

T. Kendall to J. Pratt, 25 March 1814

Brig Active at Sea 25 March 1814

Rev^d and Dear Sir,

I have sent you two Letters since I left England, the one from Madeira bearing date the 26th of June, and the other from near the Line bearing date the 11th of July last, and I have also left a parcel of Letters at Sydney directed to your care, which will I expect be forwarded to England by the Brig James Hay, a Vessel now ready to set sail from Port Jackson. In this parcel there are Letters for the Rev^d Basil Woodd, Captain Close, M^r J^{no} Mortlock, my Brother M^r Edward Kendall of Toby near Caister in the County of Lincoln, my sister M^{rs} Ball of Munkton near Louth in the said County and some other Letters of little consequence. The substance of my Letter to M^r Woodd (excepting a few remarks of a private nature) is repeated here.

After the Earl Spencer put to Sea Divine Service was performed upon deck upon the Lords Day when the weather would permit. In that part of the Ship which was appointed for the sick prisoners as a kind of hospital the prayers of the Church were also read in the presence of as many as would assemble together for that purpose. Several Prisoners attended regularly and appeared to listen to instruction. I visited the sick occasionally at other times. Four prisoners died during the passage, the case of one of them whose name was John Hogg was mentioned in my letter from Funchall. Some children also assembled together in my Birth [sic] (which would contain about fifteen in Number) in the Evening of the Lords Day and they apparently took great delight in receiving catechetical instruction [f] and

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in singing the praises of their Redeemer. Children are generally fond of receiving Religious Instruction, and they will listen with interest when it is given in a plain, easy and an affectionate manner. To those who can condescend to sit down amongst little children, and, encircled by their numbers can point out to them the way to be truly happy both here and hereafter the task must be peculiarly delightful. Amongst grown up people whose habits of vice are confirmed it is a miracle if here and there one will "hear, believe and be saved"; but the minds of children are tender, and a blessing upon a pious education, are more easily won over to the side of Religion and Virtue. Some of the parents occasionally attended with their children, and in the performance of sacred duties we were never molested. This privilege (considering our situation) I record as a blessing for which I desire to be thankful. For in a place where so many people of different descriptions are closely confined together, and when alas! Christianity must weep in vain over men who acknowledge but often abase her sacred name, the christian character is supported by strict watchfulness and a constant waiting upon God. In the absence of great external Gospel Priviledges and amidst so much bustle and confusion, an opportunity to worship God accompanied by a few friends is very valuable. Circumstanced thus, how consoling are the promises that "they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength"; and "wherever two or three are gathered together in my name" says our blessed Lord "I will grant their requests."

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Thro' the tender mercy of Divine Providence I and my family have been conducted in safety from England to New South Wales. We experienced no bad weather during our passage (and excepting a day or two when we passed the Cape of Good Hope) no stormy weather. For several weeks together the Earl Spencer sailed with the wind chiefly upon her quarter a Distance of twenty four Degrees weekly. We sailed alone from the Line having lost sight of the Fleet in foggy weather. On Board of ship my family was as comfortable as circumstances would admit. Captain Mitchell made us many presents of fresh provisions for our Table and I assisted him in writing the Pursers Accounts for which service I received from him a gratuity. He deserves my best thanks.

The Earl Spencer arrived in the Port of Sydney on Sunday the 10th Day of October 1813 and as soon as M^r Marsden had received my note, he paid me and my family a visit and gave us a hearty welcome. The first subject of our conversation was New Zealand, and he expressed his regret that the attempt to carry the glorious tidings of the Gospel thither had been hitherto delayed. I shall forbear to repeat the causes of this delay as stated to me by M^r Marsden and contradicted by Mess^{rs} Hall and King. An untried man myself it would ill become me to censure the conduct of others before I appear in the field of action. The Society will be glad to hear that I found the settlers ready to embark with me when a fair opportunity should offer. M^r John King is poor, has a wife and one child, and will require some pecuniary aid before he leaves the Colony for New Zealand. M^r

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Hall has in temporal matters been thro [f] the Divine Blessing very successful during the last two or three years and lives in plenty. He has purchased an Allotment of Land upon which he has built a good brick house, and I believe, has ten or twelve head of Cattle. Neither of the above settlers will, in my opinion, be content without an annual salary from the Society; indeed they do not seem to have considered themselves under its protection from the time their salary was discontinued until now. According to their views, and perhaps not being satisfied with the conditions originally laid down by the Committee, they consider themselves as free from the Society while they are not entitled to an annual Acknowledgment.^(A) [(A) It must also be understood that Mr Hall does not conceive it to be right to lower himself to the degree of an ordinary mechanic. If he appears in the Mission it must be in a respectable way. I wish to state the truth.] They have not felt their consequence as the Servants of the Church Missionary Society & I think it my duty to give you this information, in order that you may see clearly how you are in future to command their services. Messrs Hall and King are men of acknowledged piety & integrity in the Colony. I think you would please them by sending them something by way of^(a) investment; articles of wearing apparel bear a very high price in New South Wales, and will be much wanted should it please God to prosper us in our attempt at New Zealand. [^(a) This would of course be in lieu of salary. Mr Hall does not intend to ask Mr Marsden in any way.] Goods are much more valuable than Money in this part of the World. My

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dear Sir, I know it must give you additional trouble to follow the above advice; but when you take every thing which has come to your notice into consideration, you will do something of this nature for quietness sake. For my own part, I am happy to say, that my own views correspond at present with those of Mr Marsden, and I can put confidence in him. Mr Marsden [f] has acted as agent for the London Missionary Society for many years, and as a minister of the Established Church, he feels himself nearly allied to the Church Missionary Society, and on this account will not only give his advice, but will contribute liberally in support of any plan which the Society may deem advisable to adopt for the Civilization and Instruction of the Natives of New Zealand. Every one who knows him, must know that his eye and his heart have been long there, and if it should please God to prolong his Life, I have no doubt but he will visit New Zealand at the first opportunity, in order to see what can be done for such a Noble Race of Men.

A new School is erecting in a district called Wilberforce in which, I understand, it is the Governor's intention to place me and my family in order that the engagement of the Society with Government respecting us may be fulfilled; but whilst my time is unoccupied I have leave from his Excellency to visit New Zealand, and Mr Marsden having failed in every attempt to hire a Vessel, or to procure a passage in one, has therefore purchased the Active, a Brig of about One hundred and twenty Tons burthen solely for the purpose of forwarding the Mission, and Mr Hall and I are upon our voyage thither. Our object at this time is

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“to promote a friendly intercourse with the Natives of New Zealand”, to “form some idea of the place to which we are going” and “to gain all the information we can for the future guidance of the Society.” I also wish to procure a Native of New Zealand who is acquainted with the English Language as [f] a kind of companion that I may be able to proceed with the New Zealand Vocabulary which I have now in hand. I am told some of the Natives of New Zealand can speak the English Language tolerably well; one of these would therefore be of great assistance to me. I have already collected several words chiefly from a Young Native whose name is To-i, and whom I have clothed, and fed for several weeks past, but he knows so little of English that I have not been able to make much progress, altho’ he does all in his power to assist me. To-i was sent to me by M^r Marsden. He is a youth of a good disposition and is apparently much attached to me and my family. He is strictly honest, sober and industrious, tries to learn the meaning and use of everything. He is also upon terms of intimate friendship with Richard Stockwell, a prisoner who was recommended to me by our friends at Bristol. He calls him Brother.

I must not omit the present opportunity of forwarding to you the agreeable intelligence of the particular regard which is paid in New South Wales to the “external observance of the Lord’s Day.” I have not seen any workmen at their ordinary work, the Passage Boats from Sydney to Parramatta do not sail on this Day nor even on Christmas Day &c. At Sydney Governor Macquarie, the Naval,

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Military, civil officers and private men attend Divine Service. The prisoners also attend, and are previously arranged in a straight line whilst the Governor passes by them. The Rev^d M^r Cowper the Minister is a pious man, and I have no doubt that you will notice with peculiar delight in my Letter to Captain Close that several

(a) [f] military men are included in the numbers of pious hearers & communicants.

[(a) Toi is a name recorded in Scripture. Toi King of Hameth sent his Son to King David to salute him and to bless him. Then Toi sent Gold and silver which were dedicated to the Lord. 2 Sam^l 8 chap 9 verse.] The letter of sergeant Major Campbell accompanying a donation of Ten Pounds, for the Naval and Military Bible Society, from a few pious Soldiers, shews how happy soldiers can be when under the influence of true religion! M^r Campbell has also transmitted to me the Sum of ten pounds more for the above Society bring[ing] the amount of Various Subscriptions, and I have directed Captain Close to apply to my friend M^r Woodd for the Money. — I have furnished M^r Cowper with several copies of M^r Woodd's plan of Religious Instruction which were presented to me by the Society, and M^r Cowper begs me to express the pleasure he feels in introducing those plans into the different schools at Sydney which he superintends. Several Children at Parramatta have also learned by rote the card of Prayer, card for Sunday Schools, Introduction &c for which I have presented each with a reward. The Female Orphans at Sydney have not only received instruction from the productions of my friend but have also been made partakers of his liberality.

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Out of the Supplies which I received from the British and Foreign Bible Society the Naval and Military Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Rev^d Basil Woodd, and Mr J^{no} Matlock, I have distributed Bibles, Testaments, Religious Books & Tracts amongst the prisoners, guard, passengers, and ships Company on board the Earl Spencer, to four Schools at Funchal, to a lending Library & some Schools in New South Wales, and likewise amongst many Soldiers and others in the Colony. It is my intention to leave ^(a) some at Van Diemens Land as the Active will touch at this Settlement on her way to New Zealand. [^(a) May-10. The Rev^d Mr Knopwood and some other friends have received a proportion of Bibles & Testaments from the Nav [al] & Mil[itary] & Brit[ish] & Foreign Bible Soc[iety]^s for gratuitous distribution.] Some Passengers & others on board the [f] Active are also furnished with such books as I deemed it prudent to spare them. I have received money for some of the Bibles &c for which I intend to account when the precious charge with which I have been entrusted is out of my hands.

During the former part of the last year there has been a great drought in New South Wales, such as has not been known for some years. Great numbers of Cattle have perished for want of water and herbage but it has pleased God to bless us lately with plentiful showers, and there is now abundance of Grass for the sheep and cattle. Wheat advanced from four shillings and sixpence to fifteen shillings per bushel last year; but notwithstanding this, I have seen very few instances of great poverty since I arrived amongst my own countrymen. Good Mechanics can obtain

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very great wages. The Colony is in a state of improvement and this would soon be much more apparent if stricter attention was paid to Agriculture. Buildings are erecting every where. A gentell [sic] and spacious Orphan School is erecting at Parramatta which will be three Stories in height. The front of the Building including the two Wings will measure One hundred and seventy five feet in length. The walls are of good brick work & the Building will contain 60 windows. The Governor, Lieu^t General, & M^r Marsden frequently visit the premises.

People in general trade; the temptations to loan are almost irresistible. One hundred pounds per cent upon English prices is thought a fair profit, but as soon as an article becomes scarce it advances [f] to an extraordinary pitch. I have known people to gain there from four and five hundred, and sometimes one thousand pounds per Cent upon articles of commerce. Books of every description bear a very high price. Slates are very dear. Spelling Books will sell for five shillings each and a decent prayer Book such as is sold in England for four or five shillings is charged from fifteen shillings to one Guinea. Books of Psalms & Hymns are very much enquired after and wanted & would sell well. Bibles are not as dear, owing I believe to the Supplies sent out by the British & Foreign Bible Society; yet even for these people in general wish to pay something.

Great attention is paid to the instruction of the rising generation in some of the schools. The School Houses are generally spacious & in appearance very respectable.

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From what I can learn, the quantity of Spirits used in the Colony is not near so great as formerly. The Governors engagement with the gentlemen who are building the Hospital at Sydney has tended greatly to advance the price of Rum &c. The price of a Bottle of Rum is sixteen shillings Sterling.

The Governor has signified his pleasure to give me a grant of Four Hundred Acres of Land, but I have not as yet made application for it; I wish in the first place to visit New Zealand.

On Monday the 20th Day of December last I had the honor to witness the formation of the first Benevolent Society in the Colony under the Patronage of Governor Macquarie. It is instituted for the purpose of affording protection to the Natives of the South Sea Islands and promoting their civilization. [f]

The Natives of New Holland are miserably lost, and there is no apparent prospect of their recovery; yet they are our fellow creatures and are to be pitied and prayed for. I hope some attempt will be made before long to instruct their children. I write now (March 30) from Jarvis Bay on the Eastern Coast of New Holland where our Ship has been detained some days by contrary winds. I have visited some of the Natives on shore and they treat me with evident marks of their good will. Some of our Sailors have, I am told, been sometime since murdered here. But I think they must have ill treated the Natives before they retaliated with so much severity upon them. For a few Bisketts and a little Tobacco they have supplied us with a quantity of excellent Fish, Oysters &c. They cautiously keep

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away from us their women and children. After much entreaty two of their young Men have been persuaded to come on board and as soon as they perceived we were their friends, and we had gained their confidence they were very cheerful and happy. They examined the different parts of the Vessel ran up as high as the Top Gallant Mast to acquaint their friends on shore with their privilege, and departed highly gratified with their visit. The Natives have no raiment upon them. Their Canoes are made of the Bark of Trees, and of a sufficient magnitude to bear them up on the water.

I have mentioned the circumstances of Mr Marsden having purchased the Active. This he has done (as he tells me) upon his own bottom and not [f] at the Expence of the Society. I have assisted Mr Marsden by drawing upon the Rev^d Mr Woodd for one hundred pounds and upon you for One hundred and twenty pounds for which sums I have left Mr Marsden's promissory note with Mr^s Kendall. The one hundred and twenty pounds will cover my Salary from the time of my disembarkation up to the 31st day of Dec[embe]r next, and I hope my drafts upon you will be duly honored. The Active with the Expence of fitting her out will cost about Two Thousand Pounds. Mr Marsden entertains the Idea that by means of commerce he shall clear the expences of navigating the Vessel. I trust that this will be the case; for I shall be very sorry that he should be a loser, or, in case he should call upon the Society, a large sum should on our account be drawn from it's funds. Should a fair prospect open for us at New Zealand and the Society or

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individual members of it agree to purchase a vessel, a smaller than the Active would suit our purpose better, she sails badly and will not make any progress upon the wind. The Vessel should be built in England where materials are good and Shipwrights possessing good abilities can be found.

I contemplate with pleasure that some attention will be paid before long by the Religious World to the "Prophecy of Isaiah" quoted by our friend Dr Buchanan in a Sermon which he preached before our Society. I find he is not alone in substituting "O the Land" for "Woe to the Land" having seen the same lately in some American Notations on the Bible (Poole) Our friend Mr Scott has not noticed this in his Work, Isaiah 10 Chap but he says on the 8th & 9th verses of the 60th chapter [f] that the prediction contained in these two verses will be fulfilled when Christians shall unanimously agree to make commerce and navigation subservient to the preaching of the Gospel. And I would observe with respect to the South Sea Islanders who are apt to judge of Nations by the conduct of the Individuals they see; that in my humble opinion, it is due from Great Britain as a Christian Nation; and whose seamen have committed many Acts of Violence and fraud amongst them, to gain their good will, by countenancing fair dealings in future; and thus preparing the minds of these poor Heathen to receive with gladness the Messengers of peace. Swift sailing vessels might be both usefully and advantageously employed. They might convey Missionaries from different Societies to their respective stations at a trifling expence. The Missionaries would

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not concern themselves in trade but would attend no doubt to the Interests of the Proprietors who would perhaps be mercantile men, and members of their respective societies. "O the Land Shadowing with Wings which is beyond the River of Ethiopia "That sendeth ambassadors by Sea, even in the Vessels of Bulrushes upon the waters. Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to the windows? Surely the Isles shall wait for me, and the Ships of Tarshish first, to bring thy Sons from far, their silver and their gold with them, unto the name of the Lord thy God, and to the Holy one of Israel, because he hath glorified thee."

By mistake I received two Copies of the second volume of the Society's Proceedings. Be pleased to send me the third volume bound and lettered to correspond with the first and second. Also the Christian Guardian, the Church Missionary Register and the Evangelical Magazine commencing June 1813. Some [f] Annual Reports of different Societies and all the good news you can. I also request you will send me a Pocket Compass with a good plain Silver Watch that will keep the time well, with a seal upon which there is a suitable engraving for general purposes. Captⁿ Dillon of the Active has made me a present of a Quadrant so that I need not apply to you for one. I intend to use the watch when I am at Sea. Mariners who traverse these Seas are often supplied with very bad watches and it is absolutely needful that we know where we are. It is only a few days since that the chief officer for want of a good watch made the Ship one hundred and fifty miles from Land when in fact she was only fifty. We were then in a Gale of wind

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but met with a harbour very providentially. My own watch does not keep the time well.

Have the goodness to acquaint Captⁿ Close that the Grant of Bibles and Testaments which were sent out by the Naval and Military Bible Society previous to my Application to him never reached New South Wales.

Captain Moore the Commander of the *Wanstead*, a ship which brought female Convicts from England to New South Wales, I am told, did neither distribute the Grant of 30 Bibles and 40 Testaments which he received from the British & Foreign Bible Society amongst the Prisoners nor leave them on Shore. Some friend of the Society would do right to enquire about them. [f]

M^r John King would have accompanied us in our present voyage but as we do not intend to remain at New Zealand it was not deemed necessary for him to go. He waits to hear our report.

We set out for New Zealand under the persuasion that there is now an opening for the exertions of the Society. The Natives are much superior in point of mental capacity to any Savages I have yet seen. They are very industrious, desirous to learn the European Arts and solicit instruction. The People of England thro' a natural prejudice in favor of their own countrymen can dwell upon the cruelties and savage habits of the natives of New Zealand; but the time is now arrived when they must hear of the cruelties of men who bear the christian name amongst those very savages, and this from official documents supported and established by

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respectable witnesses. We heard in England of the massacre of Captain Thompson of the *Boyde* and his men with horror [sic]. There can be no argument advanced in favor of cruelty. Yet at that time we were not told the whole of the truth nor the circumstances which led to that fatal catastrophe. For previous to this, some of our countrymen had been committing great depredations at New Zealand. The Tops of a Field of growing Potatoes had been pulled up by some British Sailors. The Stores had been broken open by force when there could be nothing found in the fields and the potatoes which the natives valued and wanted, and which they had preserved with great care for their own support until the ensuing potatoe [sic] harvest had been violently taken away. Add to this, that Captain Thompson had very ill treated three young New Zealanders whom he had on Board the *Boyde* [f] and who had worked their passage from Port Jackson as Seamen. One of them he cruelly flogged, and sent him on shore naked and barefoot, and this young Man having acquainted his father who was a Chief with his sufferings, all communication betwixt the Natives and the Ship until the period of its destruction was immediately cut off. Some time after the horrid transaction and while the natives were plundering the ship they found a little Boy and a Female or Two who had stowed themselves into a secret place. The little Boy upon recognizing amongst them the young Native whom Captain Thompson had flogged and who was named by the Seamen "George" thus addressed him. "George you will not kill me" "no" said the New Zealander, "you are a good boy we will not kill you" the

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child and the women were consequently spared. Another engagement of a more dreadful nature ensued. The ^(a) crews of ten or more English vessels chiefly employed in the Whale Fishery and one of which having Col.[onel] Foveaux on Board by way of revenge united in destroying the inhabitants and habitations of a whole district and as it is reported (for I must remind you that I only am able at present to judge of the credibility of the Story from the accounts of others) actually murdered several innocent people who had nothing to do with the destruction of the Boyde. In this carnage, the enlightened chief Tippahee was slain. [^(a) Captⁿ Johnston of the Ship Speake [sic] was the ring leader in this horrid affair. Some women & children were killed—] This was the man who formerly had been caressed by Governor King and M^r Marsden, but who during the absence of the latter Gentleman from the Colony in Governor Bligh's time suffered very much from neglect. Both he & his [f] attendants (about ten in number) were in want of the common necessaries of Life, and were obliged to make their beds under a Bridge or in the open air. I assure you, Sir, I feel no pleasure in recording the cruel behaviour of my countrymen but it is nonetheless necessary that it should be known; and a Society instituted for the "Protection of the Natives of the South Sea Islands cannot fail ultimately to be the means of saving the Lives of many of our own valuable seamen who might innocently fall the victims of barbaric resentment. After Tippahee's Death, the District of Tippoonah came under the Government of Duaterra, a young man who was long under the protection of M^r

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Marsden and I am happy to hear that he is still living. Tarra a very great chief and a neighbour of Duaterra is also very favourably disposed towards Europeans. He is now very far advanced in years and has many ^(a) Soldiers at his command. [(a) a person of respectability informs me that he has seen ten thousand of the natives together at one time.] Whenever a ship touches at his Territory he always presents a written character of the conduct of his men signed by the preceding captain, and my young friend To-i informs me that he (Tarra) always disapproved of the conduct of the Natives of Tipponah (however just according to their own Ideas) in the affair of the Boyde, and has ever since the period of that affair been their avowed enemy. Coweetee is another friend of ours, he also has lived some time with M^r Hall by desire of M^r Marsden, Currocurro is a chief & the brother of To-i. If it should please God to spare me with life, I hope I shall be enabled to transmit you shortly some interesting accounts of these people [f] from my own observations. In the mean time I am fully convinced in my own mind that when the documents which M^r Marsden has in his possession shall be made public in England, the characters of the South Sea Islanders will appear in a better light, and that with respect to the Natives of New Zealand (considering their situation as heathens) their good opinion and good offices may be obtained by persons visiting them who treat them with common civility and common honesty. The way is therefore plain before us. I pray that God may give to me and the other settlers faith to rely upon his gracious promises, and excite in our hearts by his Holy Spirit

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a tender compassion for the souls of our benighted fellow creatures, so that God our Saviour may be glorified in the work to which we have been appointed by the Society, and that the prayers and offerings of the Society as far as they respect us, may not on account of our remissness fall fruitless to the ground.

April 16— The Active is now at Anchor near Hobart Town. We have been tossed about very much on this passage and I have not enjoyed my health so well, as I did on board the Earl Spencer. Indeed I am fearful that upon the whole, the change of climate and change of provisions has proved rather injurious to my constitution: but I bless God, he deals with me most mercifully, and I cannot forbear to own that I feel a secret delight in being sent out under the protection of the Church Missionary Society. The consideration also that the prayers of the faithful, amongst whom I with heartfelt [f] joy and gratitude number many of my own dearest friends are with me and my family often bears up my Spirits. God in the fulfilment of his gracious promises in favor of lost mankind will hear the prayers of his faithful people. They shall be owned by a glorious Redeemer who seek his honor. He will confess those before his Father &c before his holy Angels who by their prayers and offerings, endeavour to advance his Kingdom in the World.

I shall be very happy to hear from you. I pray that God may prosper all your plans for promoting his Glory.

Be pleased to present my grateful acknowledgements [sic] & kind remembrance to the Hon[our]ab^{le} Comm[itt]ee— and to the Society who meet at St. Johns

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Bedfordrow. Also the same to M^{rs} Pratt &c^a. I have left my family under the care of Mr Marsden, in a house near to his, which I purchased for our accommodation. M^{rs} Kendall has sent me a Letter dated about a fortnight after I left Parramatta. M^{rs} Marsden & the family visit her frequently but she says, "that "after having lived ten years together so very happy she cannot bear the "thought of being parted, she is willing to go with me any where." I must not think, therefore, of making a second voyage without her; nor should I at this time have done it, but I could perceive no other way to carry with prudence the benevolent intention of the Society into effect. My Wife took her Bed a few days after her arrival at [f] Parramatta, but the child is dead, so that I have five children still living.

I must conclude by observing that I indulge the hope that the Society will not be too sanguine in their expectations of success in this undertaking. As far as I am concerned, I should know but little of myself, did I not feel conscious of my own inability. Even an attempt to fix the Language of the New Zealanders so that they may be instructed in their own Tongue is a great work; and cannot in the very nature of things be accomplished for some years to come: and I should shrink from such an attempt did I not know that the Society will be satisfied provided I do my best and leave the issue to God. What I do, it is my intention to forward home. And I shall think myself happy if any toil of mine will stimulate others of greater ability to come forward in behalf of a People "terrible from their beginning hitherto" but

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who are included in the Promises, and will ultimately be favored with the Sound of the Gospel. I remain, Rev^d and Dear Sir

Your faithful Servant

Tho Kendall

The Rev^d Josiah Pratt

&c^a

P.S. If you can procure a small Grant of Bibles, Testam[en]ts, Prayer Books, Tracts & Homilies for M^r Cowper I will esteem it a favor. He will distribute them to advantage & they ought to be directed to him. M^r M[arsden] cannot do every thing. [f]

N.B. Should the Society succeed in the formation of a Settlement at New Zealand one Settler must not have to depend upon another, in my opinion, in any thing of a temporal nature. For instance if M^r Hall should build a house for me, I must of course pay him for it. Our affairs must be kept separate or else we shall not long agree with each other. I shall endeavour to treat the Settlers with respect, but they will think and act for themselves. M^r Marsden has always considered M^r Hall in the light of an ordinary Mechanic, but he does not think himself bound to work in that capacity.