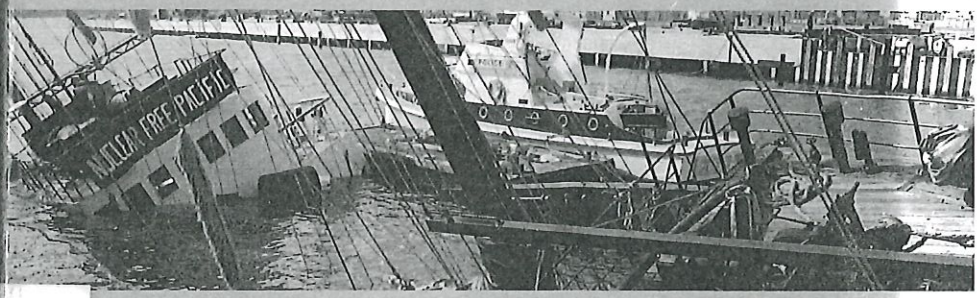
(1892)

(Dench, 2005)

Essential DATES

A TIMELINE OF NEW ZEALAND HISTORY

Alison Dench



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1892

April 14	The Paremata Maori (Maori parliament) is established at a hui of 96 chiefs at Te Tiriti o Waitangi marae, Pewhairangi. The most successful manifestation of the kotahitanga movement aims to unify tribes politically and ensure the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi are upheld.
April 16	The New Zealand Rugby Football Union is founded at a meeting in Wellington — although Otago and Canterbury will immediately withdraw their support.
June 7	The Earl of Glasgow assumes office as governor. The navy man will eventually resign office on the grounds the salary is too small.
June 14	The Paremata Maori meets for the first time at Waipatu, Hawke's Bay.
July 15	A second WCTU women's suffrage petition (20,000 women's signatures) is presented at Parliament.
October 11	The Land Act passes into law. Among other things, the legislation enshrines the right of public access to rivers, lakes and coasts, and forests and mountains.

1893

April 17	Te Kooti dies at Te Karaka, on the Ohiwa Harbour. The final 20 years of the great military leader's life have been devoted to peace and faith.
April 27	Premier John Ballance dies from cancer.
May 1	The dynamic Richard Seddon (Liberal) assumes office as premier. During his term the position will be officially retitled 'prime minister'.
July 8	The New Zealand Racing Conference approves the formation of the New Zealand Jockey Club. The new body, which will control horse racing, has taken 20 years to establish.

July 28	A third women's suffrage petition is presented at Parliament. This one contains nearly 32,000 signatures — almost a quarter of the adult European female population in New Zealand.
September 8	The Legislative Council votes 20 to 18 to allow all women to vote, despite the opposition of Richard Seddon and several of his ministers.
September 19	The Electoral Act is signed into law by the governor, and New Zealand becomes the first self-governing nation where women have a parliamentary vote.
October 2	The Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act passes into law, allowing the public a say in the availability of alcohol. The first poll will be held the following year.
November 28	More than 90,000 women vote for the first time in a general election. In the poll, James Carroll wins Waiapu for the Liberal Party and becomes the first Maori to be elected to a general, rather than a Maori, seat. He will hold the seat for 25 years.
December 20	Elizabeth Yates is installed as mayor of Onehunga, Auckland. She is the first woman in the British Empire to be elected mayor.

Women voting in the local body elections of November 29, 1893. In the Onehunga election Elizabeth Yates will be elected the first woman mayor.