

NO BLUFFING

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LIEUTENANT MARAEA TAMATEA
'She brought tears to the hearts of those present'

MAJOR WILLIAM FRASER (1878-1934) 'One of God's good men'

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WELCOME to REVELATIONS 10

We have managed to put together this newsletter during the Covid-19 crisis. No doubt, many years into the future, people will look back on this time with an historic curiosity and wonder what is known about its impact on The Salvation Army or what role did the Army play in providing assistance to those in need. We know also that the impact will be felt for years to come. Any information or items sensitive to this situation would be most welcome to become part of the Archive.

A special component in this issues comes under the heading 'No Bluffing'. The southern port of Bluff is the focus, with fascinating Salvation Army comings and goings, including William Booth meeting Rudyard Kipling and the famous quote that originated from their conversation on the Bluff Wharf.

We also feature two prominent Māori Salvation Army officers. Maraea a notable singer with Māori concert parties and William regarded as one of God's good men.

We also include a *War Cry* article written by Maraea Tamatea in Māori. We have included an English translation and what a lovely insight it is to the way Maraea viewed the International Congress of 1894, in London through her own eyes.

Selwyn Bracegirdle | Research & Content Manager ◀

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NO BLUFFING

Arrivals and departures at Bluff

THE 'FOUNDING FIVE' PIONEERS ARRIVE | 1883

It was the Monday of Easter 1883 when a coastal port felt the first footsteps of The Salvation Army in New Zealand. It was the wharf at Bluff in the far south.









George Pollard, Edward Wright, Albert & Sarah Burfoot, and Johnny Bowerman, all officers of The Salvation Army, stepped into this new adventure for The Salvation Army in the South Pacific.

Bluff was a stop-over for the SS
Manapouri, before proceeding to Port
Chalmers. It is believed the 'Founding
Five' would not have have missed
the opportunity for an impromptu
meeting or 'open-air' at this significant
time. Bluff had played it's part in
receiving these Salvationists.



Early view of beach and wharf at Bluff, Southland. Source: Daniel Manders Beere Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library.

▶ BOOTH MEETS KIPLING | 1891

General William Booth visited New Zealand in 1891, 1895 and 1905. But it is at the end of the 1891 visit that Rudyard Kipling and William Booth met. Kipling recalls this meeting in *Something of Myself*, p61-62:

I saw him walking backward in the dusk over the uneven wharf, his cloak blown upwards, tulip-fashion, over his grey head, while he beat a tamborine in the face of the singing, weeping, praying crowd who had come to see him off ... I expressed my distaste at his appearance on



COOD-BYE. NEW ZEALAND!

The General was accorded magnificent welcome and send off at Invercargill Demonstration; never before equalled in the town; at eight the General met largest public meeting ever seen here, and spoke for two hours in a spirited and energetic manner on the Salvation Army and the Social Scheme; the whole affair was a triumphant success from beginning to end, and the enthusiasm was complete; the General's triumphant vindication and clinching arguments drove opposition before them successful invitation meeting and grand send off closed the New Zealand tour. General, Staff, and New Zealand party sailed by

off closed the New Zealand tour. General, Staff, and New Zealand party sailed by "Talune," all well.

MAJOR VEAL.

The War Cry 14 November 1891 pg5.

ppearance on
Invercargill [Bluff]
Wharf. "Young feller,"
he replied, bending
great brows at me, "if
I thought I could win
one more soul to the
Lord by walking on
my head and playing
the tambourine with
my toes, I'd-I'd learn
Rudyard Kipling.

Painting by John Collier 1891.

▶ OFF TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS | 1894

There were many departures from Bluff Wharf for Australia and further afield.

On 21 April 1894 Colonel Reuben Bailey and Ensign James Wilson left for the second International Congress (1894) as the official officer representatives for New Zealand. I learn that permissions have been granted to Adjutant Paul, Captain Flavall, and Captain and Mrs. Condon to attend the International Congress. These comrades are either themselves paying their expenses, or their own friends are paying for them. The state of Mrs Condon's health is of a serious character, and we sincrely pray that the sea voyage, and escaping the winter, may be just the thing to set her up for a long life in the service. Our comrades leave next Tuesday, via Australia.

They were followed on 17 May by the Māori contingent of Staff-Captain Holdaway, Lt Maraea Tamatea, Lt Aterea and Lt Tamatea's father Chief Tamatea. Others who attended the congress included Adjutant Paul, Capt Flavall and Capt & Mrs Condon. They too left from Bluff, via Australia on the long journey to London.



The International Congress Field, London 1894

LIEUTENANT MARAEA TAMATEA

'She brought tears to the hearts of those present'



► Maraea Tamatea, daughter of Chief Tamatea, became a Salvation Army officer out of Jerusalem (Wanganui River).

From 1891-1894 she served at Wanganui, Otaki, Manawatu and Cambridge. From 17 May 1894 she is listed as 'On Tour' until her final appointment commencing at Gisborne on 19 March 1896.

Maraea went on various tours with Salvation Army Māori concert parties including to Australia and the 1894 International Congress. She was a very capable musician; a good singer in Māori or English and a cornet player. While at the International Congress Maraea sang a new song (words written by Horowe

raea as featured in *Full Salvation* 1 April 1895 pg106.

I am a Māori lass, I'm cleansed from every sin, And for my precious Saviour the Māoris I will wir

Maraea Tamatea (The War Cry 27 December 1890 page 8)

while sailing to the Congress) - "Dear Jesus is the One I Love". Many were taken by her voice. ◀

October 1894 pg3. THE WAR

Crystal Palace Marvels,

MAORI EYES.

E Hoa ma kua tae mai matou ki Ingarani nei, a kua kite matou i te mahi pai a te Atua ki nga Iwi katoa o te Ao. E Hoa ma, e kore au e-kaha ki te amiki i nga I mea katoa ku e o matou kanohi i tenei Motu. e o matou kanohi i tenei Motu.

Fi i kaore ano koutou i mohio noa ki
i te Ope Whakaora, engari mehemea
koutou katoa katahi koutou ka mohio
he mano te tangata. Nga Taraweihana e
mano noa iho, te taea te tatau nga iwi
i tae mai ki tenei Hui. E maha nga pango,
nga ma, nga Kowhai. Me o ratou kakahu
ake ano. Ko te rangi tonu i runga ko te rite
ki a matou Karakia. No te ra rua o Hurae
nei ka tu ta matou Hui. Ko te karahiatanga nei ka tu ta matou Hui. Ko te karahiatanga i roto i te whare nui o Ingarani nei. Ko taua whare he whare nui rawa atu, a kiia ana hoki ko te whare tino nui atu i tenei ao, ara mo te Karaihetanga. Titiro atu ra hoki ki te tangata! Ngaro ana te Whenua i no te whakaurunga ki roto i te whare, katahi, etia ano te tangata he Pii. Whaoina rawatia, kii tonu. E Hoa ma, pai rawa atu me i konei koutou katoa. Titiro atu ki te kakahu, o ia Iwi o ia Iwi, Karawe hoki a, ki nga ahua hoki, ka pai. Na nga Reo, a, ahua kikihi ana, A na nga Peene Karawe! karawe ko te rangi i runga e rite. E maha noa iho nga Karakia i roto i te whare engari ka whakaatu au ki a koutou mo te Karakia o te ata; Ko taua karakia he whakakitenga i nga Iwi katoa, me o ratou kakahu ano, ara o ratou kakahu e kakahuria ana e ratou i mua o te taenga o te Ope Whakaora ki o ratou Kainga, Ko te Tianara te Kai Whakahaere

o taua Karakia, Te timatanga, na nga Peene he whakatangi, Ka mutu te whakatangi. Ka karangatia e te Tianara nga Kai Whakahaere o ia Iwi, o ia Iwi, ka karangatia te Kai Whakahaere, me te Kara kotahi o tena Iwi, o tena Iwi, engari e takitahitia ana, ka haere atu ki mua, i te aroaro o nga nano. Ko te Tianara e tu ana i te aroaro o e katoa, na ka haere atu te Kara o tena Iwi ka tu ki te aroaro o te Tianara, ka tungou atu, ka hariru hoki ki a Ia, na ka haere mai te tangata o tetahi Iwi ka pera ano. E Hoa ma tino tino pai rawa atu, a, te Karakia o te po, he pai rawa atu hoki, a, kia ki atu ano au, mo te maati i te awatea. Ko taua maati i waho i te rori. Ko te Tianara i runga i tetahi, waahi teitei, me tona kotiro, na ko nga Iwi katoa i haere i a raua aroaro. Tena Iwi me te Peene tonu atu tena Iwi me te Pene onu, a me a ratou mahi. Ko nga mano tangata o Ingarani e raina ana i nga taha, na ka haere ai te Ope i waenganui, aue! Karawe! Timata i te awatea, no te ro ka tahi ka mutu te whakaheke, ngenge ana hoki te tangata i te tunga ki runga kia kite i te whakamutunga o te maati a te Ope. Ka mutu te maati, ka tahi ka umere te mamo. Aue. Hoihoi ana te taringa ki te whaka-rongo. Ka mutu ka hoki ano ki te Whare, na te Peene te mahi, nga Peene katoa, e whakatangi ana. E Hoa ma tino pai rawa atu, tino pai rawa atu na, nga mahi katoa, nga ahua o nga taonga o te o kei konei katoa. Tetahi whare ataahua, ataahua ko tenei, a, e maha, hoki nga angata i Koropiko mai ki te Atua i nga Karakia katoa, e rima tekau a kotahi rau, e 20, a kotahi rau 15, e maha noa nga tangata i uru mai ki te ropu a te Atua. E Hoa ko te rangi tonu tenei. Kei te pai matou katoa. Tena koutou. Heoi ano.

CRY.

MA TAMATEA, Lieutenant.

English Translation

THE WAR CRY.

Crystal Palace Marvels,

MAORI EYES.

Friends, we've arrived in England and we have seen the good in God's work with all people of the world. Dear friends I cannot begin to describe everything.

Our faces are now known here. You may not know of The Salvation Army but you'll know its Christ's work.

There are multitudes of people that come to these gatherings. Blacks, whites, yellow all in their distinctive attire. Regardless, we are all praying to the same higher power.

On the 2nd of July we will gather. Our teachings will be in the Church of England.

That church is a big building. I would say the biggest in the world for teachings.

And to look at the people from inside the building from above, they would look like bees.

I'd like to convey, to you my friends that you would be fine here. You would love seeing all the different costumes of every culture. It's great.

And due to their gentle languages and their amazing bands! Only the higher powers could orchestrate this.

There's so many prayers in our church but I will share with you our morning prayer.

Our prayer is to acknowledge everyone, and they wear their specific attire, what they wore

before The Salvation Army arrived at their homes. The General leads us in this prayer and the bands plays before and at the end.

The General calls to all leaders of all territories and all flags/banners however it is he that stands before everyone.

The General stands before all and those that hold their flag/banner will stand before the General, they will bow and greet him and then the people will follow this process.

My friends, the evening prayer is even better. And it was so great to see their dawn march.

The march is on the roads. The General and his wife sit on a higher perch and the rest follow him.

Every corps and their bands follow as well and thousands line both sides and the Army in between! It's wonderful!

It starts at dawn and its very long and those that hold a position must be exhausted at the end of the march.

When the march is finished, everyone cheers. Its so deafening to the ears. Afterwards, we return to the church with all bands playing to us.

My friends, it is so wonderful. Everything, the work, the artifacts that come from all across the world.

The beautiful building, the multitudes of people who come together and the many prayers. There must between 120-150 people that have converted to this group of God.

My friends, at this time we are all well. Blessing to you all. That is all for now.

LIEUTENANT MA [MARAEA] TAMATEA

MAJOR WILLIAM FRASER (1878-1934) 'One of God's good men'

▶ Major William Fraser originated from Bluff, in Southland and had toured New Zealand in 1901 in one of Ensign Alex Armstrong's Māori concert touring parties.

In 1914, at the age of 36, Fraser with his wife Marion completed three months of training to become Salvation Army officers. Previously he had been the Corps Sergeant Major at Bluff Corps and had worked for the railways and the Bluff Harbour Board.

The Frasers were appointed to several corps in New Zealand, including larger city corps in Christchurch, Wellington, Dunedin, Hamilton and Palmerston North.

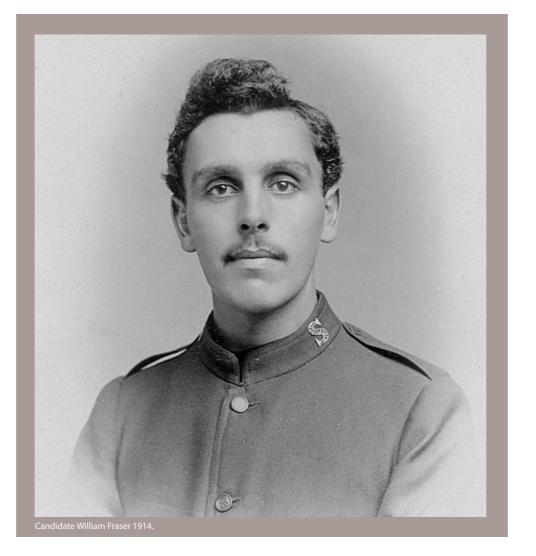
While Fraser's officer service card recorded that he spoke 'English' and 'Māori', few other references to this heritage are noted in existing records. However a 1933

photo shows him sitting with the cast of 'Scenes from Pah Life', which he produced at Feilding Corps.

Dying untimely in 1934, his funeral is described in *War Cry* tributes as being one of the largest Feilding had seen. He is referred to as 'a Christian gentleman', 'a devoted officer', 'one of God's good men', with a 'smile that created



Captains William and Marion Fraser 1920. Corps Officers Christchurch City Corps.





'Scenes from Pah Life' Fielding Corps 1933.

confidence. The only mention of Major Fraser's heritage, from extensive *War Cry* reports was a sentence taken from the Manawatu Evening Standard's tribute, 'Major Fraser's grave, as is Maori custom, was lined with ferns'. Cyril Bradwell in *Fight the Good Fight The Story of The Salvation Army in New Zealand 1883 - 1983* p.87, wrote 'He and his wife had a most successful career as field officers in New Zealand ... Fraser's premature death ... was a severe loss to the Army as he had potential for leadership at a high level.'