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<b>System ID</b>	5600
<b>Object Type</b>	Sound Recording
<b>Name/Title</b>	[Mobile Unit. Alfred Eccles on Johnny Jones]
<b>Other Titles</b>	
<b>Title</b>	Matanaka
<b>Type</b>	Associated Title
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Mr Alfred Eccles of Matanaka [Waikouaiti], the grandson of Johnny Jones, tells the story of Johnny Jones's early life, whaling days and early settlement in Otago, including his land claims and purchases, his relations with the Maori, his character and the establishment of his homestead, Matanaka [believed to be New Zealand's oldest surviving farm.]</p> <p>He talks first about Jones' whaling interests: by 1839 he had established seven whaling stations [around the south coast of the South Island] and was employing 280 men. Jones was living in Sydney but the stations were between Jacob's River and Moeraki. Some of the stations were owned in partnership with other whalers, such as the Weller brothers. He also discusses his grandfather's ships and the wrecks of several of them.</p> <p>He says Jones visited New Zealand in 1835 and again 1839 when he took five [Maori] chiefs back with him to Sydney and persuaded them not to sign a treaty prepared by Governor Sir George Gibbs. He bought the whaling station at Karitane in 1838 and worked it until 1843 when it closed due to scarcity of whales. He comments on the hard life the whalers had and the heavy drinking was the norm at the time.</p> <p>He talks about his grandfather's land purchases: he bought land from Maori when he bought the Waikouaiti-Karitane whaling station, paying 3,957 pounds. He says he has not heard a story the interviewer mentions about purchasing all the land he could see from the top of Puketapu. He says his grandfather lost out after British sovereignty was proclaimed over New Zealand, receiving only the maximum 2,560 acres, despite repeated claims to Governors Fitzroy and Grey that he was entitled to more. Finally in 1867 an act of Parliament, the John Jones Land Claim Settlement Act was passed, and he was given the right to select a further 8,500 acres in Otago - still less than he felt he was entitled to.</p> <p>He acquired the land around Matanaka, as well as other estates: Tumai, Hawksbury and Cherry Farm, with his first land grant and built the house at Matanaka in 1843, when he moved there permanently to live. He says the name has been corrupted and should be Matainaka, the Maori name for the lagoon - a place of small fish.</p> <p>He then reads from a book by Donald Reed about Jones' place among the first European settlers in Otago. He refutes the story that cherry Farm was named after a nickname for Jones' wife Sarah. Instead, he says it was named after Captain Cherry, the captain of one of Jones' ships, who was killed by Maori near Mana Island in Cook Strait in 1838. His widow lived with the Jones' household.</p> <p>Although Jones lived at Matanaka he often spent time in Wellington on business and was there in 1848 when the large earthquake occurred. The family (of 8 children) then moved back to Matanaka permanently until 1854 when they moved to Dunedin. The Dunedin house was destroyed in a fire on the night of the celebrations marking the end of the Boer War, and many of Jones' records were lost.</p> <p>He talks about his grandfather's temperament, saying he was famous for his outrageous temper but was also kind-hearted and decent. He gives several anecdotes about Jones coming to blows with men but then inviting them for a drink or a meal.</p> <p>Mr Eccles mentions several books on Southland history by Mr Hall-Jones, which talk about Jones and his relationship with Maori, especially the chief Tuhawaiki. He denies the legend that Jones purchased all the land between the Waikouaiti and Pleasant Rivers for a bag of sugar.</p> <p>After a break in the interview he talks about Jones' attempt to introduce prohibition on his estates, which failed.</p>
<b>Duration (programme)</b>	00:45:27
<b>1: Creator/Contributor</b>	Eccles, Alfred, 1880-1951
<b>2: Creator/Contributor</b>	New Zealand Broadcasting Service. Mobile Recording Unit
<b>Creation/Recording Date</b>	[1948]

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<b>System ID</b>	5601
<b>Object Type</b>	Sound Recording
<b>Name/Title</b>	[Mobile Unit - Mr and Miss Bannatyne at Matanaka]
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Mr A. and Miss E. Bannatyne discuss details of Johnny Jones' former homestead at Matanaka, Waikouaiti, where the interview takes place. They talk about construction and appearance of the house and storeroom, details of the operation of the store and its contents, and the greenstone artifacts and bones found in a nearby burial ground.</p> <p>[The Mobile Unit interviewer refers to them as "Mr and Miss Ballantyne", however, the correct surname is Bannatyne, presumably descendants of Alexander Bannatyne, whose family owned the farm until 1961. Mr and Mrs Eccles are also both present but only comment briefly in the interview. See ID5600 for a fuller interview with Mr Eccles.]</p> <p>They begin by discussing how the farmhouse was built by Wellington builders Windsor and Gibbs. Timber was pit-sawn on the property with cedar doors being brought from Australia.</p> <p>Miss Bannatyne says her father bought the property in 1878 [?] and the school house was used after that time as a grain store. Mr Eccles adds that the house was completed in 1846. Miss Bannatyne says most of the existing buildings are still the original ones, including the fowl-house and pigeon loft, granary and stables. Baltic pine was used in many of the buildings. She says Mt Cornish was one early name for the property, because of the number of workers on the property who came out from Cornwall. Mr Eccles adds the original name for the farm was Prospect Farm.</p> <p>Mrs Bannatyne talks about the deaths of several children and women on the property, who were the first pakeha females buried in the South Island. Mr Eccles discusses the first European child born in Otago, who he says was probably a daughter of David Carey.</p> <p>Mrs Bannatyne mentions greenstone and moa bones which have been found on the property as well as several burial sites. She then reiterates that after Johnny Jones left, Matanaka was inhabited by his son and then leased to Mr Orbell. In 1878 Sir George Maclean purchased it and her father then took it over.</p> <p>Mr Bannatyne talks about Johnny Jones original farm store which is still in fairly original condition [in 1948] with some equipment still held in it.</p> <p>The interview ends with Miss Bannatyne talking briefly about the gardens at Matanaka.</p>
<b>Duration (programme)</b>	00:29:35
<b>2: Creator/Contributor</b>	Eccles, Alfred, 1880-1951
<b>3: Creator/Contributor</b>	New Zealand Broadcasting Service. Mobile Recording Unit
<b>Creation/Recording Date</b>	01 Jan 1948

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<b>System ID</b>	5602
<b>Object Type</b>	Sound Recording
<b>Name/Title</b>	Mobile Unit. St John's Church, Waikouaiti
<b>Other Titles</b>	
<b>Title</b>	St John's church
<b>Type</b>	Associated Title
<b>Brief Description</b>	<p>Two versions of an interview with Reverend Noel F. Benham, the vicar of St John's Church, Waikouaiti, the oldest existing church in Otago which opened in 1858.</p> <p>He discusses the endowment of the church by local settler Johnny Jones [1808-1869], the church's construction and some of its features. The interview is then repeated in a more conversational style.</p> <p>The recording ends with the pealing of St John's Church bell.</p>
<b>Duration (programme)</b>	00:12:43
<b>1: Creator/Contributor</b>	Benham, Rev. Noel F.
<b>2: Creator/Contributor</b>	New Zealand Broadcasting Service. Mobile Recording Unit
<b>Creation/Recording Date</b>	[1948]

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