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DOROTHEA (Dollie) HAMILTON 1851 – 1904

Dorothea was the eldest of the four children of John Hamilton and Sarah Rainey. She was born at Castleblaney on 17 March 1852 and christened at the 1st Presbyterian Church on 12 April 1852.

When John separated from Sarah in about 1860 or 1861 Dorothea was about nine years old. We were told that Sarah took her children and went to live with her brother, John Rainey, who at that time was doing his theological studies prior to becoming a Presbyterian Minister. However, Sarah had two unmarried sisters, Mary Jane and Elizabeth, who were living at Newtownhamilton and we believe this would have been the place Sarah would have preferred to go as it offered the prospect of greater support for her young family.

Dorothea received a good education, although not to the level of her well educated uncle who had obtained a Master of Arts from the University of Glasgow. It is clear that the family valued education and gave it priority. Dorothea became a school teacher and her brother Sam was a school teacher or was being encouraged by Dorothea to continue studying: *"I was thinking of Sam coming but think he had better stay at home for a few years and study hard. He will then have a higher classification and get a much better school".*¹ Her sister Sarah Jane was also teaching in early to mid 1879.²

Dorothea appears to have taught at Keady and at Newtownhamilton with Alex Burns. Her letter to him was written some 15 months before he married Sarah Jane and contained questions about quite a number of people which give the appearance of being other people involved at the Newtownhamilton school. However, there are also references to the 2nd Presbyterian Church and some of the people were no doubt involved there.

In 1878 Dorothea migrated to New Zealand. The letters between her, Sarah Jane and her Uncle John Rainey provide some background of her departure. Sarah Jane accompanied her to Newry where she took the train to Dundalk and Greenore and from there a short train ride to the steamer terminal. The ferry had operated between Greenore and Holyhead, Wales, from 1873 when a railway line had been constructed from Greenore to Dundalk. In 1876 this line was extended to Newry.



Greenore, Louth, Beach View

¹ Letter 5 to Alexander Burns in Ireland March 1879

² Letter 6 to Sarah Jane from Wellington July 1879

Dorothea had planned to go via Dublin but at the last minute decided to go through Newry. This was because John Rainey was coming home that day and she was afraid he would prevent her from leaving. Sarah Jane was also concerned of being blamed for helping Dorothea to leave. There is no mention of her mother in the letters and it seems she did not say goodbye to both her mother or her uncle.

Dorothea took the 7.30pm train from Newry on Friday 12 July and her steamer left Greenore at 12.30am on the 13th. On board she met David Duff who she seemed to know and he accompanied her through to Plymouth where he was also taking the ship to New Zealand. He was good company for Dorothea who as a young single woman was very wary of strangers. She was also very well treated by the captain of the steamer who allowed them both to use the bridge which was a warm part of the boat.

Dorothea 's steamer reached Holyhead at 4.30am where they took the train through northern Wales to Birmingham where she bought her ticket to Exeter and Plymouth in south western England. She arrived there at 2am on 14th July some 32 hours after leaving home. She did not sleep at all on the boat and but had the opportunity to sleep on the train. However, she was excited with mixed emotions about leaving home and Ireland. One can imagine her getting some sleep if only because she was simply very, very tired. Dorothea obtained a room and rested on 14th July and wrote to her siblings and Alex Burns on 15th. She and David Duff boarded their ship the *Waitangi* on 16th before sailing on the 17th July.

Waitangi, is Maori for "weeping" or "noisy waters". It was an iron ship of 1161 gross tons built by J Blumer & Co. of Sunderland for the New Zealand Shipping Co at a cost of 21,500 pounds. She was registered with Lloyd's in June 1874. Her dimensions were 222 feet by 35 feet by 21 feet and could carry 312 passengers.

The ship was well equipped with boats in case of emergency. She had "*six splendid large boats, two life boats properly fitted, two large pinnance boats ready to launch at a moment's notice, one large cutter and one large gig.*"³

The *Waitangi* made 25 trips to New Zealand between 1874 and 1899⁴. She was not as fast as her sister ship the *Waimate* and on her 25 voyages on 10 occasions exceeded 100 days. She did manage to achieve one voyage of 77 days.

The *Waitangi* was sold into Norwegian ownership in 1899 for 3625 pounds when steam drove sailing ships out of the trade. She was renamed the *Agda*. Her end came on 21 January 1913 when Lloyd's reported her as having foundered off Spurn Head at the mouth of the River Humber after striking the Leman & Ower Bank, bound from Stettin to Rio de Janeiro with general cargo. 12 lives were lost with three survivors picked up by trawler *Recto*.⁵

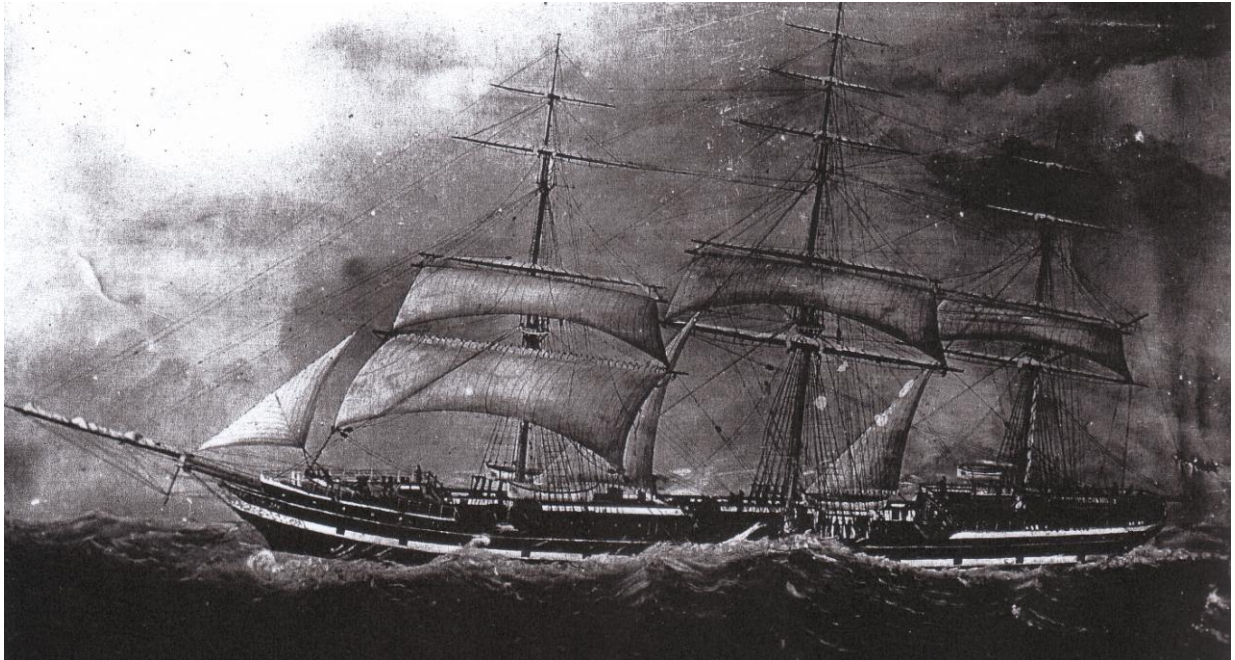
The *Waitangi* left South West Dock London on 12 July 1878 for Plymouth and she departed from there on 17 July with 323 passengers. This was in excess of her stated capacity so she was probably carrying quite a few children. Captain Hodder was in command and she had previously made the journey four times. The *Waitangi* arrived in Lyttleton harbour near Christchurch on 13 October 1878 after a voyage of 88 days. The ship returned to London on 20 December.

³ The sailing ships of the New Zealand Shipping Company, 1873-1900, Alan Bott

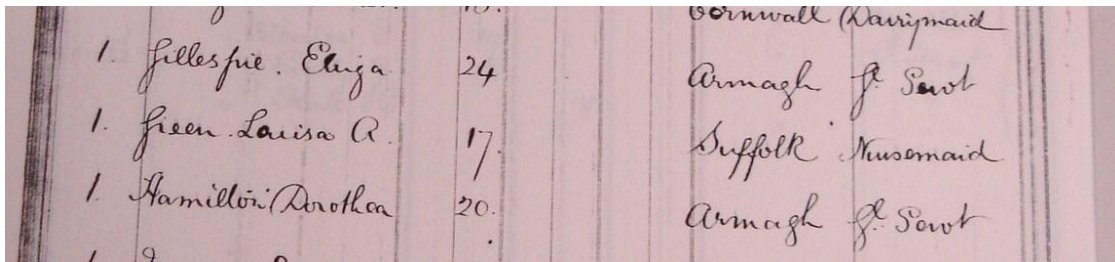
⁵ www.pycroft.com.au



The Waitangi at Port Chalmers from Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington



The Waitangi Under Sail from Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington



1. Gillespie, Eliza	24	Cornwall (Housemaid)
1. Green, Louisa A.	17	Armagh f. Servt
1. Hamilton, Dorothea	20	Suffolk Nursemaid
		Armagh f. Servt

Passenger List Entry

Dorothea had understated her age reducing it from 26 to 20 and given her occupation as General Servant. This may indicate that she had difficulty in getting continuing work as a teacher in Ireland. Of 58 females on the ship 35 were General Servants. 24 were Irish and 5 were from Co. Armagh.

The newspaper⁶ reported that *"The ship Waitangi has been placed in quarantine owing to their being scarlatina on board. At present there are three cases of scarlatina and 12 cases of whooping cough under treatment. We are glad to state, however, that none of the cases are serious. Four deaths took place during the passage – two infants of a year old and one of a day old from diarrhoea and bronchitis, and one of an adult, Isabella Pringle, aged 87, from phthisis⁷. Dr. Ross is the Surgeon Superintendent. The immigrants will be landed at the quarantine station today. The health of the rest of the immigrants is very good."*

A further report was in the newspaper the next day with a lot more detail:

THE SHIP WAITANGI ORDERED INTO QUARANTINE⁸⁹

We regret to state that owing to there being scarletina¹⁰ on board this ship, it has been necessary to place her in quarantine. Fortunately, none of the cases are of a serious nature, and the ship will doubtless be admitted to practice in the course of a few days.

The Customs launch with the immigration Officer and Dr. ROUSE, acting-health officer, together with the general manager of the company,, went down to the ship yesterday morning, and after a conversation with Dr. ROSS, the Surgeon-Superintendent, it was decided that the ship should be quarantined.

The Health officer's flag was then hauled down, and the yellow flag hoisted at the main. From what could be gathered, those on board seemed to have been very comfortable and contented during the passage, no signs of dissatisfaction among them.

The people seem to be a very respectable class, and certainly all looks, as far as could be seen, extremely well. After it was decided to place the ship in quarantine, Mr. MARCH, immigration Officer, Dr. ROUSE, and Mr. H. Selwyn SMITH, General Manager of The New Zealand Shipping Co., went to the Quarantine station to see that all was in readiness for the reception of the immigrants. The single women and families were landed at the Ripa [sic] Island station and the single men at Quail Island in the ship's boats, which were towed by the

⁶ The Star Monday 14 October 1878

⁷ A wasting or consumption of the tissues, more commonly known as consumption.

⁸ Archives New Zealand Wellington. Ref: IM 78/1147 & IM 5/4/30-358

⁹ The Star 15 October 1878

¹⁰ Scarlet Fever

s.s. Lyttelton.

The Waitangi brings 323 souls in all, composed of 64 Single men. 59 single women, and 47 families. From Dr. ROSS' reports, we learn that four deaths took place on the passage - August 14, Wm. HOARE, aged 1 day, from malformation of the head; August 21, Michael McKEARNEY, aged 1 year, from diarrhœa; Sept 18 - Isabella PRINGLE, aged 37, from phthisis; and Sept 21, Martha MONTGOMERY, 1 year, from bronchitis. It will be seen therefore that no deaths resulted from infectious disease.

Eight births occurred during the passage. Dr. ROSS reports that the health of the people was fair during the passage, and that there were three cases of scarletina and 12 of whooping cough at present under treatment. Scarletina first broke out on July 25. The case was isolated, and placed in the hospital on the deck for 43 days, when the child being found to be suffering from the confinement, he was allowed to take the air on deck, the usual precautions relative to the others going near him being taken and strictly observed.

The second case showed itself on Sept 14, the third on case on Sept 21 and the fourth on Oct 6; there then being no room in the hospital on the deck, the patient, one of the single men, was treated in his berth. Whooping cough was first observed on August 9, and 18 cases have been under the treatment of the Surgeon -Superintendent.

On Sept 11, a tremendous sea broke aboard the ship, carried away the small hatch on the main hatchway, and flooded the 'tween decks, there being two feet of water in the married people's and single women's compartments. Several of the immigrants suffered somewhat from diarrhœa after this. The conduct of the whole of the immigrants, Dr. ROSS states, was very good, and that of the single women in particular.

School was regularly attended by 43 pupils, who, he stated, appeared to have derived considerable benefit therefrom. The passage of the Waitangi has occupied 87 days from Plymouth to anchorage, or 80 days from Plymouth to making the Snares. The ship appeared to be in excellent trim aloft.

In addition, the newspaper published the journal of the Captain. This has been included in an attachment.

Dorothea was very positive about the voyage and very complimentary about the other girls on the ship and the Irish matron and the doctor. She was also satisfied with the food and conditions. She had been sick for one week of the voyage.¹¹

No doubt David Duff was good company for her on the voyage. He left her in Christchurch and went to Wellington and in mid 1879 he was working at the drapery establishment, Te Aro House, when the fire originating at the Opera House took place in June of 1879. He later married Elizabeth Eleanor Nation.

DUFF—NATION.—February 4, David Duff, of Wellington, to Elizabeth Eleanor, youngest daughter of Mr W. Nation, late of Nelson.

Nelson Evening Mail 18 February 1880

¹¹ Letter 3 to John Rainey October 1878

Dorothea 's letters tell us that she borrowed money from Alex Burns to help pay for her trip: *"I want you to tell me how much money I owe you as I want to get out of debt if possible"*¹²

However, by 1878 Dorothea was 26 years of age, old enough to make the voyage by herself and also to have earned and saved enough to contribute to her own fare.

It is evident that she still had sufficient money to complete the trip to Wellington without the support that was being offered by her father and Robert Gilmer:

*"They sent me money and told me to come saloon passenger. At that time I could have come at once without any money from anyone."*¹³

The question of whether Dorothea had gone to or was with her father was raised in a letter from Sarah Jane to John Rainey written after Dorothea had left. Sarah Jane was of the view that Dorothea did not intend to go to her father and she had not said that she was intending to go to him.¹⁴

This letter also contained Sarah Jane's view of her father's activities which was quite inaccurate although she did say *"And for the truth of it I cannot say."* She also said *"I knew very little about him myself only the people say he is very wealthy"* She also said he had given up his hotel, *"grown tired of Andy Hamilton's boys"* and was farming cattle.

These comments could not have been more wrong. At the time her father and the Gilmer Brothers partnership were at the height of their activities with hotels at Greymouth, Cobden, Westport, Ahaura, Nelson and in March of the previous year had bought two hotels in Wellington. We have no evidence that John ever farmed cattle and he remained in very close contact with Andrew and John Knox Hamilton living with the latter at the New Zealander Hotel for about 12 years.

The news that Dorothea was in New Zealand came as a surprise to her father and also to Robert Gilmer. The news had been brought by William Gilmer who had come at about the same time or a little later. However, he did not know which port she had landed in and thought it was Auckland.

John at that time was living at the Gilmer Brothers Masonic Hotel with Robert Gilmer at Nelson. Robert telegraphed to Auckland and was advised Dorothea had not landed there. He also tried Christchurch and found she was there. After that *"then telegram after telegram came from both him and my father for me to go to them immediately. They sent me money and told me to come saloon passage. I could not leave for a little time."*¹⁵

Dorothea did not go immediately and obviously looked around Christchurch. Her letters describe the contrast with life and farming in Ireland. She was enjoying herself and told Alex Burns: *"I have never done anything since I come only enjoy myself."*¹⁶ She did not attempt to obtain work in Christchurch even though she gave the Education Department as her address for letters.

We have tried to identify when Dorothea went to Wellington. We have found only one Miss Hamilton in the newspaper shipping reports. This was on the Wakatipu for Wellington and Sydney which sailed from Lyttelton on 13 March 1879.

¹² Letter 5 to Alex Burns March 1879

¹³ Letter 5 to Alex Burns March 1879

¹⁴ Letter 2 Sarah Jane to John Rainey written between July and October 1878

¹⁵ Letter 4 to John Rainey 24 March 1879

¹⁶ Letter 5 to Alex Burns March 1879

The Christchurch paper records “*For Nelson Misses Cator and Hamilton*” but the ship was not going to Nelson only to Wellington and then on to Sydney. The Wellington paper does not record Miss Hamilton as an arrival but records Miss Cator as one of the 29 saloon passengers for Sydney. There are a number of other inconsistencies in the passenger names.

While not entirely conclusive this appears to be when Dorothea went to Wellington.

March 13—Wakatipu, s.s., 1156 tons, Wheeler, for Wellington and Sydney. R. Pudlett, agent. Passengers: Saloon, for Wellington—Mr and Mrs Parten, Mrs Bonnie, Misses Tripp, Heddestone, Howell, Messrs Smith, Atkins, M’Clure, Cass, Howell, Marsh, Cohen, Roy, Jameson. For Wanganui—Mr and Mrs Morten and child. For Nelson—Misses Cator and Hamilton, Messrs White and Acland. For Auckland—Miss Ballentein, Mr J. Geddis. For Sydney—Miss Hill, Mr and Mrs Conran and servant, Masters Hill (2), Messrs H. J. Case, Munnings, Bell. For Melbourne—Mr D. Petrie. Steerage—Mr and Mrs Power, Mr and Mrs

March 14—Wakatipu, ss, 1156 tons, Wheeler, from South. Passengers: Cabin—Misses Cator, Trapp, Heddesome, Happlemin, Ballantyne, Howell, Mesdames Perry, Craig, Morton, Sansen, Drs. Suert, M’Neill, Messrs. Henderson, Collins, Pearce, White, Osland, Roy, Jamieson, Smith, Edkin, M’Ewe, Cass, Geddes, March, Coker, Botting, Morton, Sansen, and 6 steerage; 29 saloon and 53 steerage for Sydney.

March 14—Hawke ss 482 tons Kennedy

The Star 14 March 1879

Evening Post 14 March 1879

In Wellington, Dorothea was met by her father and they stayed with Sam Gilmer, his wife Mary and their child Edith (Edie) in a cottage near the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel which Gilmer Brothers had purchased in March 1878.

By 24 March 1879 Dorothea still had not started to find work although she told John Rainey that she was about to start. However, she gave her address for mail as the Masonic Hotel Nelson where her father was living. So it could be expected that a further week or so would pass before she would start looking.

It is of interest that on 28 March 1879 Dorothea sponsored her sister Sarah Jane to migrate to New Zealand.¹⁷ This probably came from discussions with her father and would have involved payment of the passage. From her letter to Alex Burns at about that time Dorothea funfully admonished Alex for breaking the heart of “Miss Joy” and she encouraged Alex to become involved with her and for her to become “Mrs. Joy B.” It is also clear that Alex and Sarah Jane knew one another well at that time but were not as close as they were to become. However, Sarah Jane never migrated because she and Alexander Burns were married on 10 December 1880.

A search of the Evening Post shows there were no teaching roles advertised until 1 May. In July Dorothea wrote to Sarah Jane that she had not yet begun teaching but that she had called on the Inspector (Mr. Robert Lee) who had taken her name as a candidate for a vacancy. She commented: “*I’ll not have as much opposition here as at home.*”

Dorothea did not seem at all bothered about not working. “*I am doing nothing at all, but anything pleases me to do. I have made a good lot of point and honiton lace. I spend a large portion of my time dressing, sometimes five and six times a day, but ordinarily twice and three times. I have had several new dresses, two hats and a bonnet. I like my bonnet so well. It is a black velvet on satin with a large white feather, dark flower and black silk strings. It suits me so well. I got a black velvet jockey hat and a wide brimmed gathered black silk one.*”¹⁸

¹⁷ IM11, no 3238, National Archives Wellington, quoted in Irish Historical Monographs, p51

¹⁸ Letter 7 to Sarah Jane mid 1879

Dorothea was obviously being supported by her father and Mary Gilmer would have been pleased to have her company. They also spent time looking around the countryside and she was looking forward to going on a train ride when the weather was better and also going to Greymouth in the summer.

Dorothea was appointed by the Board of Education as a school teacher during October 1879. She commenced on 1 November 1879. This was more than twelve months after her arrival. The Inspector had told her it was a very quiet place and that she should have little to do. She expected no more than 20 to 30 pupils and also the possibility of private tuition.¹⁹ She also added that *"If Sam would study and pass an examination or two at home he would get a good school with very little trouble here."*

The 1880 Annual Report of the Minister for Education recorded the names of all the teachers in New Zealand at the end of 1879. Dorothea was recorded as a teacher on the staff at Gladstone school, Wairarapa East in the Wellington Education District. She was paid 100 pounds in salary and allowances (based on the rate paid in the last quarter of 1879. Gladstone was 10 miles east of Carterton and had 26 pupils when she started there. This had increased to 39 by November 1880.

By mid 1880 Dorothea had obtained her own horse which she rode to school when the roads were wet and muddy. She regularly visited Wellington for her holidays and in 1880 spent her winter holidays there. Her father was back at his Cobden Hotel and she stayed with Mary Gilmer. Mary often visited Dorothea and in 1880 intended to come and stay a month with her bringing Edie and Hamilton Gilmer's daughter, Dollie, and Henry Gilmer's daughter, Maggie, who were both over from the West Coast. This did not occur because of poor weather but Mary and Edie came later in November. Dorothea then went back to Wellington then for her Christmas holidays.

In 1882 Dorothea took two weeks holiday at Palmerston following two weeks in Wellington. She travelled by steamer to Foxton and then by rail to Palmerston. After this she visited Landton travelling by coach to Masterton and rode from there to Gladstone. In later years, while we do not know for certain, it seems very likely that when her father retired to Wellington, Dorothea would have spent some of her holiday time there with him.

Over the following years, Dorothea taught at a number of schools. After Gladstone, Dorothea taught at Horokiwi which is just north of Wellington and later at Paekakariki which is up the coast from Porirua.

In 1887²⁰ and 1891²¹ the New Zealand Gazette listed her among the people being licensed to teach. In 1889 the Evening Post in reporting on the results of Teacher's Examinations named her as receiving a *"partial pass for Class E"*. However, the 1891 edition, reporting on the same subject, recorded her name among those *"Passed for Class E"*²².

By 1888 Dorothea's brother Sam had migrated to Australia and married his Newtownhamilton neighbour Teresa O'Hare. They lived at the gold mining town of Waterloo near Ballarat, Victoria, where from 1889 to 1899 they had six children. Dorothea visited them probably around 1900 and was appalled at their poverty and living conditions. She bought them a number of essential goods, for example towels, sheets, blankets cutlery and

¹⁹ Letter to John Rainey October 1979

²⁰ The New Zealand Gazette 1887 p 906

²¹ The New Zealand Gazette 1891 p761

²² Evening Post 20 February 1889 & 23 February 1891

crochery. On her return to New Zealand she implored her father to help them out. We do not know whether any further support was provided.²³

In 1892 Dorothea started at the Kaitoke school as Mistress in Charge. The 1893 Inspector's Annual Return²⁴ shows that she taught 23 pupils. The Kaitoke Public School was situated a mile and a half along the main road from the railway station. It was a single storey wooden building containing a room and a porch. The number of children on the roll was 23 and the average attendance was eighteen.

Most of the schools that Dorothea taught at were fairly small and located in rural areas and covered all grades from Preparatory to Grade 7. In 1893 at Kaitoke her pupils ranged from Prep to Grade 5.

The newspaper report on the Waitangi's arrival in New Zealand did not mention the names of the passengers but early in our research we knew that Dorothea was one of them as we located the details from the 1897 Cyclopedia of New Zealand. This had a short article about her and her career which was most likely written by her. At that time this detail was all that we had to describe when she came to New Zealand and her career.²⁵

Miss Dorothea Hamilton is the Mistress in charge of the Kaitoke School. Miss Hamilton, who has had a professional career of seventeen years, was born in Ireland, where also she was educated. Arriving in Lyttelton in 1878, per ship "Waitangi," Miss Hamilton came on to Wellington, where she joined the Board of Education, taking an E1 certificate. Before her appointment to Kaitoke in 1892 she was mistress at Gladstone, Horokiwi Valley, and Paikakariki respectively.

1897 Cyclopedia of New Zealand

By 1899²⁶ Dorothea's rank was shown as E 2 and it appears that Dorothea was at Kaitoke until 1900 when she had 14 pupils with the highest level as Grade 4.

On 6 October 1900 Dorothea was appointed to The Matarawa School. Her salary was 80 Pounds and she also had a residence. However on 31 January 1901 she received a 24 Pounds increase from a government allocation.²⁷

When Dorothea started at Matarawa School in 1901 she had 23 pupils across all levels to Grade 7. However, she only had one pupil in each of Grades 5, 6 and 7. The building was one room measuring 22 by 19 feet. The subjects taught were:

Geography Grade 2 to 7	History
Drawing All classes	Science: Physiology
Grammar Grade 3 to 7	Recitation All classes

²³ From Gertie Hathaway as told by Sam's daughter Anna Dorothea (Dora) born Waterloo 1896

²⁴ Inspector's Annual Return 15 May 1893, Archives New Zealand

²⁵ Cyclopedia of New Zealand 1897 p 845

²⁶ The New Zealand Gazette 1899

²⁷ Minutes Matarawa School Committee, Masterton Archives.

In addition girls received extra tuition in plain sewing, darning and knitting. Needlework and lace were a major interest of Dorothea. The school was closed from 18 September to 11 October.²⁸ This could well have been because Dorothea was ill.

In 1904, Dorothea was at Hamua Public school which is about 7 miles from Ekatahuna and about 80 miles north of Wellington. This was a much larger school than any she had been at previously. It had an average attendance of about 68 pupils. There was one teacher assisted by a "pupil teacher". *"The Inspector's reports have been very encouraging throughout and there is abundant evidence that the children are being well taught. The concerts in aid of the prize fund are invariably successful."*²⁹

Dorothea died on 18 May 1904 at Hamua. The cause of her death was heart disease which she had for five years. She also had Pneumonia for four days. It is very possible that Dorothea suffered in some way from the Scarlet Fever on the *Waitangi*. The ship's journal only reported the cases that occurred on the voyage not those that may have occurred later. Scarlet Fever is known to weaken the heart and her early untimely death indicates this as a possible cause. The death Notice in the Evening Post,³⁰ inserted by her father, included the comment "deeply regretted."

DEATHS

HAMILTON.—On the 18th May, 1904, at Hamua, Dorothea Hamilton, daughter of Mr. John Hamilton, of Marion-street, aged 33 years. Deeply regretted.

EAGLE.—On the 20th May, 1904, at her residence, Karori, Edith, the beloved wife of George Eagle and second daughter of Jas. B. and Emma Turi.

Evening Post `9 May 1904

The funeral was conducted by Rev. James Gibb a Presbyterian Minister. Dorothea is buried at Karori Cemetery, Wellington with her father in Plot Karori 7J Public 2. The Headstone incorrectly shows her name as Dorothy.

From Dorothea's letters we know she was very happy in New Zealand. She loved the land and its people. She had family and friends. As a school teacher, she was liked and respected and a well known member of her communities. She had absolutely no regrets about leaving. Dorothea was also positive that she would never return to Newtownhamilton or Ireland not only because of the great distance but also because she preferred New Zealand.

Attachment

Report on the Passage of the Waitangi by Captain Hodder³¹

²⁸ Inspector's Annual Return 7 May 1901, Archives New Zealand

²⁹ Cyclopedia of New Zealand 1897, P1006 & 1007

³⁰ Evening Post 21 May 1904

³¹ The Star 15 October 1878

“The following is the report of the passage, furnished by Captain HODDER:-

The Waitangi left the South West Dock at 10 a.m. on July 12, swung for adjustment of compasses at Greenhithe, and proceeded to sea the same evening. Towed as far as Plymouth, having fine weather all the way. Sighted ship Crusader off Beachy head.

On Wednesday, July 17, embarked emigrants, and on Thursday evening weighed anchor and towed out of Plymouth Sound. Experienced light winds in Channel and thence to N.E. Trades, which proved very light, and were again lost in 1 deg. N. Light and variable winds then prevailed for a few days after which fresh S.W. and S.S.W. winds were experienced, which carried her to 1 deg N., when the S.E. trades were reached.

Crossed the line on Aug 17 in 16deg W. The S.E. trades were very good, and carried to 23deg. S., after which northerly winds prevailed, and some good running was executed. Passed to the north of Tristan d'Acunha on Aug 31 and on Sept 3, sailed 320 miles, the best days work of the passage.

Passed the meridian of the Cape on Sept 5, 10 days from the line. The same night experienced a very heavy S.S.E. gale, which brought the ship under lower topsails. On Sept 11 experienced a terrific gale from the W.N.W., with high sea, during which a heavy sea broke on board, washing away the skylight on the top of the house and on the main hatch, breaking one of the surf boats, and carrying most of the movable gear such as sheep pens, hencoops, &c., overboard. Large quantities of the water found its way into the saloon and 'tween decks.

On Sept 21 another S.E. gale was encountered, which was as severe as the first, and brought the ship again under lower topsails. Passed the Leuwin on Sept 26, Tasmania on Oct 2, and the Snares on Oct 6. Carried S.W. wind as far as Nuggets. On Wednesday Oct 8 a heavy gale from the N.E. blew the ship off the land. The peninsula was sighted on the morning of Oct 10, light north-east winds prevailing all day, and increasing to a gale at night, veering round to the north-west, and continuing so all Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

On Sunday morning the weather moderated, and the ship ran into harbour, dropping anchor at 7 p.m. The Easting was run down in 42S. The chief characteristics of the passage across the Southern Ocean were the variable winds and the wet weather, scarcely a day passing without rain. The following ships were spoken on the passage:- August 8, lat 11.07N, long 26.09W., German barque R.F.B.W., from Gefle to Melbourne, 41 days out; August 15, 4.40N., 15.54W., Carisbrooke Castle, from London to Algoa bay, 28 days out; August 26, 2.0S., 28W., barque Colchagua, from Iquique to Falmouth.”