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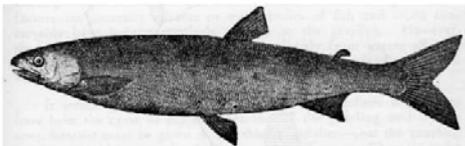
eColenso

Paneroro in the Ruamahanga!

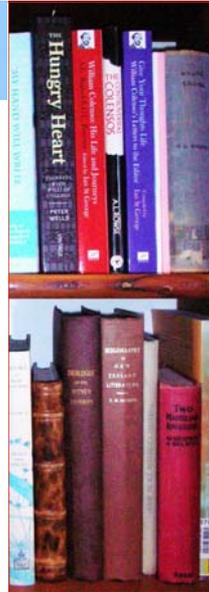
Colenso's journal 9 May 1851, at Te Kaikokirikiri (Masterton)...

Campbell read prayers & conducted School.... A sudden cry of "paneroro" in the river, caused all the Natives to be on the alert with their nets in hopes of taking some; my own lads took a great many, which were very acceptable. Some of them weighed upwards of 1½ pounds each. This fine freshwater fish is wholly confined to the clear mountain streams of the Southern part of the N. Island; at the spawning season, when it migrates in small shoals, it is often taken; it is then large, very fat & excellent eating.

This was the NZ grayling, now extinct, the last having been taken in the Wairarapa in the 1920s. The brown trout was introduced in the 1860s; the rainbow in the 1880s; the forests were cleared, changing forever the nature of our rivers. But nobody really knows what killed the *paneroro*.



Drawing
by John
Buchanan



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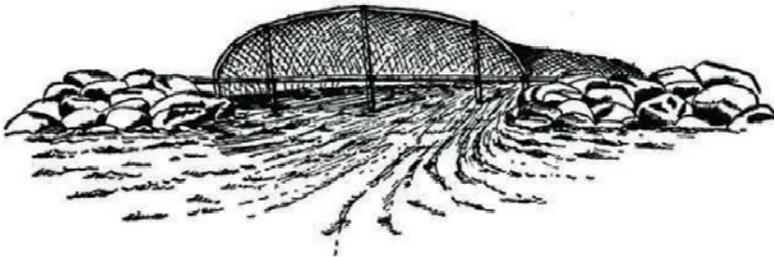
eColenso is a free email publication which might be forwarded to interested others. Contributions on William Colenso should be emailed to the editor, Ian St George,

Eldson Best wrote in 1929 (Dominion Museum *Bulletin* No. 12, 1929. "Fishing methods and devices of the Maori") of the Upokororo, or Grayling (*Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*)...

"This fish is also known as *pokororo*, *paneroro*, and *kanae-kura*. In the earlier years of European settlement it ascended the streams and rivers in considerable numbers, but during the past fifty years it has decreased very much in numbers, and but few are now seen....

"In 1870 Mr. Travers reported that this fish ascended the Maitai River, near Nelson, usually in the early part of October. In the same paper it is stated that in January, 1870, shoals of grayling ascended the Hutt River, Wellington district. (See *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*, vol. 3, p. 135.) They were taken in the Waikohu River, inland of Gisborne, in the early 'seventies'; and in 1879 Captain G. Mair reported both grayling and lampreys as fairly plentiful in the upper Whanganui, though the latter were taken by natives in the lower reaches only of the river. In 1914 Mr. C. Chitty contributed some interesting notes on the grayling to the *Lyttelton Times*. He stated that the grayling had completely disappeared from the Waikato River, but that from 1864, when first observed, to 1874 they were seen in shoals at the mouths of tributary streams and in quiet backwaters. They were wont to be very numerous about the mouth of the Karapiro Stream at Cambridge, and remained until near the autumn. They were shy, seeking deep water in daytime, but coming into the shallows towards evening. They then took the fly readily, and provided good sport; were strong fighters; the finest tackle and small trout-flies were required for them. Prior to the fighting against Europeans in the Waikato district the natives took them in nets in large quantities, the nets being many fathoms in length. Towards the end of summer grayling become very fat and full of spawn. These fish disappeared from the Waikato River about the time of a heavy flood in 1874...."

(Best went on to describe in detail the fishing methods employed for *paneroro*).



Sketch by B. Osborne

FIG. 84—Method of netting *upokororo*, or grayling A form of hoop-net set at a rude temporary weir.

Gillian Bell's VISIT TO NORFOLK ISLAND AUGUST 2013



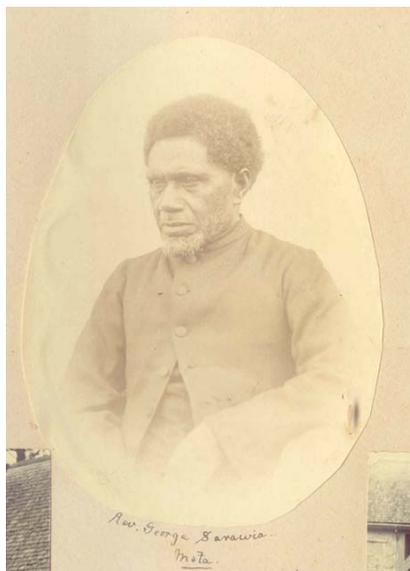
“It has been such a delight to meet and talk with Gillian Bell this week. Gillian is the great, great granddaughter of Elizabeth Colenso who lived on Norfolk from 1875 to 1898, working at the Melanesian Mission. Elizabeth’s time on Norfolk completed a dedicated life as a Missionary both here and in New Zealand. A truly amazing woman. Back in the early 1970’s it was Gillian’s family that donated nearly all the Melanesian Mission artefacts in our displays at the Pier Store.”

Norfolk Island Museum, August 2013.

Elizabeth Colenso.
Born Nov 27th 1811.
Photographed by Sambrook
& Melanesian taught
by Rev. G. H. A. Edinger.
S. Wainman
April 29
1879.
Norfolk Island.



Elizabeth Colenso on Norfolk Island.
Photograph taken by Reverend George
Sarawia in 1879 when she was 58 years
old.



Reverend George Sarawia, Mota.



Elizabeth Colenso (78 years old) and Miss Farr, just prior to leaving the mission.

An account of an incident in Elizabeth's life from the diary of a fellow missionary:

"In the evening Mrs Colenso had a nasty fall from her chair. I bathed her head and shoulders with hot water and got her to bed... Poor old lady it is her own fault she will play lerko (let go). She tells the girls to let go her chair on the top of a hill and let it run and it naturally tipped up and shot her out on her head."

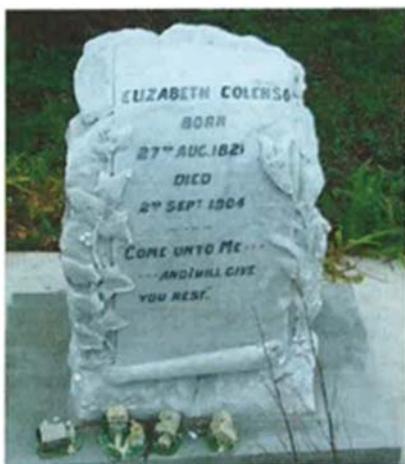
The second reference is to her last birthday on the island:

"The great event of the week has been Mrs Colenso's birthday on the 27th. Yesterday someone suggested and others agreed it would be nice to celebrate her last birthday among us in some way, so we decided to give an evening affair. All the members of the M.M to help and invite about 16 outsiders – her special friends. In their way we numbered 32. Miss Williams and I prepared the work room and made it look very pretty with carpets, curtains and so on we laid the tables at one end and round the fire arranged a sort of drawing room. We had cold poultry salad and sweets, hot potatoes and hot plum pudding. Miss Williams and I did most of the work and poured out at a side table and waited with the girls. We did not sit down, and in this way everyone got well served and there was no confusion. The evening went off extremely well and the room looked very nice but it is so easy with palms and ferns and great masses of scarlet – coral – flowers or "Lara" as we call it. This afternoon I walked with the girls and took some "remains" to Lara. Now I am off to bed feeling rather tired after yesterday. Mr Percy Williams said last night was the nicest "party" he had ever been to at the M.M so if the critic was satisfied our efforts were not in vain."



Forest Lakes

Elizabeth spent her last four years at Forest Lakes, the home of her daughter Fanny Simcox



Elizabeth Colenso's burial headstone on Mutikotiko Hill at Rangiatea Māori Anglican Church, Otaki.

Further ephemerae— prompts for a failing memory

In his early eighties in 1893, Colenso wrote to his son Wiremu, “my memory is failing me fast”; and a little later, to nephew William Colenso, “Now, however, I find my memory becoming very defective—a concomitant of old age”; and on 20 July 1897 to his friend Coupland Harding, “My memorial faculties are not yet got into proper order—too much of “*pie*”! (type*). I have a thought—a good idea, but if I don’t jot down at once (at least its discriminating no. or brand) I lose it!”

He jotted down lists (see “The intimacy of ephemerae: ‘Things to do’”, *eColenso* August 2013), crossing items off as he dealt with them. There is another such list in the collections of the Auckland Museum Library (see following 2 pages).

Side 1

Memo

On retg. to Napier

Send 2 Fishhooks to Hamilton

—Narcissus roots to Winkelmann. Also, large portrait, & see if sm one sent.

Morris poems to Harding—if not given.

F.D., at Bk Australasia.

Ditto, at H.B.A.—

Insert, “Fl. Austral.” retd. to Liby.

(See, Conchology, “Erebus & Terror”—Ancylus. (Suter’s Letter.)

(Dieffenbach’s List.

See, Suter’s quotn. from Dieffenbach

See, Athn. Liby. “Herald” w. Greenstone trial

If I return at once to Dvk., & Ch. Work

Bring Greenstone Mss.

– Perowne 2 vols

– Alford 2 vols

Write to Arnold, send copy Py paper re Lexicon

See mkd pp. in cover Dr Millett’s book—Penz.

“Good Words”—1891,—or “Little Minister as advd. in “Standard”

“Herald,” Saty Jany 23/91

Whitaker’s Almanac

Bacillus, (sp. nov) from Mrs Baddeley (see & comp w. my former one got here & partly described (Ms.)

* Pie: printers’ term for metal type that has been spilled, mixed together, or disordered.

MMO.

on lety. to Napier

send 2 Tr. Hook to Hamilton
~~Marsden's roots to Winkler~~
~~Marsden's roots to Harding~~ ~~if not~~
~~pink red roots~~

N. D., at Bk Australasia,

Ditto, at P. B. A. —

Insert "N. nat. ed." to Lily

{ See, Compendium, Index, Textor-unculus
Dieffenbach's list. (Inter-letter.)

See, Inter's quotation, from Dieffenbach

See, Ann. Lily, Herald "w. Greenstone hid

Return at once to DVK, & Ch. work.

Bring Greenstone Mds.

- Perowne 2 vols

- alford 2 vols

Write to Arnold, send copy Py Paper

& Lexicon

Copy my little Dr. re Tom Marshall & Mrs W. Hunter.

See Mds in Cover & Millett's book - Penz.

"Good Words" 1896 - Little
Herald, Sat, Jan 7 23/91 at add. in

Whitaker's Almanac Standard

Bacillus, (n. nov) from Mrs. Biddleley
(See Comp., u. my former one got here)
& partly described

Side 1 notes

The memo appears to have been written in January 1892 from Dannevirke, where Colenso stayed at Charles Baddeley's Railway Hotel.

Augustus Hamilton, late of Petane, was by now in Dunedin and working on his book on Māori art and workmanship.

Charles Winkelmann, teacher, dispenser, photographer, had moved from Te Aute to Northland, whence he continued to send botanical specimens to Colenso.

Coupland Harding had lent Colenso a book of William Morris poems, and Colenso wrote to him on 31 January 1892, "...let me know of your coming through Dvk. I will be on the platform to *see you* On meeting you I will give you your Morris Poetry—w. thanks for the loan."

Henry Suter must have enquired about references to *Ancylus*, a genus of freshwater limpets; Suter would write in 1893, "Ancyclus dohrnianus... is said to come from New Zealand.... Neither Professor Hutton nor myself have any knowledge of such an *Ancylus* ever having been found in this colony, and it may therefore help to swell the already long list of shells erroneously ascribed to New Zealand."

The "Great Greenstone Trial" of 1866 involved disputed possession of a greenstone boulder in Westland. Colenso's "Greenstone manuscripts" refers to his "The Modern History of a Block of Greenstone" published in 1894 (*Transactions* 27: 598-606).

JJS Perowne (1823–1904), *Commentary on the Book of Psalms*, 2 vols.

Henry Alford (1810–1871) English churchman with many publications.

Colenso refers to his parliamentary paper on the Maori Lexicon. Colenso to Harding 10 Feb 92, "Among many papers & circulars & catalogues from Engd. by last week's mail, is one from an unknown Bookseller named Arnold.... I shall send to A., on my arrival at N., a copy of that Py. Paper you reprinted for me...."

The little book about Wm Marshall is Colenso's 1889 *A few brief historical notes and remarks concerning the early Christian Church at Ahuriri (Napier): in a letter to the editor of the "Daily Telegraph"*, Daily Telegraph Office, Napier. 14p. Mrs Hunter is perhaps the "Mrs Wm. Hunter, Sen., (who) called several times to see me: a lady settler of the good old type." (Colenso to Harding, 13 Sep 1896).

George Bown Millett (1842–1896) many works on Cornwall, including *Penzance, past and present*, 1876.

Good Words was a Victorian Christian periodical. *The Little Minister* was a popular sentimental novel by J.M. Barrie, published in 1891. Colenso received the *Standard* regularly from London.

Colenso had described a number of stick insects in the genus *Bacillus* in 1884 (*Transactions* 17: 151-160), but did not go on to describe the one given to him by his Dannevirke landlady Mrs Baddeley.

Side 2

Send Redw.... & re his offer to pay in 1 mo (& when due up.)

Lund—copy, 50 yrs ago) from Craig

Tidal Lore)

re copies “Trans.” back vols)
comp. sett.)

? “3 Lity. p.” from self

Obs. sabbath?

Old Mrs Mortensen Typo w. port

[N.B. I promised one to some one else? Who?

Memo. Agreed w. Hans M—

He to pay some part 5£ to £10.—in a few months & give me I.O.U. for remainder

Memo. Pape wishes to sq.

Write to Crombie re Burton’s Land.

Make extract—saying of a Bp (Eusebius) & also in Talmud—re the wonderful Vine

For Walsh (Russell)

Sg. Ty. Waitgi.—

Jub. paper

? Jub. Paper Mrs Ford

—see If I sent Ty. Waitgi to Triphook

Ty. Waitgi. For Burnett & Jub. Paper

Bring copies—Lexicon paper, Sabbath observance, &c

W.G. M.... Hastings copy of pamphlet re W. Marshall

Side 2 notes

Redw... was possibly a tenant overdue with his rent, a recurring issue for the kind-hearted landowner Colenso (see memo, next page).

Herman Marius Lund born Denmark c. 1853 was stationmaster at Ormondville and Makotuku. Colenso would get from Craig’s booksellers, copies of his 1888 *Fifty years ago in New Zealand* and 1889 *Ancient Tide Lore and Tales of the Sea*, from his own remaining “author’s copies”, his 1883 *Three Literary Papers* and 1878 *On the Sabbath and its true observance*.

The Mortensens ran the Fernhills guest house in Norsewood where Colenso stayed; old Mrs M. would receive a copy of Coupland Harding’s *Typo* with Colenso’s portrait. *Typo* 26 April 1890 “Worthies of the craft: Our subscribers this month, we are sure, will be gratified to receive the fine plate representing New Zealand’s earliest printer, the Rev. W. Colenso, F.R.S., F.L.S. The portrait is a most successful and faithful reproduction, by an American process of photoengraving, of a life-like photograph taken very recently by Mr S. Carnell, of Napier.” Colenso wrote to Hooker (13 Sep 90), “I am much pleased at your liking that portrait sent w. ‘Typo.’ Everyone, somehow, says the same, and the applications for that ‘Typo’ No. have been numerous from all parts, – Home & abroad!”

≠

Wool	175	
do -	30	
do	15	
Shops -	100	waters
do -	50	do
Bws -	49	
	404	
	30	
£	434	

memo. above are R.D. Price's figs, showing what money he had rec^d since our launch at Wai: sawa on 5th Nov: last—when he promised me some money at end of year (1889)—but he put all that to Bank of Australasia & to other(?) at Wai: sawa!!—and none to me: & told me, this day "he had not a single p. for me!!!"

*March 1, 1890. Colenso.
seen in my letter Diary, this day.*

Memo from Colenso to himself: a soft hearted landlord is the last to be paid!

Side 2 notes continued...

Hans Mortensen was the son of Johann Frederick Mortensen, the proprietor of Fernhills. Letters to him from Colenso are in the Alexander Turnbull Library.

Colenso to Harding 29 November 1892, "Have lately recd. Crombie's Land Tax demand! & to pay whole year at once!! It is heavy on me just now—so many things coming together—on the debtor side, and I have to wait."

Colenso to Luff 18 July 1878, "Bryson is building 4 shops next to his Hotel, & so filling up that plot. A house is building on hill-

side, on Burton's land, just opposite here, for his daughter lately married,—but how they are to get to it, I don't see."

HCF Pape was a tailor who worked from "Hanover House", Napier. Colenso to Harding 23 September 1894, "Pape is a Hanoverian: his wife hailed from Cornwall."

Bishop Eusebius was an early Christian churchman who wrote about Christ's words, "I am the true vine".

Russell Walsh? (as distinguished from Colenso's church colleague Rev W. Walsh?)—to receive copies of *Fifty years ago in New Zealand; a commemoration; a jubilee paper; a retrospect; a plain and true story* and *The authentic and genuine history of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi*. Mrs Ford to receive, perhaps, the Jubilee paper.

Thomas Dawson Triphook was a civil engineer who lived in Wellington and Napier. Hubert Burnett was the churchwarden at Woodville during the years when Colenso worked there as a locum.

Theses on Colenso

- The thirteenth apostle: Bishop Selwyn and the transplantation of Anglicanism to New Zealand, 1841–1868: a thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in history at the University of Otago by G.A. Phillipson
- William Colenso at Paihia: his missionary career, 1834–1843 : a long essay submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of B.A. Hons. at the University of Otago by G.A. Phillipson
- William Colenso: the man and the work, 1811–1899: being a thesis presented for the degree of Master of Arts Victoria University College, 1931 by Doris Hutchinson Pow (Alexandra Mason, pseud.)
- Colenso: the man by Aileen M Andersen. Publisher: Hawke's Bay and East Coast Art Society, 1961.
- Reframing colonial collecting: a case study of late-nineteenth century collectors and collecting at the Hawke's Bay Philosophical Institute: a dissertation submitted to the Victoria University of Wellington in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Masters in Museum and Heritage Studies, Thesis/dissertation by Karen Astwood
- William Colenso 1844–1854 Research essay (MA History), University of Auckland, 1983 by Heather M Levy
- Aspects of the life of William Colenso, Thesis/dissertation by P J Goldsmith
- William Colenso: bush notes, nascent indigenisation and evangelism in Aotearoa, a dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours in Māori Studies, at the University of Otago, Thesis/ dissertation by Danny Tuato'o Ross
- Fact or fiction? William Colenso's authentic & genuine history of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi: a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Master of Arts in History at Massey University, Albany, Thesis/ dissertation by Judith Ward

Ripeka's seizures

Bagnall & Petersen p.308: An uncontrolled struggle of misdirected emotion grew from these persisting associations. As Colenso had opposed Ripeka's marriage to Hamuera, so now he continued by discreet affection to offset the critical barbs of reproof which even her Christian compassion could not prevent Mata from dropping occasionally into the ears of the unfortunate mother. For the frank, merry, open soul of Ripeka this tumultuous burden of relationships was impossible: this struggle for Hamuera against the father of her child, with his wife for her own integrity, with the father for her son's very custody, threw her mission days into weeks of shadowed gloom crystallized by word or phrase into inescapable nightmares. No deep analysis is necessary to probe the causes of those fits with which she was now seized....

We-e-ll, actually, epilepsy isn't a psychogenic disorder, and a deeper analysis of the causes really *is* necessary lest we jump to hasty conclusions. For clearly these were epileptic seizures, major fits, *grand mal*: Colenso first mentioned them in his journal, "4 October 1851.... This day our girl Rebecca had two epileptic fits, which caused us all much concern and trouble.—"

Again, in a letter to the Church Missionary Society of 13 December 1852, "... the mother (who, for a very long time, subsequent to the birth of her child, was subject to epileptic fits,)...."

Years later he wrote to his son Wiremu,

Your mother got speedily well, (as Mao. mothers geny. do) and nursed you well, having a plentiful supply of natural food.... The loving poor dear soul! She was taken with epileptic fits, and being a strong woman her convulsions were terrible, often requiring 4 men to hold her down on her back on the floor, I at the same time being obliged to gag her mouth, until the fits were over; and sometimes when out alone with you in her arms on the banks of the Waitangi Creek, or the sea shore, and finding her fit coming on, she would, not being able to return in time to the house, lay you down carefully on the ground and await it, and so you have been found!!

"Finding her fit coming on"—some epileptics have a distinctive feeling or some other warning sign when a seizure is coming—called an *aura*.

There is no suggestion of her having been epileptic before this pregnancy, so the temporal association suggests cause-and-effect. And there is a link between "toxaemia of pregnancy" (pre-eclampsia) and later epilepsy...

"Preeclampsia or its related pathologies may increase the susceptibility to epilepsy later in life, or preeclampsia and epilepsy may also share common causative factors," the authors of one study concluded.

MJ Cipolla and RP Kraig (Seizures in Women with Preeclampsia: Mechanisms and Management. *Fatal Matern Med Rev.* 2011 May; 22(02): 91–108) state,

In the Western world, the incidence of eclampsia is ~1 in 2000 to 1 in 3000 pregnancies, but the incidence is 10-fold higher than that in ... undeveloped countries where there is poor prenatal care.... Nearly 1 in 50 women with eclampsia die as do 1 in 14 of their offspring, and mortality rates are considerably higher in undeveloped countries. Eclampsia is also associated with significant life-threatening complications, including neurological events. In the brain, seizure can cause stroke, hemorrhage, edema and brain herniation acutely, but also predisposes to epilepsy and cognitive impairment later in life.

Colenso made no mention of symptoms of pre-eclampsia (all of which are nonspecific: headaches, changes in vision, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, decreased urine output, weight gain, swelling), but significantly Ripeka's second child (never mentioned by Colenso except to Hamlin who reported it to the CMS after his visit in 1852) died.

Colenso wrote in his journal to the Church Missionary Society,

28 May 1851.... This evening one of our Native girls dwelling in the house was taken in labour, in which, poor soul! she remained all night, to the no little disarrangement of us all—particularly Mrs. Colenso, who had to be up with her.—

29. *Ascension Day.* This morning our Native girl gave birth to a fine boy.

Years later (after 1885) he wrote to Wiremu,

Your birth, as I have already mentioned, took place on the 29th May, 1851. I had only the evening before (on 28th.) arrived at the M. Station from my usual long autumnal journey (which often occupied from 9 to 11 weeks) and found all there well, your mother particularly so glad to see me retd. again safe and sound. That night she was taken in labour, and I had engaged Kiria, the wife of Meihana (a good woman who had a large family of children) to be with her on this occasion, Mrs. Colenso also kindly and heartily assisting. Early in the mg. you were born and brought over to me by Mrs. C. carefully wrapped up in a blanket, to my detached study and library in the garden where I sometimes slept.

But the symptoms of pre-eclampsia would probably not have been recognised by him or the midwife Kiria (aka Lydia, the wife of Meihana aka Mason), and certainly no treatment would have been available.

No doubt Ripeka was stressed—but was this “merry laughing soul, the idol of the 2 children and the light in our house” now “shadowed [by] gloom crystallized by word or phrase into inescapable nightmares”? And if so was that state really the cause of her seizures?

I don't think so. Major epilepsy has physical causes, not psychological.

“Soap”, inland Patea

Colenso at Matuku village, inland Patea, 20 October 1851...

A young couple, Noah Roperope and his wife Te Uru, belonging to Te Awarua village (Patea), had, last year, visited Ahuriri. While there, at Warerangi, among their relations the Ngatihinepare tribe, Te Uru committed adultery with Te Karaha, a young man of that place; which was then unknown to her husband. On their return however to Patea, Te Uru again committed adultery with 4 other young men—Te Wakatopa, Lot Tiatia, Frederick Ngahei, and Joseph a papist visiting from Taupo;—soon after which all was made known, and Noah discarded her. Te Kaipou, being greatly incensed, and wishing, if possible, to stay the evil, publicly burnt the clothes of the 4 young men, (one of whom, Te Ngahei, was his own son,) for which he was blamed by Paul the Native Teacher. Not long after it was discovered, that both Noah Roperope and another young man named Sergius Te Kahu-kara, (an adopted son of Paul,) had had connexion with Kawa, a daughter of Moses Pirere and Dorcas Hineitamia, also of Te Awarua. Upon this Moses owned Noah as his son-in-law, and built a hut for him and Kawa.—Robert Kaipitau (the eldest and married son of the chief Te Kaipou, residing at Matuku,) hearing this, went to Te Awarua village to bring away Kawa by force for himself; but he sought her in vain, as she was hid by her mother Dorcas in the forest.—It now came out, that Robert & Kawa had also often been together. Robert returning disappointed to Matuku, came back the next day with Rorú (his uncle), and Tanguru, another young man; and they, having well-beaten Dorcas, carried Kawa off by force, who now became the prey of Robert. At this period, Lot Tiatia again committed adultery with Dorcas Te Waikakati, the wife of a man named Panera, for which (on its being made known) he was turned out of School and Public worship by the Chief. About this time, Sergius took Piro, a little girl, the daughter of an old man named Tukiawaha, to be his wife; which was also promoted by Te Kaipou, although opposed by Paul, whom Te Kaipou now strove hard to thwart for his having blamed him for burning the clothes, and also threatened to bind, if he did not desist! The old man Tukiawaha, being greatly irritated at some cutting remarks made by Lysanius, a Taupo native & visitor, retorted, upon which he was beaten very much and otherwise ill-used by Abraham Te Konga the Monitor. Robert now becoming tired with Kawa turned her over to his uncle Rorú (who also already had a wife), with whom she was at present cohabiting. Tanguru also took Te Uru to wife; which step he was urged to take by another visitor chief from the lower Manawatu, a Baptized! man named Grey Roiruru; to whom also Te Kaipou and others gave presents, (or rather, demanded payments,) in order to appease his anger, on account of some real or supposed breach of some Heathen custom. And Frederick Ngahei, being vexed at his clothes having been burnt, went off to Taupo and in a short time returned, bringing back with him, Tiori, a young lady of that place, as his wife.—

Colenso described Te Uru, the femme fatale here, as “an imprudent looking woman” of “not more than about 14 years of age”—Ed.

Plan for 1839.

Lord's days.		Places.			Lord's days.		Places.		
Month.	Day.	Sukia and Lorarak	Kaukai and Pirama	Mikaru and Puker	Month.	Day.	Sukia and Lorarak	Kaukai and Pirama	Mikaru and Puker
January	13	2	1	3	July	14	2	1	3
"	20	1	3	2	"	21	1	3	2
"	27	3	2	1	"	28	3	2	1
February	3	1	3	2	August	4	1	3	2
"	10	2	1	3	"	11	2	1	3
"	17	1	3	2	"	18	1	3	2
"	24	3	2	1	"	25	3	2	1
March	3	1	3	2	September	1	1	3	2
"	10	2	1	3	"	8	2	1	3
"	17	1	3	2	"	15	1	3	2
"	24	3	2	1	"	22	3	2	1
"	31	2	1	3	"	29	2	1	3
April	7	1	3	2	October	6	1	3	2
"	14	3	2	1	"	13	3	2	1
"	21	1	3	2	"	20	1	3	2
"	28	2	1	3	"	27	2	1	3
May	5	1	3	2	"	3	1	3	2
"	12	3	2	1	November	10	3	2	1
"	19	1	3	2	"	17	1	3	2
"	26	2	1	3	"	24	3	1	3
June	3	1	3	2	December	1	1	3	2
"	9	3	2	1	"	8	3	2	1
"	16	1	3	2	"	15	1	3	2
"	23	2	1	3	"	22	2	1	3
"	30	3	2	1	"	29	3	2	1
July	7	1	3	2	January	5	1	3	2

* 1. Rev. H. Williams; 2. Mr. C. Baker; 3. Mr. Colenso.

This, in Colenso's writing, is a timetable for Henry Williams, Charles Baker and he, taking church services at various sites around the Bay of Islands in 1839. It was in that year that he and Henry Williams had had a flaming argument, almost coming to blows by Colenso's account—hence, perhaps, the need to impose structure....



Metrosideros colensoi

Photograph: Mike Lusk: "This is a common climbing rata, one of several with white flowers."

