

*Samuel Marsden's personal copy of the journal of his fourth visit to New Zealand
July 29 to Nov 30, 1823*

which they had searched, and told Moses that they were not able to go up and take the land. Ten of the twelve Rulers Princes joined in this report, but Caleb and Joshua said, "We are able to go up at once and possess it— As long as a Caleb and a Joshua remain in New Zealand the Land will be taken— Tho it cannot be said to be the promised Land, a Land flowing with milk and honey, yet it is the Land of promise— I have no doubt but I shall find some on my arrival faithful to the cause, tho' others who once ran well have turned aside from the path of duty and brought an evil report upon the Mission— How mysterious are the ways of God— He permits men to engage in his work who labour for a time with honor to themselves and to the cause in which they are employed, and at length they are taken in the snare of the Devil, fall from their steadfastness, bring guilt upon their own consciences, pierce themselves thro' with the bitterest sorrows and go mourning all their future days; what warnings ought there to be to all the followers of Christ— [Aug 1st 1823]

Friday August 1. This Evening we made the three Kings off the north Cape of

New Zealand and ran between the Islands and the main land.

The Sea ran [f] mountains high and the Gale was very heavy—

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we had met with nothing material during our passage excepting rough stormy weather part of the way –

On Saturday ^This morning we found ourselves to the Southward of the Cape, and before 12 O'clock saw the north head of the Bay of Islands, but the wind was ^unfavourable against us – In the evening we arrived opposite the mouth of the Harbour but could not work in as the wind was directly against us – We observed the brig Queen Charlotte a few miles to leeward of the Brampton working up – Both Vessels lay on and off during the night –

Sun 3. At day light this morning the Queen Charlotte was about three miles to wind=ward, working up into the Harbour with a contrary wind – The Brampton being light she did not hold her wind. In working up we had stood in, on ^one tack pretty far over to the South side of the Harbour when the Ship was put about she struck upon a Rock, but received no injury – In the Evening at dusk we came to anchor in Korarareka Bay about nine miles from the Missionary Settlement Rangeehoo none went on shore this Evening – It being the Sabbath [f] I administered the Sacrament in my Cabin in the Morning, and in the Evening we had Divine service between Decks – We had preached every Evening when the weather would permit to the

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adinuwis [?] Ships Company from our leaving port Jackson and had found it
 been used profitable to ourselves and may thro the Divine blessing prove
 during profitable to them that heard us—
 voyage This morning I went on shore at Rangeehoo saw Messrs Hall
 King and Cowell— They and their Families were all well— I
 learned that the Revd Liegh and White were settled at Wangarooa
 and that Mr Shepherd was with them. It was Mr Lieghs original
 intention to have settled to the southward of the Bay of islands
 Mon. 4th. either at Wangaree or in some other station nearer the River
 Thames— He had been to the Southward and found that the
 Inhabit=ants were either killed or driven from their homes by
 Lands and the late wars that have taken place along the Coast, since I was
 finds the there three years ago. He and his Colleagues had steered their
 Missionaries course to the northward about 50 miles from the Bay of
 well with the Islands— There is a very considerable Population in the Harbour
 exeptance of of Wangarooa where the Boyd was cut off about 16 years ago— It
 Mr Leigh of was my intention to have fixed the Revd H Williams in that
 the Wesleyan station when we left Port Jackson and purposed that Mr
 Mission Shepherd should [f] accompany him, as he had acquired
 considerable knowledge of the language, and had written to Mr
 Wesleyans Shepherd on the subject— I was informed that the Revd S Liegh
 Established was very ill and that it would be necessary to recall Mr & Mrs

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their Mission Shepherd again to the Bay of Islands, as the tribe to whom he
at Wangaroa had been originally sent required his return. The station Revd S
where the Liegh has fixed upon is a very important one, and I hope the
Boyd was Cut Mission may succeed in that very spot where so many of our
off as Mr Countrymen were sacrificed and eat by the Natives— The Revd
Marsden Mr Turner and Mr Hobbs set off as soon as they could to
anticipated Wangaroa by Land taking with them a Native Guide — I none
determined to settle the Rev.d H Wiilliams at a new Station in
the Bay of Islands on the South side of the Harbour in order to
see their Colleagues and to consult measures for the removal of
themselves and Baggage to their intended station. It appeared
very providential that the Revd S Liegh had fixed upon this
place for their Missionary labours as they might keep a
communication with the Missionaries of the C M S by Land and
be of mutual advantage to each other — I now determined to
settle the Revd H Williams on the South side of the Bay of
Islands about 16 Miles from Kiddee Kiddee & 12. from
Rangeehoo— at Wytanghee or Pyhea—[f] [Page in disrepair]
[After spending] the Day with Mr Hall I went returned on board
the Brampton in the Evening —
[August 5. The Revd] Tuesday 5. The Revd H Williams and
determined to myself went to Wytangee to see if we could fix upon a situation

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settle Mr Williams at Wytanghee for a new Settlement— The land is very good and the Situation beautiful— We had some conversation with the inhabitants on the subject and told them what our intentions were, but could come to no arrangement with them, as the principal Chiefs were absent at the wars— We crossed the Whytanghee River and examined the ground upon the opposite side which appeared very good also— There is a large population at both of these places and a number of very fine children who continually surrounded us— The Head Chief of this place was also gone to the Wars, so that we could not come to any final determination this day, and therefore returned on Board in the Evening—

Wed. 6th. I this day called a full Committee of all the Missionaries at Kiddee Kiddee with the exception of the Revd H. Williams when the resolutions of the Parent Committee transmitted to me from London were read and considered until a very late hour in the Evening— The evils censured in these resolutions could not be denied— The concerns of the Mission [f] had been for a very long time in a very deranged state thro' the improper conduct of some in the Mission— Great immoralities had been committed and all unity and christian love appeared to have been entirely extinguished, and pride and envy & a worldly spirit had gained the dominion over them as a body— I

General Cpmmittee Convened and

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Resolutions of was astonished that the Mission had not been annihilated
the Parent entirely by the private animosities that existed and the
Committee scandalous Sins into which some of them had fallen— The
lead natives generally behaved well and would not interfere in their
Slate of the differences. The Missionaries had met with comparatively few
Mission difficulties from the Natives, and if they had acted as Christian
Men their difficulties would have been less— The Missionaries
admitted also that there could be no doubt, but that the Mission
Regret & would finally succeed, if things were conducted properly
contution the amongst themselves, that the evils originated in their body—
guilty parties They expressed their regret for their past misconduct and a
determination to act in a different manner in future. Some I have
no doubt will be more correct and will labour to retrace their
steps but I have not the same confidence in all— many men
express sorrow for their Sins but their sorrow is not of nature to
cure them— Temptations to evil recur again and they fall— I
wish this may not be the case with some in the Mission— In
reading the resolutions of the Parent Committee I endeavoured
to impress their minds with the importance of the different
subjects [f] [page in disrepair] they contained and cautioned
them against the consequences of their departing from their
public duty in future— At a very late hour we closed our

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deliberations for that time, and deferred the further consideration of the resolutions to another opportunity—

Thur. 7th This Morning I left Kiddee Kiddee in company with the Revd H Williams and proceeded to Pyheea in order to fix upon a new station for him about 16 miles from the above Settlement, we examined the ground and determined upon Mr Williams taking up his residence there. The land is situated on the banks of the Cowa Cowa River— The Head Chief was gone to War— He had lived with me at Parramatta and I knew him to

Mr Williams be a very worthy Man and would make to no objection to Mr Williams living there when he returned. It was therefore resolved to begin immediately to prepare a place for lodging the Stores and a temporary building for Mr Williams & family— The Natives belonging to the Place Village were directed to collect the materials for a thatched building and to erect it with all possible dispatch as the Master of the Brampton was urgent to land the stores from the Vessel— The Day was very stormy and wet— we were not able to return to the Brampton which lay about 8 miles off. With some difficulty we reached the Queen Charlotte after dark very cold and wet, where we remained all night— [f] We had the misfortune to have [our boat swamp] along side the brig and lost our Oars— Fri. 8.th This morning I

Directs the natives to build a House for Mr Williams &

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Family visited the [Revd] T. Kendall & had some conversation with him relative to his unhappy situation. I thought it proper to prepare his mind a little before I delivered to him the Society's Letter and the resolution containing the order for his dismissal— He was considerably agitated at our first meeting. I felt much both for him and his Family— He appears to have been wholly under the

Painful duty dominion of ungovernable Lusts pride and passion with all their attendant Evils— I am convinced that he never will recover himself out of the snare of the Devil while he remains in New Zealand but will be lost to himself his family & Society and that

John on there is no safety or comfort for him; or his family but in his

Branches [?] removal from the Island.— At present he seems determined not to leave New Zealand he told me he had the means of living within himself and he was resolved to remain— I did not think it prudent to argue much with him on the subject at this time as I should have other opportunities to speak to him when he would be more cool. I therefore left him and returned on board the Brampton with Mr Williams. On my arrival I found the Revd Mr Turner had returned from Wangaroa— He brought me a Letter written by the [f] desire of the Revd S Liegh who was so unwell that he could not write himself— Mr Liegh requested me to go over and see him, and arrange with the Chief (commonly

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called George) for the land they wished to settle upon as they could not come to any terms with him— From the account Mr Turner gave me of Mr Lieghs health I was satisfied that he was totally unfit for his situation at Wangaroa— that he could not bear the privations and anxiety inseperably connected with a Missionary situation in a new station in an heathen land and I determined if possible to visit him before my return to Port Jackson and see if any thing could be done to administer to his comfort and relief— Mr Turner pressed me much on the subject as he thought Mr Liegh was so ill that he was not likely ever to recover —

Mr Leigh
requests Mr
Marsden to
visit him

I remained on board all the day to arrange the necessary measures for landing the stores &c &c. Mrs Williams and her children went to Kiddee Kiddee & Mrs Turner, her little Girl and maid servant were taken to Ranghee Ho untill some opportunity offered for Mr Turner and family joining their Mission at Wangaroa—

Satur. 9th.

Sun. 10.th— This day I preached at Rangee Hoo and [f] administered the Holy sacrament in the morning. The Revd Mr Williams preached in the evening we had a quiet and comfortable day— The Natives were ^catechized by Mr Willm Hall; and sang some Hymns and repeated some prayers in their

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Divine Service Performed Improved State of the Mission & hopes Entertained Trying circumstance of the Missionaries Confidence

own language which wasere exceedingly gratifying to my mind. – I observed with much pleasure that the Natives in every place were much improved in their Appearance and manners since I last visited them – that notwithstanding the misconduct of the Europeans the work was gradually going on and the way preparing for the blessing of the Gospel to be imparted unto them. I have no doubt but the greatest difficulties are now over and God will either incline the Hearts of those who are now in New Zealand to devote themselves to the instruction of the Natives or he will find other instruments to do his work – The present Missionaries tho some of them have erred greatly from the right way yet they all have had their trials their fears and their troubles – some allowance must be made for their peculiar situation, their want of Christian Society, and the public ordinances of Religion, such privileges as are enjoyed by the Church of God in England – I have a lofty tree upon one of my Estates In N S Wales - It stands upon the summit of a high hill, when I first got possession of the land, this tree was surrounded with many [f] with many more – It appeared from its strength and stateliness that it would stand uninjured for ages – I removed all the rest and left it to stand alone as a conspicuous ornament when it soon withered and died – It still remains in its

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former situation a dead leafless object and has furnished me with many reflections at different times— Remove a Christian from London, who is having the fair fruits of righteousness like a tree planted by the water side, into the barren deserts of New Zealand and I apprehend he would in a short time put on a faded appearance and his leaves droop and wither— If Missionaries in heathen lands lose their spiritual strength which they are very liable to do— It would be happy for them if they could be removed for a time into Christian Society again until their strength is recruited recruited and they are prepared for their work again—

This Morning I left Rangee Hoo and went on board Brampton where most of the Missionaries assembled in order to send off all the stores we could to Kiddee Kiddee before the Ship left her present anchorage. It was the intention of the Master to take the Ship this day to the South side of the Harbour about nine miles from where we lay—

After the goods were sent off I accompanied the Revds J Butler & H Williams to the head of Tarrisa's River, about six miles from the Vessel, in order to fix upon a [f] another new station. After we had met the Chief and his people and determined upon the ground where the settlement was to be formed we gave

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new Station directions to Natives to erect a temporary building for Mr S
Butler and his Wife and they should immediately come and live
among them as soon as it was ready – We afterwards returned
to Rangheehoo about 12 miles distant where we arrived about
sunset – In the Evening I called a special ^Committee meeting,
when all the Missionaries were present, excepting Mr Willm Hall
who was absent on some other duty – We did not did not close
our proceedings until about midnight – At this Committee the
Resolutions of the Society were brought under consideration a
Committee second time and the respective Salaries were arranged and some
Deliberations other concerns connected with the Mission when the Committee
was adjourned to another day –

This Morning we procured what boards and other sawed timber
we could from Mr Willm Hall for the purpose of erecting a
temporary Building for the reception of the Revd H Williams
and his baggage & stores at Pyheea in order that all his goods
Tues. 12th. might be landed as soon as possible from the Brampton. We
hired a large War Canoe to take the boards &c to Mr Williams's
omitted station about nine miles distant on the South side of the
Harbour. We then proceeded on Board the [f] Brampton
accompanied by the Revd J. Butler & Messrs Kemp & King in
order that they might render what assistance they could to the

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omit Revd H Williams in the Landing his Stores, and securing them
on Shore— After all these matters were settled I paid a second
visit to the Revd T Kendall and delivered him my public Letter
in which I had enclosed the Revd J Pratts public letter and the
resolution of the Parent Committee containing his dismissal
from the Service of the Society— When I handed him my Letter,
Duty Kendall and communicated to him its contents, he said he would not
open it— he was determined to send it home to his friends just
as it was. I replied he would act in that respect as he thought
proper— [crossed out] that as I had acquainted him verbally in
what relation he now stood to the Society it was a matter of little
consequence whether he opened my Letter or not— His conduct
had compelled the society to withdraw its countenance and
patronage from him and there was now an end of their
connexion— I informed him that I was authorized to find him
and his Family a passage to Engl N S Wales and that he and his
Advice Family would return with me in the Brampton— He still
persisted in his determination to remain in New Zealand— I
recommended him to consider the subject well, to consider his
own situation in the island, the situation of his large family, the
distressing prospect of [f] his children had before them some of
them were now growing up Men and Women, and what were

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they [to] do amongst the Heathen, they could not Marry amongst the Natives, and how where were they to be settled in Life? After advancing such reasons as I thought might weigh with Mr Kendall to induce him to leave N Zealand in his cooler moments I dropt the subject. I think he will alter his determination in a few days when his present feelings subside— Since my arrival I had not lost any moment in examining the Natives relative to their Wars, their religion, Customs & Manners and, wishing to correct any Errors I might have fallen into for want of a more perfect knowledge of their language I Enquiries into entered into conversation with Mr Kendall upon these subjects. the religion I told him what inquiries I had made, and what information I and Customs had gained, and requested him to correct any mistake I might &c of the have committed. I found Mr Kendall at considerable loss to find Natives English words and to arrange his ideas and to clothe them with such terms so as to enable me to conceive what he wished me to understand. His reasoning upon the different subjects is so subtle and metaphysical that when he attempted to explain them I could not with the utmost exertion of my mental powers often comprehend what his ment meaning was— I am satisfied he has acquired a [f] great knowledge of the Natives language and also Melaphysecae of their customs and manners and Religion but whether he will

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[?] Subleties ever be able to arrange these matters in a proper manner in
dangerous inoffensive language so as to be of general benefit to those
employed in the Mission is a matter of some doubt— By prying
into the obscene customs and notions of the Natives with a
viciated curiosity his own mind is become so poluted that it will
be very difficult for him to purify his ideas so far as to render
what he writes acceptable to the public eye, and ^to make
Danger of himself at the same time understood— The character and
nying [?] into History of the N Zealanders would be very interesting, if it could
the obscene be purely written— They are a noble race of Men— they are very
Customs of religious in their way, and they a are Men of the first capacity of
the Heathen mind Men of great perseverance and enterprize; & who never
lose sight of an object that they set their mind upon until they
obtain it— They are powerful reasoners upon every subject that
Character of has come within their knowledge possess a quick conception
the N N and are well acquainted with human nature. At present there is
Zealand men nothing in New Zealand but War to exercise their active minds.
Should the arts of peace in time open to them the field of
commerce to find employment they will then have less
inclination to War— Upon all these subjects as well as ^on the
general concerns of the Mission I spent several hours
conversation with Mr Kendall this day and after dark returned

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on Board the [f] Brampton. During the time I had been on shore the Snapper a small cutter had arrived from Port Jackson bound to the Society Islands.

It was resolved this morning to take up the Snapper to convey the Revd Mr & Mrs Turner, and the Societys stores to Whangaroa to join the Revds Liegh & White as there was no prospect of their getting to their Station by any other conveyance. As the Revd S Liegh was so very ill and could not

Wed. 13.

[in pencil

Embark on

the Snapper

at Solicitation

of Mr Leigh

on behalf of

the

Missionary

Society

Thurs. 14th.

settle with the Natives about the Land and so earnestly solicited me to visit their station I determined to embark in the Snapper and it was arranged for her to sail in the Afternoon. The Weather became very stormy before all the Stores were on board, so that our Sailing was put off until the following Morning. I expected to return before all the Stores were landed from the Brampton so as to complete my other business before she was ready for Sea – At daylight this Morning I embarked on board the Snapper a very small Vessel carrying about 30 tons. The wind was very fresh and against us, when we got out to Sea the Cutter [f] Cutter jumped about much. We had to work up against the wind the distance between the two Harbours is between forty and fifty miles – Late in the Evening we arrived opposite the mouth of the Harbour of Wangaroa, but could not get in. We therefore lay

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Embarks on off until day Light. – The Wind was against us getting in; we
board the got the Boat a head and several Canoes came out and towed us
Snapper at into the Harbour – About twelve we came to Anchor – Shortly
the afterwards George the Chief, and several more with him came
Solicitation of on board- I requested George to take Charge of the Vessel until I
Mr Leigh on and the Master returned from visiting Mr Liegh who resided
behalf of the about eight miles higher up the River – The Revd. Mr. & Mrs.
Church M. Turner, also accompanied us to the Missionary Settlement where
Society. we found Mr Liegh very ill – The Master returned that in the
Friday 15th. evening to the Vessel, but I remained all night with Mr Liegh-
Towed in by many whom I had seen before came to visit me, and rejoiced that
Canoes. I had come again to see them. As soon as I saw the State Mr
Gives George Leigh was in I recommended him to return with me to Port
the Chief Jackson – He wanted more Care, more Comforts, and Medical
Charge of the Advice – These were not to be procured in Wangaroa. I felt
Vessel & much for Mrs Turner a young Woman [f] who would now be left
proceeds to without any Female companion but a young Girl she had taken
the Mission from Port Jackson – Mrs Turner has one young Child at the
Station. Breast. It was the opinion of Mr Lieghs colleagues as well as my
Recommends own, that his weak state of Health required his speedy Removal
Mr Leighs as well as my own - The Revds White & Turner are both young
return to men - they have a very trying Situation; as they must want

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New South Wales. Experience- I hope they will do well; and conduct themselves
^with Patience and Perseverance - young Men are apt to be too
soon angry and if they fall into this Error they will often be very
uneasy - They will have much to bear with, from the heathens
around them, until become better acquainted with their Customs
reflections on and manners.

young men. Early this morning Messrs. White & Turner went down to the
Snapper after the Stores & Baggage. I remained with Mr Liegh as
George had not yet returned- we took a walk to view the land
they wished to purchase in order that an arrangement might be
made for it as soon as George arrived - While we were in the
Satur. 16. Field we heard down the River we heard a regular discharge of
Muskets which was kept up for some time- I was very much
alarmed at their Report, fearing that some of the Sailors had
insulted some of the Natives, and that a serious quarrel had been
Alarmed by the Consequence. I was very anxious to go down to the Vessel as
the firing of soon as possible to learn the [f] cause of the Guns being fired -
Muskets and immediately returned and went down to the River side in
order to get a Canoe - The tide was down, and I could not go
until the Return of the tide - Georges Brother Tippahee saw I
was alarmed, and wished to know the cause - I told him that
several Muskets had been fired down the Harbour, and I was

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afraid some difference had taken place between the natives and the Europeans- He told me I need not be under any apprehension for if any injury was done to the Europeans Shunghee would will kill a number of them— While we were standing upon the Banks of the River some natives arrived, and informed us that a Party had returned from the War and the Guns we had heard had been fired on the occasion, which removed all our fears - In about an Hour afterwards Messrs. White & Turner returned from the Vessel, and told me the master wished me to go down, that he was very uneasy in consequence of such numbers of Natives assembled about the Snapper. I determined to go down ^comply with his request in order to prevent any difference. Before I set off George returned, we examined the Land fixed the Boundaries and made an agreement with him, ^for it which he signed on his way and he received Payment, and the business was finally settled— I told George I was going down to the Cutter - he came to the [f] Boat with me, in order to accompany me. When we got to the Wharf we found Mr Turner had very imprudently Mr Hobbs Tool Chest in the Boat without any Person to take Care of it— It had been broken open, and several things carried off. George threw off all his Matts apparently in a dreadful Rage, and said he

Fired on
rejoicing
Apprehensive
of the master
of the
Snapper
Purchase of
Land

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would put the Thief to instant Death - A number of his People were about him, he demanded to know who had committed the theft and was told that one of his brothers Slaves had done it - and was had run off with the property - He took a Spear and ran up the Bank of the River, and in about ten minutes returned with some of the Articles and said he had speared the thief, but I do not believe he did - As we went down in the Boat, he expressed his indignation against a thief - and how determined he was to punish all thieves with death - I believe this was all a mere pretence. We talked over the business of the Boyde. He told me how he had been despised, and insulted for cutting off the Boyde by the different tribes, and what trouble it had given him, as they would not be reconciled to him on that Account - He said he should wish to visit Port Jackson again but he was afraid that he would be hung there if he went - He thought he might now venture, as he had got some Europeans at his Settlements, they would be [f] [pages missing] offended his friends - They admitted he had done wrong; but contended that he was not living with the young woman now, his misconduct should be forgotten -

Theft

The chief

Boyde

Genges fear

of being

hanged

I have been fully engaged this day in the different concerns of the Mission - Messrs Butler Hall & Kendall were all on board -

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had much conversation with the Revd T. Kendall upon the
Concerns of the Mission, and his own unhappy Situation— I am
inclined to think that he will consent in time to leave N.
Wed. 20. Zealand— His mind has been greatly polluted by studying the
abominations of the Heathen and his ideas are very
Heathenish. No change will ever be produced in his sentiments
& feelings while he remains here. He never will recover from his
Pollution of fall; as he is now as a Man without Strength and in the most
mind & awful State as it respects his Soul. “Strangers have hath
Cause devoured his strength and he knoweth it not”
I remained on Board in Consequence of the stormy weather- I
was informed that when Mr Cowell left Rangeehoo the natives
would pull down the House he had lived in, where Mr Kendall
formerly resided - I knew that some [f] of the natives were very
angry at that Settlement on account of Mr Kendalls dismissal,
Thur. 21. yet I could not believe that they would proceed to do such an act
Omit of Violence, I spoke to two of the Chiefs who happened to be on
Board on the subject and told them what I had heard; they
replied, that it was a mere wicked Report - that I might be
Omit assured that nothing of that kind would happen— I spent much
of the day in conversation with the Natives respecting their
wars, their Religion, and their Country which was very

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interesting. Some of the Chiefs had travelled much into the interior- and described many places where the land was level for several days journey, and the Soil good— They described high lands covered with Snow, and internal Lakes, and hot springs situated to the Southward, and a great Population. All their fine State of the mats and carvings are done at the Southward which as yet Country remains unknown to the Europeans— Interior This Morning I went on Shore to see the Revd H Williams— I found all things going on well; the Natives had been very attentive, and had rendered every Assistance in their power— [f] [in pencil - Superintendcy theisms 2 [?]] The public Store was nearly completed, and all the stores were safely lodged in it, Frid. 22— with=out the loss of a Nail— Three temporary buildings will Profiets made soon be completed; the Store, the Houses for the Mr ^Sirs & Mean[?] of Williams & Fairburn the carpenter. I remained with Mr Williams the Natives a good part of the day - and before I returned on board we agreed to visit the upper part of the Cowa - Cowa River the Honesty of following Morn=ing - The situation Mr Williams occupies is a the natives very important one as he may have a very large school in a short time of young Children— The inhabitants generally are orderly Important and well behaved- Natives from very remote parts are in the situation of constant habit of visiting this Station either as Prisoners of War,

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Mr. Williams or to see their Friends—

Early this morning I set off to the upper part of the River Cowa-Cowa, accompanied by the master of the Brampton - On our way I visited several Natives on the Banks - Very considerable Cultivation was going on upon the Banks of the River, where no Culture had been attempted before, when I visited this district —

Sat. 23. The Revd H. Williams had agreed to go with me, but he was detained at his new Station for some time and about 2. O'Clock

Beset up the P.M. he came up to us. — I returned with him a little before dark

Cowa Cowa on Board the Brampton [f] with an Intention to go on Shore with

& State of him for the night, in order that we might set off early the next

Cultivation morning for Kiddee Kiddee; but I found myself so unwell from

fatigue & want of rest that I declined going with Mr Williams

and he returned on Shore alone— After Mr Williams was gone

Omit here several chiefs came on Board— One named Towa, the Son of the

late Tippahee a very fine young Man who had resided with me

at Parramatta more than twelve months, addressed me, and said,

Mr Kendall had informed him that day that he was going to

leave New Zealand; and they wished to know if Mr Kendall had

been dismissed as a Missionary, for selling Muskets and Gun-

powder to the New Zealanders— To this I replied, that Mr

Visit of Kendall was directed by the gentlemen in England who had sent

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Natives & him out as a Missionary not to sell Muskets & Powder— That it
Enquiry as to was not the Custom in England for Clergymen to sell Muskets
cause of and Powder, and that no Missionary could be allowed to sell
Dismissal them in New Zealand— As several of the Chiefs who were
present had been at Port Jackson, I observed that the Clergymen
there did not sell Muskets & Powder— [f] Powder - They knew
that I had not one musket in my House, and that they had never
seen any when they were with me— They replied they knew /
what I said was true - I further added we did not interfere with
the Government of New Zealand; they did what they pleased,
and that the Missionaries ought to be allowed to do what they
pleased - Towa said, that was but just - and observed, we are at
present in the same State as the Otaheitans were some time
back— The Otaheitans wanted only Muskets and Powder, and
would have nothing else; and now as they know better, they
Toai Taai's wanted none; and that the New Zealanders would care nothing
Sentiments about them when they knew better, which they would in time,
but time must be allowed them to learn better, that he had gone
to War some time ago, but he never would go again — All the
Chiefs acquiesced in the observations Towa made— I was happy
to find, that their minds were so enlarged, and that they had
begun to take such proper views of the subject_ I said Towa's

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Remarks upon the conduct of the Otaheitans were very just -
and told them that the Queen Charlotte Brig which had sailed [f]
from the Bay the preceeding Day, belonged to the young King
Pomarre; that the Otaheitans had sent oil and various other
Articles to Port Jackson for which they had received in return
Tea Sugar Flour and such cloathing as they wanted; and that the
New Zealanders might in time have a Ship of their own to
procure Sperm Oil, Spars &c &c which they could sell at Port
Trade with Jackson, and that many of them were able to kill the Whales
otahetians having been employed on board the Whalers— When they got a
Conversation vessel, of their own, they would soon be equal to the
on same Otaheiteans, and give over their cruel Wars - They expressed
much Pleasure in the Idea of having a Vessel of their own, to
enable them to procure what they want— After we had closed
our Conversation upon these Subjects I called their Attention to
Mr Kendalls Conduct in another respect. I told them that the
Gentlemen who had sent Mr Kendall to New Zealand were not
only angry with him for selling Muskets and Powder but for
having two Wives - that in England a man was only allowed to
have one Wife— that King George himself could only have one
Omit here Wife, that the Governor at Port Jackson had only one; that Mr
Kendall had violated our [f] Laws and our Religion; and that for

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Omit here being guilty of so great an offence, he had been dismissed from the Service of the Society and he was at liberty now to act as he thought proper; but that it would be better for him to leave New Zealand— Towhee a Chief was present, for whom the young woman Mr Kendall had taken to live with him; and he said Mr Kendall ought to leave New Zealand— I told them he should go along with me in the Brampton— The Chiefs were satisfied that Mr Kendall had violated our Laws & Customs and had brought all his distress upon himself— Tho' Mr Kendall had not informed me as yet of his intention to leave N. Zealand, I was happy to find that the Chiefs were willing that he should return to Port Jackson; with the Exception of one Family, the Father and friends of the young woman with whom he had cohabited; and they were not yet reconciled, and had taken care to keep very much out of my way—

Omit here Early this morning I left the Brampton in order to accompany the Revd H. Williams to Kiddee Kiddee 16. miles distant— we purposed to be up to Morning Service, but did not arrive in time— In the Evening we attended the chatiser catechizing ^of the Natives - They sang several Hymns in [f] their own Language, and repeated some Prayers— I was much gratified with the Progress they had made since my last visit, and the

24. hind.

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Catechising the natives Prospect this afforded of their future Welfare - There can be no doubt of the success of this Mission if those employed in it will only do their duty - The children are as fine subjects to work upon as any in the known World - After we had heard the Natives perform their Service, I expounded a Portion of the Scriptures, and the evening was concluded with our united worship of that God who has made of one Blood all nations that dwell upon the face of all the Earth. The Voice of Joy and Gladness shall yet be heard in the barren deserts of N. Zealand.

Sabbath The divine Promises must be fulfilled, which assure us, that in that great multitude which no man can number, there shall be some of every nation, Kindred, Tongue and People -

 I had summoned a full Committee to meet at Kiddee Kiddee to day; and early this morning prepared the different Subjects which I wished to bring under Consideration relative to the Expenditure of the public Stores, the Public Buildings, Schools &c &c. The Committee met at the appointed time, and we did

Mon. 25. not close our deliberations [f] deliberations till after 12. O'Clock

Meeting of in the Evening. A mass of evils required close Investigation and

the many of the Subjects were very painful to consider - I trust the

Committee Regulations & Resolutions which I proposed, and which were

deliberations adopted will restrain many evils, if not cure them - When Men

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&c have got a great way out of the right Path, they do not like to return again to the place from whence they erred. This is the Situation with some in the Mission— It is awful to think how they have fallen, & how much Advantage Satan has gained over them— I much fear some will never benefit the Mission; their minds and Habits are not calculated for the work they have engaged in— There is no Consideration can induce a man to do habitually; what he has an Habitual aversion to do— Missionary work is very ^hard work unless the Heart is fully engaged in it— A Sin will always be in that mans way, who cannot bend his reflections on mind to the Instruction of the Natives— The sooner such a one the State of leaves the work, the better it will be for himself & the Mission— the Mission This morning we met again for further deliveration, and continued until after mid-day when most of the Subjects under Consideration were finally closed, so that I enjoyed a little quiet in the evening. I had been very much harassed since I [f] arrived,— I was apprehensive the Brampton would be ready for Tues 26th. Sea before I had completed the object of my visit to New Closing Zealand; and the Captain informed me he would Sail deliverations immediately the Ship was ready —

I entered this morning into the Consideration of the Salaries allowed the Revd J Butler and his Son, Mr Butler wished me to

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Omit confirm the Bills he had drawn upon England and to allow him
the same Salary for him= self and Son for the last year which he
had drawn for the former year— At this rate their Salaries for
Wed. 27. two years from the 1st. of Octr. 1821. to 1st. of Octr. 1823 would
Settlement of have amounted to £600 sterlg. This I objected to— I had
Accounts considerable difficulty in settling his Account, and never could
close it to my own satisfaction— About one O.'Clock I left
Kiddee Kiddee to fix upon a new station for Mr Shepherd— On
my way down the River I went up the River Wypoppa which
falls into the Kiddee Kiddee to see if I could find a fall of water
convenient for a Water Mill at some future Period— I met with a
very suitable Situation for the Purpose very central for all the
New Station Missionary Stations— A Boat may go up at all [f] times to the
& Site for very foot of the fall where the Mill may be erected— There is a
Water Mill natural dam of Rock across the River over which the River falls
between 10- & 12 feet above the level of the water below - I then
proceeded to Rangeehoo and arrived in the Evening— I was
now determined to see the Chief, with whose daughter Mr
Kendall had cohabited. I had sent to her Brother before, and he
sent me word that he was ashamed to see me— The chief
informed Mrs Hall that he also was ashamed to see me— I went
into the Villiage, and called upon the old Chief— He was at

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Home, and his Sons Daughters and Wife with him— They seemed much embarrassed at first— At length the young woman's Sister-in-law said she understood that I would not allow Mr Kendall to have any more Sugar Tea, Axes Hoes Spades &c. or any Provisions— The Conversation relative to the young woman and Mr Kendall became general— The young woman was sitting by me— They admitted Mr Kendall had lived with her as his wife, but that he was not living with her now, and that as he had left the young woman, his Conduct should not be noticed now— They also said the other missionaries did not like Mr Kendall, and that they were as bad as he was— This I denied, and [f] mentioned the names of five Missionaries and asked them if they were bad, they said no; but they mentioned others— I told them what our Laws were with respect to marriage, and that Mr Kendall had broken those laws, and on that account his friends in England were angry with him. One of young =woman's Sisters who is married, admitted that it was best for one man and one woman to live together as man and wife, but she was of opinion that Mr Kendall should not be punished any more as he was not now living with her Sister— She said when Shunghee returned from the Wars he would be very angry if Mr. Kendall was gone away, and that he would not

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allow the Missionaries to live at Kiddee Kiddee— I replied if Shunghee did not wish the Missionaries to live at his Place, I would send a Ship and take them to Port Jackson, and that the Missionaries did not come to New Zealand for any thing that they had to give them— for they had plenty of Provisions and Cloths in their own Country— I appealed to her Husband & Brother who ^both had lived with me, if we had not plenty of every thing in Port Jackson, and did not want any thing from them— which they admitted— [f] That the Missionaries came only for their good and when they wished them to leave New Zealand; they should— I told her, I did not believe that Shunghee would be angry, when he returned for he had no Cause— This old Chief and his family could not bear the Idea of Mr Kendall leaving the Island, because he had been the chief Support of the whole of them, and they were sensible of the loss they would sustain when he went— Before I left them I promised the old Chief a few Presents, and his Sons, and we parted mutual Friends—

Early this morning I sent for Warriepork— one of Shunghee's Principal Officers in the late War between him and Enakkee, Chief of the Revd. Thames, in order that I might learn the origin and event of the War - when he gave me the following

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Account—

Thur. 28- Several years ago a Vessel from Port Jackson took a young
Cause of War woman from Wangaree, a Chiefs Sister named Tammoran=go,
and carried her along with them by force to the Southward,
where they sold her to another Chief for some mats. The Chief
who purchased her, took her for his wife; but she did not like
him, in Consequence of which the Chief put her to Death—
Sometime afterwards the Ship King George belonging to Port
Jackson, was at or near the East Cape [f] when a native came in
her to the Bay of Islands from whom Tammoranga heard the fate
of his Sister— Tammoranga according to their Laws was bound
to revenge her death,— About three years ago when the
Coromandel lay in the Thames taking in Timber Tammoranga
determined to send an Expedition against the Chief & and at the
Southward; and gave directions accordingly— His tribe
assembled; and on their way they stopt at the River Thames in
Ennakkees district— Enakkee & Tammoranga were both on
board the Coromandel at the time— Tammoranga's People
while they lay there robbed Enakkees Potatoe Grounds; and
were seen by Enakkees People to carry them away— About a
week afterwards Enakkees Slaves fell in with a near Relation of
Tammorangas, a chief named Towakka and killed him—

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Tammoranga was very much enraged, but he was not able to revenge his death at that time— When the Coromandel sailed for Port Jackson Enakkee went to see the Colony in her; when Towhee a Chief belonging to Timmoranga's tribe determined to Revenge the Death of Towakka— In about a month he set off from the Bay of islands to the Thames— When Towhee arrived, he made an Attack upon ^Showpa's Howpa's Tribe, who were at Amity with Enakkee's [f] and killed one Chief, and five common People, when he returned Home— Shortly afterwards Showpas Son came to Wangaree to revenge the death of their Chief whom Towhee had killed, upon Towhee's tribe; and killed a Chief belonging to Shunghee— Shunghee was not yet returned from England— while Ennakkee was at Port Jackson, Shungee arrived there. Ennakkee informed him of the difference that had taken place between him & Temmaranga in Consequence of Tawakka being killed by Enakkee's Slaves— Shunghee asked Ennakkee what he intended to do, whether on his Return he would go to War, or he would be quiet— Enakkee was inclined for War— Shungee recom= mended him to give over fighting. Enakkee asked Shungee to give him a Bill-hook which he had brought from England, which he did— Shungee gave him also a pair of Pistols, and a red Shawl, and Enakkee agreed to give

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Shungee on their return to New Zealand a War Canoe— These mutual Presents were Tokens of mutual Friendship - When Shungee arrived in New Zealand, he made enquiry after different Chiefs his former friends, and was informed that the Chief of Tootookakka had been killed by Showpa's People who were in alliance with Enakkee— Shunghee was very much enraged when he heard that his Friend had been killed, and determined to go down to the Thames to see Enakkee, to demand satisfaction [f]— He assembled his forces, and took with him sixty War Canoes which formed a powerful Army ament— As soon as Shunghee and his army arrived within sight of Enakkees Settlement, he looked thro his Glass and saw Enakkees Colours flying. He called his Officers and asked them if they saw Enakkees Colours, they answered they did - Enakkee also blew his Trumpet, and Shunghee observed him drest in his Regimentals amongst his People— Shunghee then told his Officers that Enakkee was determined to give them Battle- Shunghee then put on his Coat of Mail, his sword, Helmet and red Coat— Wycatto put on his Regimentals also, and they walked in the front of the Army— Shunghee blew his Trumpet, and watched thro' his Glass Enakees movements— Shunghee was a little afraid of Enakkee, his Army was very strong—

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Shunghee then called his oldest Son Charles, a youth about 16. or 17. years of Age; and desired him to take a long Spear, and tie an Handkerchief at the End of it, and take a Chief and a few men with him, and bear it as a Flag of Truce towards Enakkees Army; as Shunghee wished to have a Parley with Enakkee before any Action took place— When Enakkee observed Shunghee's Son, with the Flag, advancing towards his camp, he sent out his eldest Son Rupee with a spear in one Hand, and a toma-hawk in the other, to shew that he would come to no Parley— When Charles & the Chief came within Gun shot Enakkee [f] Enakkee fired and shot the Chief thro the Head, when he fell— Charles, and his little Party now turned and ran to their own Camp— Shunghee was looking thro' his Glass and saw the Chief fall— Shungee's Chief shot Son cried much, and the whole Army sat down, and mourned while waving for the death of the Chief until afternoon— In the Evening the flag of Shunghee walked about to see if he could meet with Enakkee, Truce but could not fall in with him. Both Armies continued in their Stations for three Days— On the morning of the fourth day, with Societal two or three Chiefs Shung=hee advanced towards Enakkees Mourning Army in the Sight of both Armie - Enakkee came forward to meet him— Shungee had his Coat of Mail on, and his sword, but no Gun— his helmet also and regimental Coat— Shunhgee put

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both his Arms under his Coat of mail to show Enakkee that he came peaceably, and that he wished to come to some terms of Reconciliation with him— Enakkee was dressed in English Regimentals. When Shunghee advanced he took off his helmet, made a Bow & saluted Enakkee— Enakkee turned turned on one side, and spurned his Compliment— Shunghee said he did not wish to fight; Enakkee said he was determined to fight— Shunghee said “I have seen King George as you may see by my War mat (a coat of mail) my Sword Sword, and Helmet.” Enakkee replied - “I have seen General Macquarie.” [f] Meeting of Shunghee said, he was very strong; Enakkee replied he was not the Chiefs afraid to meet him ^for he was strong too - Shunghee then and proposed to deliver up his eldest Son as an Hostage to Enakkee, Conference if Enakkee would deliver up his Son to him, and that this should be the Condition of their Reconciliation, but Enakkee would hearken to no terms of accommodation. Shunghee then took off his Helmet, and covered his face and said to Enakkee “Do you see my face” Enakkee answered “Yes”. Shunghee replied, “You shall see my face no more until we meet in Battle; and then ^bowed & returned to his own Army and told them what had past— He desired his Men to get their dinners and to prepare for Battle as soon as they could, for he was determined to fight that

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day - The Men threw off their common mats, put on all their war mats and prepared for Action - When they were ready, Shunghee marched before them- When they came near Enakkees Army Shunghee ^wished would to speak to Enakkee again, who appeared like a mad Man. His Officers advised him Preparation for Battle against it, lest Enakkee should Shoot him- However he advanced, and fired his Musket into the Air- Enakkee fired, and hit Shunghee on the side, tho some of the Links were broken, when the ball was turned off by Shunghee's Coat of Mail- When one of Enakkee's people rushed forward and struck Shunghee behind the Head with one of their Marees, or Shunghee stone weapons of war, and knocked Shunghee down- hounded Shunghee [f] Warriepork was near Shunghee - He called aloud for him to succour him, when the man who knocked Shunghee down was instantly killed ^by a shot from Shunghee when on the Ground- Enakkee also fired a Pistol at Shunghee, one of them which Shunghee had given him at Port Jackson, but without effect- Enakkee then rushed forward with his Bayonet fixed, to stab Shunghee while on the Ground, when two of Shunghee's officers Riva & Eve that instant fired and shot Enakkee, when he fell- Warreepork was speared at the same time thro' the Arm by one of Enakkee's men- Shunghee when

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as soon as he recovered orderd from the Blow he had received
ordered the Village to be immediately set on fire which was
crouded with Enakkees people— The Battle then became
Enakkee is general— In the midst of the Contest Warreepork, was anxious
shot to save as many of the Children of the Chief as he possibly could,
and carried 25 off the field to a Place of Safety tho' he himself
Village fired was speared - ne of Ten ^10 of these he restored to their Friends
Battle general before he left the Thames, and 15. he brought with him to the
Children Bay of Islands as Prisoners of War, but has since returned them
Rescued all— As soon as the Battle became general, Shunghee, and he
was sure of Victory, & he ^he ordered all Enakkees Auxiliaries
to lay down their Arms, and fly into the woods, as he only
wished to destroy the strength of [f] Enakkees tribe— Many
saved themselves by flight— Such Children of the common
people killed in the whose Mothers were killed in the action
were put to death, and such children whose Mothers were killed
in the Action, were put to death; and such Children whose
mothers were alive to take care of them, were saved alive, and
Children who both made Prisoners of War— Warreepork appears to have
had lived acted a very kind and humane Part both in the time of action and
when since— He has given up his prisoners of War, and returned them
Mothers or to their friends— many of them have gone Home since I

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even most arrived— He lived with me, some time at Parramatta— He is a
 People put to very brave, active, and well disposed young man— From the
 death other whole of the Account given me by Warreepork, Shunghee
 saved appears either from fear or inclination, to have had no wish for
 War, but to have come to some friendly terms with Enakkee— It
 was also kind in Shunghee to spare Enakkees Friends and to
 save the lives of the Children of the Chiefs— I have seen ^at the
 Bay of islands several Chiefs from the River Thames who had
 not returned since the War, who informed me that Shunghee
 behaved well when he was there—* When Shungee returned
 *On Shunghee's from the War he confirmed what Warree pork had stated —
 return from I had no sooner taken down the above account of Warreepork in
 the war he Mr Hall's House than I observed thro' the Window the
 conferred to Brampton under weight - about six miles off— The Captain had
 me all that been informed by the natives that there was some fine Spars
 warreepork about thirty miles to the Southward [f] Southward, at a place
 had stated called Tootookakka, he therefore had determined to go there and
 take some in if there was an Harbour for the Ship to lay safe -
 when I was in New Zealand before, I had observed the spars at a
 distance when at Sea, but had not examined them on Shore- I
 determined to go down in the Vessel, and immediately got a
 Boat and went on board- We had three Chiefs with us who

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were interested in the Timber – An American Vessel called the Cossack had been lately wrecked in coming out of the Gambier River on the west side of New Zealand, commonly called by the Natives Shukee-Hangha – The loss of the Vessel has been a Loss of the Subject of much conversation amongst the New Zealanders – Cossack an The Chiefs gave me the following Reasons for the loss – There American are two Rocks on the South side of the Entrance of the Harbour, Vessel which they considered Sacred being the Residence of the God of the winds and waves – The sailors belonging to the Cossack paid no respect to these Rocks, but struck them with Hammers – The Natives cautioned them against doing so, and intreated them not to touch them, for if they did, their God would be Superstitious angry – The Sailors paid no attention to what the Natives said – of Natives When the Cossack got out of the Harbour upon the Bar, the God of the Rocks got under her Bottom, and in great Anger, danced under her, and threw her up and down like a Ball – The Master let go his Anchors to hold her; but the angry God, cut the Anchors [f] (not the cables) at the Bottom of the Sea, and threw the Vessel up until he dashed her to Pieces. The Cossack would have met with no Accident, if the Sailors had not provoked the God of the Winds and Waves by striking the sacred Rocks – This is universally believed by the New Zealanders – When I

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visited ^at the that River and ^when I came near these Rocks they begged I would not touch them lest I ^should died— Such is the present Superstition of these people— I had seen some Sailors who were on Board the Cossack when she was lost, who gave me the following account of her Wreck— The wind had been blowing hard from the South west which had caused a very great surff upon the Bar— They left the Harbour with a light Breeze— The master thought the wind was sufficient to carry the Real cause of Vessel thro the surff; but when they got out upon the Bar the the wreck wind failed them, and the surff overpowered the Vessel - and she became a perfect wreck— no Property was saved, and no lives were lost— The Natives were very kind to them when they got on Shore—

This morning we were off the Harbour of Tootookakka— The Boat was hoisted out and Captain Moore went to examine the Entrance— He returned in about three Hours and reported that there were plenty of Spars, but not sufficient Water for a large Ship in the Harbour, and that the Entrance was very narrow—

Frid. 29. He now [f] determined to return to the Bay of Islands, for which we immediately made Sail with a fine Breeze, and arrived at the Mouth of the Harbour at the close of the evening - The Wind being now against us we lay off and on all night—

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This morning was very fine, we had made little Progress during the night; and the wind still continued against us— About eleven O’Clock A.M. we observed a Boat making towards the Ship when she came along side, we found she was from Wangaroa with the Revd Mr White who was going to Kiddee

Satur. 30th. Kiddee— I immediately left the Brampton with Mr White - we called on our way at Rangheehoo; and then proceeded to Kiddee

Omit Kiddee, where we arrived in the Evening. — The Revd S. Liegh & Mrs Liegh had left the Brampton when she sailed to Tootookakka, as he was very weak & poorly, and had taken up

Omit their Lodging with the Revd J. Butler — we found all the other Brethren well —

This day the Revd J. Butler read Prayers, & I preached when we administered the Holy Sacrament - Present the Rev.ds. Liegh & White, Mrs. Liegh, Mrs Butler Mrs Kemp Mrss Shepherd Mrss Pickey, & Messrs Kemp Shepherd & Puckey— How thankful should Christians be for the Sabbaths and Ordinances of

Sund. 31 Religion— What Comfort and Support do they administer to the pious soul! Without the divine ordinances, how feeble and how languid would be best of Christians be—[f] We never can be

Administra- sufficiently thankful for these Privileges— The Psalmist loved, tion of the God’s House, the Place, where his Honor dwelleth; and so does

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Sacrament every Christian— How much more delightful is it to meet in the
Reflections on great Congregation in God's holy Temple, than in any of the
advantages of dwellings of Jacob; in any private House whatever— There is
religious some=thing so solemn, so sacred in God's House where his
ordinance Saints meet to pray, and to praise him; that the pious Soul
relishes Religion better here than in any other Place: because
God hath put his name there; and has promised to meet his
People there at all times—

This morning I drew up some Regulations for the future
Government of the Mission; and wrote a public Letter to the
Missionaries relative to their past and future Conduct; exhorting
them to repent of what they had done amiss; and warning them
of the Consequences of sinning in time to come— When I reflect
upon the dreadful evils that have crept in amongst the
missionaries, I am astonished that the Mission has not been
completely annihilated. That it should ever have existed
amongst in the midst of so much wickedness, so much
& parting Contention, so much unfaithfulness in the Servants of the
Mission affords a Strong Proof in my Judgment; that God will
carry on the work, and that the wickedness of Man shall not
prevent him—

Amongst those who have been employed in the Mission, and set

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apart for the work [f] work - some have been weak and lead
[crossed out] astray; Some have been wicked & have fallen from their
steadfastness- and wounded the Cause; others have been idle
and unfaithful; others have been worldly minded, and have lost
Sight of the Interest of the Mission by paying too great attention
to their own welfare— The Mission has not only suffered for the
want of Support from those whom the Christian World
supported; but from powerful secular Enemies and Infidels who
have strove to overthrow it altoga altogether. But blessed be
God, it still maintains its Ground— Some have been faithful like
Caleb and Joshua; and these will take the Land as certain as ever
Joshua and Caleb put the Israelites in full Possession of the Land
of Canaan— Difficulties of every kind must be fairly met and
opposed, and the Christian World must be determined to plant
Faith in its the Gospel Standard upon the strong-holds and fortifications of
Success the Prince of Darkness, and his Kingdom will finally fall—
Known unto God are all his works from the Beginning; and he
will accomplish his divine Purposes whatever Instruments are
employed in the work. He appointed Saul King over Israel, as
well as David the Man after his own Heart, and accomplished
his divine will by them both—

About one O'Clock I left Kiddee Kiddee in order to hold a

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Committee at the Station of the Revd H. Williams in the Cowa
Cowa [f] where I had summoned all the Missionaries to attend—
We set upon public business until a late Hour and afterward we
all remained in his Hut for the night—

Committee This Morning we closed the Business we entered upon last
Meeting night- I now considered all the public Concerns arranged as far
 as I could— After Breakfast I went on Board the Brampton, and
 agreed with the master for the Passage of the following Persons
 to Port Jackson— The Revd. M.r & M.rs Liegh, the Revd. T.
Sep.r 2. Kendall & family, and M.r Cowell & family, being 15. Persons in
 the whole— I afterwards called upon M.r Kendall to arrange
 with him for the delivering up of all the public Stores in his
arrangements Possession; and purchased his sawed timber towards building
for Passage & the Revd Mr Williams House &c &c. and afterwards crossed the
other Harbour to inform M.r Williams what I had done, in order that
arrangements he might take immediate steps to remove the Stores, Timber &c.
 &c. to prevent any disputes with the Natives afterwards, when
 M.r Kendall was gone— and then proceeded to Kiddee Kiddee
 where I arrived after dark extremely cold having been several
 Hours upon the water—
 Today I took my leave of Kiddee Kiddee with an intention to
 return no more this Voyage— I went to visit M.r Samuel Butler's

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Station about 14 miles from Kiddee- The Revds John Butler & White accompanied me [f] we had a very rough Passage, the wind was strong and the Sea high; but arrived safe in the

Wedn. 3d. Afternoon. The Natives had built a comfortable temporary

Sep.r House for M.r S. Butler, and were all very busy in different kinds

Visit to Mr of labour— This is a very important Station if attention is only

Butlers paid to the Native Children— the Inhabitants are numerous, and

Station well-behaved. The head Chief is one of the tallest and stoutest men I have seen in New Zealand, a Relation of Shunghee's— I made the Natives a few presents of such Articles as I had, and in the evening returned with the Revd. Mr. White to Rangheehoo, who was on his way to Wangaroa— We arrived in the Cove just at dark and took up our Lodgings for the night with Mr. William Hall— at whose House we held a Prayer meeting— I had some Conversation with Miss.rs Hall & King relative to the Instruction of the Children. They promised to begin immediately M.r Cowell embarked—

Prayer This morning I sent for the old Chief Rakow, the Father of the

meeting young woman M.r Kendall had co-habited with, in order to see if I could pacify him & his family to Mr Kendalls departure— when he came he was greatly agitated— He laid hold of me with both his Hands; and squeezed me as if I had been in a Vice, and

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Thur. 4th. said I would give M.r Kendall no more Hoes, Axes, Spades &c.
 &c, and remonstrated with me in strong terms against Mr.
Omit Kendall's departure - He represented the other missionaries [f]
 as inimical to Mr Kendall, and contended that Mr Kendall ought
 not to leave New Zealand, but be supported After the old man
 had given vent to his feelings he became a little more cool - I
 made him a present of a Blanket and a few edge Tools which
 reconciled him a little— while we were talking several Natives
Omit came in, and amongst the number Wycotto, whom I had not
 seen before - The whole of Rakows family and friends were
 much ashamed to see me on Account of Mr Kendalls Conduct—
 Wycotto said he was ashamed - They all manifested much
 Propriety of of feeling - I told them, Mr Kendall was the person
 who was to blame, that I had no Cause to be angry with them,
 nor was I angry with them— that Mr Kendall had offended the
 Gentlemen who had sent him out and supported him by acting
 contrary to their Instructions and our Laws, and that they could
 not any longer be his friends— After much Conversation upon
 these Subjects, they all seemed more satisfied and easy— I asked
 Wycotto to accompany me on Board the Brampton, and I would
 make him a few presents; he replied, he was ashamed to ask me
 for any thing, but he would go with me— As it was the last time

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I intended to be at Rangheehoo I thought it prudent to invite Rakows Son, Warreepork whom I have already mentioned, to go with me to Parramatta, as it would tend to quiet the old Chief and his family – When all these matters were arranged I took
Takes his leave of Mess Hall & King
my [f] my leave of Messrs King & Hall & their is families, and the Natives of Rangheehoo – Wycotto accompanied me on board – I was very happy to learn that he behaved well to the Missionaries since his Return from England – we had much Conversation upon the State of New Zealand – He told me he had accompanied Shunghee once in his Wars since his arrival from England against Ennakkee in which Enakkee was killed – and that many fell on both sides, but he was determined never to go to War again – Shunghee pressed him to go with him in his present Expedition, but he had refused – He said he wished the English would come, and take Possession of the Country as he was sure there would be no end to their public Calamities until there was a Power sufficient to prevent those evils of War – I have heard many Chiefs express the same wish – Wycotto
Desire for the English attends now to the Cultivation of his Farm, and to his Wife and Children of whom he is very fond – On our arrival on Board the Brampton I presented him with a Spade, and a few edge tools for

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which he was very thankful - I assured him, if he did not go to War, he should have the present of a Blanket every year, or some other article of Value— that I should make Enquiry after his Conduct, and if I found that he attended to Agriculture I would Encourage- remember him— Wycotto returned on Shore much gratified ment to with our interview [f] and much relieved in his mind. Since his Agriculture & return from Europe, he has had time to reflect upon what he Peace saw, and heard, and he appears to me much improved and softened— I was much gratified with many of his observations— He said, he was very desirous that a Missionary should be sent to the River Thames, and that if one was sent he would go and live there. I told him this could not be done at present, but at some future time it perhaps might—

This morning a war Canoe returned from the Southward, and came along side the Ship. I observed a Dead man in the Stern Desire for a wrapt up in Mats— She was full of people—Tooroo Tootooroo Missionary one of the Chiefs of Wycaddee was in her— He seemed worn down with fatigue and Privations - He had been with me Friday 5th. formerly at Parramatta— He was much affected when he saw me; but did not come out of the Canoe, but sat in a mourning War Canoe posture— What Hardships do these poor Heathens suffer under comes along the dominion of the Prince of darkness—

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side with a dead Body In the Afternoon I went on Shore to pay a visit to the Rev.d H. Williams and to purchase a Canoe to take with me to Port Jackson for the accommodation of the natives who were going along with me— while we were walking on the Beech another War Canoe arrived, in which I understood there were two dead Chiefs— When they [f] came within a short distance of the Land, they all sat silent in the Canoe crying; and the women on Shore began to cry also and to make great Lamentations— These poor Creations sorrow as those without Hope— They have none of the Consolations of Religion to support their minds, no Hope full of Immortality— what infinite Blessings will the Gospel impart unto them when once they receive it with Joy —

Another War Canoe

Lamentations After I had purchased the Canoe I went on board for the night— I remained the whole of this day on Board, prepar-ing for Sea, as the Captain had determined to sail the next morning I was very

Reflections busy in securing the different useful Plants I had procured for New South Wales - and settling my little Accounts with the Natives - The Rev.d M.r Williams and several of the Brethren

Satur. 6. came to take their leave, and some of them remained till late in the Evening— Warreepork thought it was not right to sail on our Sabbath day, and asked me if I should not be angry - He was informed I had no controul over the Master of the Ship, and that

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Farewell Visit he would do as he pleased— The New Zealanders in their way
of the Mess. are very particular in observing all their religious Ceremonies, as
Warreepork they believe their Happiness and Life itself depends upon their
observations doing this— I had now got all my Business settled, as well as I
on the could, and in some degree to my Satisfaction considering the
Sabbath deranged State the Affairs of the Mission had been in for so long
a time [f] — The Revd T. Kendall and family, M.r Cowell and
family were all on board without any unpleasant differences
with the natives— I now felt much Pleasure in the Prospect of a
speedy return to my Family and People, and being very weary
with various Toils and Anxieties both of Body and mind I longed
for a little Rest, and I retired to my Cabin with much
thankfulness and comfort— I had Cause to be thankful for
contin=ued good Health, during the Period I had been in N.
Reflections Zealand, as I had not lost one day. — I was not well when I left
N. S. Wales, but I found myself better, and able to undergo much
fatigue - I also was happy to see that there was every prospect of
Success in the Mission, and felt confident that the Revd. H.
Williams, either by Precept or Example or by both, would be
able to rectify many evils when I was gone— The removal of the
Revd Mr Kendall and Mr Cowell will also Prove a great Benefit
to the mission and I doubt not but God will prosper the work yet

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and raise up a Seed in this benighted Land to serve him— “For many shall come from the South as well as the North, and shall sit down with Abraham Isaac and Jacob in the Kingdom of God”

Omit

- [f]

Hopes

This morning the Captain gave orders to weigh the Anchors, and proceed to Sea - I went into the Rev.d S. Liegh's Cabin, and read the 1st Chapter of Romans, making a few Remarks upon it, and observed that it was my Intention to read with him the whole

[Hocken -

Epistle on our Passage to Port Jackson, we had a comfortable

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little meeting while the Sailors were preparing for Sea— The

Sunday 7th.

Weather was very threatening and stormy - The wind blew very strong from the East directly into the mouth of the Harbour—

Departure &

We lay in Korarrika Bay on the South side of the Harbour, and

Wreck of the

had to sail along a Lee rocky Shore in working out with the wind

Vessel

dead on the Land— The Ship being light and high out of the

water she would not answer her Helm, and twice missed Stays—

The Lead was kept continually sounding, and we soon found

ourselves a little more than three fathoms water with a rocky

Bottom, and a Shoal of Rocks on our Lee; and it was then near

high water— When the Captain found the Situation we were in,

he immediately ordered to let go the Anchor which was done.

When the tide began to turn the Ship began to strike— The Gale

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increased, and the Sea with it— I was convinced the Ship would be wrecked; there appeared to me no possible way to prevent it— The Rev.d S. Leigh was very ill and unable to bear the noise & anxiety occasioned by such an awful occurrence and Mrs Leigh was also much [f] alarmed I requested the Captain to lend me the Boat to take M.r & M.rs Leigh to the nearest Island which he kindly granted— The wind was high and the Sea very rough, but I did not apprehend much danger in going on shore, as the Island was only about two miles distant, and the nearer we approached it the smoother the water would be as we should be more sheltered from the Wind and Sea— we arrived safe, tho' very wet with the Rain, and ^the Sea washing over the sides of the Boat— we found a few poor natives on the Point of the Island, called Mootooroa, where we landed. It rained very heavy— The natives expressed much concern for us; made a fire, and prepared the best Hut they had, which was made of Bull=rushes, for our Reception— I requested them to send a Canoe to Ranghee hoo to inform Mr. William Hall of the Loss of the Ship, and to bring his Boat to assist to Land the People, and at the sametime desired that they would tell the natives to bring a large war Canoe— The natives for sometime objected to go, on Kindly by the natives Account of the Storm and the high Sea, alledging that their

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Canoe would be dashed to Pieces by the waves— At length I prevailed upon them— They had between five and six miles to go thro a very rough Sea— About three O’Clock P.M. Mess.rs Hall, King and Hansen arrived in Mr. Halls Boat, and a large War Canoe with natives. They immediately proceeded to the Ship and [f] we had the Satisfaction to see them arrive safe, and waited until dark with the greatest anxiety for their return; but neither of them came— The Rain fell in Torrents and the Gale had increased— we lay down in our little Hut full of fear and Alarm for the safety of all on Board— The night appeared very long, dark and dreary as we could not rest, and we most anxiously wished for the morning Light in Hopes of receiving some Account from the Vessel—

When the day returned we had the Happiness to see the Vessel still upright, but driven nearer on Shore— No Boat came from her, or Canoe & the Gale still continued— About midday we saw the Foremast go overboard— the Natives on the Island shrieked aloud when the mast fell— I concluded they had cut away the Mast to relieve the Vessel - We spent the whole of this day in great Suspense; as we could not conjecture why all the Passengers should remain on Board in the State the Ship was in— At dark Mr William Hall returned, and informed us that the

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the Wreck Bottom of the Vessel was beat out and that both her Chain, and best Bower Cables were broke, and that she beat with such violence upon the Rocks when the Tide was in that it was now impossible to stand upon her decks - at the sametime he was not apprehensive that the People on board were in any danger of losing their lives, as he did not think that the ship would go to Pieces, as she stood firm upon the Rocks when the Tide was [f] out.— I wished to know why the Women and Children remained on Board— He said, it had not been determined what they would do, or where land as yet, and they wished to wait until the Gale abated - We were much relieved by the information Mr. Hall gave us— As it was now dark, the Sea rough and the wind high we could not leave the Island, and therefore took up our Lodging in our little Hut. The Natives kindly gave us a few Potatoes and a little fish, the best they had to bestow - My pleasing Prospect of returning to Port Jackson was now at an End for some time at least. A great Change had been made in my Views and feelings, from what they were on Sunday morning. The Scene was then apparently bright and clear, but now a thick ^dark Cloud of darkness rested upon all around me - I was exceedingly concerned for the Loss of so fine a Ship on many Accounts, as Individuals who are interested in

Remarks on
the Island

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her must suffer, as well as the Passengers on Board and perhaps
more than they - An Hour before this melancholy Accident
happened, the object of my visit to New Zealand appeared to be
Reflections on accomplished— All the Europeans 16. in number, with 12
the chance of natives were embarked— we had Part of the Principal Chiefs in
Purfect [?] every Part of the Bay of Islands with mutual Satisfaction; and
with every Prospect of Success to the mission, But now an
unexpected Storm seemed to have rendered abortive all that had
been done. [f] done. I spent the night ruminating upon the
difficulties with which I was surrounded;— while the stormy
wind and Rain still continued, and the raging Sea to dash against
the Shores—

At the Return of Day, we observed the Ship still upright, but
appeared to be driven higher up upon the Reef— I now
determined to return to Kiddee Kiddee in Mr. Halls Boat, with
Mr. & Mrs. Leigh— We had suffered two dreary and stormy
days and nights under the most painful Anxiety for the Safety of
Tues. 9. those in the Ship— we now left the Island as soon as we could
for the missionary Settlement, where we arrived about 9.
Leave the O'clock—. Our friends had not heard of the Loss of the Ship
Island for the until our arrival, as there had been no Communication between
Missy Station the different Settlements in Consequence of the severe weather -

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we were very kindly received by the Brethren - I took up my lodgings with Mr. Kemp, and Mr. & Mrs. Leigh with the Revd. Mr. Butler— I informed the Brethren in what Situation we had left the Ship, and requested that every Assistance might be given to land the Passengers and Baggage— The Wreck was about 12 or 14 miles from the Settlement - Four Boats were immediately sent off - Mr. Halls Boat took the Women and children the same evening to Ranghee hoo, and two of the Boats returned with Part Boats dispatched to of our Baggage - and one went to the [f] Station of the Revd. Mr. Williams— All the Brethren rendered every aid in their Power to provide for our Comfort, and to secure our Baggage, for which we are their debtors— when the boats returned they brought the welcome news that all were well on Board - It was a great mercy that the Revd. Mr. Leigh appeared not to have suffered much injury from the Wet and Cold while we were confined on the Island tho in so weak a State; and Mrs. Leigh bore our dangers and Privations with much Patience and Resignation. Divine wisdom no doubt has some good ends to answer in all that has befallen us— The word of God expressly says “All ^things shall work together for good to them that love God”, and the Scriptures cannot be broken— We cannot see thro’ this dark and mysterious dispensation at the Present time - The why,

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Consolations and the wherefore we must leave to him, who ordereth all things
& resignation according to the Counsel of his own will— As ^the Gale
continued with increasing violence, if we had ^got out to Sea, we
might have been cast on Shore under more dangerous &
distressing Circumstances — Our Shipwreck has been a most
merciful one, as no Lives have been lost, nor any thing but the
Ship— The Natives have also behaved exceedingly well ^yet
and respected our Property— We should not have been so
Kindly treated in this Respect if we had been wrecked on our
native Shores. [f]

This morning Mr. Kemp informed me that the Captain purposed
Good conduct to land from the Wreck what Provisions and Stores he could
of the natives from on the Island of Mootooroa, and wished me to go down as
compared he was apprehensive there might be some disputes with the
with England Natives, as a Report had been circulated, that a large Party of
Wed. 10th. Natives were coming from Shokeehanga to plunder the Wreck—
I did not believe that Report, as the People upon the Banks of
that River, and in the different Settlements are all quiet and well
Apprehensive disposed as a Body — The day continued Stormy, and not being
of the wreck very well for want of Rest; I remained at the Missionary
being Settlement, with a determination to go down on Thursday
Plundered morning agreeable to the Request of the Captain as I did not

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apprehend any danger from the Natives, several well-disposed Chiefs being on Board –

About 4. O'Clock the Rev.d T. Kendall's Son arrived at Kiddee Kiddee with a Letter from his Father requesting Assistance to land his Baggage and other Property – Mr Kendall considered the Situation of the Vessel very precarious, a very heavy Ground swell having set in – I sent back his Son immediately with a

Thur. 16th. Letter to his Father, authorising him to hire some Canoes, to land his Property, and I would pay the Expense of them – Afterwards I went [f] to the island of Mootooroa, taking the Rev.d J. Butler with me. When we arrived I found a considerable Measures quantity of Stores and Provisions had been landed from the taken to land wreck – I remained on the Island conversing with the natives, the party. and requesting them to protect the Property and People – They assured me they would watch both night and day so that I might be assured certain nothing would be lost. I requested the Rev.d J. Butler to proceed on to the Wreck, and to render what assistance he could to Mr. Kendall with the Boat – In a few hours M.r Assurance of Butler returned ^& informed me that Part of Mr Kendall's the natives to Baggage was gone on shore; and that M.r Kendall was well protect the satisfied with; and thankful for the arrangements I had made to property save his Effects from the Wreck – M.r Butler informed me also,

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that there had been some Altercation amongst the natives themselves at the wreck, but that King George and the Chiefs on Board had settled the difference, and all was perfectly quiet— I was very happy to receive this Account; and to see that a Savage Nation, so poor and so distressed as they are, many of them not worth a nail, should abstain from Plunder, under such strong temptations to gratify the natural Avarice of the human mind; in the midst of the Wreck of so much Property— I apprehend no stronger Proof need be adduced in testimony of the Advances these poor Heathens have made [f] [several pages missing] hurt at the second Wife having a Son that she murdered her own Infant- and in a little time the second Wife died also— When he arrived this day, and was informed of the above Circumstances he was much distressed, and wept greatly - Infant murder is not common in New Zealand, and particularly of boys— They are very fond of their Children, and take great Care of them— Riva's Wife murdered her Child from mere vexation to be revenged upon her Husband for taking another Wife. It is apprehended that Riva will offer a human sacrifice to relieve his mind— Bushee went yesterday to the funeral of a near relation; on these Occasions it is common for all the friends of the dead to cut themselves when they weep and mourn— Bushee abstained

Funeral

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Customs from this Ceremony, and when he returned he said he would never practise it again - and that if his Wife was to die he would not cut himself for her - He disapproved of this barbarous Custom - Bushee's mind is much enlightened, and he laments Bushees State much the State of his Country - He expressed a wish that some of Mind Soldiers might be sent to New Zealand to put a stop to their Wars - The Light of Civilization is gradually making its way amongst the higher Classes, and in time will produce a happy Effect upon them.

Satur 20th. This morning I called upon Riva - He expressed his Regret at Interview the Loss of the Ship; asked me [f] [page missing] Riva has just with Riva. called upon me full dressed, and presented me with two mats. Riva's visit he tells me he has killed a young woman, but has ordered her to left be buried and not eaten - There are two Charges alledged Justification against the deceased - one is that she had not paid proper [?] attention to Riva wife during her Confinement, and the other is that she had ^not performed the funeral Rites to her Mistress, and afterwards took the Provisions which she eat with her own Hands before she was cleansed from her ceremonial uncleanness in Consequence of having touched a dead Body - This last is Nothing can considered as a very great Crime against their God. For these stop these things it was necessary that she should be made a Sacrifice, as an

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cruel rites but atonement for the dead, and as a Safety to the living— no Art of
the Gospel Persuasion, no Rewards, no Promises, can stop these bloody
Rites— The Gospel alone can supply a Remedy for these
Omit dreadful Effects of Superstition— Satan has got fast hold of the
Consciences of these poor Heathens and leads them captive at
his Will— He makes them believe, that if a Person serve himself
with his own Hands with any kind of Provisions, when
labouring under any ceremonial uncleanness; he commits the
Rivas State of greatest Sin, and merits the Wrath of the Deity; and that to
mind sacrifice the offender for so doing is an acceptable Service - and
an indispensable one— Riva seemed easy in his mind when he
21th. had made this offering— I mentioned to him the former State of
The body of the Otaheitans, and what they did now, and I hoped New
the woman Zealand would do the same— [f]
Eaten This morning I enquired what was done with the Body of the
young woman that was sacrificed the preceding day, and was
informed that it had been dressed and eat by the Natives of
Wycotto, tho' Riva had told me he had given directions that it
should be buried— Previous to retiring to rest last evening I
heard the Natives singing and dancing near the Spot where the
young woman was killed— I have no doubt, but they were then
preparing to eat the sacrifice— However horrid and revolting

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Omit ^this custom is to the Christian's mind, and nothing can be more so, yet the New Zealander feels himself as much bound by his Superstition to kill and eat human Sacrifices, as the Christian does to offer up his Sacrifices of Prayer and Praises to the true God— These bloody Rites will never be laid aside by the Natives, until the fetters of their Superstition are broken by the Sword of the Spirit— nothing short of the Power of the divine word can effectually remedy these dreadful Customs— While we sang the 72. Psalm last evening I could not but contrast the Situation of the New Zealanders with our own— we are made of the same Blood - have one common father; and yet what an infinite distance between the believing Soul and the poor ignorant Heathens, both as it respects this world, and that which is to come— The joys of the one are pure, heavenly & divine; and of the other barbarous, sensual & devilish: The one has a Hope full of Immortality, the other is without hope and without God—

Mon 22. horhat [?] a [f]

School As there had been no Building erected for a public School at Kiddee Kiddee I informed the Revd J Butler & Mr Kemp that I was resolved to have one built immediately; that they were now

23. all comfortably provided with Houses, and out Houses, and there was no necessity for delaying the erection of a School any

Remarks on the New

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Zealand longer— Mess.rs Kemp & Shepherd most readily offered to
Grammar assist to build it - I hope in eight weeks should I be detained so
long to see the School nearly completed - It is very distressing
that a School has not long since been established here—
The Weather has been very stormy and Wet— I remained in the
House nearly all the day exam=ining the New Zealand
Grammar, which appears to be very imperfect— The rules laid
down in the Grammar for the Orthography and Pronounced as
of the Language is ^are not simple enough for the Missionaries
to comprehend— They cannot retain in their memory the Sound
of the vowels as laid down in the Rules of the Grammar, and
^consequently the pronouncians them as the natives can
understand them. The changing the English Pronunciation of
the Vowels has created very great Confusion amongst the whole-
I do not see any good reason for changing the Sound of the
vowels, as the New Zealanders can with so much ease sound all
24th the English Alphabet— If in speaking and writing the New
Zealand Language the Europeans retain the English
Pronunciation, the whole difficulty of which they complain,
Reflection on will be removed— I purpose taking an early opportunity of
the wreck of conversing with the Revd T. Kendall upon this Subject, to know
the vessel if there is any cogent objection to the Missionaries retaining the

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English Sound of the vowels in the New Zealand language— I cannot see any myself; and I am [f] sure I should despair of our being able either to write or speak the N. Zealand Language according to the Rules in the Grammar —

I am very anxious now to return to my family and Congregation, but have no Prospect - I may be detained for months— This is a very dark dispensation. I know the Lord is too wise to err, and

25: too kind to afflict willingly - at the same time I feel an inclination
Circular to murmur and complain - and like the Israelites of old, am discouraged because of the way— what I know not now, I
Letter to the perhaps shall know hereafter— The loss of the Brampton
Missionaries appears to me very myster=ious— no Ship was ever lost in the Bay of Islands before, the Harbours are so commodious and fine— I censure no one, for her loss; tho' I think and always shall, that it is a very extraordinary Circumstance— I know nothing happens by Chance, and therefore it was the divine will that she should be wrecked for Reasons which man cannot explain— therefore thy will be done—

26. X visit to I wrote this day a circular Letter to the Missionaries
Mr Williams recommending them to unite cordially in the work of the Mission and to form some regular plan respecting the language— Every one has hitherto followed his own System,

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and all different, which can never answer - and will create nothing but Confusion— Some have not ability and others have not Learning sufficient to write the Language, and should avail them[selves] of the superior Abilities of their Colleagues— The want of Humility has been very great in the Missionaries— The Apostles advice has been wholly forgotten by them “In lowliness of mind, let each esteem other better than themselves” —

Security of their property This morning I left Kiddee Kiddee to pay a visit to the Revd H. Williams at Pyhea— On my way I past by the wreck of the Brampton— It is a very [f] distressing sight to see so fine a Ship knocked to Pieces upon the rocks— The Lord in the midst of Judgment remembered mercy or we might have been buried in the great deep. The Vessel could not have been lost upon a more secure Place for the Safety of our Lives and Property than she was, and therefore we should be thankful to divine Goodness who com=mands the stormy winds when they arise. —

27. On my arrival at Pyhea I found all the Europeans well, and comfortably lodged in their new Situation— The Natives had behaved very kindly— Tho their Stores and property had been much exposed, no theft had been committed, they had not

Communicate missed so much as a single nail - The Head Chief is a very

with Mr excellent Character— he had lived with me at Parramatta, and

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Kendall on his Son afterwards died in my House, which attacked him and
the fiamna [?] his Wife very much to my family - He was his only Son, I had
& Language given him Permission to go with me to the Colony in order to
remove his Bones to their family Sepulchre. The Revd H.
Williams is settled in a very beautiful, as well as important
Situation, and has every Prospect of being both useful, and
happy in his work—

omit This morning I visited the Revd T. Kendall, and conversed with
him relative to his Grammar - I stated to him the difficulty I
found in it, with respect to the Pronunciation of the Vowels; and
that the Missionar=ies met with the same difficulty in following
his Rules— Mr Kendall candidly admitted that the difficulty was
so great, he could not himself follow the system he had laid
down— It appeared to me absurd to study M.r Kendalls Theory,
which he himself could not reduce to Practice, and conceived
that if a Vocabulary of the N. Zealand language was written, in
which the Pronunciation of the Vowels was retained according
to the English, the difficulty would be removed— [f] and also
spelled Proper names different from what they were in the
Original by which great difficulties were created both in Writing
and Pronouncing the New Zealand language. Mr. Kendall gave
me no satisfactory Reason- I contended that as the New

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Zealanders were so quick in Learning our Language, and could pronounce the Vowels so well according to our Custom I thought it would be advisable to retain the English Sound of the vowels Pronunciation of the Vowels, as this would greatly facilitate the Acquirement of the Language— The Missionaries would soon then learn to speak and write it while according to the present System they never could— I also recommended that

Dates in all the English terms for such things as the natives had never
nation [?] as seen should be relarned introduced into the New Zealand
to the Language, that a Sheep should be called a Sheep, a Cow a Cow
Language &c &c &c. If we did not do this the New Zealanders would give
them names by Comparison - and probably it would require
Omit three or more words in some things to express what we do in
one— The N. Zealand Language is also very impure, and that
[crossed out impurity would increase by allowing them to give names ^to
words in Animals &c &c &c. but if we retained our own terms, and
margin] interwove our Language into theirs, this would tend to make the
Language more chaste— at present it is very unchaste and
offensive— It was at length determined to write a new
Sun. 28 - vocabulary of the New Zealand Language, and to retain the
Preached in English Pronunci=ation of the Vowels, and the English terms for
Mr. Williams such things as the natives never saw— [f] I recommended Mr.

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Church Kendall all to set about this important work immediately which he agreed to do— He was not to write this vocabulary on the C. M. S. Account as he is no longer a Servant of theirs— I observed to M.r Kendall the Society was no debtor to him, but he was a debtor to the Society, and therefore should do any thing he could

Reflection on to repay them— I promised to furnish him with all the words I

Public could procure from the other missionaries ^as - I knew that they

Worship would cordially unite in the plan now adopted.

I preached for the Revd Mr Williams this morning in his little thatched Church— about 30 feet long by 15. which has been just built— Several natives attended besides the Europeans - and behaved well— When once they know the joyful sound, they will become a great People- I never saw finer Children, or better

Munday 29. behaved than the children of the Natives—

Shunghees In the evening I preached to the Crew of the Brampton on the

return and Island of Motooroa about 6 miles distant from Pyhea - I long

warlike much to return to my family and People - To worship God on an

character Island in a savage Land is so ^very very different from meeting in the Assembly of the Saints in Gods Holy Temple on Earth— There wants that Sacredness, and Solemnity, and holy Reverence which appears to be attached to the very walls of Gods House

His feelings where his people meet to worship him, and which tends so

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much to excite devout affections in the pious mind— [f]

Lowerd [?] Shunghees return 21th

Mr Marsden This morning we observed some large War Canoes across the Harbour - and in a little time afterwards I was informed that Shunghee had arrived returned from his Expedition— I was very glad to hear this news, as it was apprehended he would ^have been very exceedingly angry if he had on his return found M.r Kendall gone— I am in hopes I shall be able to convince him of the necessity of M.r Kendall's Removal, and also to make some arrangements with him for the good of the mission— His mind was very much poisoned prejudiced against me on his Return from England, in Consequence of my opposition to the Missionaries supplying the Natives with muskets and Powder— He had also been told that I had written Home against him, which made him very angry— He has been expecting M.r Clarke for some=time to make him Guns— I have retained M.r Clarke in the Colony N. S. Wales until I have a full Expl=anation with Shunghee relative to M.r Clarkes Employ=ment should he come to New Zealand— If Shunghee is determined that he shall work as a Gun Smith Mr Clarke must not come, if he will allow him to come as a Missionary he may then venture— It is much to be lamented that Shunghee is so fond of War, and that from his Fire

Shunghee
relative killed
in war

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Arms he is so powerful, that no tribe in the Island can withstand
Bring home his Force— Great Slaughter has been made in this Expedition, of
the Chiefs the Inhabitants to the southward— Shunghee has been absent
Head and about 8. Months fighting on the east side & in the interior—
Bones Another Party connected with Shunghee was carrying on ^War
at the sametime a war on the West side, at a Place called Terra-
nakkee said to be very populous - about situated 200 miles or
more from the Bay of Islands — A man of high Rank a relation of
Shunghee's ^named Towkowhow has been killed in this [f]
30— Expedition— His friends secured his Body, and prevented it
from falling into the Enemies hands - They cut his Head off, and
Omit have brought it with them -They also cut off all the Flesh from
the Bones, and burnt it, to prevent it from being eaten - and
brought his bones with them— These they carried a long way
over land, and they have arrived to day— There will be great
lamentation over these bones— The death of this Chief will
cause another Expedition against Terra nakkee— Whenever a
Man of high Rank is slain in Battle, tho' in the common Chance
of War, his surviving Relations feel themselves bound to revenge
his death, whenever they are strong enough to do this—
Last night M.r Kemp came to Pyhea, and this morn=ing I went
with him to M.r Kendall's, as he ^Mr Kendall had consented to

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hand over some Books belonging to the Society – I had a good
deal off Conversation with Mr. K. about the native Language,
renewed my conversation with Mr. K. respecting the native
Language; as I wished to gain what Information I could on the
Subject, in order that I might form some opinion on the best
mode of lea to be adopted in learning it – I can not rely upon my
own Judgment, for want of knowing more of the Language
myself – From every Information I can gain it appears best to
retain the English Pronunciation of the Vowels - Following the
directions of the Grammar ^with respect to the vowels burdens
the memory too much, and is more than the missionaries can
accomplish – They read the English Language daily, and are in
the constant Habit of pronouncing the vowels according to
the Custom – When they come to the New Zealand Language they
are at a Stand –

Oct. 1st

Wednesday

Mourning of
the relatives

This morning I went to visit Tooi's tribe, accompany-ied by the
Rev.d H. Williams & M.r Kemp - The distance is about 9 miles
by water – We found an immense number of Women &
Children at [f] At Home – Tooi, & his Brother Koro Koro with
his Uncle Kipo, and their fighting Men were gone to War –
Inform=ation had arrived that Kipo had been slain in Battle, &
Koro-Koro had died, a natural death – Kipo was a young Man

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when Captain Cook visited New Zealand - He was a very fine old Man; and a great Warrior - His Widow & daughter were dressed in their mourning dress, and sat very silent & afflicted together - They literally appeared to sorrow as those without Hope - The whole Tribe were much concerned for the Loss of their Chief - They told me, Tooi was waiting with his Brothers Body until they could bring it to the Bay of islands, on a small Island not far from the Thames - They requested me to come and see Koro Koro when his Boay ^Body was brought Home - Solicit a missionary to be sent One of Tooi's Brothers was there,- he told me that Tooi was so much distressed in his mind, from the continual wars, that he was determined to leave New Zealand - Perhaps as Koro-Koro is dead, who was so very great a Man for War, Tooi may use his influence with his People now to abstain from it, as he will be the Head of the Tribe - His elder Brother, who loves Peace will I have no doubt second Tooi if he should be desirous to live a quiet life. The other Chiefs when they cannot prevail with their neighbouring Friends to join them in their Expeditions, they shame them into a Compliance, by accusing them of Cowardice - They urged me very much to send them a missionary to live in their district, said they had been long promised one, and contended they had a Claim as Koro-Koro died in

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England came first to Parramatta [f] for the Missionaries, and Tooi *
afterwards went to England – The Reason why a missionary has
Octr. 2d not resided with them to the present time it has been considered
that as all the fighting Parties from the northward, and in the
Bay of Islands pass by their Settlement, a Missionary would be
much annoyed by them, and liable to be robbed, as the New
Zealanders are very much like common Soldiers in War, who
delight in plunder, and destruction of Property – I hope the day
Omit may come when a Missionary may be spared for them, and
safely reside with their Tribe, in which the Children are very
numerous. Should Tooi return previous to my departure, I shall
be able to learn what his future Intentions are now his Brother is
dead – He may yet be useful to his Countrymen –
This morning I left Pyhea with Mr Kemp, as I wished to see
3. Shunghee;; and also to get on with the School – When we
Visit of Mr arrived at Kiddee Kiddee Shunghee was gone to Wymattee
Turner about 12. miles distant from the missionary Settlement where the
respecting the principal part of his Cultivation is carried on – He is expected to
pronunciation return in a day or two, what Reception he will give me I cannot
of the the say – I feel like a Person in Prison, having no Prospect of leaving
language New Zealand. I am afraid of going to the Thames, or any other
distant Part, lest I should lose an opportunity of getting a

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Passage— I should wish to visit Wycotto, but the distance is too great, unless I was certain a Vessel would not arrive in my absence - [f]

The Revd Mr Turner, missionary from Wangaroa belonging to the Wesleyan Mission paid us a visit to day— one great object of his journey was, to consult about the Native Language— They were all in Confusion at their Settlement about it, as they could not follow the Rules laid down in M.r Kendalls Grammar with respect to the Pronun=ciation of the Vowels— I informed Mr 4th. Visit from Mr Turner what Resolutions the missionaries had come to respecting it, and also what the Rev.d M.r Kendall said. M.r Kendall Turner expressed much Satisfaction that an Alteration was to be made, that it was his opinion as well as that of his Colleagues that the English Pronunciation of the Vowels should be followed— The Rev.d S. Leigh coincided in the same opinion - I hope this Question will now be at rest, as all are unanimously of opinion that the Vowels should retain the english Pronun=ciation— and that future Experience will prove that the mode now adopted is the best—

The Revd T Kendall paid me a visit, he brought me about 500 words for Examination and Correction, for the intended new Vocabulary— He appeared very much agitated in his mind, and

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Omit under the Government of a very unchristianlike Spirit— He

 inveighed most bitterly against the Missionaries; and spoke very

 disrespectfully of the Parent Committee and at the sametime

 attempted to cast some Reflections upon me— I had treated him

Reflections with great tenderness hitherto, so that he had no Cause to

 complain on any just Grounds— He told me he would not leave

 New Zealand, but was determined but was determined to come

 and live at Kiddee Kiddee — [f] What a Dreadful Tormentor is an

 accusing Conscience. When Professors fall into open scandalous

 Sins, [crossed out word] they lose the fear of God,.. their pride

 increases continually after their fall until they become a Terror to

 themselves and those connected with them. Mr Kendall

 appeared to me to be as full of Pride, Wrath and Bitterness; as if

 he had never known any thing of Christianity. He manifested all

 the Violent Passions of an Heathen. When Professors of Religion

 fall into the Snare of the Devil, how dreadfully does the Prince of

 Darkness work in their Hearts? He seems to glory in scourging

 them in every possible way, and inflames their Pride to the

 utmost, while at the same time he furnishes them with

 Arguments to vindicate their wicked Conduct, either from the

[Hocken - Example of living, or the departed Saints— If drunkenness is his

1823 Oct 4] Sin, he appeals to the Example of Noah; if Fornication &

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Apprehen- Adultery, are his Crimes; he will tell you the man after God's
sions as to Mr own Heart was guilty of the same. The Sorrow which a man in
Kendall this State may occasionally express for his misconduct, springs
remaining in more from Pride, and self-love than humility – He is sorry that
N Zealand he has injured his Reputation, his temporal Interest, and lost his
Rank in Society, but this is only the Sorrow of the World – His
Pride is greater, his his haughty Spirit is more captious; and he is
more vindictive than a man who has never known any thing of
Divine things – He seems to be wholly under Satanical
Influence, and his last state is worse than his first – [f] I
recommended him M.r. Kendall to be cool, and to consider what
he was about before he went too far, but it was in vain to reason
with him – I was apprehensive that he would create much
mischief in the Mission, should it be in his Power, by his rash
and inconsiderate Conduct – He contended the Society were
bound to pay him his Salary, and to maintain his family while he
remained in New Zealand, and afterwards to find him a Passage
to England – I replied if he wanted Support for his family, until
an oppor=tunity ^offered for his going to Port Jackson I would
direct his wants to be supplied; but I could only do this on the
express Condition that he left New Zealand by the first
opportunity – He replied with much warmth, that he was

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determined to remain, and would not be driven out of the
Island— I used every Argument in my Power to pacify him, but
Friends to no Purpose —While we were talking Shunghee walked into
deportment the Room— I had not seen him before since my arrival, as he had
of Shunghee only returned a few days from the War and had ^been out at his
farm— I was very sorry that our first meeting should have
happened at this unfortunate time; as M.r Kendalls
Countenance and manner, betrayed the angry State of his
mind— Shunghee was very civil, but a little reserved— I was
afraid M.r Kendall would say something bitter to him, to vex
him, & I was very uneasy while he remained; at length he
departed, observing to Shunghee, that he would see him again,
5th. and asked Shunghee [f] if he would allow him to come to live at
Kiddee Kiddee— Shunghee said he would pay him a visit in a
Omit little time— I invited Shunghee to take Tea with me, which he
readily agreed to, and we parted afterwards very friendly at the
sametime, something appeared to be preying upon his mind—
He asked me what had past between me and Mr Kendall; but I
did not think it prudent to tell him the whole— Shunghee
behaved much more civil than I expected he would have done;
as we did not part very cordially at Parramatta, in Consequence
of my difference with Mr Kendall about muskets and

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Gunpowder and on some other Accounts –

I preached to-day at Kiddee Kiddee; and administered the Holy Sacrament— but I spent the Sabbath very uncomfortably— I could not free my mind from the great anxiety which Mr Kendall's violent conduct had excited the last evening. It is very painful to have any thing to do with Professors of Religion who have fallen from their Steadfastness, and are under the dominion of unbridled Passions— The difficulty is much increased, when this happens in a savage Land, where there is no legal Authority to protect the good from the designs of the fallen enraged Slave of Sin. Mr Kendall's fall must be considered as a most awful Event, and has been attended with much distress and misery to himself, his family, and his Colleagues, as well as to all the Friends of the Mission— It has been a source of Grief to all who love the Gospel, and pity the Heathen— [f]

Shunghee was invited to Breakfast with me this morning. I wished for an opportunity to enter into a full Explanation with him. He accepted my invitation, and we met very cordially— After a little Conversation, he alluded to what had past between us at Port Jackson when he returned from England and reminded me, that he had told me never to come to New Zealand again, he found by my coming that I was not afraid of

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the New Zealanders, and observed that my Anger was only in my mouth; that if it had been in my Heart, I should have come no more - I told him I had no Cause to be under any Apprehensions, nor was I angry - We conversed upon various Subjects, and all Prejudice appeared to be removed from his mind - I did not mention to him as yet M.r Clark's name but intend to do so the first fair opportunity - I know he has been long talking for for ^about him, and has been anxious to see him - It will be a nice Point to settle Mr Clarks Business with Shunghee, as he knows he is a Gunsmith. If Shunghee will allow him to come as a Schoolmaster, and promise that he will not require him to repair his Guns Mr Clark would be a valuable man in the mission - I believe M.r Kemp and Mr Clark would go on well together - M.r Kemp wants a pious Companion to second him in the work of the Mission - [f]

Difficulties & unsutus [?] with early missions King & Kendall [f]

We held a Committee to day, when different Subjects came under Consideration - I conceived the House which the Committee had agreed for Mr. S. Butler far too large and Expensive - I told the Missionaries that it was out of my power to sanction such unnecessary Expenditure of the Societys funds. M.r Butler did not like the Alteration as he thoug. his Son ought

[Hocken -
1823 Oct 6]

[Hocken -
Oct 7]
Tues. 7th.
bsemination [?]
on the

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warmth of Parties dwells a House [? Page torn] Oct.r 8th.

to have such a House, as the Committee had agreed to— At length I carried the Alteration and the Building was reduced to 48 feet by 15, divided into different Rooms— This was a Building quite large enough, ^and to share as M.r Butler has only his Wife and himself— The public Business took up the whole day; during which many unpleasant observations past in the Committee which grieved me much— The evils of this Mission have been very great—

This day the Committee met again to close the matters under consideration, I was far from being satisfied with all that had been done. The Rev.d J. Butler had been very warm and had expressed himself very unguardedly- His Son had also shown a very improper disposition— I was determined to write to the Revd J Butler and to speak to both him and his Son, and to point out to them what appeared to me so very improper in their Conduct at the Committee— After the ^Committee meeting closed I went with Shungee accompanied by the Revd J Butler to fix upon a place for a small House for Shunghee 20 feet by 10— I have do no doubt but a little House will be highly acceptable to him, and it is but just that he should have one— I have long wished this to be done for him, and I hope it now will. [f]

I sent for Mr J. Butler this morning and spoke both to him, and

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Hiter [?] his Son relative to what passed at the Committee, and also wrote
views with him a public Letter, which I hope will be attended with some
Shunghee his good Effect— It is painful to have to reprove Persons in public
desire for Situations, who ought to conduct them selves so, as never to
Agriculture require any thing unpleasant to be said to them- I wrote also a
Letter to the Revd Tho Kindall upon his improper Conduct on
the 4th instant at Kiddee Kiddee— I feel my Situation far from
being pleasant in such a Society - There are some in the Mission
whom I must esteem for their Piety, and Christian Behaviour. I
would they were all such —
Shunghee called upon me in the morning and we had much
Conversation upon different Subjects— He told me that he
wished to turn his Attention to Agriculture, if I would send him
a Man to teach his People to plough, and furnish him with a
Team— He would then make a Road into the Interior if
Wymattee about 12 miles from the Missionary Settlement, where
the land was rich and carry on his Cultivation there— I replied,
if he would give over fighting he should have a Man, and a
Team - and told him if he wished to be King of New Zealand, he
must become a great Farmer first, and get plenty of Provisions;
and when he grew rich in Provisions, he would increase his
Power and Influence in New Zealand - However he would not

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promise to abstain from War, at the same [f] time he expressed a strong desire to cultivate Wheat &c &c. He wants some object of importance to employ his great mind. There is nothing in New Zealand, but War that can meet his Active ^Spirit mind—
Shunghee Agriculture alone offers a Substitute, and I think that would apprehensive have a good effect— I now told him that M.r Clark was at Port Jackson; teaching the Natives in the Colony- and I wished to Now pacified know if he would allow him to teach the Children at Kiddee Kiddee if I should send him down. He said he might come to Kiddee Kiddee and teach School— Shunhgee had long been looking for Mr Clark to make muskets for him, and he told me at Port Jackson he was coming for that Purpose— I did not mention the Muskets to him at this time, it was too sore a subject to touch upon. I believe Shunghee will give up this Point at last— I was very much pleased with the whole of his Conversation; and particularly with his remarks upon Agriculture— He told me, he was apprehens=ive that the English would send Soldiers to New Zealand from Port Jackson, and take the Country from them. I told him we had plenty of land at Port Jackson, more than we wanted, and took a Chart, and shewed him what a little spot New Zealand was, compared with New Holland, and that New Zealand was not an object to the English, and therefore he need

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not be afraid of them. When he saw the Chart, he seemed satisfied - I told him I thought the Chiefs of New Zealand had better make him King, and then he might put an end to their Shunghees Wars - he replied that the Chiefs would not be persuaded to do wounds this by him - that when he was at War, he was [f] feared and respected, but when he returned Home, they would not hearken to any thing he might say - I endeavoured to point out to him 9th. the evils of civil War, that it must destroy the Country, and therefore ought not to be practised; that if a foreign Enemy came to fight them, then they might go to War, but not one with another - He said, he had conquered all the Country further than Mercury Bay [Towrangha], as well in the interior, as on the Coast, and had made peace with them; and that great numbers had been cut off - He shewed me where he had been struck three times with a Ball - His Helmet saved him once, and his 10th. Coat of Mail once, and a ball had hit his Thigh - After dinner I Visit to accompanied the Revd H. Williams to his Station where I observe [?] remained for the night - Mr Butler's This day I spent with the Revd H. Williams - I am happy to see Station him go on so well - He and his family are now comfortably settled; and are happy in their new Situation - I think they will [Hocken-1823 prove a great blessing to the Mission - He is a Man of a Superior

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Oct 10] Visit Character, and better informed than any who have hitherto been
to employed in this Mission- I hope he will be able to correct and
Rangheehoo remedy, in time many evils that have existed, and also to set an
Example to the rest what they as Missionaries should do—
This morning I left the Revd M.r Williams, and proceeded to
Omit Monganuee, where Mr J. Butler is stationed about 14 miles
distant— On my Arrival there I met with the Revd J. Butler & Mr
William Hall. We fixed upon the Place where the new School
House is to stand— Most of the materials are on the Spot— It is
an excellent station in every respect provided those employed
will do their best. In the evening [f] In the evening I returned to
Rangheehoo with Mr Hall, where we arrived before nine
O'clock— I had not visited Rangeehoo since the Shipwreck. A
School is now begun here, and I hope it will go on well under the
Care of Messrs Hall & King— The Natives are all very quiet; and
they live in as much Peace as they could in any civilized
Country. The Missionaries never would have much trouble if
they could only have agreed amongst themselves— It is not the
natives that have distressed them; but they have trouble and
distressed one another—
This day I visited the old Chief Rawkow, and his family, his Son
pressed me much to allow him to go to N. S. Wales— One native

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young woman gave me a very bad account of Mr Kendall's Conduct— She made many very proper remarks upon the impropriety of his Proceedings— She said, she had been told he would not leave New Zealand— I replied, if he did not, his friends would not send him any more Supplies of Tea Sugar &c. and he would be in want— She answered he has got plenty of money, and would purchase what he wanted for himself— After some Conversation the young woman asked me to give her a little Print for a Gown. I told her I was afraid, that she went on Board a Ship, and did wrong— She assured me that she had never been on board a Ship since I first went with Duaterra to New Zealand, and that she never would go— I believe she told me the truth, from the manner in which she spoke, and the [f] Reasons she gave me— I was much pleased with the whole of her observations— I told her if I found upon Enquiry that what she stated was true I would give her a new Gown— While we were talking two other young women joined us one of them wished to know what was the Subject of our Conversation— I told her, that I had been informed that the young women went on Board a Ship; and I supposed that she was one that did so—

Omit

Visit to Wycotto &

She replied if I had been told that she had ever gone on Board a Ship for improper Purposes, I had been told what was false, for

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Conversation she never had. I then charged the third young woman, with doing so, who did not attempt to deny that she had— I was much pleased with the moral Virtue of the two first I conversed with— They spoke of such Improperities with more disgust, than I could have conceived of any women in their Situation could have possest— I firmly believe they said what was true— They desired me to appeal to the Europeans, or to their own

Mr Marsden, People who would confirm the Truth of their Assertions— A protect of Brother of one of the young women, a fine youth died at Natives Parramatta— In the Evening I called upon Wycotto, as I could Shunghee not see him before as he was out at work at his farm— we had a King long conversation on the distressed State of Nw Zealand, in Consequence of their perpetual Wars— He told me many thousands had been slain since his return from Europe that at Shunghee's earnest Request he had accompanied him in one Expedition to the River Thames, against Enakkee— [f] [page missing] Famine and distress every where—as all their Porke and Potatoes were destroyed, and their farms neglected. I

Present of a replied, it would be much better for all the Chiefs to assemble Slave and make Shunghee King upon Condition that he would not Prisoner fight, but protect them— He asked me if I had mentioned this to Shunghee, I informed him I had— Wycotto approv=ed of this

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Shungee having the authority if he would only be quiet; and said
__detion he would go see see Shunghee, and talk with him on the Subject.
[?page torn] but he had little Hope that Shunghee would abstain from war –
of State of As for himself, and some others they were ashamed when called
Slaves upon to join in an Expedition, not to go; as they would be
considered as Cowards if they did not, however much averse to
war they were. But he was determined to leave New Zealand
rather than be compelled to fight - His Wife told me she would
give me a Slave on Monday morning - he was a Chiefs Son who
had been killed in Battle, the Boy had been taken a Prisoner of
war - I accepted her offer, as this would redeem another poor
Creature from the sorest Bondage and Alavery - A Slave has no
Security for his life - his master kills him, whenever he pleases,
and treats him in any way his Passions dictate - They are much
to be pitied - nothing but the Gospel of our blessed God can
effectually provide a Remedy for their spiritual and temporal
Bondage. [f]

Shunghees *Melissa transcribes a page missing (page 86 in pdf)* The Scenes
Intention of Slaughter and Cannibalism at and after the Battle in which
discovered Enakkee was killed were so horrid, and offensive to him, that he
could not eat any thing for four days - He spoke with the
greatest Abhorrence of the Cannibalism of this Countrymen, and

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said he would never go to war again— That Shunghee had [asked]? him to accompany him in his last Expedition against Rutoroa, but he had refused to go—He observed the New Zealanders would never be quiet from war—that he could not live in the Country, and asked me if I would afford any Protection if he and his Family came to Port Jackson— I promised him I would - He said, he had seen Shunghee since his return, who informed him, that it was his Intention to form another Expedition against Terranekka [?] as soon as I left N. Zealand, but he would not do it until I was gone - He asked me if I had seen Shunghee, and whether he was friendly or not - I told him I had, and that we were very friendly - He thought our difference at Port Jackson might have interrupted our Friendship; and expressed his Satisfaction that we were recon [ciled] Wycotto observed, there was no Force in New Zealand, that could resist the People at the Bay of Islands, they were so powerful from the abundance of Arms and Ammunition which they possess, and lamented that they had such means for continual war, which occasioned such great public Calamities. [f] I preached to day at Rangheehoo both morning and Evening— It gives me much Pleasure to see a School at length begun— the Children are capable of learning any thing that we wish to teach

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them— It is much to be lamented that they have been so long neglected— It is most distressing to think of the evils which have existed amongst the Europeans, which have impeded all Desire of the Improvement amongst the Natives—

Chiefs peace Early this morning Wycotto brought me the Boy his Wife had made me a present of on Saturday evening - I found on enquiry that his Father had been killed in Battle a considerable distance to the Southward of the River Thames, and he was made a Prisoner of war at the time— that he had been taken Prisoner a second time, and brought to the Bay of Islands— I intend to take him with me to the Colony, and give him some useful Instruction so that he may be of advantage to his Country at some distant Period, should providence open the way— I had

Propose their laws [?] a vessel much Conversation with Warreepork on the State of New Zealand— He is a Chief of very considerable influence, and considered one of the bravest Warriors in New Zealand - he wishes for Peace, and requested me to speak to Shunghee on the Subject— If Shunghee would give up fighting most of the Chiefs in the Bay of Islands appear anxious to attend to their Cultivation, and to their families— Their minds are gradually enlarging, only they want an object, some thing of importance to exercise their active Abilities with— I have recommended to

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several of them to turn their attention to the building of a Vessel of about 120 Tons, with which they could keep up [f] a constant Communication with Port Jackson, many of them are very anxious to go there— If they would turn their attention to Agriculture and Commerce, these would furnish a field sufficient to occupy their minds, they would increase their wants, and their means of supplying them — until something of this kind is adopted, I cannot conceive how their Wars are to be prevented— When they have lost a near relation in Battle their minds continually dwell upon the death of their Friend, having nothing nothing to occupy them. If they are able to revenge the death of their Friend, they will attempt it as soon as possible; if not they will think on their loss for years, and mourn over it; and if at any future Period they can obtain Satisfaction during their Life, they never will lose an opportunity— Their wounded feelings never appear to be healed, and they feel it a sacred duty which they owe to their departed Friends Relations to punish those by whose hands they have fallen, tho' they were cut off by the common Chance of war — It is possible, if they had a regular intercourse with civil society, and objects of importance to occupy their minds, the force of those natural Affections and superstitious notions would be gradually weaker and their

Problems of inducing the natives to fire up war

14. Rivas delenuration [?] for reverse

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feelings relieved— It is to be hoped that the rising Generation will have different views, and different objects in view as they will be better informed ^in civil matters and less instructed in their art of war—

In the Evening I went to Pyhea to visit the Revd H Williams, and found all well—

This morning I returned to Kiddee Kiddee with Mrs Kemp who had been on a visit to Mrs Williams— I wished to have some furthur conversa=tion with Shunghee relative to the State of

15: New [f] Zealand— On my arrival I learned he was gone to
Freutha [?] Wyemattee - to superintend the planting of his sweet potatoes—
conversation I had a long Conversation with Riva the next in Command to
with Riva Shunghee. He had heard that his Brother had been killed in
Proposal to Battle and another Chief to the Southward; and that if the
make Information ^was correct, he must go and revenge his death
Shunghee immediately -I pointed out to him the Calamities of war, and
King how much better it would be for them to cultivate the arts of
Peace;— He replied his Heart was so big when he thought of his
Brother, that he could not keep it down- and satisfaction he must
have before he could rest—

Riva called upon me this morning, and we renewed our Conversation upon the distressed State of New Zealand on

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account of their internal wars— I told him, that the chiefs had better make Shunghee King, and then there might be some Prospect of Peace— He replied the Chiefs of New Zealand would never consent to do that, because they would think this would degrade them, to have any Superior— I told him this would not affect their Estates, or their liberty, as Shunghee if he was appointed King, he could not take their lands from them any more than King George could take the lands from the Gentlemen in ^England New Zealand He replied they were in a very different State, and asked me if I intended to compare the Chiefs of New Zealand with the chiefs in England? I told him if they could not agree to make Shunghee King, I thought the Chiefs of the Bay of Islands might unite, and build a Vessel and if they would do this I would furnish them with a Ship=wright— Cescumlua- many of them wished to [f] come to Port Jackson, they might tion [?] as to then come when they wished to do so— He replied the Chiefs character would never agree together in having a Ship, for each of them would want to have the direction— and observed, that they could not agree to allow the Missionaries to live altogether. Every one wants them to reside with their Tribes— Those who have not got Missionaries in their district, their Hearts are sick, and they are continually coveting them. He made many pointed

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Remarks upon the Corruption of mens Hearts, and on the Passions that governed them. The New Zealanders are men of great Reflection and observation, and they try to find out a motive for every act which a Man does— It is a very common observation with them; that the outside of a man may be seen, [Hocken] but the inside cannot, and they frequently observe to me, after I 1823 Oct 22] have been conversing with any of their Country men, “you hear 22. then speak but you do not know what is in their Hearts.” If it Visit of should ever please God to give them the Knowledge of his Grace Temmaran- and love, they will become a very wonderful People— They gha & his study human nature with the closest attention, and endeavour to character find out every man’s real Character from the whole of his Conduct—. A rude & violent man is very offensive to them Amongst themselves they live in great Peace, and Harmony— I Disputes and have have not seen either man woman or Boy struck by one reprisals of another since I have been on the Island. [in pencil - The above is between from the 4th visit to N.Z. This is in Revd Marsden’s handwriting Timmoran- SUB [?]] [f] gha & To-day Temmarangha paid me a visit having just returned from Shunghee War— He is a man of very high Rank, and a great warrior, at the sametime humane; and a lover of Peace. I found him one of the most intelligent Chiefs in new Zealand when I formerly was in

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the Island— In one journey about three years ago he accompanied me to the west side of New Zealand, Mercury Bay, Meeting of [Towrangha], and to various other parts— We were about three Timmoran- months absent— Shungee and Timmorangha have always been gha and very jealous of each other— They had a difference when I was in Shunghee New Zealand before, in which Timmorangha had eight men Account of killed and some wounded— Timmorangha afterward made an their Last Attack upon Shungee's Settlement where the Missionaries Expedition reside, and burnt his War Canoes— That difference has not been finally settled yet— neither Timmorangha nor Shunghee appear to have been in such a Situation since the above Period, as to venture to decide their Quarrel by force of Arms— It is expected they will do this, when a fair opportunity offers— Ever since Shunghee's return from England he has had enough to do in carrying on his wars to the Southward, in order to revenge the death of some of his friends who were cut off in his Absence. In these Wars Timmorangha has joined him— Shunghee came into my room while Timmorangha was with me— they saluted each other with much Politeness. In the Course of our Conversation, they gave me very particular Account of their last Expedition to Rotoroa— When they went to War against the Tribes of the River Thames, there was a chief there from Rotoroa. He was

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along with the Chief whom Shunghee and Timmarangha were
100 war going to attack— Timmorangha advised him to return to
Canoes Rotoroa, before the Action began, as he might be cut off— They
assembled had no difference with him [f] and Timmorangha did not wish
him to Risk his Life— However the Chief remained with his
Friend, and fell in Battle— Shortly after this Action, a trading
Party went to Rutoroa from the Bay of Islands, and Wangaroa—
The Inhabitants of Rutoroa, having lost one of their chiefs at the
Thames, and taking these Traders for Spies, they killed fifteen of
Chiefs them, and the rest narrowly escape^d. When this Information
defeated arrived at the Bay of Islands Shunghee in Conjunction with the
other Chiefs prepared to revenge the death of their Friends upon
the People of Rutoroa— A large Army was assembled from the
different Tribes, and Shunghee proceeded at their Head to the
Shunghee Mercury Bay [Towrangha]— The number of War Canoes which
advances to met at Mercury Bay [Towrangha] is stated to amount to one
the attack Hundred. Rutoroa is an Island situated in the middle of a large
Lake in the Interior— and very populous— Shunghee had to
make Roads thro' the woods, and to drag his Canoes to the Lake,
which was accomplished in about 12 days— There are two lakes
which the Army had to cross— The second, and largest is
Rutoroa— Two Chiefs Pomare, and Showrakkee proceeded

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before Shunghee, and the main Body, and attacked the
Inhabitants on the Island in the first Lake - They were both
defeated, lost part of their men, and were nearly cut off
themselves, and compelled to retreat to Shunghee - When
Shunghee arrived at the large Lake, he launched his Canoes, and
advanced towards the Island, which he found fortified all round,
very populous, and the Inhabitants prepared to defend
themselves - [f] Shunghee examined the Island for three days
The natives before he fixed upon a Place to make an attack. All the Chiefs
deliver were afraid excepting Shunghee, they conceived the Place was
Shunghee too strong for them - Their fortifications are ^were very near the
who is edge of the Lake - When Shunghee had determined the Point,
wounded where he would begin his Operations; he recommended that all
the Canoes shd. advance at once in Line of Battle - He took the
Centre; and every Chief had the Command of the men of his
own tribe - when he drew near the Shore, they heard the
Natives in the Fort say, "Shunghee is not there" - One of the
Chiefs named Showrakkee had married a Wife from that place -
He landed her, and she went into the Fort to request her Friends
Island taken to make their escape or they would be put to death - She told
them Shunghee was there and pointed him out - The People
then cried aloud, "There is the God of New Zealand, we shall be

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all killed" – As soon as the Chief saw Shunghee, he fired at him,
Method of and the Ball past thro' the front of his Helmet, but did not
cure wound him. The Chief fired two more shots at Shunghee one hit
his Arm, and the other his Thigh – After this the natives rushed
out of the Fort to oppose Shunghees Army in their landing,
when a very great Slaughter was made. They could not resist the
Fire Arms of Shung=hees forces, and fell in great numbers –
Peace Shunghee told me he had fifteen muskets himself which his
Established Servants loaded for him, as he fired them – The island was soon
subdued- and about five hund=red Prisoners of war were
taken – Shunghee lost some of his People, and had many
wounded – In some Parts of this Lake the [f] water is hot, and
full of Sulphur Springs – Shunghee had his wounded bathed in
these warm Springs in which they lay all night – He told me, he
could make the Water any heat he wished, as some of it was
always boiling, by making little Channels in the mud, to convey
Character of either the hot or cold water into the baths where his people lay –
the natives It cured them also of cutaneous Eruptions, and other
Complaints – After the Island was subdued, Peace was
established; when they returned to Mercury Bay [Towrangha]
with their Prisoners of war, many of whom had made their
Escape in the nights, Shunghees Army on their Return were so

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fatigued in dragging their Canoes thro' the woods that they were unable to guard their Prisoners of war being overpowered with Sleep— Tooi was in this Action and had an uncle Killed named Kipo, who was a young man when Captain Cooke first visted the Bay of Islands and has been a great warrior ever since — The Hunger, Toil and Hardship the New Zealanders suffer in these expeditions; are very great. They are a very persevering People for a passage no Privations, or Hardships can prevent them from pursuing & had a any object their minds are set upon. I was told, that Shunghee, Conversation and Pomarre in this Expedition had some difference which with Pomare wished to have the matter immediately settled by force Shunghee of Arms— Shunghee objected; alledging that while they were in an enemies Country, they should unite their forces, and when they returned to the Bay of Islands, they could then decide their present disputes— Pomare is a very proud man - he had not returned when I sailed. How their difference will be settled when he arrives is uncertain— I think he will be quiet— [f]

23. Requests Today I went down to see Captn Walker of the Dragon - in order to get a passage if I could to Port Jackson, he demanded a thousand Pounds— In the Evening I proceeded to Pyhea - to the Rev.d H. William's Station — M.r Kemp & Shunghee

24. accompanied me— I had much Conversation with Shunghee

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- Omit about the state of New Zealand— He said for the first time I had ever heard him, that he had no wish for war - but the other Chiefs called upon him to revenge their Quarrels— I wished to know if whether I might send M.r Clarke to New Zealand or not, and what the thoughts of his Heart were on the Subject - whether he could let M.r Clarke be quiet— He asked Mr Kemp, Sab 25th. if he ever troubled him now? Mr Kemp replied no - He would 25. not promise, but intimated I might trust him without his word - Disshessed [?] I therefore resolved to send him— I wante feelings This morning I wrote a note to the Revd T. Kendall to know whether he intended to go to Port Jackson with me if I took up the Dragon— I called upon Captain Walker in my way to Kiddee Mr Kendall Kiddee, he still stood out for £1000. I am very anxious to return arriving Home, but must remain unless M.r Walker lowers his terms— I received a letter from M.r Kendall written on the 14.th inst— he shews a very unchristian Spirit thro' the whole— Omit Was imployed the building of the School all this day - Assisted in the performance of divine Service - but was not comfortable found my mind too much burdened with difficulties that I could not enjoy the Sabbath as I ought— It is very distressing to have to do with unreasonable Professors of Religion— I have always found it more easy to Deal with

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26. unreasonable & [crossed out word] wicked Men than such
Mr Kemp Characters— [f] In the Evening I was informed the Rev.d T.
invites Mr Kendall was arrived at Kiddee Kiddee— He did not visit the
Kendall Missionary Settlement but went to Shunghee, with whom he
[?page torn] remained all night— A strong Proof of the State of his mind,
when he could prefer on the Sabbath evening the Company and
Conversation of Savages to the Society of his Country men in the
very sight of their Houses— I suspected his Intention was evil –
not good, but to prejudice and inflame Shunghee's mind against
myself, and all the Missionaries—
This morning Mr Kemp sent to invite Mr Kendall to breakfast,
but he declined coming— I wished M.r Kemp to do this, to
soften things as well as we could, knowing the Influence
Shunghee he had over Shunghee's mind – Mr Kemp afterwards
went over to M.r Kendall to request him to settle his Accounts
with him as he was at Kiddee Kid. but he refused ^to come.
Shunghee was hees very distant with M.r Kemp & wanted to
know why I was & ^all the Missionaries were angry with Mr
Kendall, and all the other missionaries – and Shunghee told M.r
Kemp that M.r Butler was a bad man, and should not s^tay at
Kiddee Kiddee and made many more unfavourable
Temper of observations. M.r Kendall had promised to build him Shunghee

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Missy Mr B- an House and to come to and live with him at Kiddee Kiddee. I saw he had wrought powerfully upon Shunghee's mind- Mr Kemp invited Shunghee to dine with me but he would not come declined— at length Mr Kendall went away without calling upon me, or any of the Missionaries - After dinner I called upon Shunghee he received rather he was rather distant - we had some Conversation upon ^indifferent different things, when I returned Home— I was very much hurt to think M.r Kendall should act such an unchristian Part as it appeared from Shunghee's Conduct he was doing. [f] [page missing] enough

Caution of for any Missionary with a small family; that he was not to the interfere with the Carpenter, and when the House was Missionaries completed, the Key would be given to him if he was at that Station— In the meantime he was to employ himself in a School immediately— M.r Butler told me in the morning in his Anger, that if he was in his Son's Situation he would not stay in the Mission— I told him they might both retire when they wished to

Difficult and do so— In that unfortunate Temper he went to the Tee - and I determination learned he had gone afterwards on Board the Dragon which lay how to Act about six miles distant— he is of a very unhappy temper, and cannot bear any Controul— In my last public Letter addressed to the Missionaries, I cautioned all of them not to go on Board any

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of the Vessels in the Harbour, for by so doing they would fall into Snares, and be tempted to drink, and expose themselves to
[?page torn] Contempt and Disgrace— This has been one of the principal
disputes Evils that they have fallen into, and has led to many others. From
M.r Kendall's Conduct this day, I believe he has no Intention to
leave New Zealand— It will not be safe to leave the Rev.d J.
Butler and him on the Island— I must take one at least with me –
and it would be well for the mission if both were removed—
How difficult is it to know how to act! however I must not
hesitate— If I cannot persuade M.r Kendall, who is now out of
the Mission to leave New Zealand; I must compel M.r Butler
who is still a Servant of the Society's to accompany me— and
this will be a painful duty — [f]

I had also an unpleasant altercation with the Revd J Butler about
his Son's house— He told me repeatedly he would leave the
mission, he would not remain in New Zealand unless he could b
to be annoyed as he was— There was no Cause whatever for
him to be angry - and I replied he was at Liberty to leave the
Mission when he thought proper— His Son in the first place
wanted an extravagant House building, far too large and
expensive for a Missionary. I had reduced the Plan considerably,
but still it appeared to me unnecessarily large— neither his His

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Son was hurt that I had made any alterations, and spoke in a very improper manner - I sent for the Carpenter, and gave him the Plan of the House, that I wished to have built at Tee, and desired him when it to inform me when he would complete it, and when it was done he was to hand over the Key to M.r Butler - and that M.r S. Butler was not to interfere with the Building, but ^to attend to the duty which he was sent out to perform, the Offers for a Education of the Children— at the same time pointed out to the passage Rev.d J. Butler that his Son had been 4 years wholly neglected [Hocken - his duty since his arrival in New Zealand - in having no School 1823 Oct 28] of any Kind which was very disgraceful to all concerned— After Tuesday 28th. I had expressed my Sentiments to the Rev.d J. Butler relative to his Son's House, and had shewn him the Plan, he left Kiddee Kiddee for Tee where his Son was, and informed him that ^I Painful made some Alterations in the Plan of his House, and reduced the intelgence dimensions. His Son left the Tee, and arrived in the Evening at Kiddee Kiddee to remonstrate with me— I told him, the Carpenter had received orders to build an House, at Tee containing 4 4 Rooms - one for a Kitchin 2 Bed Rooms and, a Dining Room which I considered large [f] 29

This morning I accompanied Capt.n Moore on Board the Dragon, when we made a final Agreement with Captain Walker

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Reflection for his Vessel to convey us to Port Jackson— I agreed to pay
[? Page torn] Captain Walker for my share of the freight 1200 Dollars, and
pes Cap.n Moore 1600. I was much concerned to learn that the Rev.d
M.r Butler had been on Board the proceeding evening in a State
of Inebriety— what insurmountable difficulties has the mission
to contend with— How awful is the Consideration, that the two
Clergy men who ought to have been the Stay, and the Strength
of the mission, should be the Principals in the Transgression—
When I consider the Errors and Crimes of which the
Missionaries have been guilty, I am astonished that it has existed
29. so long— I am convinced, if it had been possible for men or
devils to have overturned the Mission it would have been at an
End long ago— I admire the Forbearance, & Patience of the
natives on many occasions instances— In many instances they
are an Example both in word and deed to the Missionaries—
God will bless this Mission in the End - and by some means or
other make the wickedness of men to promote his Glory— He
will find Men after his own Heart in Due time to carry on his
work— and these Heathens shall praise him [f] after leaving the
Dragon I proceeded to Pyhea and remained all night with the
Rev.d H. Williams—
This morning I requested the Rev.d H. Williams to accompany

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me to M.r Kendall, as I had some Accounts to settle with him on
Account of the Society— Being aware of his rude and violent
Conduct, I did not think it prudent to go alone— we met him in
the Boat coming over the Bay, and returned with him to his
House. we I settled my Business with him, as far as related to the
Timber we had purchased &c. At length he began to break out in
the most violent manner, and to cast severe Reflections upon me
and the Society— The Rev.d H. Williams attempted to point out
the Impropriety of his Conduct, and to pacify his mind— He
soon became outrageous with Mr Williams, and extremely rude
- while we were in Conversation Capn Mess.rs Moore & Walker
came in— I wished to know if I asked Mr. Kendall to inform me
whether he intended to go to Port I informed M.r Kendall that I
had provided a Passage for him in the Dragon - and wished to
expecting he would [crossed out word] be ready to embark - but
in stead of this he continued to pour out his above Reproaches
upon the Society for their Injustice to him, and to reflect upon
my do Conduct also. I made very little reply to all his bitter
Language; Mr Williams [f] reasoned with him a little until he Mr
Kendall jumpt up in a Rage and took his Hat, and walked out of
the House using some strong Language to M.r Williams — I got
up and told Mr Williams we had better take our departure. A

Acknowledge
of walehful
[?] Servants
[Hocken -
1823 Oct 29]
Omit

Difficulties of
MMS
Situation

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No man in Bedlam was ever more under the influence of insanity than Mr Kendall is, he appears to be under the Influence of Insanity, than Mr Kendall is, ^appears to be under the Influence of a wicked and satanical Spirit— Captain Walker wished to know M.r Kendall's intentions relative to his Embarking, but I could not tell him, for he would not inform me— I am surrounded with very great and painful difficulties on my side— I can do nothing with M.r Kendall - and what I shall do with the Rev.d J. B. I cannot tell— His Conduct must not be past over unnoticed. I must call him to account for it, and I am apprehensive he will not be able to justify him self, which will leave me no alternative but either to Suspend him or dismiss him altogether, and Either will be very painful— I also feel great Anxiety lest I should be obliged to leave both Mr the Rev.d J. B. & T. Kendall in N. Zealand— If M.r Kendall puts his threat in Execution and to goes and to live with Shunghee his mind must be bent upon evil- and it is impossible to foresee what may be the Consequences— I have, experienced a thousand times more fear Anxiety and vexation from the misconduct of the Europeans than from the whole of the Natives put together— The Natives as a Body of [f] Heathens have behaved well - and have been kind much more kind to the Missionaries than some of them

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have deserved— Mr K's family were left under their Protection during his Absence in England, and were they were very attentive to it— There is nothing to prevent their Civilization, but the want of proper means— good and faithful missionaries— God will never bless that Man whose Heart is full of Lust and Pride, and envy

It was my Intention to have returned to Kiddee Kiddee to day, but could not on Account of the stormy weather. I therefore spent the day with the Rev.d H. Williams— I am at a loss what

[Hocken - 1823 Oct 30] to do with the Rev.d J. Butler— He cannot remain in the Mission unless he proves his innocence— I have ever been persuaded, [Hocken - Oct 31] Fri since he landed in N. Zealand, that he is a Man totally unqualified for the work— His Violent Temper carries him 31st. beyond the Bounds of Decency, and not only endangers his own life, but the Lives of his Colleagues- He never will alter his Omit Conduct - His Habits are have become fixed, and can not humanly speaking will even be eradicated— How happy shall I be to see the day when the Missionaries here live like Brethren, and constrain the Heathens to say see how these Christians love- At present I hear little from the Natives but Complaints against Determina- the Missionaries for their Quarrels & disputes [f] one with tion o-o to the another. This has a very bad effect upon their minds, and they

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[?ripped repeatedly speak of it to me –
page] of Mr - To day I left Pyhea, and returned to Kiddee Kiddee, when I
from the communicated to the Rev.d J. Butler the inform=ation I received
Mission relative to his Conduct on Board the Brig Dragon—He denied
the Charge— I recommended him if guilty, quietly to retire from
the Mission. However he demanded an Investigation, which I
told him should be granted— From the whole of the
Circumstances, as related to me I have no doubt of the extreme
Impropriety of his Conduct. After much Conversation with
^him Mr B upon various Circumstances that had occurred, I
Sends for informed him that he must leave New Zealand; and return with
Shunghee me to N. S. Wales, that the differences between him, and Mr
Kendall and some other Circumstances that had taken Place
between him and the Natives, rendered his Removal a matter of
necessity— At length he expressed his Conviction that it was
necessary that he should remove for a time. I recommended also
that his Son should accompany him, as it would not be prudent
to leave so young a Man situated as he was with the Natives— It
was very painful to have Recourse to such measures; and it
required the utmost Caution in carrying into Execution, what
^existing Circumstances demanded to be done— The Natives
were all Eye and all Ear, watch-ing every Look and every

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Omit motion— I sent for Shunghee, and told him, what I had resolved to do— That it was my intention to take Mr Butler & [f] his Son with me to Port Jackson, and stated my reasons for doing so— Shunghee approved of my ^intention, he had expressed his displeasure at M.r B. Conducts before— Swearing is a Capital offence in New Zealand and Mr Butler was accused of this Sin— Shunghee had said he had heard him swear himself— As a

Reply to the Chiefs Wife had told me, previous to Shunghee's return from the enquiries of War, that M.r Butler was guilty of swearing, and that Shunghee the natives was angry with him for it, as Shunghee mentioned after his Return that he had heard him, and it had made a very bad Impression upon his mind. I concluded that M.r B. had been guilty of some unguarded Expressions. For the whole From the whole of what Shunghee said, he would be glad of his Removal. As Shunghee and M.r Kendall are such warm Friends I was persuaded that it would neither be safe for Mr Butler, nor the

Dislike to an other Missionaries for him to remain —

angry man [~~Crossed out sentence~~] - It was now whispered amongst the Natives that M.r Butler was going- all wished to know the real Cause— It was difficult to satisfy their Enquiries— I had only one strong Argument which they could understand to advance in favour of his going away, viz. that he was often angry, and

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that they did not like an angry man. I was afraid when Mr Butler was angry, that some of them would be angry, and strike M.r Butler, and then there would be a fight, and that no Missionary must fight— They admitted the force of this Argum=ent as many of them had mentioned to me that M.r Butler was (to use their own words) “too much fight”. [f] I have nothing to apprehend from any opposition the Natives may shew to his departure— There is nothing that they despise more than a passionate Man. They are not accustomed to fight amongst themselves excepting in regular warfare, and they cannot bear an angry man— When I have told them, that I intended to send them a missionary they have immediately asked me, what tempered man he was, and that if he was an angry fighting man they would beg of me not to send him, If he was the same as some individual they would name for mildness of Temper, they would request he might be sent— I had much conversation with M.r Butler upon the Improprieties that had been committed ever since the first Establishment of the Mission at Kiddee Kiddee -

Omit

Omit

pointed out to him the serious Errors into which he had fallen - how the Instruction of the Natives had been lost sight of— That no Schools had been built, while very large and unnecessary Buildings had been put up for him - and could not tell how he

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could account to the Society for these things— M.r B. had admitted admitted he had done wrong, but contended that he was now prepared to carry on the work with Effect - and lamented that those adverse Circumstances should occur at this particular time— I replied it was now impossible for him to say stay. I could not leave him; and M.r Kendall in the island together, as they were [f] both so violent— I told him what Shunghee said, and it could not be foreseen what might happen, if he was not removed. While we were talking in the Garden two Chiefs came in, and wished to know, if I was angry with M.r B. They also mentioned that they had been told that Shunghee had said M.r B should not remain at Kiddee Kiddee - We enquired from whom they had received their Information, they immediately told us; from which M.r B. was convinced, what im=pression had been made upon Shunghees mind in his last Interview with M.r Kendall— M.r Kendall when he was at [Hocken - Kiddee Kiddee on the 4th untimo, told me he would bring his 1823 Nov. 1] family up to the Settlement, and fix them in Sight of the Society's Sunday Nov.r Store, where they should remain until they starved to death— 1st. This declaration shewed the desperate State of his mind; and how he is governed by unsubdued Passions— After many arguments M.r B. saw if Mr Kendall came to Kiddee Kiddee, that

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Omit he could not remain. Mr. B. was greatly agitated - and had many painful Reflections; and the Charge of late Inebriety to answer for, as I told him it was impossible for me to look over ^such a charge without an Investigation, without committing myself and the Interest of the Mission - I recommended him to weigh well, the Charge, and the probability of his Conviction before he attempted to justify his Conduct - [f]

I left Kiddee Kiddee this morning with the Rev.d J. Butler and Mrs Liegh, and proceeded on Board the Dragon in order to see what accommodations could be provided for him and his family, as I had fully determin=ined that he ^should be removed from New Zealand - M.r Butler was very unhappy - he could not ^but see the great Improprity in his Conduct, as the head of the Mission. It was his duty to have been an Example to all the other missionaries of meekness, of wisdom, and Godliness - he should as their Shepherd have watched over them with pious Care, and conciliated their minds by well=timed attentions - on the contrary the missionaries had no respect for him- he had been Violent and very headstrong, which had destroyed all that esteem which they ought to have had for their Master. This was a misfortune much to be lamented - I was fully convin=ced that the wounds would never be healed in the minds of his

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Omit Colleagues. The Natives also were very much dissatisfied with his violent Temper, which he could not controul, and complained to me on this Account— The most rooted Hatred appeared to exist between the Rev.d T. Kendall, and him. I was very apprehensive, if M.r Kendall went to live at Kiddee Kiddee, the differences between them might occasion some very serious Quarrels amongst the natives, and might cause some of them to be cut off. From all the existing Circumstances, as M.r Kendall would not leave New Zealand, there was no Alternative but to take the Rev.d M.r Butler with me, and therefore told him plainly he must retire to Port Jackson— After leaving the Brig Dragon Mrs Liegh, accompanied me to Pyhea [f] on a visit to Mrs Williams, who expected to be confined every day— We administered the Sacrament arrived in the Evening, where we were welcomed by the Rev.d H. Williams and his Lady— I had only left them the day before under a Promise to return immediately I had arranged the Plan for the Rev.d J. Butler to quit return — The local Situation of M.r Williams' Station is most beautiful; and the Natives very well-behaved— They are as quiet, and feel themselves as secure, as if they were in any Part of England— I have no doubt ,but they will be blessed in their Work—

[Hocken - Nov 2] Sun. 2d. Preached & administered the Sacrament

[Hocken - Nov. 3] Omit Novr. 3.

I spent the Sabbath with Comfort at Pyhea, where I preached &

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administered the Sacrament - and Christened a little Boy born here since we arrived, belonging to the Carpenter M.r Fairburn - Our Congregation of Europeans was but small only eleven besides Natives— yet we found it good to wait upon the Lord. I
Omit always feel comfortable at Pyhea— A Church I hope will be raised here against which the Gates of Hell will never prevail— This morning I purposed to visit Kiddee Kiddee to arrange with the missionaries for making the Enquiry into the Charge against the Revd. J. Butler— I had to wait until M.r Moore came from Motoroa with the Boat - He arrived about 10 O'clock. From Pyhea we went on Board the Dragon, where I unexpectedly met the Revds Kendall & Butler, and Mr King— M.r Kendall was very distant— There were two of the Brothers of the young woman on Board, with whom Mr Kendall had cohabited— One of them appeared very indignant and angry with me - I asked him how he did- he turned with savage disdain from me— [f] I knew the Cause of his displeasure. It wholly originates from my discountenance of the Conduct of the Rev.d T. Kendall who was present. Riva another Chief from Kiddee Kiddee, who had accompanied the Rev.d J. Butler, a man of high Rank and Influence, wished to know the Reason why I had ordered M.r Butler to leave New Zealand, and asked me if Shunghee had

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been saying any thing to me against M.r Butler— I clearly saw M.r Butler had been imprudently working upon this Chiefs mind, as he spoke to me with some degree of warmth— I told him M.r Butler was too violent in his Temper to remain at New Zealand - reminded him, how he had complained to me of him, for striking one of the Natives, and had expressed his displeasure, and further told him, that no Missionary who struck a New Zealander should remain in the Country. That the Natives were not to strike the Missionaries, nor the Missionaries the Natives, and that in either Case the Europeans should not live in N Zealand. At length he was perfectly satisfied, and approved of this Plan, and made no objection to the Removal of M.r Butler— I avoided relating to him, what Shunghee had said to me on the Subject, as I thought it more prudent for Shunghee to explain his Sentiments himself, to prevent any misunderstanding between Riva & Shunghee - I could not, but consider it a very extraordinary Circumstance that the two Clergymen should appear to be the only Persons, who attempted to prejudice the minds of the Chiefs against me, from no other Cause, than my public duty requiring me to express my [Hocken -
Nov 4] 4th. [f] Disapprobation of their Conduct— How dangerous are Men Arrival of a who have fallen from their Steadfastness?

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Whaler After arranging for the Births for M.r B. & his Son, and fixing the
time for the Enquiry into the Charges made against him, I
[Hocken - returned to Pyhea, and took up my Lodgings with the Rev.d H.
Nov 5] 5. Williams, having settled the Business on Board which induced
me to visit Kiddee Kiddee— I purpose to remain here until
[Hocken - Thursday when the Investigation will take Place at this
Nov. 6] Settlement— I am persuaded M.r B. will find great difficulty in
Thur. 6. vindicating his Conduct, and in wiping off the Stain that has
Investigation been cast upon its his Character.

To-day a Whaler arrived in the Bay from England, having had a
[Hocken - 4 months Passage— It was very gratifying to see a Ship from
1823 Nov 6] Europe. I sent on Board for a few Papers news Papers - but the
Servant returned without them, in Consequence of those in
Command on Board being intoxicated— Intoxicated

I wished much to see the public Papers and this morning went
on Board, but found some difficulty in getting any from the
Master from his drinking - he seemed to be so much given up to
Drunkenness - I could gain little information from him—

This was a very uncomfortable day - the Committee met to
investigate the Rev.d J. Butler's Conduct— It was a painful
reflection to me, to see a man in the Character of a minister of the
Gospel, put himself in the Power of those who know not God— I

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was in Hopes M.r B. would not have exposed himself [f] himself by forcing an Investigation, [as] he had no Prospect, but of disgrace by doing this. After the Enquiry had closed, before the Proceedings had been laid before me he demanded to know the Result— I could not tell him, as I did not know - He was very much agitated, and enquired first of one member, and then of another, when he was informed that he was not acquitted; his anger became very hot— He insisted upon a furthur Investig=ation tho' he had had every opportunity afforded him to justify his Conduct, that his Colleagues could give him. The Rev.d H Williams applied to me, to know what was to be done, as they had closed their Proceedings. Mr B. having declined to bring forward any further Evidences in his defence. I replied tho' it [would not] be regular in a Court of Law for an accused Person after Judgment had been given against him to call upon the Court to examine further Evidences, yet as M.r B. was so urgent I saw no serious objection to for the Committee to sit[^]ting again, in order to meet M.r B.s wishes - I was fully persuaded he could never make his Case better, and he might make it much worse, and would do so, if other evidences were called against him— However the Committee sat again, when a man who had been lately a Convict was examined— How degrading to the

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sacred Character, to be obliged to call for the Testimony of such a man, to vindicate his Reputation— when the whole of the Proceedings were handed over to me, I saw M.r B. was in a very unfortunate State, and such as I had [f] warned him of before he ventured to call for an Enquiry — I consider him a ruined man—

[Hocken - God permits men to fall into Sin, and covers them with Shame to
Nov 7th] 7h. humble their Pride, and to subdue their evil Passions - Should divine Goodness bless this awful event to his Soul, he may become a new man— I hoped M.r B. will be the last, who will disgrace the Mission - There has been vast sums expended of Money expended on, or by the Rev.d J. B. which have have not

Shunghee as yet turned to much account— He has laboured hard, in his Funeral own way; but unfortunately not for the Honour, and general observances Good of the Mission. His Conduct towards his Colleagues have been very [discoura]ging and distressing to them— His removal from New Zealand will be a great Relief to the minds of those who are heartily engaged in the Work—

I left Pyhea for Kiddee Kiddee, with an Intention to return the following morning in order to be ready to embark— On my arrival I found it would be necessary to settle many unpleasant Circumstances that had occurred lately, before I took my final

Omit leave of Kiddee Kiddee— Shunghee and all the Chiefs with most

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of the Inhabitants were gone to the River Gambier, in order to remove the Bones of four of their Relatives to the Family Sepulcher. This is a very great religious Ceremony – The People assemble from all Parts on such occasions. The funeral orations are spoken when all the great deeds the deceased have done, and the Virtues they possess are recited – If my time would [f] have permitted I wished much to [have seen the] funerals – Shunghees Mother was one, [his Son in] Law who had been killed in Battle at the R[iver] Thames, was a second, a Chief who had fallen in action at Terranakkee and, another great Chief who had died a natural death at Gambiers River – Shunghee had a long Conversation with M.r Kemp before he went, about M.r Kendall – he told M.r Kemp that M.r K. had purchased the Brampton's long Boat for him to go to war with, that M.r Kendall intended to come to live at Kiddee Kiddee. Shunghee said we ought to pardon him now, and supply him with what he wanted from from the Society's Stores, and if we did not he should be very angry, for M.r Kendall was his Friend, and had done much for him – M.r Kemp pointed out to Shunghee the impropriety of M.r Kendalls Conduct, which was the Cause of our withdrawing Support from him – Shunghee said, we acted very different from them; for if one Chief took anothers Wife; they had one

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fight, and there was an end of it, but we continued our anger—
M.r Kemp wished to know how he was to act, if M.r Kendall
made application for Supplies. ^I directed that if he (M.r Kemp)
apprehended any evil Consequences would follow from a
Refusal, he was to comply with M.r Kendalls application, if the
Stores would allow of his being supplied on M.r Kendall paying
for the Articles he obtained— Should M.r Kendall refuse to pay
[f] [for them, and de]mand them as a Right, ^and should
[Shung]hee in terfere, M.r Kemp in that Case would do right to
let M.r K have them; and report to me and the Society the first
opportunity all the Circumstances;— at the sametime to
remonstrate with, M.r Kendall, and inform Shunghee that if the
Missionaries could not remain in N. Zealand quietly they would
return to Port Jackson - It is uncertain what M.r Kendall will do,
in his State of mind, as he appears to have no Controul over his
Passions— at the sametime I think Shunghee is too just a man to
[Hocken - support any unfair demands which Mr Kendall might make
1823 Nov upon the Stores— He feels great Regard for M.r Kendall, and
34] under strong obligations to him, for indulging his Passion for
Sunday 9th. war— But in all my Conversations with him, relative to M.r K.s
Sunday for Conduct, Shunghee always condemned his unlawful Intercourse
Divine with the native woman— on ^the Commission of this Crime I

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Service argued the necessity of M.r Kendall's removal from N. Zealand – That he had violated our Customs and Laws; and made our God angry – Shunghee would reply, he has put away the woman now; and our anger should cease – I hope the Removal of the Rev.d J. Butler & M.r Cowell, & their families from New Zealand will have a good Effect upon the Natives – It will convince them, that Missionaries must act properly or they will be dismissed, and sent away – [crossed out sentence] [f]

I preached to-day at Kiddee Kiddee. The Revds John Butler, Samuel Leigh & Wm. White attended. It was rather a gloomy Day in a spiritual Sense arising in a great measure from the recent Circumstance that had occurred. Mr B was very low. He was [page in disrepair] acted correctly. It is a most painful duty to [page in disrepair] from the Body especially a Minister of the Gos to the Heathens Gospel to the Heathens. All human Institutions are im=perfect, tho' under the direction of the wisest & best of Men. Moses was greatly disappointed in the Pr[inces] he selected to spy out the land of Canaan, only two of the twelve gave him satisfaction- the other ten endeavoured to excite Rebellion, and Mutiny in the Congregation of Israel; and the only two faithful Servants, who gave a true Report. All the Congregation bade ^them stone them with Stones. The same

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[Hocken - Spirit is still in the world, and will always manifest itself when
Nov 10] 10th. an opportunity offers— We should not therefore think it strange
Takes his if we are disappointed in our Hopes of men— Time [will] Prove
Leave every man. If men are not on the Lords side they will fall off in
Reflections the day of Trial - and yield to the Lusts of their own Hearts—
Moses was much distressed when he found his hopes
disappointed in those whom [he] had appointed chosen to spy
out the Land. So will all [good men] be at the present day— But
the bad conduct [of the spies] did not prevent the Israelites
eventually from [taking] Possession of the land of Canaan,
neither shall [the] misconduct of Missionaries prevent the final
success of the Gospel amongst the Heathens. It must prevail -
I took my Leave this morning of Kiddee Kiddee. I have no
doubt, but a Church will be raised there to the Honor of the God
of Israel— In time this will become a great Settlement, it
possesses many local [f] local advantages, and is one of the best
missionary Stations I have met with for a principal Settlement.
Had I to select again I should fix upon this Spot. I left it with
feelings [both] pleasing, and painful; pleasing as it respects the
[future prospect] of the Mission; and painful in being
[constrained to remove] the Rev.d J. Butler after four years
[residence. Samuel] the prophet was [directed] to anoint Saul

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[King over] Israel, yet he did not do what was right in the [sight of] the Lord; at the sametime he prepared the way [for the Man] after Gods own Heart to fill the Throne of [Isr]ael. God will still find Men who will do his work faithfully, when others do not are removed—

The day was very stormy- we were compelled to put into the Island of Motoroa, as we could not reach the Brig— In the Evening I requested Captain Moore to convey me to Pyhea, distant about seven miles - The Sea ran very high, and broke awfully grand almost across the whole Bay— While I stopt at Motoroa I endeavoured to purchase the island from the Chief, as it is a most excellent Station for a Missionary, especially a medical man— ^where It is situated in the middle of the Harbour, in the very Centre of the other missionary Stations.

Omit When I asked the Chief to sell me the Island, he said if I should [give him Axes] or Hoes or Spades &c. &c. for the Island, all [these] articles would soon be bartered away for mats [or Cano]es, or any other thing, and then he and his [tribe] would be no better than they were then; but [if I] would send them a Missionary to live upon [the] Island, he would give it to me for nothing, as a Missionary would be a permanent advantage to them—
[Hocken - The old Chief made many more very judicious

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Nov 11] 11th. observations— I told him, if it was in my Power I would send
Examines the them a Missionary at some future time— a young man observed,
Public when you send us one, do not send us an angry fighting [f]
accounts man— In the dusk of the evening I arrived safe at Pyhea - and
in about an hour after my arrival M.rs Williams was safely
delivered of a little Boy— She had a very easy birth - The Lord is
good and gracious, a present help in time of need, and never
[faileth those] that put their trust in him. [Mrs Williams is a]
woman of strong Faith, and [sound Piety, and has] no idea of
fear and on these accounts [she is well suited] for her present
Situation - happy and content at [all times.]

Have been very busy this day in examining the public
[accounts,] and have also written my last public Letter to [the]
Missionaries as it is said the Brig will sail to morrow— I hope
when we do sail, we shall be more successful than we were in
the Brampton— God has some wise Ends to answer in the loss of
that Ship - many Changes have taken Place since that event,
which I cannot doubt, will turn out to the furtherance of [the]
Gospel— When the Brampton was wrecked I had not seen
Shunghee, and many other Chiefs— they had not returned from
[Hocken -
Nov 12] 12. the war— Since then every necessary arrangement has been
made with them to my Satisfaction— I should have left the

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Arrange- Rev.d J. Butler in the Mission, and I do not believe he would
ments for the have altered his Conduct, which might have ended in something
food of the very serious— Tho' I have spent a very anxious time in New
mission [1823 Zealand, yet I leave it with full confidence that the mission will
Nov 12] prosper - I have no doubt but the Rem[oval] of those who
accompany me attended will [be with the] greatest Good—
When Missionaries will not [do their] duty, it is the wisest way
to remove them [at once.] They weaken the Hands of those that
are faithful continual=ly, throw difficulties in their way, and set
a bad example to the Heathens—
Spent this day (as the Dragon did not sail) in various
arrangements with the Rev.d H. Williams for conducting the
Mission— Mess.rs W.m Hall & King came [f] on a visit to
Pyhea— I had a long Conversation with them relative to the
affairs of the mission, and their own past Conduct— I contended
that M.r King ought to have taught [so]me of the native youths
to have made a Pair of Shoes, [before this] period for the
Comfort of his Colleagues & their families, [as they had made]
many Complaints to me for the want of [Shoes— they had
neither] any one to mend or make them [any Shoes— and that
Mr] Hall also ought to have taught [some] of the Natives to do a
little Carpenters work— [We could] not agree in our views.

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Natives They have now began a School, [but I am] afraid they will not do their duty faithfully. They [have] followed their own way too long, and despised all the orders that have been given to them

Mr Marsden by their Superiors— I was so much vexed with M.r Kings observations, that I wrote to him on the Impropriety of his

[Hocken - Conduct, before I left New Zealand— When men once get

Nov 14] wrong, it is very difficult to persuade them that they are so—

 Pride or avarice, or obstinancy or some beseting Sin opposes

[Hocken - 15] their return to the discharge of their duty— [Nov 13]

 I went on board the Dragon, as we expected to sail. I was

 [o]bliged to leave the Chiefs behind that had embarked with me

[Hocken - in the Brampton, as there was no Room for them. Six native

Nov 16] 16. [yout]hs would not leave the Dragon - I told them there was no

 place for them, and therefore they could not go— They intreated

 to be allowed to lay upon Deck - If we would give them this

Arrive at Port indulgence, they wished no more; which was granted we could

Jackson not act out this day -

[Hocken - At Day light we weighed Anchor, and stood out to Sea. There

Nov 30] was very little wind - towards evening the Breeze [freshed and

 we stood] for the north Cape. [This Morning the wind was

 against us,] we were opposite [doubtful Bay, and endeavoured]

 by tacking, to work round [the North] Cape, but gained little

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ground all day -

We found ourselves nearly in the same Situation we were last night, and tried all day to weather the Cape, but in vain, towards Evening it blew a strong Gale, we were compelled to bear away to the Northward, and Eastward, and from that time until our arrival at Port Jackson on the 30th. we met with generally very stormy weather, and a very high Sea.