saw but very few pine trees and those few were not so good timber nor so free in growth as at S. Island.

I found a numerous variety of neat plants upon a small rocky Island, chiefly shrubs, which I found 40 different plants in a quarter of an hour growing in the space of 20 yds. At the extremity of the harbour the country is quite open, chiefly covered with flax plants, long grass and several small shrubs, some [illegible], ec. This land is of excellent quallity, being a rich brownish loam capable of producing any kind of grass and corn in the greatest perfection. It is singular that the appearance of the country should thus change all at once from woods to open land.

The appearance of this part in every respect resembles some parts [of] good cultivated lands of Scotland or England. There is a complete division between the open ground and the woods, some clumps of trees, some belts and regular woods all bounded by sweeping or straight lines, with the open land between and adjoining them. Some of this open ground is level in valeys, some on gently declivities and some hilly.

The extreme point of this harbour is very near the sea. It is probable this situation will make a desirable settlement at some future period as there are such immense quantities of flax growing wild.

The woods produce plants of [illegible] and timber for building ec. The fishes of various kinds [and a?] whale fishery would assure...

[32]

[Blank in original]

[33]

White Island is [page torn in original]

15,000 feet in high ab[out?]

about 6miles in circ[umference?]

in its centre about a mile [.] which

southeast side through the

It is situate in the

Land in [] degrees of

-grees longitude fro[m]

In this Valley we saw four large active creters and from one to two thousand small ones, from these creters issued large volumes of sulphureous Smoke or gas which ascended to a considerable hight, forming in its ascent majestic clouds. Large quantities of lead coloured ashe also ascended with the Smoke, which were blown by the wind Several miles distant.

The largest of these creters is the one at the base of the mountain about 2,000 feet distant from the entrance beering E.NE. It is from 50 to 60 feet diameter at its mouth and of an unknown depth.

It was burning furiously and the flames arrived near its mouth with an immense quantity of dark and light coloured Smoke of a strong sulphureous smell. The next in magnitude to this is one about 500 yds. beyond it, which made a noice exactly like a steam engine full charged when the valve is opened. It was a large caldron of boiling hot brimston or some such combustible, which produced a large quantity of white coloured Smoke, gas or steam: but saw no flames arise out of it and liquid brimstone which congealed soon as it got cold. Of these small creters several are upon the mountain from...

The other two next in magnitude to these were not far distant from them and also produced a large quantity of white Smoke, out of a boiling hot liquid. The principal part of the other creters were small, only generally not more than from one inch to 3 inches diameter. These also produced a considerable quantity of white Smoke or gas and liquid brimstone which congealed soon as it got cold. Of these creters several are upon the mountain from...

[34]

[page torn in original] both outside and inside
 [al]so saw several boiling hot
 [a]nd several small...of
] than to the...
 and others of a...
 The smoke did not [rise?] from
 ...y: but in volume often
 [s]uccessively creating a small
 ...volume.

It was also observed that these creters produced double the quantity of Smoke when the tide was full than when at ebb. And a hissing noise was heard from many of them.

A great proportion of this Valley has lately sunk 30 to 40 feet below the oridginnal livels. This low space is by far the most active in Volcanic eruption. It has sunk down as near as can be on a livel with the sea. It is probable this valley orignally had had only three large Creters burning in it (as three large visible circles are still to be seen in the form of the outer boundary of the valley) which had most probably burned down to a great debth and weadth, which undermined the mountain, and which had occasioned its falling into them, and by their being thus obstructed in their progress, small creters have burst out again in so great a number of places. It is remarkable that no living creature nor any vegitable substance was found in this valey. The high mountain which serounds it is nearly perpendicular which, together with the immense quantity of sulphuric Smock, strikes the spectator with terror.

This Valy is principally composed of brimstone in various quallities, large quantities of Iron, Stones, burnt earth and ashes, a kind of soft rock like pipe clay, which most likely would be good for bleaching cloth and washing, a crystalized white substance found outside of dry sulphur, a hard white stone, a soaft red do [ditto] and several other substances which I did not think of any value.

The mountain appears to be chiefly of volcanic origin, being a number of Strata which lays horosontal, verticle and longitude

[35]

*And nearly of the same...[page torn in original]
is nearly as barron on
a few shrubs and
on part of its north
several large trees was begin[nig?]
feet above the level of the s[ea?]
how they came there, as it could
the tide and it was still
the natural Production of the Island.*

[36]
[Blank in original]

[End of Thomas Shepherd's Journal. See Appendix D for captions to his accompanying coastal views]

8 Northern New Zealand

Captain Farley of the Alligator was back in Sydney in June 1826, and reported that the New Zealand Company expedition had arrived in the Hauraki gulf area and that a fort was being constructed there with all possible despatch. Another account was that the emigrants' minerologist having reported Pakihi to be extremely rich in iron ore the leaders of the expedition purchased the island, intending immediately to open an iron mine.

Captain Herd, having visited White Island and Mercury Bay, continued his surveying and chart making activities in the Hauraki Gulf. In 1828 the London chartmaker J. W. Norie of Leadenhall Street engraved "Part of the S.W. side of the Frith of the Thames in New Zealand surveyed by Captain J. Herd": leading into Prince Regent's Inlet were the Wairoa and Magoria rivers. Dumont d'Urville soon afterwards surveyed the same inlet, which he called "Le Canal de l'Astrolabe.

A Deed of Purchase, accompanied by a map (28x40 cm), was drawn up relating to the sale to the New Zealand Company:

Through its agent Captain James Herd and to its trustees George Lyall, Stewart Marjoribanks, George Palmer and Robert Torrens of the islands of Pakatu, Taratoia, Ponue and Pake in the district of Tamakie...signed by Tacadua [etc.] and by Thos. Kendall, interpreter. On board the Rosanna, 23 September 1826. (Auckland Public Library NZMS 774)

Seven days after the signing, however, a serious incident occurred on the Rosanna, resulting in a court case when the ship finally reached Sydney. At the Supreme Court, Sydney on 21 March 1827 (as reported three days' later in the Sydney Gazette) one of the Rosanna settlers, Domus McDowal, flaxdresser, was charged with maliciously stabbing Alexander McClaren, turner, the previous 29 September with intent to cause grievous bodily harm:

Whilst [the Rosanna] was lying in the River Thames on 29 September 1826, about half a mile from the shore, a dispute took place between the prisoner [Domas McDowal] and one Grey [Gray], who afterwards absconded from the ship at the Bay of Islands. It appeared that this dispute arose in the hold, where the prisoner, Grey, and McLarne [McClaren] were at work. Grey had a piece of flax, which he was about to pass through the hackle when the prisoner interposed to prevent him, saying that he had no business there. Grey persisting in what he was about, some words took place and the prisoner snatched up a tongs that lay on the bench at which they were at work and struck him across the hand. Grey struck the prisoner in return, when the latter

drew his knife which, when McLarne who was standing by saw he cried out “the d—d old scoundrel has got his knife out, will no body interpose to take it from him: The prisoner held the knife in his hand and said to Grey that he would “give him the length of it,” Grey replied “Will you?’ and doubled his fist, as if about again to strike, when the prisoner immediately stabbed him in the breast. Grey ran up the ladder onto the deck calling out “murder” and the prisoner then rushed towards McLarne who fell in the act of flying from his fury and whilst down was stabbed by the prisoner in nine different places, two of the wounds being in the breast, from which, on the testimony of the surgeon, death might have ensued but that the knife was prevented from penetrating deeper by the interposition of a rib.

Both McDowal and McClaren were present in court during the hearing of the case. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on 3 April 1827. Dennis McDowal was brought up for sentence, having been convicted of stabbing with intent to kill. But the judgement was set aside on the grounds that the Court, under Lord Ellenborough’s Act, had no authority to try such a crime. New Zealand, where the incident took place, was deemed to be outside the jurisdiction of the Sydney court.

The following month the Rosanna, in company with the Lambton, reached the Bay of Islands. At Paihia mission station on 27 October 1826 missionary Henry Williams noted:

Yesterday arrived the New Zealand Company in their two vessels from the southward. They have been exploring the coast with great scare for the last seven or eight months. I went on board on their arrival and found Mr Lechmere, a relation of Mrs Cole’s at Hampstead. He brought four letters of introduction to William [Williams] and myself from different persons. He appears a gentlemanly young man though he has been disposed to be wild. This voyage will tend to sober him considerably. Captain Herd, who has charge of the expediton, seems to despair of success. His account is very interesting. But they have not landed to remain any time, as the natives behaved with hostility towards them and felt disposed to take the vessels or to attack them at Wangaroa.

Henry’s brother William Williams also wrote from Paihia on 6 November:

The flax company’s vessels are just arrived, having thus far failed in effecting a settlement in the island. Neither do I see the least probability of their succeeding. Mr Lechmere nephew to Mrs Gregg I have seen a few times...

And on 7 November:

The New Zealand Company is likely to fall to the ground. The settlers are now in the bay concentrated in the two vessels, which brought them out. They proceded first to the Southern extremity of New Zealand and then examining the different harbours on the coast, at length arrived at the river Thames, where they remained for fifteen weeks, and there they would have established themselves had they not been intimidated by the natives. The people at first were very civil, but at length they began to form designs against the vessel, which most likely would have succeeded had not the people been much on their guard. The annual expense of the persons at present

employed is about 80,000 pounds. To defray the expense of which, they are not likely to obtain a fourth part clear from the sale of flax.

Botanist Allan Cunningham had sailed from Sydney in 1824 in John Oxley's party of exploration in Australia. Now, in 1826, he was visiting the bay of Islands and occupying a room in the house of Henry and Marianne Williams. On 4 November Cunningham returned to Paihia from a botanising expedition:

It was not until after sun set that I reached Paiai when on observing an augmentation of the number of ships in the bay I learnt that of them were the New Zealand Company ships Rosanna and cutter Lambton, under the direction of Capt Herd who had come up from the Thames.

Allan Cunningham, friend of Dumont d'Urville, and described by Marianne Williams as a very pleasant man, had sought permission from the New South Wales authorities to take his convict servant John Law with him on his investigation of the flora of New Zealand. He had applied in writing to colonial secretary McLeay but permission was refused.

At Marsden vale (Paihia) on 5 November 1826 Mrs Shepherd, Thomas Shepherd's wife, gave birth to her second son, David. Marianne Williams was a trained midwife and may have assisted at the birth. The child was baptised by William Williams. As the New South Wales Census of 1828 was to show, this was the third child born on the voyage.

On Saturday 2 December 1826 Marianne Williams wrote from Paihia:

We found the settlers still in the bay. Mr Lechmere (a transcription says Mrs Lechmere) came over several times to take leave of us, and they did not sail till last Sunday. Mrs Shepherd wife of one of the principal settlers was on shore all the time. I was at Wangaroa and was confined at Mr Fairburn's when William officiated.

The New Zealand Company vessels rounded North Cape and Cape Maria Van Diemen and sailed along the west coast of New Zealand as far as the Hokianga river, which Captain Herd knew from his 1822 visit, and entered it. Captain Herd made a survey of the entrance to the river and a chart was printed in London in 1828 by Norie. Further up the Hokianga river, on board the Rosanna on 26 January 1827 near the place subsequently known for many years as Herd's Point (Rawene), a land transaction was entered into on behalf of the New Zealand Company directors in London. It was witnessed by Luther Lechmere and young Thomas Surfleet Kendall:

Know all Men by these presents that I Moodewi, Awitu, in consideration of Five Muskets, Fifty three Pounds Powder, Four Pair Blankets, Three Hundred Flints, and Four Musket Cartridge Boxes now paid and delivered to me by Captain James Herd the Agent for the Company denominated the New Zealand Company instituted in London in the Kingdom of Great Britain have given granted bargained and sold and by this present instrument do fully freely and absolutely give grant bargain and sell unto George Lyall Stewart Marjoribanks George Palmer and Robert Torrens all of the City of London Esquires the Trustees of the said New Zealand Company and to their Heirs Successors and Assigns All that piece and parcel of land situated in the district

of Hokianga in the Island of Eaheinomauwe [Te Ika-a-Maui], New Zealand, bounded on the East side by a branch of the River Hokianga, called by the natives the Wymar, on the West side by a branch of the said River called the Omania, on the North side by the Hokianga and on the South by a Valley extending from the Wymar to the Omania, to the South of a Pah called Tahare Together with all the trees growing on the said piece or parcel of Land and all other Rights Members privileges and appurtenances there to belonging together with the right of navigating the aforesaid River its branches and Creeks To have and to hold the said piece or parcel of Land and the Trees thereon and the Appurtenances thereto together with the right of navigating as aforesaid unto the said George Lyall Stewart Marjoribanks George Palmer and Robert Torrens as such Trustees of the said New Zealand Company their Heirs Successors and Assigns for ever and as and for their own Estate and property absolutely clear and freed from all taxes charges impositions and contributions whatsoever – In testimony thereof I have to these presents thus done and given set my hand on board the Rosanna, at anchor in the Hokianga in the Island of Eaheinomauwe, New Zealand this twenty sixth day of January in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven [26 Jan 1827]

Witnesses

Kitoka

Luther Lechmere

Thomas Kendall

Moodewi, Awitu

his mark

I hereby certify that I interpreted the above to Moodiwy Awitu and that he fully understood the purport and meaning of its contents

Thomas Kendall.

(Archives New Zealand NZC 38/1)

While the Rosanna and Lambton lay in the Hokianga river tribal unrest and war broke out elsewhere: the Wesleyan mission at Whangaroa was destroyed and the Williams' Church Missionary Society mission at Paihia was put in jeopardy. The Missionary Register, London printed intelligence from the Williams about events in New Zealand:

This evening [19 January 1827] a letter was received by the Rev. Henry Williams from Captain Herd of the New Zealand Company's ship Rosanna, then lying at Shukianga [Hokianga], in which the Captain very kindly expressed the deep concern that he felt on hearing of our disasters, and generously offered to accommodate us with a passage to Sydney, and to render us any other assistance that lay in his power: such kindness, manifested by a stranger, under circumstances so peculiarly trying as ours were, excited in our bosoms the liveliest emotions of gratitude and respect.

Marianne Williams wrote to her husband, who must have been away from Paihia at this time:

We have just heard overland from Capt'n Heard and the settlers at Shukeanga. They are going to the Colony [New South Wales] and offer us assistance. All the tribes are rising there in war.

The missionary families in Paihia, however, did not take up Captain Herd's offer of help and stayed where they were.

9 Aftermath

Captain Herd brought his Rosanna settlers safely into Sydney harbour in New South Wales on 11 February 1827 after a run of 12 days. On 16 February the Sydney Gazette reported that Captain Herd intended to dispose of his cargo in Sydney to best advantage and then return to England with an account of his discoveries, for “discovery was a primary feature in the Commodore’s instructions.”

The Sydney Gazette was not sympathetic towards the abortive enterprise, which it described in the following terms: “Whole volumes might be filled to show how successfully this patriotic Company has been deceived...taken in...gulled by a certain somebody, a particular clan.” The newspapers related how “the old commodore” Captain Herd, in his native dialect, defended the directors in London as “a company formed of the first, aye, the very first men in the British empire.”

The Lambton was sold and early in March 1827, all the stores, machinery and implements belonging to the Company were also put up for sale. Advertisements were inserted in the Sydney papers and, as we have seen, on 21 March the case involving McDowal, McClaren and Gray came before the Sydney court.

As agreed, the New Zealand Company emigrants were offered a passage home at the Company’s expense. A third of the Rosanna settlers remained in New South Wales. They included the Shepherd, Bell and Sydenham families, Thomas Surfleet Kendall; the two Tods, and John Durie.

The New South Wales Census of November 1828 listed the following who had arrived on the Rosanna: Thomas Shepherd, 48, gardener, Botany Road, wife and family; Robert Bell, 30, overseer, employed by John Thos. Campbell, Bringelly, his wife Isabella and their sons James, 2, and David, 6 months; Samuel Sydenham, 32, cooper, Cambridge Street, his wife Louisa, 26, and two children, Charles, 2, and Matilda, 1; Thomas Kendall, 22, re-united with his parents after their sojourn in Valparaiso; George Tod, 30, shopkeeper at John Williams’, Phillip Street, Sydney; John Tod, baker, Sydney; John Durie, 23, shoemaker at John Williams’, Phillip Street, Sydney.

Isabella, the wife of Robert Bell, lived the rest of her life in New South Wales. Isabella Bell died at Bellfield, Cabramatta in November 1863 aged 63 years, attended by her son James. She left three sons and two daughters. A daughter predeceased her. Samuel Sydenham died at the Asylum, Liverpool, New South Wales on 8 February 1864. A son, John Sydenham, died in New South Wales in 1868.

Elizabeth Shepherd, Thomas Shepherd’s daughter from his first marriage, was married at the Darling Nursery in October 1831 to Robert Henderson.

Thomas Shepherd took a full part in public life in Sydney. He was involved in church business and with the running of the Sydney Botanic Gardens. His sons eventually took over

the business and occasionally supplied plants to nurseries and botanic gardens in New Zealand. In 1851 son Thomas William Shepherd published a Catalogue of plants cultivated at the Darling Nursery comprising the names and habits of over 2500 species and varieties.

Thomas Shepherd's wife Jane gave birth to two more children in Australia. One was given the name Patrick Lindsay Crawford Shepherd. She outlived her husband by nearly thirty years. Jane Susan Shepherd died on 31 October 1863 aged 66 at the Darling Nursery, Sydney.

Alexander McClaren may also have stayed on in New South Wales after the court case he was involved in. In 1834 a visiting naturalist George Bennett described a Mr. McClaren as "the greatest importer and manufacturer of New Zealand flax in the colony." Bennett visited

[McClaren's] extensive establishment on the north shore near Sydney, for the cleaning and manufacture of the flax into rope. McClaren also had establishments at New Zealand from where he imported the flax, exporting some to England, and manufacturing the remainder into cordage for the use of the colonial vessels.

The Rosanna engaged in a little pearl fishing before the return voyage home. In May 1827 the Rosanna left Sydney for London via Cook Strait. The ship spent some time at Ship's Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound, where Herd had been the year before.

On his return to London some of Captain Herd's New Zealand charts were engraved and published in 1828 by the commercial chartmaker J. W. Norie, with whom Captain Herd was acquainted. Norie was chartseller to the Admiralty and to the East India Company. Charts could be obtained from his Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy at No. 157 Leadenhall Street. In 1827 Norie had published the fifth edition of *The Complete East India Pilot*, from London to any Part of the Indian & China Seas, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, & New Zealand, "comprehending a set of new and accurate charts, exhibiting all the passages out and home..., the whole drawn from the most recent surveys." Herd's *Remarks on geographical positions of places visited in New Zealand* appeared in September 1832 in the first issue of the *Nautical Magazine*. (These Remarks were reprinted in *The New Zealand Journal* 1841).

Captain Herd made plans to sail a third time to the southern hemisphere. An undated poster was reproduced in the catalogue of bookseller Eric M. Bonner of London in 1959, when it was offered for sale at 48 pounds. The poster used to illustrate an article on Captain Herd in the *Dominion* 4 June 1960 by Celia and Cecil Manson was worded thus:

Emigration for Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land & Sydney, New South Wales to sail in February on the beautiful fast-sailing ship Ann, 500 tons burthen lying in the London docks, Wapping Basin, James Herd, Commander...For further particulars apply to the Owner, Mr Horton James (10x14 in)

A ship Ann (366 tons) did leave London on 1 May 1833 for Hobart Town and Sydney with 37 passengers. But Captain Herd had been replaced as master by R. Free. Five years later Captain Herd was dead. On 16 March 1838 Edward Gibbon Wakefield wrote a note to J. G. Lambton, Earl of Durham (the note found its way into the Lambton Papers), telling Lambton that he had "just received deeds from the widow: Mrs Herd imagines she has a lien on the documents."

Nothing is known of Captain Herd's origins but in *The Scots in New Zealand* G.L. Pearce stated that Captain James Herd came from Cumberland. One of the Earl of Crawford's titles had been Prince of Cumberland. Like Captain Cook's widow before her, Mrs Herd may have lived not far from the London docks.

Four of the Rosanna settlers returned to New Zealand. By July 1827, as Captain Dillon noted, McLean, Nesbit, Nimmo and Gillies were back at the Bay of Islands, where their former shipmate Alexander Gray already was. Early in 1828 Captain Kent, who had been in Otago harbour with Captain Herd, was joined at Koutu Point by some of the New Zealand Company settlers. All five settlers were to live the rest of their lives among the people of the far north of New Zealand.

McLean worked as a sawyer and acted as pilot on the Hokianga river. He drowned on 8 January 1835 and was buried in the Mangungu cemetery, where a headstone bore the inscription:

*Sacred to the memory of
Mr Thomas McLean.
This stone was erected by his friend
Captain Crow of the Brazil Packet.*

Captain Crow himself drowned not long afterwards leaving a wife, who was Maori, and a son.

Benjamin Nesbitt eventually became involved in ship-building in the Bay of Islands and other carpentry work. He helped build the stone house at Kerikeri.

George Nimmo subsequently made a living as a coachbuilder and blacksmith. He died in 1885, having lived in the Hokianga district for 56 years. In 1842 he made claim to 200 acres in the Hokianga, stating that he had purchased them on 23 December 1831 from native chiefs.

Colin Gillies later settled at Mahurangi. His daughter Annabella, whose mother was Hihe, was brought up by Wesleyan missionary John Hobbs and his wife. Annabella was married to William Webster from Montrose, Scotland and left many descendants. A headstone in the Rawene cemetery commemorated Webster family members, including:

George Gillis second son of William and Annabella Webster who died 11th December 1886...and Annabella the beloved wife of William Webster, who died 16th May 1895 aged 67 years.

A photo of Annabella Webster was reproduced in a Webster family history. Her husband William died in 1904 at the age of 88.

The other Rosanna settler Alexander Gray, the one who had absconded from the ship, spent the rest of his life in the Bay of Islands. In December 1826 he bought land presumably in New Zealand "at Parramatta," the first non-missionary to do so.

At Paihia on 17 May 1830 Alexander Gray was married by Rev. William Williams to Kotiro Hinerangi of Ngati Ruanui, a Taranaki tribe. Their children James, Alexander and Margaret were baptised later the same year. Two more daughters, Mary Sophia and Jane Maria, were born subsequently. But Gray and his wife quarrelled continually and later separated. Some of the children were brought up at Tauranga by Rev. Chapman and his wife Ann. Their daughter Sophia Gray (1832-1911) became the famous Guide Sophia, who witnessed the eruption at Tarawera. Her portrait painted by Gottfried Lindauer was in the Auckland City Art Gallery. C.F. Goldie also sketched and painted her. Descendants of Alexander Gray said he was believed to have come from Aberdeen.

Appendix A:

Chronology

1776	Nov	married at Cults, Fife: Alexander Shepherd & Helen Galloway
1779	Mar	baptised at Cults, Fife: Thomas, son of Alexander Shepherd & Helen Galloway
1781	Oct	married at Cults, Fife: Rev. David Wilkie & Isobel Lister
1785	Nov	born at Cults, Fife: David, son of Rev. David Wilkie & Isobel Lister
1795		Humphrey Repton publishes: <i>Sketches and hints on landscape gardening</i>
1805	May	David Wilkie moves to London. His <i>Pitlessie Fair</i> is exhibited
1808	Jun	baptised at St John, Hackney, London: Alexander, son of Thomas Shepherd & Sarah Josling
1812	May	baptised at St John, Hackney: John Joselin, son of Thomas Shepherd
1813	Aug	David Wilkie's mother and sister move to London
1816	Oct	David Wilkie visits Edinburgh and meets Walter Scott and the Ettrick Shepherd
1816		David Wilkie is sketched by B.R. Haydon
1818	Mar	Humphrey Repton dies at Hare Street, Essex
1818	Oct?	Lady Blessington opens her salon at St James's Square
1820	Mar	Sir Thomas Lawrence returns to England
	Jun	Sir Joseph Banks dies
1821	Apr	Select Committee of House of Commons examines Depressed state of U.K. agriculture
1821	Jun	Providence (Capt Herd) leaves London with convicts for New South Wales
1822	Aug	George IV visits Edinburgh
1823		David Wilkie appointed King's Limner for Scotland
1824	Mar	baptised at St John's, Hackney: Thomas William, son of Thomas Shepherd & Jane Henderson
1824	Oct	David Wilkie visits Fife
1825		Sir Thomas Lawrence paints <i>Master Lambton</i> ("The Red Boy"); <i>Alexander McLeay</i>
1825	Mar	New Zealand Company formed in London.
1825	Jun	Thomas Shepherd selects New Zealand Company settlers in Fife
1825	Jun	Alexander McLeay appointed Colonial Secretary of New South Wales
1825	Jul	David Wilkie leaves England to convalesce in Europe
1825	Aug	Rosanna departs from London for "New South Wales, Ec"
1825	Dec	financial crisis in London ("The great panic")
1826	Jan	Alexander McLeay arrives in Sydney
1826	Mar	Rosanna and Lambton arrive at Southern Port, Stewart Island, New Zealand
1826	May	Rosanna enters Whanganui a Tara (Port Nicholson)
1826	Oct	New Zealand Company ships arrive at the Bay of Islands
1827	Jan	Rosanna settlers enter the Hokianga river
1827	Feb	New Zealand Company vessels arrive at Port Jackson (Sydney)

Appendix B:

Remarks on the Geographical Positions of several places visited on Voyages to the Islands of New Zealand, made in the years 1822, 1825, 1826 and 1827, with Explanatory Notes, By James Herd, Commander of the barque Rosanna.

Note 1.-Snares Islands are in two groups, bearing S.38 deg.W. and N. 38 deg. E. from each other. They are divided by a channel, nearly 3 miles broad, in the centre of which the sea broke in several places; the northern group is high, and covered with trees and verdure. The N.E. side of the group is accessible, and of gradual ascent, and the shores appear to have some fine sandy bays; the S.W. side of this group is accessible, and of gradual ascent, and the shores appear to have some fine sandy bays; the S.W. side of this group presents a dreadful precipice, on which the swell beats with great violence. The S.W. group consists of five or six barren inaccessible islets, or rocks, the sides of which are perpendicular, and covered with the dung of birds. There appear to be a number of shoals and reefs amongst these islands so that, if possible, they had better be avoided. The latitude of these islands was determined from individual altitudes, horizon good, and with two sextants; the longitude, from chronometers and lunar distances, taken on three consecutive days preceding our arrival. The difference of longitude, measured by chronometers to the anchorage at the back of Cable Island, in Southern Port, was 1 deg. 6 min.36 sec., the interval of time being 24 hours. The distance measured by the patent log to Broad Passage was 69miles, the course steered N.E. by E. a little easterly by compass, which proves the ship to have been very little influenced by currents, as the observation gives distance 69 miles, course N. 41 deg. E. true. In the description of Southern Port it is necessary to refer to Stewart's sketch in mentioning this harbour, as I adopt his names. We lay here six weeks, during which time upwards of 40 sets lunar distances were taken east and west of the moon, the mean of which gave 167 deg. 26 min 45 sec, and a number meridional altitudes, from the artificial horizon gave latitude 47 deg. 11 min. 31 sec. The variation of the compass by a number of azimuths, with three compasses, gave 17 deg. 4 min. 30 sec E.The longitude by chronometers on our arrival corresponded within two miles of this mean; from these data the latitude and longitude of Cable Island was computed, and from it the other places mentioned. From the summit of Cable Island, the South Capes, the Traps, &c, could be seen, and bear as follows:- the South Cape, S., 35 deg. W distance 7 miles, the S.W. Cape, S. 49 deg. W. 9 miles; the Northern Traps, S. 6 ½ deg. E about 5 leagues; the South Traps S. 38 deg. 30 min E. about 6 leagues, all compass bearings; and from which bearings and distances I have computed their positions. This longitude and latitude differ considerably from that given by Purdy, computed from Stewart's Sketch; the latitude being the more surprising, as the most common navigator can generally ascertain that tolerably correct. This error rather astonishing me, when Stewart arrived I mentioned the circumstance to him, and he told me that when he drew the sketch he had nothing, but a quadrant, no artificial horizon and only a boat compass to assist him. With these slender means it is indeed surprising that he has made the sketch so correctly. In the latitude of Cable Island, Stewart's Island is not more than five miles broad. This harbour or sound (Southern Port) would contain the whole navy of Great Britain secure from all winds; at present it affords a station for the New South Wales seal fishers, who are not very successful. A ship bound from India to Peru, or Chili may, in case of carrying away a top-mast or yard, supply herself here, or recruit her water; which by the bye, is not very good. When we were here, it had a reddish tinge, and imparted that colour to everything it touched,

and was also very astringent, which we thought was caused by the decayed vegetables it ran through. This is the most rainy and boisterous part of the world I was ever in.

NOTE 2.-Port Otago is an inlet, or arm of the sea, running up about nine miles S.S.W., making a peninsula of the land on which is Cape Saunders bearing from the said cape N. by W., by compass about two leagues distant. This is a well-sheltered harbour, with a bar across the entrance, having 3 ½ fathoms over it at low water and from seven to nine fathoms inside. The course in is S. by E., keeping the larboard, or east shore, on board, until a mile and a half within the heads, when a vessel will be completely land-locked. As the bar is within the heads, there is never any sea on it. Variations 17 deg. 5 mins E. High water full and change, 20 minutes past 3, P.M. The tide rises about nine feet. In latitude 45 deg. 24 min. 26 sec. And longitude 170 deg. 50 min. lies a reef nearly level with the water, and about three miles from the shore, on which we had nearly struck.

NOTE 3.-From what is called in the chart Point Lookers-on, as far as Cape Campbell, we found the land from 15 to 20 miles of longitude too far east; in fact, there is not part of the islands of New Zealand worse laid down than Cook's Strait, which is the more singular, as Cook was so much about it; except in the vicinity of Cape Koanaroa, the chart bears not the least resemblance to the land; what is termed in the chart Cloudy Bay, is in fact not a bay, but nearly a straight coast, and very low, being between two high lands; at a distance it has the appearance of a deep bay. In the centre of the low land runs a river, the bar of which at times is scarcely navigable for canoes, owing to the surf and shallow water. Two miles and a half from this flat, or low land, and to the northward is Mangi Nui [Wanga Nui], an excellent harbour and well sheltered from all winds. From this harbour Cape Campbell bears S. 35 deg. E. by compass, distant about 5 leagues; and a point of land to the northward of the cape at the commencement of the low land, bears S. 21 deg. E. distant about 3 leagues; the high snowy mountains S. 11 deg. W. Cape Tierawitee [Terawhiti] N. 60 deg. E. and Cape Pallisser E. by compass. The course into this harbour is N. by W. having 11 fathoms at its entrance, which a vessel may pass 3 miles up, and lay sheltered from all winds. There the water is excellent, and the shore covered with wild cabbage and South Sea cress.

Wangi Nui Atra [Wanga nui a Tara], or Port Nicholson harbour, bears from Cape Pallisser N. 74 deg. W. by compass, distant about 8 leagues, and from the high snowy mountains N. 40 deg. E. The course up this harbour is N. 6 deg. 30 min. W. for nearly nine miles. Here all the navies of Europe might ride in perfect security; at the entrance there is 11 and twelve fathoms water. Viewing the coast on the eastern side of Cook's Strait (when off and within a few miles of Campbell) from Cape Pallisser to Cape Tierawitte, it forms in three table lands, Cape Pallisser being the first; the table land which forms the east entrance of Wangi Nui Atra the second; and Cape Tierawitte, the third; between these table lands at this distance there appears to be two deep bights, which is not the case, but low land nearly level with the water. By the above description, this harbour may easily be discovered, as it is close under the north part of the middle table land.

NOTE 4.-The longitude of Mercury Bay was determined from chronometers agreeing with inners, taken east and west of the moon, when near White Island, some few days previous to our arrival, and which I considered very good, the weather being very favourable. We had five sets of lunar distances while lying in the bay, but being only taken on one side of the moon, and the terrestrial refraction being so great, that we could neither determine the latitude, nor rate the chronometers, from the natural horizon. I do not think they can correct, although agreeing with each other; and therefore give the preference to the chronometers. The lunar made the bay in 175 deg. 20 min. 15 sec., differing 30 min. 45 sec. from the chronometers.

NOTE 5.-River Thames. The same remarks on the lunar observations, made at Mercury bay, are applicable here. We had here five sets of distances, which gave longitude 175 deg. 10 min.

45 sec., differing from the chronometers 15 min. 15 sec. To the westward; such was the refraction here, that the latitude by meridional altitudes differed upwards of three miles. The difference of longitude from Mercury Bay to this station, by chronometers, was 24 min. 39 sec. And from the ship, Cape Colville bore N. 16 deg. W; the entrance of Fresh-water River, or Thames, N. 80 deg. E; entrance of the River Piacho [Piako], S. 50 deg. E.; and the N. W. point of land in sight, N 35 deg. W. Variation 12 deg. 38 min. E. This would place Cape Colville in 175 deg. 22 min. 30 sec.; and as the bearings are so near the meridian, the longitude cannot be far wrong.

NOTE 6.-A dangerous Flat Rock, nearly level with the water, lies off the first point of land to the eastward of Point Rodney, nearly three miles, and bears from Cape Colville W.10 deg. S. by compass, and S.E. from Point Rodney, right in the fair way between it and Cape Colville.

NOTE 7.- At the Bay of Islands we had no opportunity of getting lunar distances, and have therefore approximated the longitude by the difference of longitude from the Thames, and likewise from Maria Van Diemen, and Sydney, which I think will be found not far from the truth. To the eastward and westward of Cape Maria, we had eighteen sets of lunar distances, differing very little from each other; the mean of which made the cape in 172 deg. 49 min. 30 sec. Which is within a trifle of the longitude I assign it in the table annexed. The difference of longitude, measured from the anchorage at the Thames to the Bay of Islands, by chronometers, was 1 deg. 15 min. 57 sec. W. and from the Bay of Islands to the North Cape 1 deg. 6 min. 7 sec. W.; from the North Cape to Cape Maria Van Diemen, 20 deg. 15 sec.; making the whole difference of longitude from the Bay of Islands to Cape Maria Van Diemen 1 deg. 16 min. 57 sec. W., the chronometers from the Bay of Islands to Cape Maria Van Diemen 1 deg. 16 min. 57 sec. W; the chronometers from the Bay of Islands to the Heads of Jokeehanga 44 min. 10 sec. W. and from the Heads of Jokeehanga to Sydney, in a run of 12 days, the mean of the chronometers gave 22 deg. 15 min. 15 sec., which would make the heads of that river three miles more to the westward than I have put them in the table; but it is, in my opinion, difficult to say which is most correct. The variation at Jokeehanga was 13 deg. 23 min. E.; Perry Island, off Cape Bream, bears from Point Pocock N. 26 deg. 30 min. E. by compass, distant about three leagues.

(Signed)

JAMES HERD
Commander of the barque Rosanna.

Appendix C:

Physical description of Thomas Shepherd's Journal as described by the State Library of New South Wales:

Thomas Shepherd's Journal A1966:

The journal is composed of 36pp. (19 ½cm x 30 1/5cm tall) foolscap paper plus 4 sheets (64cm x 26cm tall).

The first 36pp. Contain the text of the journal. There are no covers extant. Only two sections are still sewn, and these have been re sewn while the journal has been in the Library's care, all other pages are now single sheets.

Watermark is the date 1810 and the Britannia figure enclosed in an oval frame, surmounted by the Royal crown. Paper is a little yellowed and foxed, inkstained, and worn and torn at the fore-edge, head and tail. Closely written in browning (iron gall?) ink, much crossing out and rewriting. Some basic repairs have been done to tears, holes in pages, and edges using transparent repair tissue.

The four large sheets are made up of thick brown paper foolscap sheets taped together. They contain drawings of the coastline and bays of parts of New Zealand with descriptions of these locations. All in faded pencil. The rubber stamp 'Free Public Library of Sydney' appears on the back of one sheet.

Again the paper is yellowed and foxing is evident.

Current storage has the journal's pages interleaved with acid free tissue, wrapped in acid free bristol and placed in a 2" flap box. Has been filmed on CY479.

Appendix D:

Coastal views drawn by Thomas Shepherd (Mitchell Library A1966: CY479). Captions transcribed by Hilda McDonnell

Frames:

- 371 :[Not identified]
 372 & 373 : *'This Harbour is situate...on the north east side of Cooks Straight'*
 :[Not identified]
 378 & 381 : *'This situation on Banks's Peninsula...'*
'About two o'clock 15 May.'
Cape Campble, Cloudy Bay. Inset: Cloudy Bay
 379 & 380 : *"This mountain is 8 or 9 thousand feet in hight..."*
 16 May 1826. [between Banks Peninsula and "Lookers On"]. *"I had a very perfect view of this mountain..." 17 May 1826. 'Lookers On' mountain.*
 382 & 385 : *Port Oxly*
:N.E. side of Wanga Nui Atra Harbour, Cook's Straights; Inset: Wanganui Harbour in Cloudy Bay
 374 & 377 :[Banks Peninsula] *May 15th;*
:Queen Charlotte Sound
 :[Two views not identified]
 383 & 384 : *30 or 28 miles north of Port Oxly*
:Entrance to Cloudy Harbour
:Cloudy Bay, May 19th. Inset: [Rivers and streams]
 375 & 376 :[Not identified] *'This view, bearing west'*
:Cape Komoroo, Cape Terrawitte, Cape Pallisser.
 Inset: [Wanganui Atra] *Harbour*

*

Coastal views: captions, transcribed by Hilda McDonnell

[New line in original denoted by /]

Frames 372 & 373

This Harbour is situate in latitude [blank in original] and Longitude [blank in original] on thenorth east side of Cooks Straight. It is about 6 or 7 miles in debth from the sea / bearing north from thence and from east to west 5 or 6 miles in weadth it runs.../ with two islands near its sentre one about a mile in length & [?] a mile in weadth the other about 2 furlongs in length and [?] that weadth. It is sarounded / by on all sides by Hill[s] of various hights from 300 to a 1000 feet excep[t] on the south west side and north east side where are two Valeys of considerable extent. That on the south west / side about 500 acres part marsh containing a considerable quantity of good Flax, the other part loam, chiefly wooded with various sorts of trees & shrubs but no large timber. All this valey / is capable of being cultivated, its near a fine gravelly beach 2 miles in [length?]. The other bearing N.E. is several square miles with two rivers winding through it, sufficiently large for navigating boats. Part of this valey is light sandy / ground and marshy. The marshy part is full of excellent flax, the other part is full of fern root shrubs and tufts of grass. All the other part is

full of timber and underwood of no great size at least / for two miles by the sides of the rivers. The land is a fine soil deep loam, excellent for wheat and other vegetable productions. We are informed large timber are growing heigher up this valey -/ The hills near the harbour in some places are naked and rocky and others wooded. The distant hills are full of wood. In some places the land is good on those hills. / The climate for the season of the year is mild.

Frames 378 & 381

This situation on Banks's Peninsula was very pleasant , having a number of inlets from the sea / and a good proportion of open land in appearance like our downs in England and much density in hill / and dale and a still larger proportion in thriving woods, a considerable quantity of high rock, near the beach and / some curious spiral and conicle roc standing in [?] alone from the beach – This part of the country looks very pleasant / and promises a desirable situation for settlements

About two Oclock 15 May

*

Frames 379 & 380

I had a very perfect view of this mountain. It presents a very rugged appearance for many very precipitous angular pointed broken hills and small divisions from top to bottom of the Mountain / It looks inascapable, looks a very barron brown colour with two patches wooded. The hills northwards are not so high and has no snow upon them but still continues to have an uneven appearance. / The North Island is seen from this place which we suppose to be the entrance from the east side to Cooks Straits.

17th May 1826. Wednesday

*Lookers on mountain bearing west 20 miles
About 20 miles north of the one below*

*

16 May 1826

This mountain is 8 or 9 thousand feet in hight with a level land and barse [base] of considerable extent with a few small hills and an opening between / two of them in appearance as if it led to a harbour; the low ground which I had a view of...lookers on / was covered with verdure; some of the hills had an appearance of...neither Production nor the land...the high hills at their tops were covered...

*

Frames 383 & 384 [bottom half]

This part of New Zealand presents high...hills in the background...which with snow...and vales...surrounded with verdure of some kind; a large proportion looks as if it were capable of being cut...from the beach. The ground still continues much broken by ravines...The high ground, while there is no snow, has very little appearance of rocks. Some of the...was nearly as low as the sea and some not as much broken by ravines.

This land is level...almost level with the sea is many miles in extent 30 to 40 miles from Port Oxley.

Tatoo Hippa
[30?] or 28 mile[s] north of Port Oxly

*

Frames 375 & 376

This view, bearing west taken about 60[?] miles off; nothing but rugged hills covered with snow[?] / It is most likely a considerable quantity of level land lays between the mountains and the sea as had the mountains been near the sea the lower part of them could not have had any snow / upon them

A considerable extent..valey / opening from the sea bearing N.W. and / a mountain seen at a great / distance off

Appendix E:

Handbill advertising the sailing of the Ann

EMIGRATION

*For Hobart Town, Van Diemen's land, & Sydney,
NEW SOUTH WALES*

*To Sail February, the beautiful fast-sailing ship
ANN,*

*55 tons burthen, copper-fastened, and newly-coppered, lying in the London Docks, Wapping
Basin*

JAMES HERD, Commander

This fine Vessel has been expressly fitted up with spacious and elegant Cabins for Ladies and Gentlemen going as passengers to these flourishing Colonies, and the steerage Accommodations are very superior, having nearly 7 feet height between Decks: is well armed, and carries an experienced Surgeon. The Climate of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land is universally admitted to be the finest in the World; and as Wages are very High, provisions remarkably cheap, everything may be had in the colonies, with common industry, to make life easy and happy.

There is little doubt, from the sailing qualities of this Vessel, she will make a very quick and affable voyage; and as the owner is going in her himself Passengers may be assured of meeting with the most handsome treatment, as well as the fullest information before they sail, on every subject connected with their needs. In addition to which from the long residence of the Owner in these colonies he is enabled to introduce respectable passengers to valuable connexions in Hobart Town and Sydney as soon as they arrive. Immediate application should be made to secure a passage by the ANN, ...being chiefly laden with the Owner's Goods there will be none of the repeated and vexatious delays so justly complained of in other Vessels. No...be considered as engaged, until half the passage is paid.

16, Great Trinity Lane, Bread Street, Cheapside;

*WHERE THE SCALE OF RATIONS FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS MAY BE
INSPECTED*

The following important information has been published lately by His Majesty's Commissioners for Emigration: PENSIONERS OF THE ARMY may receive 4 years Pension, by way of Computation, to enable them to emigrate to New South Wales & Van Diemen's Land. UNMARRIED FEMALES between the age of 15 & 30, may obtain a Free Gift of Eight Pounds, towards the expense of their passage; and MECHANICS & ARTIZANS (if married) may obtain a loan of Twenty Pounds, for the same purpose. But no time should be lost in making application as the fund is nearly exhausted. [Application?] forms may be seen at No 16, Great Trinity Lane and every assistance given in filling them up and transmitting them to the Government Office.

*THE FOLLOWING TRADESMEN ARE MUCH WANTED IN THESE COLONIES, VIZ.
Carpenters, Coopers (Wet, Drie and Oil), Joiners, Turners, Stone Masons, Bricklayers, Brick-Makers, Well Sinkers, Pump Borers, Sawyers, Plasterers, Slaterers, Coachmakers, Builders and Architects, Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, Tailors and Dress Makers, Shoemakers, Turners and Fellmongers, Curriers and Leather dressers, Saddlers and Harness-Makers, Brewers and Distillers, Bakers, Butchers, Cooks and Confectioners, Biscuit Bakers, Hatters, Chemists and Druggists, Soap Makers, Tallow Chandlers and Melters, Provision Curers, Sailors, Sail-Makers, Caulkers, Shipwrights, Ship-Chandlers, Boat-Builders, Blacksmiths, Tinmen and Braziers, Plumbers and Painters, Block and Mast Makers, Rope-Makers, Gun*

and Lock Smiths, printers, (Compositors and pressmen), Farmers, Shepherds, Cattle Dealers, Wool sorters, Horse-Dealers, Farriers, Millers, Millwrights, Wheelwrights. Gardeners, Nurserymen, Land Suveyors, Sheep Farmers, Sheep Shearers, Engineers, Sperinaceti Refiners, and a variety of other Trades.

Prices of Provisions in the Colonies:- Beef 1d. per pound, Mutton 11.2d, Tea 1s. 6d., Sugar 2d., Soap 4d., Wine 6d. per bottle, Peaches 1s 6d. per bushel, and not a Farthing Taxes of any description whatsoever.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY Per Ship ANN, from LONDON to VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

<i>First Cabin</i>	<i>A Single Gentleman,</i>	<i>£75</i>	<i>Second Cabin</i>	<i>£35</i>	<i>Steerage</i>	<i>£25</i>
	<i>A Single Lady,</i>	<i>£65</i>		<i>£35</i>		<i>£20</i>
	<i>A Married couple,</i>	<i>£120</i>		<i>£60</i>		<i>£15</i>
	<i>Children, 9 to 14 yrs</i>	<i>£40</i>		<i>£25</i>		<i>£15</i>
	<i>Children, 5 to 9 yrs</i>	<i>£30</i>		<i>£20</i>		<i>£15</i>
	<i>Children under 5 yrs</i>	<i>£20</i>		<i>£15</i>		<i>£10</i>

Provisions, Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c, included; but passengers to provide their own Bedding, Earthenware, &c. – The Passage to Sydney is a trifle...

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Illustrations list for Rosanna text:

1. Thomas Shepherd. 17 coastal sketches, 1826. ML
2. Providence. 103 females, 1821. AONSW
3. Signature of James Herd. 1822. ANZ
4. David Wilkie. Self portrait, 1804-5. NGS
5. David Wilkie. *The rabbit on the wall*. Lithograph, 1882?.
6. Sir Thomas Lawrence. *Alexander McLeay*, 1825. ML
7. Sir Thomas Lawrence. *Master Lambton*, 1825.
8. List of Mechanics... 1827. AONSW
9. Thomas Phillips. *John George Lambton, Earl of Durham*, 1830? ATL
10. John Wakefield & Sons. Banknote. Kruzo Phillips
11. Seven character references from Scotland, 1825. AONSW
12. James Herd. Captain Herd presents... Sydney Feb 1827. AONSW
13. Muster Roll of the Ship Providence 22 Mar 1822. AONSW
14. Emigration poster, ship Ann, 1833? Derek Noble
15. James Herd. Southern Port, 1826. ATL
16. James Herd. Port Oxley, 1826. ATL
17. James Herd. Wanganueatara or Port Nicholson, 1826. ATL
18. Part of the s.w. side of the Frith of the Thames in New Zealand, surveyed by Captain J. Herd. J.W. Norie, 1828.
19. The Entrance to Jokeengar River surveyed by Captain J. Herd, 1827. J.W. Norie, 1828.
20. T. Barnett. Port Nicholson or Wanganuetara, 1826.
21. The Complete East India Pilot. 5th editon. J.W. Norie. London, 1827. (Title page). Hocken Library.
22. B.R. Haydon. Wilkie. 1816. Sketch. *In* Cunningham's biography of Wilkie?
23. Photo of Mrs N. Chevalier. Carte de visite. *In* ?
24. Photo of Thomas Surfleet Kendall. *In* Kissin' cousins, by M. Kendall.
25. Gottfried Lindauer. *Guide Sophia*. Auckland City Art Gallery.
26. C.F. Goldie. *Guide Sophia*.
27. Photo of Annabelle Webster. *In* The Webster branch, by D. Webster.