

## NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL 1849

### Appendix S3 (Weblink SP Appendix S3)

New Zealand Journal article written by Pastor HEINE

Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington

"New Zealand Journal" 1849 Volume 1 or 19 page 184-185 & 194-195 Micro Reel 518/3  
issue 253 London 11<sup>th</sup> August 1849

Page	Surname	Family	District	Ship
184	BALK joiner	Wife & 4 children	Close to Ranzau	Skiold
194	BECKMANN joiner	Wife & 4 children (land Beit)	Nelson	St Pauli
194	BENSEMANN ship builder	Wife & 5 children wife spinning wool & weaving	Nelson	St Pauli
194	BRUNNING shoemaker	Wife & 3 children	Waimea district middle	Skiold
184	BUSCH Hans	Wife & 8 children	Waimea district	Skiold
194	BUSCHELL	Wife & 4 children	Waimea district south	St Pauli
184	FENZELEON	Wife & 8 children	Waimea district middle	Skiold
194	FRANK vine dresser	Wife & 3 children	Nelson	St Pauli
194	HAMMERICH	Wife & 2 children wife seamstress	Nelson	Skiold
194	JACOBSON ship builder	Wife & 3 children (crew of St Pauli)	Nelson	St Pauli
194	KARSTEN joiner	4 children (lost wife last year)	Nelson	St Pauli
184	KELLING brothers	Families?	Waimea district	Skiold
185	LANGE	Wife & 6 children 3 grown up & 1 son has oxen etc.	Waimea district middle	St Pauli
185	LAUKERS brothers	Brothers young living with little sister	Waimea district middle	Skiold
184	LAUKERS widow	7 & 11 yrs children husband died in settlement	Close to Ranzau	Skiold
194	MANSEN gardener	Wife & 3 children wife semesters	Nelson	St Pauli
194	OVYE	Wife remained in Germany	Waimea district south	St Pauli
194	PAARY labourer	Wife & 4 children	Nelson	Skiold
185	SCHRODER	Wife & 7 children 4 grown up 3 sons 1 daughter	Waimea district middle	Skiold
194	SCHUMACHER joiner	Wife & child wealthiest of Germans in town	Nelson	St Pauli
194	SCHUSTER shoemaker	Wife & 3 children	Nelson	St Pauli
184	SCHWASS	Wife & 11 children	Close to Ranzau	Skiold
185	SIGGLEKOW	Wife & 11 children several grown up	Waimea district middle	Skiold
194	TITJEN	(Land Beit)	Wakapuaka	St Pauli
194	WENDLEBORN	Wife & 6 children 3 grown up	Waimea district middle	Skiold
194	Englishman	Wife is German & 2 children	Waimea district south	

Page	Information
184	180 Souls still living in Nelson and Waimea District
194	German women employed in sewing, spinning and knitting in Nelson district
184	7 Families live in the middle of the Waimea district
184	About half of the St Pauli passengers went to Adelaide
184	About half of the Skiold passengers went to Adelaide passage paid by the Kellings

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### “THE GERMAN COMMUNITY AT NELSON”

*[We have been favoured by the following interesting account of the Germans at Nelson, written by their Pastor, - Ed. N.Z.J.]*

The Germans at Nelson form a Lutheran community, and as such adhere to the Confession of Augsburg, and the other Lutheran articles of belief. To these articles, however, in accordance with the doctrine of our church, we attribute only a human authority; as we consider the Word of God the sole foundation of all Divine truth and of Christian life, and only attribute importance to the articles in so far as they are in harmony with the Bible, while their form, like all other human institutions, is subject to the changes of time. We, therefore, do not maintain that our church is in exclusive possession of the Divine truth, but admit that the Divine truth takes a different form in other ecclesiastical communities, more or less pure and clear according as the Divine Word is recognised and made use of by them.

The Community is formed according to the regulations of the Lutheran Church. The spiritual necessities are provided for by the pastor, who is elected by the Community, and who has to obtain a recognition as such from the Lutheran ecclesiastical authorities. The local management of ecclesiastical affairs is in the hands of overseers or guardians, who are also elected by the community.

On the arrival of our first band of emigrants at Nelson, after the necessary arrangements had been made, they elected me as their Pastor, and requested the North German Missionary Society to provide for my maintenance here, as they were not yet able to do it. This was acceded to by the society, which at the time requested the Consistory of Mecklenburg to confirm my office. This will be done; for the missionary **Wohler** has received full powers for that purpose, and will shortly arrive here. **Mr Fred Tuckett** has presented us with a house, which we make use of as a church and school, and we intend to build a small church in the Waimea district, as soon as the re-selection of the suburban land has taken place, so that we possess the ground as our property. The church is then to serve as a school.

Just as the first Germans arrived here at Nelson, the unfortunate collision at the Wairau happened, and in consequence all business was at a stand; and on this account the Germans for several years could hardly produce enough for a bare subsistence; and as several of them could not obtain possession of the land which they had already bought at Hamburg, they lost all courage with regard to their success at Nelson, and half of them went to Adelaide, where more favourable prospects offered.

In September 1844, another German ship arrived here with emigrants brought out by the brothers **Kelling**, who had undertaken to employ all the others upon their land; but out of a great number of allotments they were only able to take possession of two and a half sections of suburban land; for the rest of their suburban land was too bad for cultivation, and the rural land which they had especially tended to cultivate was not yet surveyed. They found themselves compelled, therefore, to let about half the people they had brought out go to

Adelaide, and were even obliged to pay for the passage of some of them. Of all the Germans who came to Nelson, there remained only about 180 souls in the settlement.

Till 1846, the prospect of all the Germans here were more or less clouded; from that time things went on better; as they were-engaged in agriculture, they were now able to reap where they had sown.

**Messrs Kelling, Brothers**, live about three leagues distant from Nelson, on the eastern side of the Waimea district. They have now built there a dwelling-house and six other buildings,- such as smithy, barns, and stables for cattle, and call their place Ranzau. They have enclosed five sections, of which, however, only four are adapted for cultivation, and are cultivated by them. Two of these sections are selected for their land-orders; the third was still unsold, and lies by the side of the two first; on this account they have taken possession of it and cultivated it, and the fourth section they have rented from the land-agent **Mr F Dillon Bell**. **Messrs Kelling** have close to their dwelling-house, a garden, of about four acres in size, which on account of its stony soil, is more adapted for an orchard than for a vegetable garden, and consequently they plant it principally with fruit trees. In the garden are already more than a hundred fruit trees of all kinds planted, which succeed excellently, and already in part have borne fruit. Without entering into details, I may just observe, that in addition to our North German fruit trees, vines common walnut-trees, figs, lemon and orange-trees succeed here; and that in particular the grapes of this place are very much praised by a German from the Rhine country.

**Messrs Kelling** has last year, in general, very good crops, but did not, not get them up well. When the wheat was ripe, a violent wind blew, and as they had not hands sufficient to reap it quickly, the wind beat out the ears of nearly half of it. Of the wheat of last year there are still three great sacks in the field, which may contain about 1,000 buschels; but it would hardly answer to have it thrashed, as the wages would be too high, and the rats and mice have already spoiled a great deal of it. If that wheat had been got up well and thrashed, it would have amounted to about 3,000 buschels, whereas they have now got only about 800 from it by thrashing.

In this year these gentlemen have sixty acres sown with wheat, sixty acres in barley, twenty of oats, six acres of pease, five of potatoes, and two of rye, besides other acres sown in grass seeds. The pease have been already got in and thrashed last month (December 1848) and amount to about 200 Buschels. The oats and half the barley is also already got in and they are now mowing the wheat. If they continue to have good harvest weather, they will have an abundant harvest, for all the crops are excellent.

Besides this cultivation of corn, the **Kellings** have also some cultivation of hops and tobacco; and in the year before last they had some European flax. But partly because of wages here are too high; partly because its manufacture into linen would be too dear at this place, and the quantity would be too small for exportation, culture of flax does not seem suitable at present.

Of cattle, the **Kellings** have ten oxen, nine horses, four cows, one bull and five calves, thirteen pigs, eight geese, six turkeys, sixteen ducks, and thirty chickens, they intend also to but sheep.

Their dwelling-house has an entrance hall, two larger, and two smaller rooms, a kitchen, and store room. In the larger rooms are open fire-places to make fire in of an evening in winter. The walls of the house are made of wood and bricks; the floor and ceiling are made of planks

smoothed with a plane, and the roof of shingles. Naturally in all the rooms are glass windows, as in Europe. The walls are not papers, but whitewashed.

The rest of the houses of the Germans are built in the same manner, only that the walls are made of unbaked clay, and afterwards whitewashed; and the roofs are made of thatch. The houses and stables look exactly as they do in the villages of North Germany. During the earthquake at the end of October 1848, they did not suffer in the least.

Close to the **Kellings** dwells another German called **Hans Busch**, who squats on several sections close to the mountain, as he has not been able to buy or rent any land; the suburban land being still without a owner. He has about forty acres under cultivation, which he cultivates with his wife and eight children, and which produces wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, & c. He calls his place Schonhof.

**Hans Busch** has twenty-three head of cattle, consisting in cows, bullocks, and calves' one hundred and eighty-three goats, four sheep, nine pigs. Of poultry he has thirty-three geese, fourteen turkeys, twenty-eight ducks, and twenty chickens. He brought 50/. Sterling with him, and now is worth 300/.

All those that follow did not bring any capital with them, but have earned by their industry what they now posses.

Close to Ranzau live **Balk** and **Schwass** and a widow **Laukers**. **Balk** has a wife and four children. and is a joiner by trade, who also understands agriculture. He is in employ of Messrs **Kelling**, and has in addition two acres of land with wheat, barley, and potatoes. He has two cows, two young bullocks, thirty goats, and three ducks. He is now building him-self a new house.

**Schwass** is an agricultural labourer; has a wife and eleven children. Together with three of his sons, he is in the employ of **Messrs Kelling**. He has besides four acres of land and a small garden. He has the same crops as the others; he has two cows, one calf, fifteen goats, fourteen pigs, six geese. Twelve ducks, and twelve chickens.

The husband of **widow Laukers** died in this settlement: but her children are already all grown up with the exception of two, from seven to eleven years of age. She cultivates potatoes on her own account, and also earns something from **Messrs Kelling**.

In the middle of the Waimea District, opposite to and at a league's distance from Ranzau, lies another German village called Schonbach; so called from its pleasant situation close to a small brook and a wood; seven families live there; partly on a section which they have rented from the New Zealand Company, with a purchasing clause. Partly on other land. I name them in the order as their houses lie from north to south by the side of the brook.

**Fenzelon** has a wife and eight children, of whom four are grown up, and two sons occupy themselves with sawing timber. He has a house, several small stables, and fifteen acres under cultivation, sown with wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, pease, and vegetables, and his harvest already in part carried.

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He has two oxen, five goats, eleven pigs, fourteen geese, thirty ducks, and seven chickens. **Laukers** brothers, with a little sister, have a house and ten acres under cultivation, sown with wheat, barley, rye, and potatoes, and have ten pigs, seven ducks, and two chickens. They intend also to buy cows. Both are still young people.

**Lange** has a wife and six children; three of them are grown up; he had a house, barn, and stables for cattle, five acres of land with corn and potatoes; also a cow, twelve pigs, and poultry. One of his sons has also two oxen, a heifer, and two goats.

**Schroder** has a wife and seven children; of whom four are grown up; three sons and one daughter. He has a house, barn, and several stables, and ten acres of land under cultivation sown with corn. He has two oxen, one cow, eleven pigs, fifteen geese, fourteen ducks, and five chickens; and intends now to buy a couple of cows.

**Sigglekon** has a wife and eleven children, of whom several are grown up. He has also a house and several stables, and eight acres of land sown with corn, and his crops now carried. He has two oxen, one cow, eleven pigs, five geese, four ducks, and twenty-seven chickens.

*(To be continued)*

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#### THE GERMAN COMMUNITY AT NELSON

*(Continued from page 185)*

**Wendelborn** with a wife and six children, of whom three are grown up, has a house and six and a half acres of land, with corn and potatoes. He has three oxen, three goats, eight pigs, nine geese, five ducks, and six chickens. He is now building a new and larger house.

**Brunning** a shoemaker, with a wife and three children, has a house and four acres, with corn and potatoes. He has sixteen goats, thirteen pigs, one goose, seven ducks, and three chickens.

The corps of all these persons are in very good conditions, so that they will have more than they want for their own consumption. The old people only go out to work for others during the harvest; at other times they work for themselves, for they have carts and ploughs. Of the young people, four are regularly in the employ of Messrs. **Kelling**.

And the women, married and unmarried employ themselves in sewing, spinning, and knitting for themselves and others. Several of the young people will marry shortly.

A league further to the south lives another man **Buschel**, with a wife and four children. He has three acres of corn, two cows, nearly two ---l-ed pigs, and also poultry. He lives quite independent.

Somewhere to the right near the wood lives another man, **Ovye**, whose wife remained behind in Germany. He has a house, and three acres with corn. Next to him lives an **Englishman**, who has **married a German emigrant**. They have now two children, a house, five acres with corn, six oxen, and nearly thirty cows and calves. He is also a labourer.

In Wakapuaka is a person named **Titjen**, who before emigrating bought twenty-five-acres of land; but as he could not obtain possession of it, he now squats upon eight acres of land, on which he has wheat, barley, potatoes, hops and onions. He has, besides, two cows and nearly forty goats (the latter costs at present from 15s. to 1/.). The land is so good there that it produces sixty buschels an acre. This **Titjen** was in Germany a little shopkeeper, and not accustomed to hard labour; but it is by the labour of his hands that he has earned what I have mentioned.

The following live in what is called the town of Nelson, which looks rather like a great village than a town, as everywhere town acres have been or are being brought into cultivation, and sown with corn; and there are but few houses in proportion to the plane of the town.

**Beckmann** is a joiner, and has a wife and four children already. When at Hamburg, he had bought eighty acres of land from Mr Beit; but whether he will ever get any is a great question. He works as a shipbuilder and earns 1/. 5s a week. He has a cow, pigs, and also poultry.

**Bensemman** with wife and five children. He also works as a ship builder. He has besides, three and a half acres with corn, potatoes, and vegetables. He has two cows, a calf, two goats, three pigs, and three geese. His wife employs herself in spinning wool and weaving.

**Hammerich** has a wife and two children. He intends either to rent or but twelve acres of land in the Waimea. As soon as the re-selection is settled. He has consequently given up his land in town. He has six cows and calves, eighteen goats, two pigs, and a great quantity of poultry. He works present at his trade, and his wife is a sempstress.

**Jacobson** is a shipbuilder; he has a wife and three children; he does not engage in agriculture, but earns in ship-building. 1/. 15s a week.

**Frank** is a vine-dresser, and has a wife and three children. He is cultivating vines, which already bear very well, so that he expects this year to have 30/. Worth of grapes, of the quality of which he speaks on the highest terms.

**Karsten** is a joiner, has four children; but as he lost his wife by death last year, he is contented, although he makes good earnings by his trade. To get a second wife here is no easy matter.

**Mansen** is a Gardner and has a wife and three children. He employs himself in gardening for others and for himself. His wife is a sempstress. His garden is an acre in size planted with all sorts of vegetables and trees. He has a cow, three two-year-olds, twenty goats, three pigs and several chickens.

**Paary** is a labourer; has a wife and four children. For himself he has four acres with corn and potatoes. One cow, one one-year-old, and two two-year-olds, forty goats, and a few pigs', which he only fattens for himself.

**Schuster** is a shoemaker; has a wife and three children. He works at his trade, and has good earnings. In the way of land and stock he has only a garden, one cow, and nine goats.

**Schumacher** is a joiner, and works at his trade. He has a wife and child. He has three and a half acres of land with corn and potatoes, two cows and seven one and two-year-olds. He is the wealthiest of the Germans in the town.

All the above have houses if their own, in which they live.

I myself [**Heine**] have some land viz., two acres of wheat and barley, and a quarter of acre with potatoes and vegetables. But it is good land, so that I expect to get not much under 100 buschels of corn. The barley is already carried.

From the above you see that the Germans now get on very well at Nelson; and I can say truth that here any one can get on who is in health and inclined to work. Cattle-breeding

succeeds here admirably; for now grass grows in great quantities among the fern everywhere on the mountains, so that the cattle have good pasture, and consequently must thrive in this excellent climate. The land generally produces, when it is of tolerable good quality, thirty buschels per acre; and as the hours of labour are only nine hours a day, it is advisable that Labourers should cultivate five acres for themselves, which they can do at spare hours, and from the produce of which they have their bread for their families-and this the Germans have begun to do. The people here all wish that their relations in Germany should come out and join them, and have consequently written letters to them, which letters our excellent Governor has had the kindness to forward. I myself wish that an emigration from Germany to this place might be arranged on the same plan as that to Adelaide. The cost of passage were advanced in part to the emigrants to that place, on condition of their repaying them within a given time. I should wish for such an arrangement to be made regard to this place. But there should come out particularly agriculturists, timber-sawyers, and in short, country people (not people out of great towns, no factory people, but very few artisans), who are at the same time healthy, hard-working, and honest people; but to such persons no land should be offered for sale at Hamburg, as was done on occasion of the first expeditions; this might be the ruin of the whole

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scheme; for of the surveyed and selected land a great deal is so distant that such people could not at once take possession of it; and in some parts is of such bad quality that it does not pay for the cost of cultivation; on the contrary. If they want land, they must, on their arrival, look out for something on which they can live.

It must be in the interest of the New Zealand Company to promote such an emigration, for if no more people come here, the hundred sections which they possess as private property will no remain uncultivated, and give no return; but through such an emigration this land would obtain a value and pay good interest. That such emigration would succeed I cannot doubt, for if we compare what the Germans here have done in the way of cultivation with that which was been done by their English fellow-colonists, it may be said without vanity that the Germans have got the start; they are more inclined to agriculture; the English to stock-keeping and trade. If in addition, sums of money could be advanced to trust worthy and honest persons, to be repaid hereafter with interests (as was done to the Germans from Silesin to Adelaide). They would get on so much sooner. At first, too only one or two ships a year should come out, unless they bring out people with capital, so that wages might not be too much depressed, a circumstance which would induce others to leave the colony.

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