14th REGIMENT OF FOOT (BUCKINGHAMSHIRE) 2nd BATTALION IN NEW ZEALAND 1860 - 1870

Private 1864

GERALD J. ELLOTT MNZM RDP FRPSL FRPSNZ AUGUST 2017
Sir Edward Hales formed the 14th Regiment in 1685, from a company of one hundred musketeers and pikemen recruited at Canterbury and in the neighbourhood.

On the 1st January 1686, the establishment consisted of ten Companies, three Officers, two Sergeants, two corporals, one Drummer and 50 soldiers plus staff.

In 1751 the Regiment officially became known as the 14th Foot instead of by the Colonel’s name. The Regiment was engaged in action both at home and abroad.

In 1804 a second battalion was formed at Bedford, by Lieut-Colonel William Bligh, and was disbanded in 1817 after service in the Ionian Islands.

In 1813 a third battalion was formed by Lieut-Colonel James Stewart from volunteers from the Militia, but this battalion was disbanded in 1816. The Regiment was sent to the Crimea in 1855, and Brevet Lieut-Colonel Sir James Alexander joined them after resigning his Staff appointment in Canada.

In January 1858, the Regiment was reformed into two Battalions, and Lieut-Colonel Bell, VC., was appointed Lieut-Colonel of the Regiment. On 1 April 1858, the establishment of the 2nd Battalion was increased to 12 Companies, and the rank and file from 708 to 956.

On the 23 April 1858, Lieut-Colonel Sir James Alexander assumed command of the 2nd. Battalion. Lieut-Colonel Bell returned to the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The 2nd. Battalion at this time numbered only 395 NCO’s and men, but by April 1859 it was up to full establishment, recruits being obtained mainly from the Liverpool district.
NEW ZEALAND BOUND

On 8 September 1860, Headquarters and five Companies of the 2nd Battalion under the command of Colonel Sir James E. Alexander proceeded by rail from Curragh to Cork and embarked on the Robert Lowe for New Zealand, arriving at Auckland on 29 November 1860.

By the "Robert Lowe" the head quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 14th Foot arrived here; they are over five hundred strong.


The detachment of the 65th which recently arrived from Taranaki were under orders to return there yesterday morning, and have embarked accordingly on board the 'Niger.'

It is said that Commodore Loring leaves for England by the next mail, and that the command of the station will be assumed by Commodore Seymour of the 'Felicia.'

The 14th are to land this forenoon.

Southern Cross Newspaper 30 November 1860
Sir James E. Alexander
A second division under Major Dwyer embarked in the *Boanerges* at Cork on 10 September arriving in New Zealand on 24 December 1860.

Dundalk Regiment

December 21—Boanerges, 1236 tons, Dunn, from Cork, with 450 men of H.M 11th Regt., 42 women, 41 children, and baggage; 14 officers, 4 officers’ wives, 5 officers’ children, and 2 officers’ female servants.

A third division under Captain Vivian consisting of a single Company embarked in the *Sevilla* arriving in Auckland on 26 February 1861.

Southern Cross Newspaper 1 March 1861


**Auckland**

Headquarters of the 14th stayed at the Barracks in **Auckland**, and Major Dwyer with eight Officers and 296 men went to **Wellington**. Captain Barnes went to **Napier** with five Officers and 212 men.

**Taranaki**

On 4 January 1861, Major Douglas, in command of two Companies consisting of seven Officers and 200 men, proceeded to **Taranaki**.
Taranaki

The Officers of the 14th on active duty in the Taranaki campaign were Major Douglas, Captains McIver, Saunders and Strange, Lieutenants Hill, Phelps and Frizell, and Ensigns Lawrence and Curtis.

Captain A. Strange

Lieutenant J. B. Frizell

The First Taranaki War

The first shots were fired on 17 March 1860. The Maori stockade Fort was attacked by men of the 65th Regiment and a few seamen from HMS Niger. Other more fierce fighting pursued including the Battle of Waireka, carried out by men of the 40th & 65th Regiments, Royal Artillery, Volunteers and Militia, together with a Naval Brigade from both HMS Niger and HMS Iris.
Taranaki

On the 14 January Major-General Pratt with a Force of between six hundred and seven hundred men of the 12th, 14th, 40th, & 65th Regiments, together with the Naval Brigade, marched from Waitara towards Huirangi, and came under heavy fire from the Maoris, who had manned their rifle-pits and trenches between Kairau and Huirangi.

The 14th Regiment took an active part in all the engagements until the ceasefire on 19 March 1861.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Killed</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 January</td>
<td>No. 3 Redoubt, Huirangi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 February</td>
<td>No. 7 Redoubt, Huirangi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 March</td>
<td>Brooklands (New Plymouth)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 March</td>
<td>Pratt’s Long Sap at Te Arei</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 March</td>
<td>Pratt’s long Sap at Te Arei</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Losses during this first Taranaki Campaign

Otahuhu

On the 18 May 1861, Headquarters left Auckland for Otahuhu where they were joined by the Companies which had been engaged at Taranaki. In December 1861, the Regiment was transferred to Pokeno.

Colonel Sir James Alexander was in command of the construction of the military road between Drury and Pokeno.

See the Road to War by Maurice Lennard 1985 Whakatane Historical Society.
Colonel Sir James Alexander [14th Regiment] was in command of the construction of the Military Road into the Waikato. The road was 13 Miles long, southwards from Drury, through 7 miles of dense forest and over a major range, to the village of POKENO near the north bank of the Waikato River. Imperial troops were assembled at the main Army Camp at OTAHUHU and work on the road began in December 1861, and was completed in June 1862.

Colonel Sir James Alexander - 14th Regiment

Colonel Sir James Alexander to the Government Surveyor at New Plymouth

OTAHUHU - 12 August 1861

Auckland 13 August 1861 - New Plymouth 6 September 1861

Postal Markings

Manuscript endorsement on flap

Otahuhu
Aug 2/61

Adhesives
One Penny [pair] Richardson Printing on white paper (SG 8)

Franked
Lower left corner J.E.A.

XIV

Colonel Sir James E. Alexander 14th Regiment

Auckland 12 August 1861 Letter from Sir James Alexander
No. 3 Colour Sergeant John Doig

AUCKLAND - 14th REGIMENT - 1861

The 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment, known as 'The Old and Bold' The 2nd Battalion left Queenstown [Cork] in Southern Ireland in September - October 1860 and went direct to Auckland. this was followed six months later by further reinforcements. The main part of the Regiment took part in the WAIKATO campaign, later in 1866 they were in Wanganui under Major-General Trevor-Chute.

Nº 32 Colour Sergeant John Doig - 14th Regiment

AUCKLAND 6 MAY 1861 - LIMERICK [Ireland] 22 JULY 1861

Adhesive
One Penny value (SGII) John Richardson, Auckland
Printing on White Wove Paper

Postal Rate
SOLDIERS CONCESSION RATE
One Penny Concession Rate under half ounce.

The envelope has been drawn up in accordance with the Regulations i.e. Rank, Name and Number and Regiment and properly countersigned by the Officer Commanding, Colonel Sir James E. Alexander of the 14th Regiment.

Nº 32 Colour Sergeant John Doig, left Queenstown [Ireland] on 16 October 1860 aboard the SEVILLA, which arrived in Auckland on 25 February 1861, and he was discharged [no details] in New Zealand on 23 July 1866.

*Colonel Sir James E. Alexander of the 14th Regiment, was in charge of construction of the Military Road from Drury to Pokano [Queen's Redoubt] December 1861 to June 1862. Headquarters left the Auckland Barracks for Ohahu on 18 May 1861.

Auckland 6 May 1861 Soldiers 1d Concession Rate Letter
Countersigned by Sir James Alexander
Colonel Sir James Alexander

CAMP POKENO - MILITARY ROAD - 1862

In 1861 DRURY was virtually the extant of the Auckland Province southwards and the end of the road. A Military Road 13 Miles long was constructed southwards through 7 miles of dense forest and over a major range, to the village of POKENO near the north bank of the Waikato River. Work on the road began in December 1861, and was completed in June 1862, under the command of Colonel Sir James Alexander (14th Regiment). At the POKENO end, the principal Redoubt, the QUEEN'S REDOUBT was constructed.

Colonel Sir James Alexander - 14th Regiment
HISTORICAL LETTER FROM COLONEL SIR JAMES ALEXANDER TO REV. A.H. PURCHASE

FREE FRANKED LETTER
CAMP POKENO & DRURY
11 MARCH 1862
AUCKLAND 12 MARCH 1862

Alexander asks the Rev A.H. Purchase, who was also an Engineer, Architect, Musician and Surgeon, for his ideas on breaking up large rocks found en-route, during the construction of the Military Rd.

Camp Pokeno & Drury FREE FRANKED “O.H.M.S.” Entire Letter
From Sir James Alexander
In January 1862, the establishment of the 2nd Battalion was reduced from 1400 Rank and File to 950.

On 18 June 1862, Headquarters from Pokeno and the men of the 14th Regiment, who had been working on the military road, which was now completed, moved to winter quarters at Otahuhu, leaving a detachment of 140 men under Captain McIver at Pokeno.

On 5 August 1862, Colonel Sir James Alexander resigned the command of the 2nd Battalion and was succeeded by Lieut-Colonel C. W. Austen.  
(The Historical Records incorrectly state that he resigned in August 1861)

On 26 November 1862, Headquarters marched from the camp at Otahuhu to Shepherds Bush where the battalion was employed repairing the military road between Drury and Pokeno, until 12 February 1863, then returning to camp at Otahuhu.

On 8 May 1863, the Regiment marched from Otahuhu to Drury in preparation for the move into the Waikato, and on 10 July marched to Queen’s Redoubt where No. 9 Company, consisting of three Officers and 146 Men, joined Headquarters.

![Artist’s impression of the Redoubt](image)

Queen’s Redoubt Post Office opened 22 August 1863
Earliest recorded Queen’s Redoubt Soldiers Letter 30 January 1864
(No. 1712 Private Thomas Jones 14th Regiment)
Koheroa
On 12 July 1863, the Headquarters of the 14th Regiment with a detachment of the 12th, all told 380 men under the command of Lieut-General Cameron, left the Queen's Redoubt and crossed the “borderline” of the Mangatawhiri and encamped at Koheroa where a redoubt was under construction.

Battle of Koheroe
On 17 July 1863, Lieut-Colonel C. W. Austen of the 14th Regiment in command of the Koheroe camp, attacked the Maori forces, which were building up in numbers around the camp and firing on the incoming reinforcements of the 12th and 70th Regiments.

Lieut-Colonel C. W. Austen was wounded in the action, and three privates were killed, and eight privates wounded, all from the 14th Regiment.

Officers mentioned in despatches were Lieut-Colonel Austen, Captain Strange, Captain Phelps, Lieutenants Glancy and Armstrong, all of them from the 14th Regiment. Major Ryan of the 70th and Brevet Major Miller of the 12th Regiment, who were commanding the reinforcements were also mentioned.
**Battle of Rangiriri**
On 20 November 1863, nine Officers, eight sergeants, three drummers and 164 men of the 14th marched from Mere Mere with General Cameron to Rangiriri where they took part in the ensuing battle.

**Lieut-Colonel Austen, commanding the 14th was killed.**
*Wound of the thigh, ball lodged, dying later from wounds*

Captain J. S. Phelps, 33 years, 9 years, service was killed.
Penetrating wound of the abdomen, very severe, dying later from wounds.

Five men of the 14th Regiment were killed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Private Thomas Bellow</td>
<td>Gunshot wound through the head – killed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>848</td>
<td>Private Richard Nolan</td>
<td>Gunshot wound through the head – killed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>934</td>
<td>Private Robert McCrory</td>
<td>Gunshot wound through the head – killed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1040</td>
<td>Lance Corpl. Charles Burrell</td>
<td>ditto – killed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1714</td>
<td>Private Henry Russell</td>
<td>Gunshot wound through the heart – killed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seven men were wounded
*Captain Strange in his Despatch stated that One Corporal and eight men were wounded, however only the corporal and six men were listed in the New Zealand Gazette, 30.11.1863*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Lance-Sergeant Henry Mansbridge</td>
<td>Slight scalp wound</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>697</td>
<td>John Hannigan</td>
<td>Gunshot wound Shoulder – Very Severe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>693</td>
<td>James Carrole</td>
<td>Flesh wound right thigh – Severe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823</td>
<td>Charles Lewis</td>
<td>Flesh wound right leg – Severe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1149</td>
<td>Peter Murray</td>
<td>Flesh wound left nates – Severe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>John Shenton</td>
<td>Shot through back of neck – Slight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>621</td>
<td>Edward Swain</td>
<td>Not known slight wound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Auckland 30 November 1863, Soldiers 1d Concession Rate Letter

To obtain the Concession Rate, the cover had to be signed by the Officer in Command at the time. In this instance, the cover had already been endorsed ready for signing by the Lieut-Colonel Commanding 2/14 Regt “Lieut-Colonel Austen”. However, Austen had been killed at the Battle of Rangiriri on 20 November 1863. The pre-endorsement has been crossed out, and the cover finally signed by Ensign C. T. McMahon, Commanding Detachment.
Battle of Rangiriri

Captain A. Strange who took over command of the Regiment mentioned the following officer in his dispatch after the fighting:

- Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Glancy and R. Langtry,
- Ensigns G. F. Green, H. Swanson, and G. Caldwell,
- Staff Assistant Surgeon Kellet, as well as
- Sergeant Major J. Mills and
- Quartermaster Sergeant Bellow.

Captain A. Strange and Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Glancy received Brevet Majorities for their services at Rangiriri.

Napier

On 23 May 1864, the 14th Regiment marched to Otahuhu, whence a detachment of 200 men under Captain Furneaux proceeded on 28 May 1864 to Auckland and embarked on the steamer Alexandra for Napier, reaching there on 2 June 1864.

---

Hawke's Bay Herald
On 13 June 1864 Headquarters of the Regiment moved to Auckland and also proceeded to \textbf{Napier} on board the steamship \textit{Rangatira}, going into quarters on 19 June 1864.

\textbf{Auckland}

On 22 November 1864, the Regiment moved from Napier in HMS \textit{Falcon} to Auckland where they re-joined with the following detachments:

No. 2 Company under Lieutenant Johnson from Wellington
No. 7 Company under Brevet Major Strange from Manukau Heads
No. 8 Company under Captain Armstrong from Waikato Heads.

\textbf{Otahuhu}

In January 1865, the Battalion proceeded in two divisions from Auckland to Otahuhu, Captain R. H. Vivian and three Companies on 9 January 1865, with Headquarters under Lieutenant W.C. Trevor, leaving on 12 January 1865.

A draft of ten men under Captain G. L. Bryce joined the Regiment at Otahuhu on 21 January 1865 from the Depot, and on 4 February 1865 the two Companies (six officers and 140 men) under Lieut-Colonel J. Dwyer re-joined Headquarters from Wellington.
WANGANUI

On 14 February 1865 a detachment of two officers, 124 men under Captain G. Buck, proceeded to Mount Trafford, and on 15 February 1865, three Companies (five officers, and 224 men) under Brevet Major A. Strange proceeded to Auckland to relieve a detachment of the 65th Regiment.

On 1 March 1865, the Battalion under the command of Lieut-Colonel W. C. Trevor marched from Otahuhu to Auckland where No. 2 Company joined Headquarters, and they proceeded on HMS *Brisk* to join the field force under Lieut-General Cameron at Wanganui; the field strength was nine officers, 316 men, which was augmented on 7 March 1865 by 50 men of No. 6 Company from Mount Trafford.

Stewart’s Redoubt
On 15 March 1865, Captain R. H. Vivian with three officers and 105 men occupied Stewart’s Redoubt, and Lieutenant G. F. Green and 25 men were detached to Maxwell’s Farm where they remained until 19 May 1865, when they re-joined Headquarters.

Nukumaru – Weraroa Pa
On 6 June 1865, Headquarters under Lieut-Colonel Trevor marched from Wanganui to Nukumaru where they were stationed until 21 July 1865, when they marched and occupied the deserted Weraroa Pa.

During their stay, Captain G. L. Bryce, Lieutenant and Adjutant F. L. B. Butler and Ensign P. W. Symonds, whilst tracking footprints in the bush, were attacked and wounded; however, they were all able to eventually reach camp.
Corporal John Thomas, two letters at the 1d Concession Rate
Wanganui 13 October 1865 & 4 December 1865
Okotuku – Te Patahi – Otapawa – Ketemaree

On 3 January 1866, the Headquarters under Lieut-Colonel W. C. Trevor, with Captains R. H. Vivian and A. L. Ferneaux, Lieutenants A. R. Keogh, H. Swanson and G. Caldwell, and Ensigns C. Wood, W. B. Churchward, and 280 Rank and File of the 14th, marched from Weraroa as the Infantry contingent of the Field Force then formed under the command of Major General Chute for further operations against the Maoris.

The Force which had left Wanganui on 30 December 1865, had 33 Royal Artillery with field guns, under Lieutenant Carr, 45 Forest Rangers, under Major Von Temskey, and about 300 strong Wanganui Native contingent and other friendly Maoris under Major McDonnell, as well as 45 Transport Corps each driving a two-horse dray.

Pas were destroyed at Okotuku on the 4 January 1866, at Te Putahi on 7 January, at Otapawe on 14 January, at Ketemarae on 17 January, and Ahipaipa on 20 January 166. Major General Chute’s Force arrived triumphantly in New Plymouth on 26 January 1866.

British casualties were as follows: -
- 4 January 1866 – 1 killed, 6 wounded
- 7 January 1866 – 2 killed, 12 wounded
- 14 January 1866 – 11 killed, 20 wounded

The 14th casualties were one sergeant, and two privates killed, Lieutenant A. R. Keogh and H. Swanson and six privates wounded.

On 4 January 1866, the 14th had three officers and 105 men at the attack on Ototuku, and 200 men under Lieut-Colonel Trevor at the attack at Te Putahi on 7 January, while 247 men were at Otapawa on 14 January.
WANGANUI - 14 th REGIMENT - 1866

1866 - SOLDIERS One Penny Concession Rate letters from Corporal John Thomas, 2nd Battalion 14th [Buckinghamshire] Regiment, arrived New Zealand on 29 November 1865 under the command of Lt. Colonel W. C. Trevor and left in October 1866.

Nº 1413 Corporal John Thomas - 14th Regiment

4 JANUARY 1866 - WANGANUI TO LIVERPOOL

WELLINGTON 6 JANUARY 1866 - LIVERPOOL 22 MARCH 1866

5 APRIL 1866 - WANGANUI TO LIVERPOOL

WELLINGTON 10 APRIL 1866 - LIVERPOOL 17 JUNE 1866

Mail Route Both letters went via Suez and Southampton

First cover countersigned by Lt Colonel W. C. Trevor, second cover by Captain M. Morgan, 14th Regiment.

Two 1d Concession Rate Letters
Wanganui 4 January 1866 & 5 April 1866
**Bush March**
The Bush March was nearly 60 miles long, and was the first time that it had been accomplished by Pakehas. General Chute, without delay, set out on his return march through Taranaki southwards by the West Coast road, thus encircling Mt. Egmont. At Hanatahua River (usually called Stony River) Captain Mace’s Mounted Corps and 70 men of the 43rd Regiment joined the column.

**Waikoko**
The Pa at Waikoko was attacked on 1 February 1866 with one private of the 14th killed and three men wounded, one sergeant from the Rangers and two of the Wanganui native.

The Force went on to Opunake and marched into Patea on 6 February 1866. In the five weeks campaign beginning at the Waitotara, the Force had captured and destroyed seven fortified pas and twenty-one open villages.

Captain Vivian, Lieutenant Keogh and Ensign Caldwell were mentioned in despatches for their services at Okotuku and Te Putahi; Lieut- Colonel Trevor was also mentioned. For services rendered in this campaign, Lieut – Colonel Trevor was created a C. B. Captain Vivian and Strange were promoted Brevet Majors and NEW ZEALAND was added to the honours borne on the Regimental colours.

![14th Regimental Colours (NEW ZEALAND)](image)
Two Mourning covers posted on the same day
3 August 1866 from Wanganui
Return to Australia

On 15 October 1866, the Headquarters of the 2nd Battalion under Lieut-Colonel W. C. Trevor returned to Auckland and embarked on the *Monarch* for Melbourne. Nos. 3, 4, & 7 Companies under Brevet Lieut-Colonel Dwyer embarked on the *Siam* for Hobart Town. Nos. 2, 5 & 10 Companies under Brevet Major Vivian embarked on the *Novelty* for Adelaide.

**DEPARTURE OF TROOP SHIPS.**

The chartered troop-transport ships *Monarch*, *Siam*, and *Novelty* embarked H.M. 14th Regiment yesterday, for conveyance to Melbourne, Hobart Town, and Adelaide. Considerable interest attached to the departure of the regiment, after some five years’ arduous service during the most eventful period in New Zealand’s history; and the Queen-street Wharf was throughout the day lined with visitors anxious to pay a last tribute of respect to a regiment which has done such good service since its arrival in the colony. The men had been concentrated at the barracks, Otahuhu, awaiting orders to embark, and marched from their quarters at daylight yesterday morning. They were preceded by the band of the regiment, playing appropriate airs, and arrived at the Albert Barracks about 10 a.m. After bating for refreshment, they marched from thence to the Queen-street Wharf at noon, and were embarked for their respective destinations without loss of time. A goodly number of spectators assembled on the line of march from the barracks to the pier, and cheered the men as they passed on route for embarkation.

*The Daily Southern Cross Tuesday 16 October 1866*
THE NOVELTY.

The Auckland barque Novelty, one of the Circular Saw fleet, which had been taken up for the conveyance of Companies 5 and 10 to Adelaide, was the first to get away. She embarked her troops alongside the wharf, and, having been comfortably fitted up for their reception, presented an air of neatness, as the men betook themselves to arranging their quarters for the voyage before them. The fittings comprised everything essential to the comfort and convenience of the men, and were in keeping with the admirable accommodation afforded by this vessel, so well and favourably known in the Auckland and Sydney trade. She was inspected, during the morning, by Commodore Rochfort Maguire, Captain Spain, R.N. (Resident Transport Officer), Dr. Gibb, Colonel Gamble, and other military gentlemen, who spoke in the highest terms of her accommodation, and the credit she reflected on her builders and owners at this port.

The following is the strength of those embarked:—

Captain R. H. Vivian (in command), Captain E. A. H. Fairthough, Mrs. Fairthough, Lieutenant H. Swanson, Ensign W. B. Churchwall, Ensign W. C. Barnes, Assistant-Surgeon T. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett and three children, 180 men, 21 women, 47 children; total, 269—equal to 234 statute adults.

Major-General Chute and staff visited the vessel shortly after three o'clock, and expressed himself much pleased with her. The warps were then cast loose and sail made for the voyage, the spectators cheering the troops as the vessel moved into the stream and took her departure. The companies on board the Siam, which was preparing to follow without delay, gave their comrades hearty cheers as they passed, which were reiterated from the deck of the Novelty. The ship Monarch was passed under similar circumstances, the latter having the head-quarters of the regiment on board. The Novelty then rounded up to the Commodore's ship, and was greeted with manned rigging and hearty cheers from both men-of-war in harbour—H.M. s. Challenger and Falcon. The troops responded, and the men-of-war having telegraphed a "pleasant passage," the Novelty shaped her course for the Heads and was soon lost to sight.

The Daily Southern Cross Tuesday 16 October 1866
The good ship Siam, with Companies 3, 4, and 7, bound to Hobart Town, got underweigh soon after the Novelty, and was speedily in pursuit towards the Heads. The Siam arrived here on the 10th of September last from London, and on the 12th was taken up by H.M. Government for the conveyance of troops as above, to sail on the 15th October. On the 17th September she hauled in to the extreme end of the Queen-street Wharf, and commenced her discharge on the following day. On the 5th inst. she was surveyed by the Resident Transport Officer at this port, and presented a neat and clean appearance, after landing upwards of 1,200 tons of general cargo. Since then she has ballasted and taken in 50 tons of kauri gum, part of her cargo for London, for which port she loads on her return from Hobart Town. After inspection on the 5th, she was fitted up for the reception of troops, and on completion was greatly admired by those who visited her. During her stay at the wharf, the weather has been most unfavourable; we have, in fact, had a continuance of strong winds and gales, and on one occasion a fierce north-easter. Notwithstanding that the Siam was lying at the most exposed end of the wharf at this time, she did not sustain the slightest injury—a fact which speaks volumes for our harbour and wharf accommodation, to which Captain Ashby is, no doubt, in a great measure indebted for his prompt fulfilment of agreement with the Government in taking his departure punctually to the contract time. The men were embarked soon after noon, the vessel still lying alongside the wharf. Commodore Maguire, Captain Spain, Colonels Gamble and Beaton, Dr. Grib, and other military gentlemen visited the ship during the morning, and in the afternoon Major-General chute and staff inspected her prior to sailing. She presented the same comfortable appearance we have observed on three former occasions, when she has been taking her departure with troops on a much longer voyage than the present. The visitors spoke in the highest terms of her suitability for the service, and complete equipment with everything requisite for the comfort of the men. The vessel left the wharf shortly after the Novelty, and was loudly cheered as she set sail for her destination with the men of the 14th. The head-quarters on board the Monarch were most vociferous in their cheering as the vessel passed her in excellent style. The cheers were, of course, returned by their comrades on board the Siam. On rounding the stern of the Commodore's ship the same compliment was accorded, H.M.s. Falcon following the example before the vessel made sail for her destination, and followed the Novelty round the North Head. The following is the strength of those embarked:—Colonel Dwyer (in command), Captain Morgan, Captain Saunders, Lieutenant Whidborne, Lieutenant McMahon, Surgeon Lamb, Ensigns Thoms and Wood, 271 rank and file, 37 women, 66 children—total, 374.
THE MONARCH.

The ship Monarch, which embarked the headquarters of the regiment, numbering 670, will take her departure for Melbourne to-day. The men were embarked in cargo-boats, the vessel lying in the stream ready for sea, having been detained since the 25th of last month by the Government. We have already noticed the superiority of accommodation afforded by this vessel for the transport of a large body of troops. She possesses the finest troop deck we have seen on a merchantman, and was admired by all who visited her yesterday. The General and staff were amongst the latter, together with the Commodore, and were loudly cheered by the troops on taking leave of the vessel. Mr. Snowden, so well known in connection with the mail steamers, proceeds to Melbourne with her in the capacity of ship's husband, which is a sufficient guarantee of comfort to those on board. The following is the strength of the troops proceeding by her:— Colonel W. C. Trevor (in command); Surgeon-Major J. E. Carte, M.D. (in medical charge); Brevet-Major Glancey; Captains G. L. Bryce and J. C. V. Minnett; Lieutenants J. B. Frizell, A. R. Keigh, J. Anderson, and J. S. Johnson; Ensigns W. P. Symonds and A. W. Noyes; Quartermaster J. Mills; 472 men, 65 women, and 133 children; total, 670.

The vessels have all been fitted up for the reception of troops by Mr. Anderson, to whose skill and experience in the work is mainly attributable the accommodation admired yesterday by every visitor to the troop-ships.
A cut-down undated 1d Concession Rate Letter
22 December 1866 1d Letter posted at Hobart Town, Tasmania
List of Recorded Letters sent by
No. 1413 Corporal John Thomas – 14th Regiment
Addressed to David Thomas, Liverpool

Wanganui
13 October 1865  ex Elliott at Te Papa
8 November 1865  Ken Markham Collection
4 December 1865  ex Elliott at Te Papa
4 January 1866   ex Elliott at Te Papa
5 March 1866     Robert Odenweller collection
(Adhesive does not appear to belong)
5 April 1866     ex Elliott at Te Papa
5 April 1866     ex Gerald Sattin, Royce Bowen, John Woolfe, Joseph Hackmey.
3 August 1866    ex Elliott at Te Papa
3 August 1866    ex Elliott at Te Papa

Tasmania
22 December 1866 ex. Elliott at Te Papa

Other Letters included from or to the 14th Regiment

6 May 1861  No. 32 Colour Sergeant John Doig – Auckland
12 August 1861 Colonel Sir James Alexander - Otahuhu
11 March 1862 Colonel Sir James Alexander – Camp Pokeno
30 January 1864 No. 1712 Private Thomas Jones* – Queen’s Rdbt.
19 June 1866  Lt. Colonel W. C. Trevor – Wanganui
16 July 1868  To – Captain MacIvor - New York

*No. 1712 Private Thomas Jones was serving at the following locations.

1 April 1863 – 30 June 1863
Camp Buckingham Redoubt, Koheroa, Waiketa, Mangatawhiri.
1 July 1863 – 30 September 1863
Camp Koheroa and Whangamarino, Waikato.
1 October 1863 – 31 December 1863
Ngaruawahia
1 January 1864 – 31 March 1864
Ngahinapouri
Copies of covers held by others

8 November 1865 – Wanganui

5 April 1866 – Wanganui

20 December 1866 - Tasmania
14th Regiment (Buckinghamshire), 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel—..................  
Captains—A. Strange, R. Harman, m.  
Paymaster—J. C. V. Minnett, Capt.  
Adjutant—J. Glancy, Lt.  
Quarter Master—J. Spry.  
Surgeon Major—J. E. Carte, M.B.
19 June 1866 – Lieut- Colonel W. C. Trevor Letter to the Commissariat
Incoming Letter addressed to Captain McIvor 14th Regiment.

The 14th Regiment finally left New Zealand in 1870 for Australia.
References
Captain H. O'Donnell. *Historical Records 14th Regiment*
A. H. Swiss Devonport 1893

Personal Research
Draft prepared 21 November 2014
Based on original notes etc. 1990
All copies of original letters illustrated were or are from the Gerald J. Elliott
Maori Wars collection, unless shown to the contrary.

This final update
August 2017
Gerald J. Elliott
MNZM RDP FRPSL FRPSNZ

All comments and additions etc. welcomed
gerald.ellott@gmail.com