

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

- 1642 Discovery of New Zealand by Tasman.
- 1769 Cook arrives at Poverty Bay.
- 1770 De Surville kidnaps a "rangatira" (Maori chieftain.)
- 1772 Marion du Fresne killed and eaten by the Maoris.
- 1773 Furneaux enters Queen Charlotte Sound.
- 1790 Chatham Islands discovered by Lieutenant Broughton.
- 1793 Doubtless Bay visited by Lieutenant-Governor King, of Norfolk Island; a rangatira and a tohunga (Maori priest) kidnapped.
- 1795 The "Endeavour" sunk in Dusky Sound.
- 1800 Discovery of Antipodes Island.
- 1806 Discovery of the Auckland Isles.—The "Venus," with a crew of runaway convicts, visits the East Coast.
- 1807 Defeat suffered by Hongi and the Nga-Puhi tribe at Kaipara.—Crew of a vessel eaten on the East Coast.
- 1809 The Boyd massacre.
- 1810 Discovery of Campbell Island.
- 1814 Rev. S. Marsden founds a mission station in New Zealand.—First introduction of horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry.—Appointment of Magistrates for New Zealand.
- 1815 Attempted capture of the "Trial" and the "Brothers" at Kennedy Bay.
- 1816 Two ships wrecked and their crews eaten.
- 1818 Expedition of Hongi and Te Morenga to East Cape.
- 1819-20 Raid on Taranaki and Port Nicholson by Patone, Nene, and Te Rauparaha.
- 1820 Hongi's trip to England.—Coromandel visited by H.M. Store-ship "Coromandel."—Auckland Harbour entered by the "Prince Regent."
- 1821 Fall of Mauinaina Pa (Auckland Isthmus) and Te Totara Pa (Thames) to Hongi.
- 1822 Hongi takes Matakitaiki Pa (Waikato).—Baron de Thierry attempts to buy land at Hokianga.
- 1823 Act passed to extend the jurisdiction of the New South Wales Courts to British subjects in New Zealand.—Capture of Mokoia Pa (Rotorua Lake) by Hongi.
- 1824 Pomare takes Te Whetumatarau Pa, near East Cape.
- 1825 Formation of Lord Durham's (unsuccessful) New Zealand Association.—Hongi defeats Ngati-Whatua at Te Ikaaranganui (Kaipara).
- 1825 Brief settlement at Hauraki Gulf.
- 1827 Destruction of the Whangaroa mission station by Hongi's forces.
- 1828 Death of Hongi at Whangaroa from wounds received at Hokianga.
- 1829 Capture of brig "Hawes" by Maoris at Whakatane.
- 1830 Battle of Taumata-Wiwi (near Cambridge).—Fall of Kaiapohia Pa (Canterbury).—Battle of Kororareka between two Nga-Puhi tribes.—Massacre at Kaiapoi and death of Tama-i-hara-nui at the hands of Te Rauparaha's adherents.

- 1831 Thirteen chiefs appeal for protection to the English Government.—  
Waikato captures Pukerangiora Pa (Waitara).
- 1832 Repulse of Waikato at Nga-motu Pa.
- 1833 Appointment of James Busby as Resident Magistrate at the Bay of  
Islands.
- 1834 Battle of Haowhenua and Pakakutu near Otaki.—Wreck of the  
"Harriet" at Cape Egmont.—Shelling of Waimate Pa near Opuake  
by H. M. S. "Alligator." Thierry announces himself the Sovereign  
Chief of New Zealand and defender of its liberties.
- 1835 Formation of the second New Zealand Association.—Formation of a  
confederation called "The United Tribes of New Zealand."—Ngati-  
Awa tribes take possession of Chatham Islands.
- 1836 Waikato captures Maketu Pa (Bay of Plenty).
- 1837 Lord Durham and Edward Gibbon Wakefield attempt to revive the New  
Zealand Association.
- 1838 The settlers at Kororareka form a vigilance committee.—Arrival  
at Hokianga of Bishop Pompallier (R. C.).—Discovery of Pelorus  
Sound by H. M. S. "Pelorus."
- 1839 French whaler "Jean Bart" captured by Maoris at Chatham Islands.—  
Founding of the New Zealand Company, and despatch of its first  
colonising expeditions.—New Zealand incorporated with New South  
Wales, and Captain Hobson appointed first Lieutenant-Governor.—  
Battle of Kuititanga (Otaki).
- 1840 First appearance of a steamer in New Zealand waters.—Arrivals of immi-  
grants at Port Nicholson.—Arrival of Captain Hobson, and the sign-  
ing of the Treaty of Waitangi.—The Queen's sovereignty proclaimed  
over all New Zealand.—Auckland founded.—The Nantes-Bordelaise  
Company send settlers to Akaroa.
- 1841 Auckland proclaimed the seat of government.—Issue of Charter of Incor-  
poration to the New Zealand Company.—New Zealand proclaimed  
independent of New South Wales.
- 1842 Settlement founded at Nelson.—Arrival of Bishop Selwyn.—Death of  
Governor Hobson.
- 1843 The Wairau dispute.—Captain Fitzroy takes office as Governor.
- 1844-5 Governor Fitzroy makes wild experiments in taxation.
- 1844 Hone Heke hews down the flagstaff at the Bay of Islands.
- 1845 Destruction of Kororareka by Heke.—Arrival of reinforcements of troops  
from Sydney and Hobart.—Unsuccessful attack on a pa at Ohaeawae.  
—Recall of Governor Fitzroy and appointment of Captain George Grey.
- 1846 Capture of Ruapekapeka pa (Bay of Islands) and conclusion of the war  
with Heke.—Outbreak of hostilities in the Hutt Valley, near  
Wellington.—Seizure of Te Rauparaha at Porirua.—New Zealand  
Government Act passed (dividing the colony into two provinces, and  
granting representative institutions).—Te Heu Heu overwhelmed  
and buried by a land-slip.
- 1847 Minor outbreak at Wanganui.—Arrival of the New Zealand Fencibles.
- 1848 Sir George Grey sworn in as Governor-in-Chief over the islands of New  
Zealand and Governor of the provinces of New Ulster and New  
Munster.—Founding of Otago.—Severe earthquake at Wellington.
- 1849 Incorporation of the Canterbury Association.
- 1850 Surrender of the New Zealand Company's Charter.—Founding of Canter-  
bury.
- 1851 Final dissolution of the New Zealand Company.
- 1852 Discovery of gold at Coromandel.
- 1852-3 Third Constitution (division of the colony into six provinces).
- 1853 Boundaries of the provinces proclaimed.—Departure of Sir George Grey.
- 1854 Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard assumes administration of the Govern-  
ment.

- 1855 Severe earthquakes on both sides of Cook Strait.—Arrival of Governor T. Gore Browne.
- 1856 Formation of a Maori league against land-selling.—Te Whero Whero proposed as king.
- 1857 First payable gold-field opened at Collingwood, Province of Nelson.
- 1858 New Provinces Act passed.—Te Whero Whero (Potatau I.) proclaimed King of the Maoris.
- 1859 Te Teira offers land at Waitara for sale to the Government.
- 1860 Hostilities begun against Wiremu Kingi te Rangitake.—Capture Waitara Pa.—Engagements at Waireka and Puketakauero.—Defeat of Kingi's Waikato allies at Mahoetahi.—Capture of Matarikorikc Pa.—Death of the Maori King and succession of his son Matutaera (Tawhaiao).
- 1861 Repulse of Maoris by Imperial troops at Huirangi redoubt.—Truce agreed upon.—Gold discoveries at Tuapeka River, Clutha, &c.—Recall of Governor Browne.—Sir George Grey enters upon his second term of office as Governor.
- 1862 First Native Lands Act passed.
- 1863 Wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus" on Manukau Bar (181 lives lost).—The Imperial Government explicitly relinquishes control over the administration of native affairs.—Assault on a military escort at Tataraimaka.—Defeat of Maoris at Katikara.—Commencement of Waikato war; action at Koheroa (Auckland district).—Capture of Rangiriri Pa.—Railway opened from Christchurch to Ferrymead Junction.—New Zealand Settlements Act passed.—Occupation of Ngaruawahia.
- 1864 Engagement with the Maoris at Mangapiko River.—Defeat of Maoris at Rangiaohia.—Capture of the Orakau Pa.—Engagement near Maketu (Bay of Plenty).—Defeat of the Rawhiti tribes by the Arawa friendlies.—Cameron's repulse at the Gate Pa.—Repulse of the Hauhaus at Sentry Hill (Taranaki).—Battle of Moutoa (Wanganui) and defeat of Hauhaus by friendlies.—Defeat of Maoris at Te Ranga.—Discovery of gold on the west coast of Middle Island.—Escape of Maori prisoners from Kawau.—Wellington chosen as the seat of Government.—Grey confiscates native lands in Waikato.
- 1865 Submission of Maori Chief Wiremu Tamihana te Waharoa.—Removal of the seat of Government to Wellington.—Murder of Volkner by Hauhaus under Kereopa.—Murder of Fulloon and others by Hauhaus at Whakatane.—Capture by Grey of Wereroa Pa, near Wanganui.—Fraser and Te Mokena capture Kairomiromi Pa (Waiapu).—Proclamation of Peace.—Murder of a friendly messenger by Hauhaus at Kakaramea.—Defeat of rebel natives at Wairoa.—Gold discoveries at Hokitika.—Auckland asks for separation.—Native Rights Act and Native Lands Act passed.
- 1866 Defeat of Maoris at Okotuku Pa, west coast of North Island.—Chute captures Putahi Pa and Otapawa Pa.—Escape of prisoners from the hulk at Wellington.—Submission of Te Heu Heu and Herekiekie, of Taupo.—Laying of the Cook Strait submarine cable.—Engagement of Pungarehu.—Natives defeated at Omaranui and Petane (Hawke's Bay).
- 1867 Admission of Maori members (4) to House of Representatives.
- 1868 Arrival of Governor Sir George F. Bowen.—Escape of Te Kooti from the Chatham Islands.—Maoris attack the redoubt at Turuturu Mokai. Engagements at Ngatu-o-te-manu.—Departure from New Zealand of Bishop Selwyn.—Colonial forces repulsed with heavy loss at Moturoa. Massacre of 32 Europeans at Poverty Bay.—Engagements between Te Kooti and the friendlies at Patutahi (Poverty Bay district).

- 1869 Defeat and dispersal of Te Kooti's force at Ngatapa Pa (Poverty Bay).—Murder of Rev. John Whitely and others at White Cliffs.—A foraging party attacked at Karaka Flat.—Defeat of Titokowaru at Otauto.—Outrages by Te Kooti, who captures Mohaka Pa.—First visit to Wellington of the Duke of Edinburgh.—Defeat of Te Kooti at Ahikeru Pa and Oamaru Teangi Pa.—Surrender of Tairua with 122 men, women, and children of the Pakakohe tribe, near Wanganui.—Sentences for treason passed against Maori prisoners.—Storming of Pourere Pa by Lieut.-Colonel McDonnell.
- 1870 Friendlies under Topia and Keepa pursue Te Kooti (Wanganui River).—Capture of Te Kooti's Pa at Tapapa.—Departure of the last detachment of Imperial troops.—Crushing defeat of Te Kooti at Maraetahi.—Second visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Wellington.—Act passed to establish the University of New Zealand.—Land Transfer Act passed.
- 1871 Death of Tamati Waka Nene.—Capture of Kereopa at Napier.—First appointment of Rangitiras (2) to the Legislative Council.—Public Trust Office Act passed.—Te Kooti takes sanctuary in the King country.
- 1873 Governor Sir George Bowen succeeded by Sir James Fergusson.
- 1874 Abolition of incarceration for debt.—Departure of Sir James Fergusson; the Governorship assumed by the Marquis of Normanby.—Sir George Grey elected to the Assembly as member for Auckland.
- 1875 Abolition of Provinces Act passed.
- 1876 Submarine cable completed between New Zealand and New South Wales.
- 1877 Education Act passed providing for the free and compulsory education of children.
- 1878 Sir George Grey's first land tax passed.
- 1879 Departure of the Marquis of Normanby.—Land dispute with Te Whiti.—Sir Hercules Robinson assumes office as Governor.—Arrest and imprisonment of 180 natives, who had been, by Te Whiti's orders, ploughing lands occupied by Europeans.—Triennial Parliaments Act passed.—Act passed to confer the suffrage on every resident adult male.
- 1880 Governor Sir Hercules Robinson succeeded by Sir A. H. Gordon.
- 1881 S.S. "Taranua" wrecked (130 lives lost).—Severe earthquakes in Wellington.—Arrest of Te Whiti and Tohu.
- 1882 Departure of Sir A. H. Gordon.—Assumption of the Government by Sir J. Prendergast.
- 1883 Arrival of Governor Sir W. F. D. Jervois.—Proclamation of amnesty to Maori political offenders.—Liberation of Te Whiti and Tohu.
- 1885 Opening of New Zealand Industrial Exhibition at Wellington.
- 1886 Volcanic eruptions at Tarawera (101 lives lost).—Destruction of famous Pink and White Terraces.
- 1887 Kermadec Islands annexed to New Zealand.—Australasian Naval Defence Act passed.
- 1889 The Earl of Onslow succeeds Sir W. F. D. Jervois in the Government.—Opening of South Seas exhibition, Dunedin.
- 1890 First election of the House of Representatives under manhood suffrage and on the one man one vote principle.
- 1891 Labour laws: Employers Liability Act, 1882 Amendment Act; Truck Act.
- 1892 The Earl of Onslow succeeded in the Government by the Earl of Glasgow.—Labour laws: Contractors and Workmen's Lien Act.—Passing of the first Land and Income Tax Act.—Land Act, 1892 (lease in perpetuity without revaluation system introduced; occupation with right of purchase; optional method of selection; small farms associations).

- 1893 Bank Note Issue Act passed.—The Electoral Act, 1893, passed conferring the franchise on women.—Success of the prohibitionist party.—Labour laws : Workmen's Wages Act.—Native Land Purchase and Acquisition Act.
- 1894 Labour laws : Conspiracy Law Amendment ; an Act to encourage the formation of industrial union and associations, etc.—Advances to Settlers Act.—Land for Settlement Act (1894) and Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act.—Labour laws : Factories Act.—Act for limiting hours of business in shops.—Wreck of the s.s. "Wairarapa" at Great Barrier Island (135 lives lost).
- 1895 Labour laws : Act to regulate the attachment of wages.—Servants Registry Office Act.—Family Homes Protection Act.
- 1896 Brunner Mine explosion (67 deaths).—Land for Settlements Act amended.—Alteration of franchise by abolition of non-residential or property qualification.
- 1897 The Earl of Glasgow succeeded in the Government by the Earl of Ranfurly.—The Hon. R. J. Seddon called to the Privy Council.
- 1898 Death of Sir George Grey.—Act to provide old-age pensions passed.
- 1899 Military assistance rendered to the Empire in the Bcer war.
- 1900 Further military assistance to the Empire.
- 1901 Visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York.—Annexation of Cook Islands.—Departure of the sixth and seventh contingents.—Visit of the Federation Commission to Australia.—Death of Sir John Mackenzie.
- 1902 Eighth, ninth, and tenth contingents despatched to South Africa.—Mr. Seddon proceeds to South Africa and thence to London.—Wreck of the "Ventnor" near Hokianga.—Wreck of the "Elinganite" at the Three Kings.