

eColenso

eColenso is the free email publication of the Colenso Society, 32 Hawkestone St, Thorndon, Wellington 6011: please forward it to interested others. Contributions should be emailed to the editor, Ian St George, istge@yahoo.co.nz.

Sketches in New Zealand

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Introduction

In the days before cameras travellers might bring home a sketchbook of places visited, sights seen, people met, objects admired. On his early travels in New Zealand Colenso carried rough diaries from which he later made a “clean copy” journal. Often he made rough sketches in the diaries—maps, natural history specimens, people, artifacts, landscapes. Some of the sketches have notes to himself about details so that he could later work them up into finished pencil drawings, a few of which have been published as woodcuts or lithographs.

He mentioned this sketching in some of his travel journals—fifteen times, for instance, in his 1838 voyage to Poverty Bay—and sometimes extant drawings can be matched to those entries. Conversely, on a few drawings he has noted the date, and these can often be matched to journal entries.

The drawings are now, like Colenso’s writing, scattered or lost. Here we collect images of them, copied from originals (or copies) in various public collections.

Three lithographs of Colenso scenes by itinerant artist David Blair were published in *Fifty years ago in New Zealand*.

The Church Missionary Society published a woodcut of Paihia in its *Missionary Paper*. Bagnall and Petersen published six finished drawings, all dated 1838 (Te Papa and Mount Maunganui; Te Hekawa; Turanganui, Poverty Bay; Patarata Village, Waipaoa River; Rangitukia pa, Waipaoa River; Village, Tokomaru Bay) the originals of which are held in the collection of Hawke’s Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhāro Tā-ū-rangi. Copies are online at <http://www.waitangi.com/colenso/sketches.html>.

The Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales, Sydney, holds three collections of sketches attributed to Colenso (see *eColenso* September 2011). Two are certainly his, but the third is, I think, not.

The first (Mitchell ref. PXB66) is a hardbound small sketchbook, landscape layout, about 100 x 200 mm. It contains naïve watercolours and pencil drawings of Cornish scenes, a number of them of places mentioned by Colenso in his “Mount’s Bay” guide, as well as religious and moral themes, animals, shells, and domestic objects. The inside front cover has a signature, unmistakably Colenso’s. None of the art is dated, and only a few drawings are signed “W.C. delint.” or “W.Colenso”. These are works by Colenso from his youth in Cornwall: some can with certainty be dated later than 1828.

The second (Mitchell ref. PXA236 CY283) is a collection of 20 unbound pencil sketches of varying sizes (only one with a little green wash), of New Zealand scenes. About half of them are annotated or signed or both. Apart from two of the Kaueranga mission station all appear to be North Island places that Colenso visited and several are dated between 1837 and 1840. These are Colenso’s work from his early years at Paihia. They are reproduced here with permission.

The third (Mitchell ref. PXB177) is a bound quarto book of quite accomplished and skilfully executed pencil drawings of English houses, ships and people, and crude umber wash sketches of a ruin; one of the pencil drawings is shaded with the same colour, suggesting a single artist, despite very different styles. A number of the pencil drawings are signed “W. Colenso”, but not in Rev. William Colenso’s hand. Some of the pencil drawings have comments (e.g. “good”) suggesting this was an exercise book. This I think is by a trained artist, possibly Colenso’s nephew William Colenso (1845–1942), but not Rev. William Colenso. There is a puzzling annotation on one study: “JDH 1869” (suggesting “Joseph Dalton Hooker”) and “pubd.

by G. Grant & Co". Grant & Co were London engravers and publishers.

A detailed list from the first two is in *eColenso* September 2011. The New Zealand scenes are published online at <http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au/album/albumView.aspx?acmsID=836517&itemID=1022829>

The Alexander Turnbull Library has microfilm and copies of most Colenso material held elsewhere, as well as original manuscripts.

There is a bound volume containing an original manuscript (ATL ref 80-038-01), called "Notes of a Journey, etc, etc" which details Colenso's 1841–1842 journey home from Gisborne through the Urewera country, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, downriver to the Heads, to Kaipara and so back to Paihia. This volume contains seven small pencil sketchmaps: Waikaremoana, Te Urewera, Whakatane, two of Otawao (Te Awamutu), Waikato Heads and Manukau Hds.

That of Waikaremoana is remarkably accurate for a man who approached from Wairoa, waited a few days near the outlet for a storm to subside, then crossed by canoe to depart for Whakatane pretty much by the route we use today. The paddlers seem to have stuck to the safety of the southern shore, crossing at the Narrows (the map shows no more than the entrance to the western Waiopoua Inlet).

Elsewhere there are Colenso maps of Hawke's Bay, Sydney harbour and Te Urewera.

An important Hawke's Bay map (ATL ref 88-103-1/05) shows the locations of several villages no longer extant, as well as the routes Colenso took on his journeys.

MTG Hawke's Bay has a notebook containing a sequence of twelve sketches taken by Colenso during his journey to Cape Reinga and

back to Paihia in 1839 (Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhara Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c).

Auckland Museum Library has photographs by RJ George of what appear to be copies of two of the drawings on which D Blair based his three *Fifty years ago in New Zealand* lithographs. Two of Colenso's original drawings are in the collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhara Tā-ū-rangi.

Others made copies of Colenso's sketches: his friend William Wade sent (with Alexander Busby on the *Navarino*) 18 of his own drawings to the Church Missionary Society in 1840 and four of them he acknowledged were copied from originals by Colenso (Papa, Tauranga; two of Te Hekawa; one of the Mercury islands). None of Wade's have survived, though Colenso's finished drawings have.

Colenso also sent drawings of Paihia rae, Tapatahi, Owae and Waikaremoana to the Church Missionary Society; there is a woodcut of "Paihia rae" taken from Colenso's original and we can identify his rough sketch of "Tapatahi" from the Melbourne notebook and a finished drawing of "Owae" from the MTG Hawke's Bay collections and a rough sketch in the Mitchell collection.

In July 1842 Colenso sent, to the CMS,

...a copy of my late Travelling Journal, with a few Sketches stitched up with it. This I would thank you to deliver to my old and much-esteemed friend Mr. Broughton, who having read the same will have the goodness to send it to my cousin the Rev. J.W. Colenso, Harrow, who will forward it to Mrs. Garnon, the person for whom it was written.

Mrs Garnon was the Cornish widow of a Sierra Leone missionary and she acted as a mentor for the young Colenso; she remarried into the banking Bolitho family. That stitched illustrated travel journal

has not been found.

James Busby wrote to Colenso from Sydney in July 1840 (ATL Ms-0585),

Clint the Engraver is engraving your map in copperplate, "from the latest and best information"—but without mentioning any names. I expected to be able to send you a copy per Columbine but I find it will not be ready for a week.

No surviving printed map by Raphael Clint mentions Colenso, though an entry in the CMS Central Committee minutes records receiving "Mr. W. Colenso's Journal of Journey & Voyage, Oct/43 to Feb/44" and a "Map of New Zealand by Mr. W. Colenso, containing his Route." That map is also lost.

I can find no landscape drawings from 1844–1852, his missionary travels in Hawke's Bay and the Wairarapa, or later, other than two very rough sketches of the Central Volcanic Plateau in a notebook in the Hawke's Bay Museum Trust collection in Napier, probably taken in 1847.

In 1854 he lent a number of drawings to Gustav Schmidt and they were lost when Schmidt died in the Catlins forest the following year. (eColenso April 2011). One of these was an 1838 shore scene at Wairoa, showing the wreck of Polack's vessel.¹

Colenso repeatedly wrote that he stopped drawing in 1863,² as a consequence of infection, possibly inflammation related to tophaceous gout, in his thumb and forefinger. He did make a few sketches after that, but only of specimens and he wrote with the pen between third and fourth fingers.

The known surviving sketches and finished drawings attributed to Colenso are reproduced here. Many have faded almost to the point of

invisibility: where necessary I have darkened the original images digitally.

References

1. *Colenso to JD Hooker 23 February 1855*: I lent him however, at his earnest desire, 7 of my old & best N.Z. sketches which he was to have returned ere this from Wellington, but they are not yet to hand.

Colenso to Haast 27 July 1867: I lent him 12 of my most valued (& curious) pencil sketches—which he was to have returned from Wellington.

Colenso to Harding 29 February 1892: Polack's slight knowledge (?) of moa bones, he got, no doubt, while he was a kind of prisoner at Tolaga Bay, where in 1838 I saw the hull of his unfortunate craft high & dry & ½ destroyed on the sands of the shore, (this formed a conspicuous black object in my pencil drawing of Wairoa—which I had foolishly lent to that Schmidt!)

2. *Colenso to JD Hooker 14 November 1867*: In Aug. /66 I was suddenly attacked with malignant Whitlow (or something worse) in bulbous part of forefinger right hand. For 6 days & nights I was nearly mad and eventually became delirious; I begged & prayed our surgeons day after day to lay it open – they would not, saying they could not see where to cut (it was red swollen & stiff throughout), but on the 6th day, when I was beside myself and the disorder up to my elbow, they did so – it gave immediate relief but I have lost the use of my finger! I was months poulticing, &c, &c, and I got very low & haggard; and now my finger is healed rigid (ankylosis). I think I must have informed you, that I had lost the writing & drawing use of my right thumb 4 years ago, and now my index finger has followed suit; so I had to learn to write with my mid. & ring fingers

Colenso to Daydon-Jackson 29 December 1884: I regret very much.... That I am utterly unable to make Drawings now! having quite lost the use of my thumb and forefinger....

Colenso to Balfour 12 March 1884: I think I told you, a long time ago, that having lost the use of my right thumb for drawing, I cannot now draw.

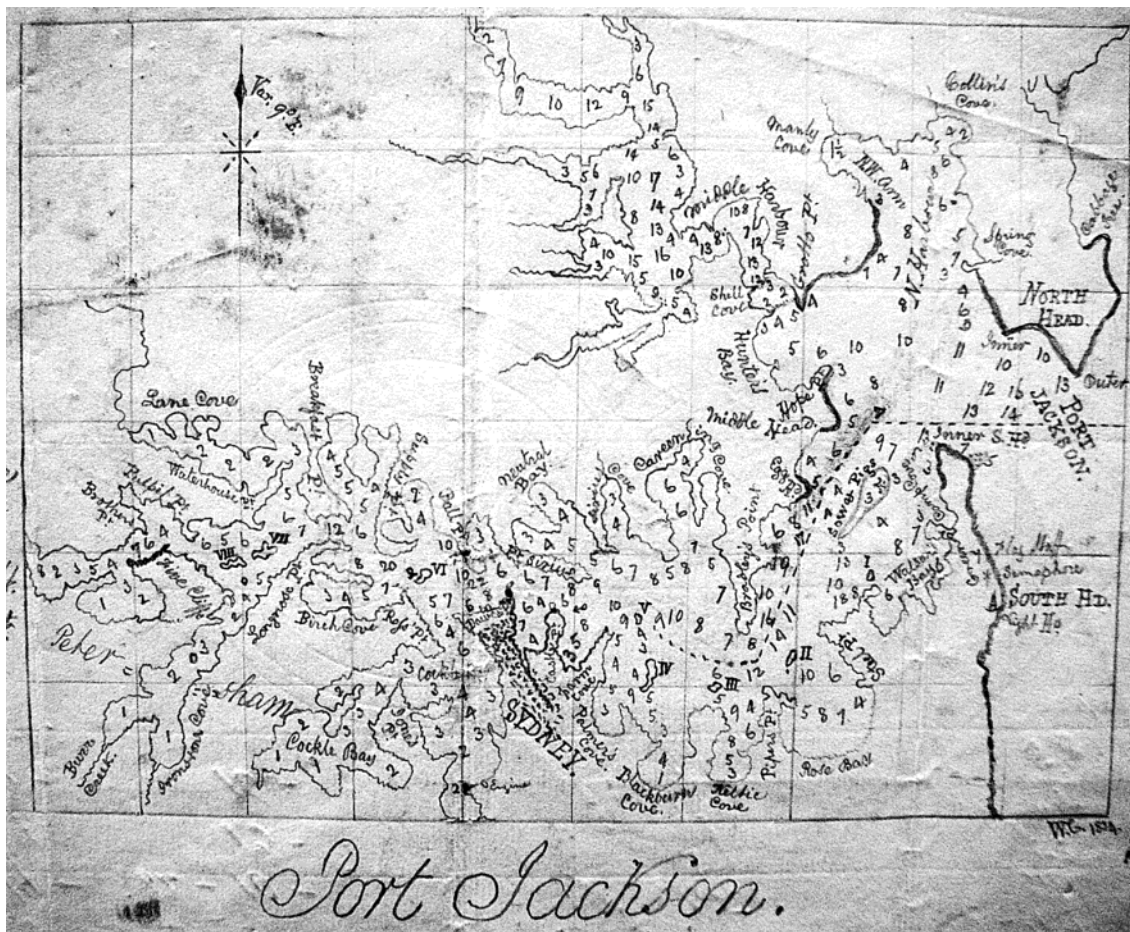
Ian St George

Wellington
April 2016

Chart of Port Jackson, Sydney, 1834.

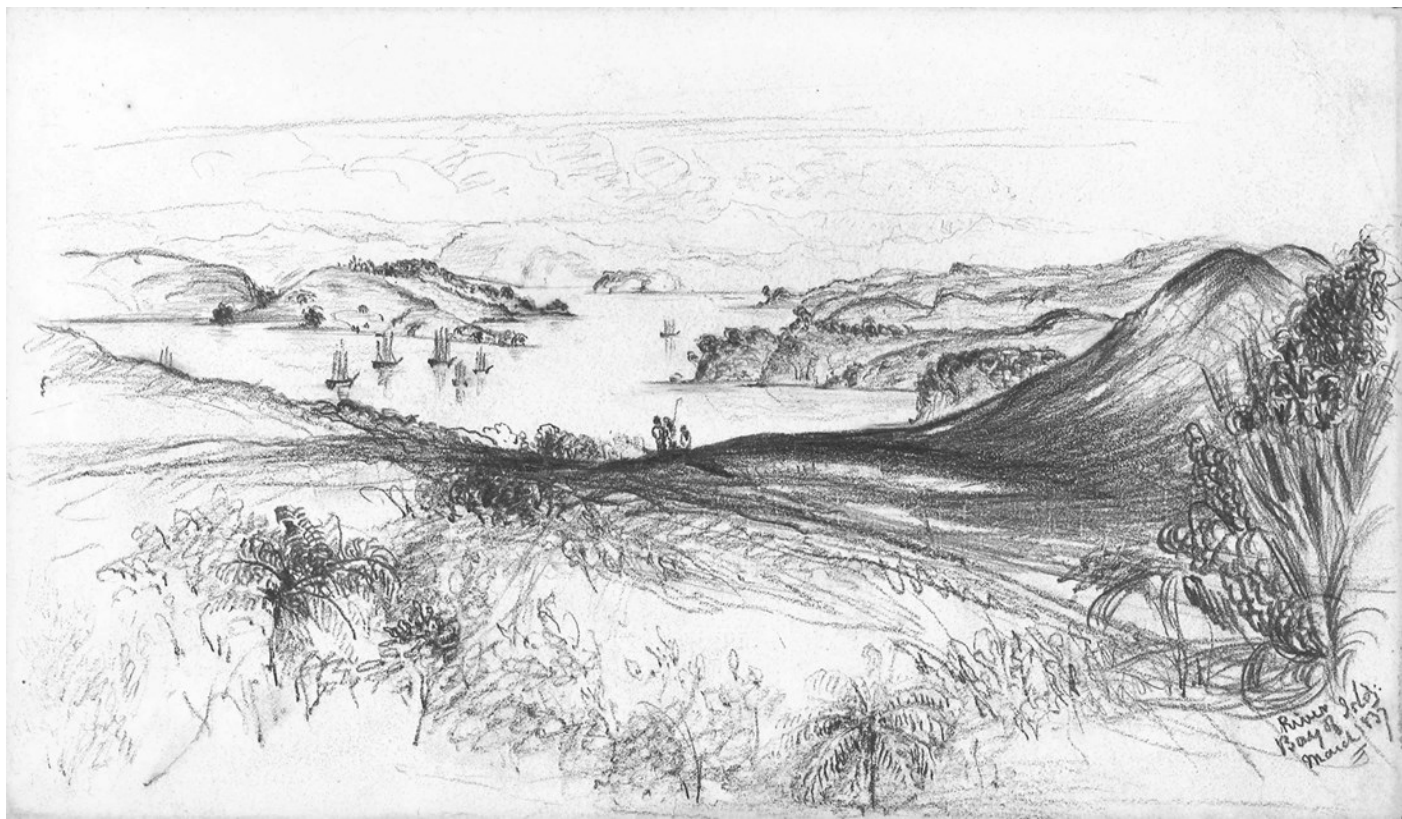
After a five month voyage from England Colenso arrived in Sydney on 26 October 1834 and left for New Zealand on 10 December. Neither during the voyage nor during his stay in Sydney does Colenso's diary mention drawing a chart of Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) including soundings, but in the Alexander Turnbull Library collections [reference 80-033-09] is this chart, signed in Colenso's hand.

It seems that at some point he copied an existing map, perhaps Hunter's. It may have proved informative, as the *Blackbird* ran aground on Shark Island as she tried to leave Sydney for New Zealand.

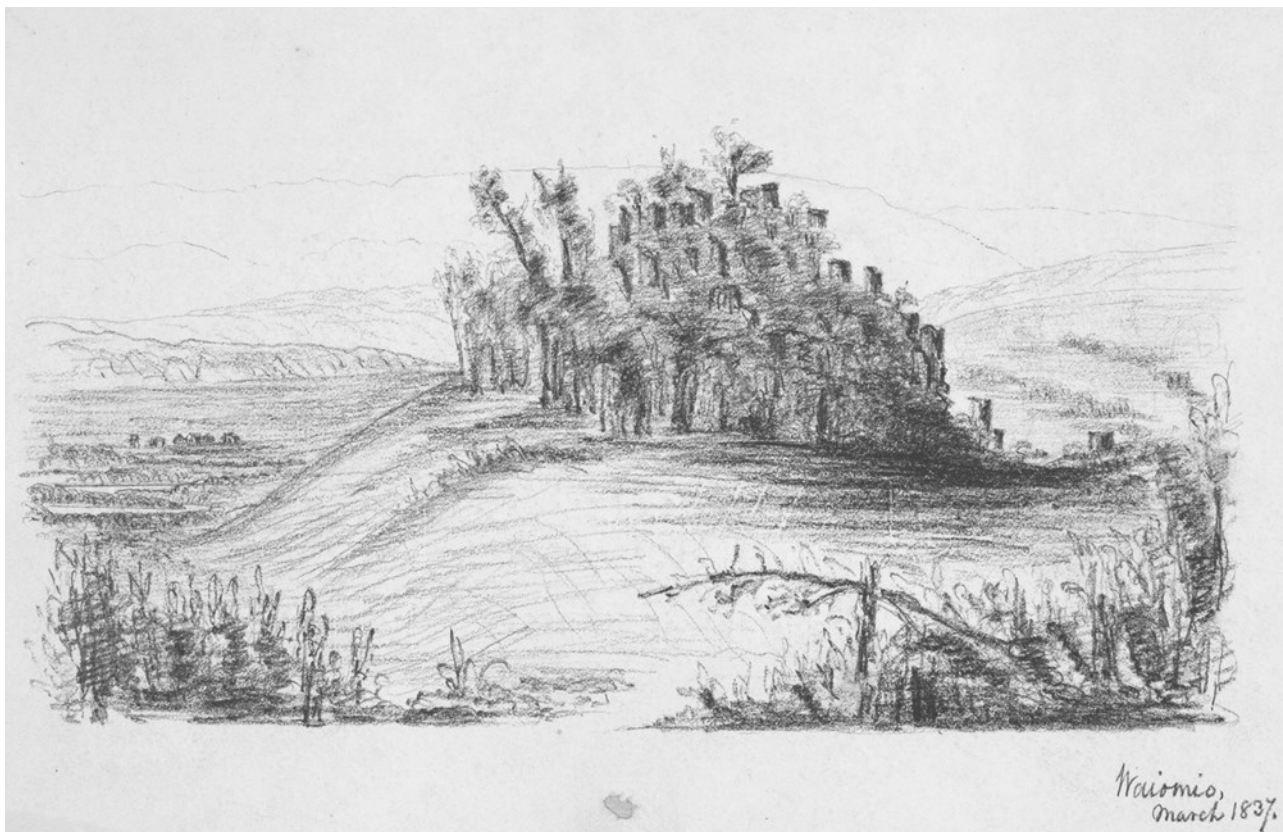




“View in the Bay of Islands,” undated. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 1]



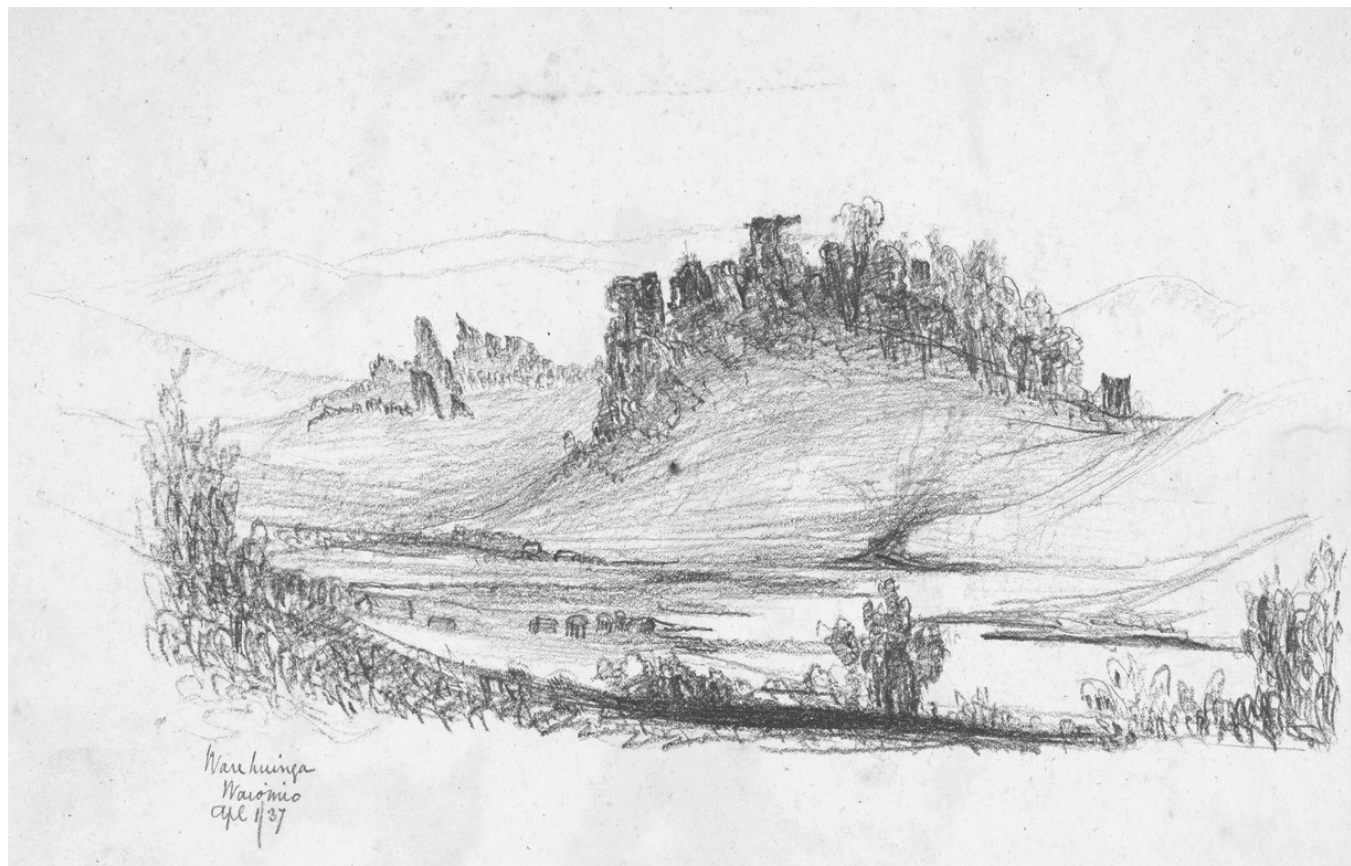
"River, Bay of Islds," March 1837. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 67884].



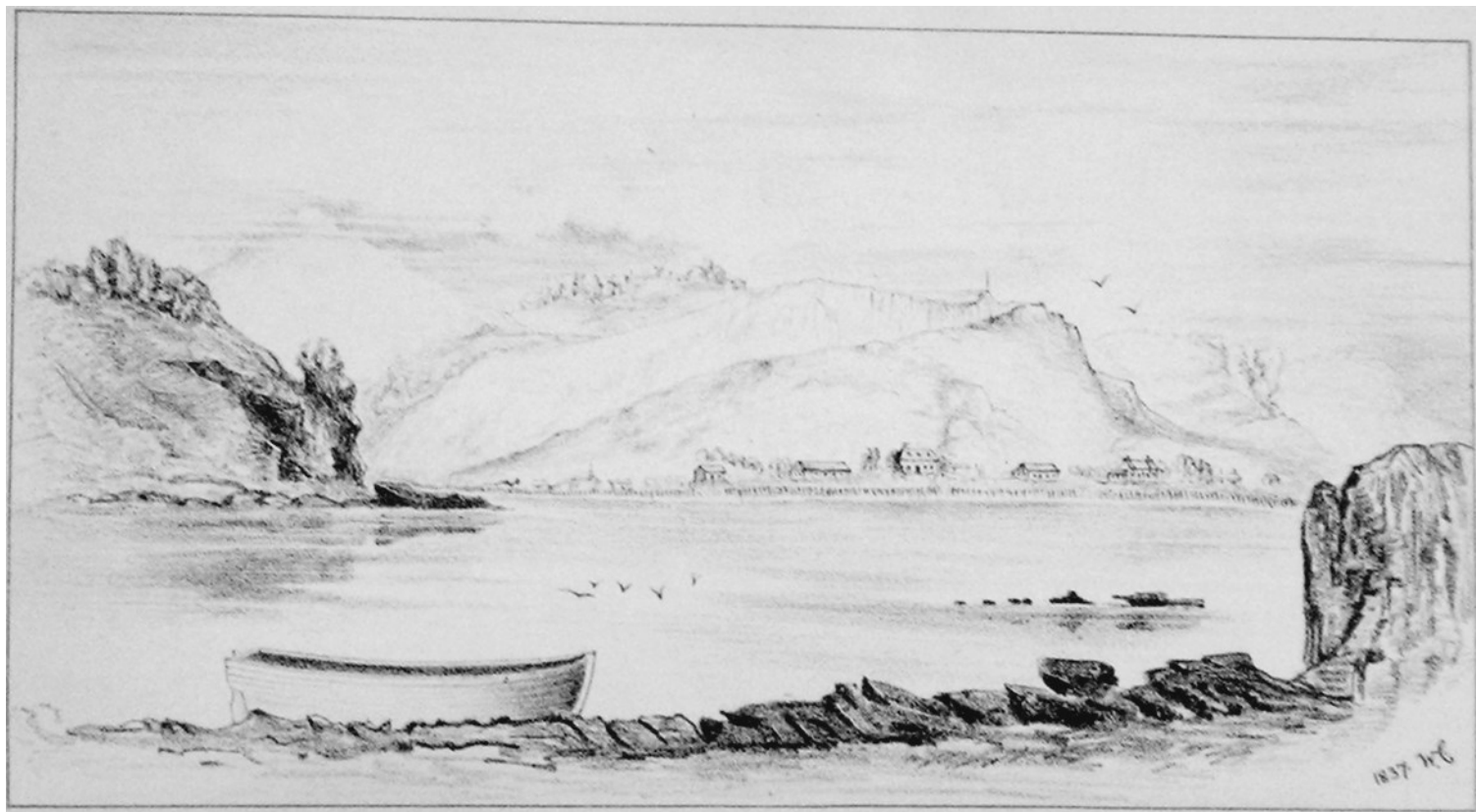
“Waionio,” March 1837. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 8].
Colenso’s journals for 1837 have not survived, so we do not know where he may have travelled in that year.



“Waionio,” 1 April 1837. [Mitchell Library; ref. PXA236 CY283; image 10].
Colenso’s journals for 1837 have not survived, so we do not know where he may have travelled in that year.



“Warehinga, Waioio,” 1 April 1837. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 3].
Colenso’s journals for 1837 have not survived, so we do not know where he may have travelled in that year.



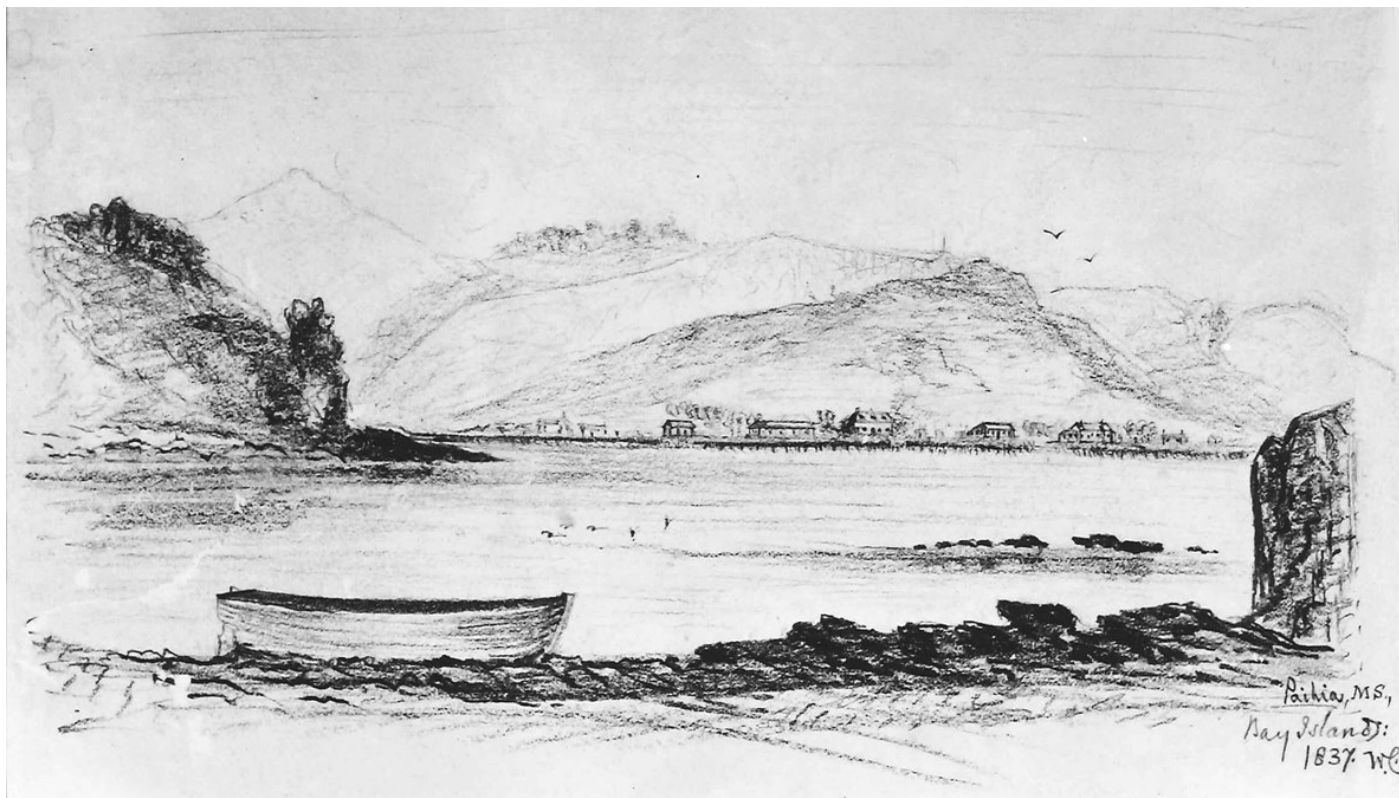
H.B. HERALD LITHO.

Paihia from the islet Motuorangi.

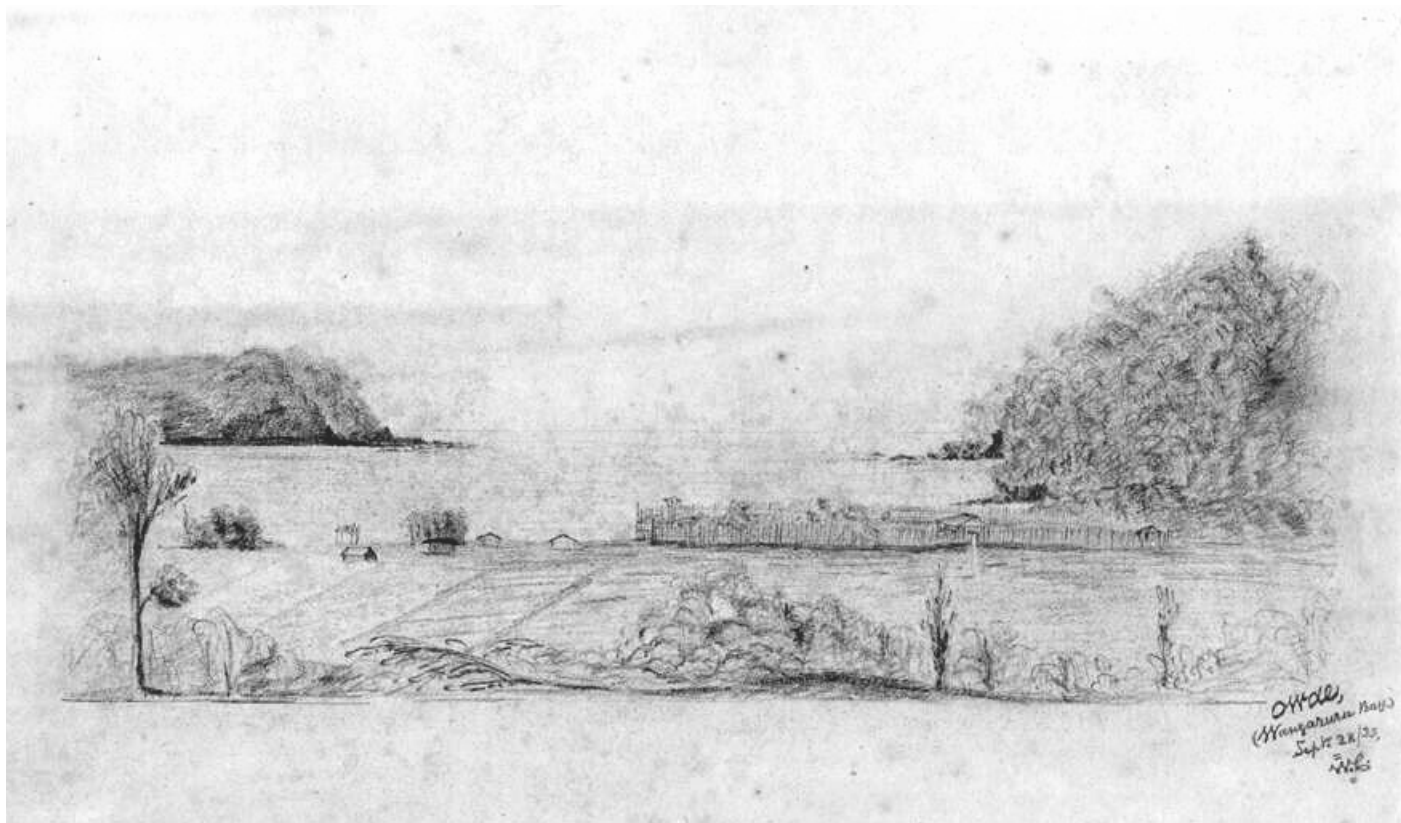
D Blair. lith.

The house under the two birds, where the N.T. was printed.

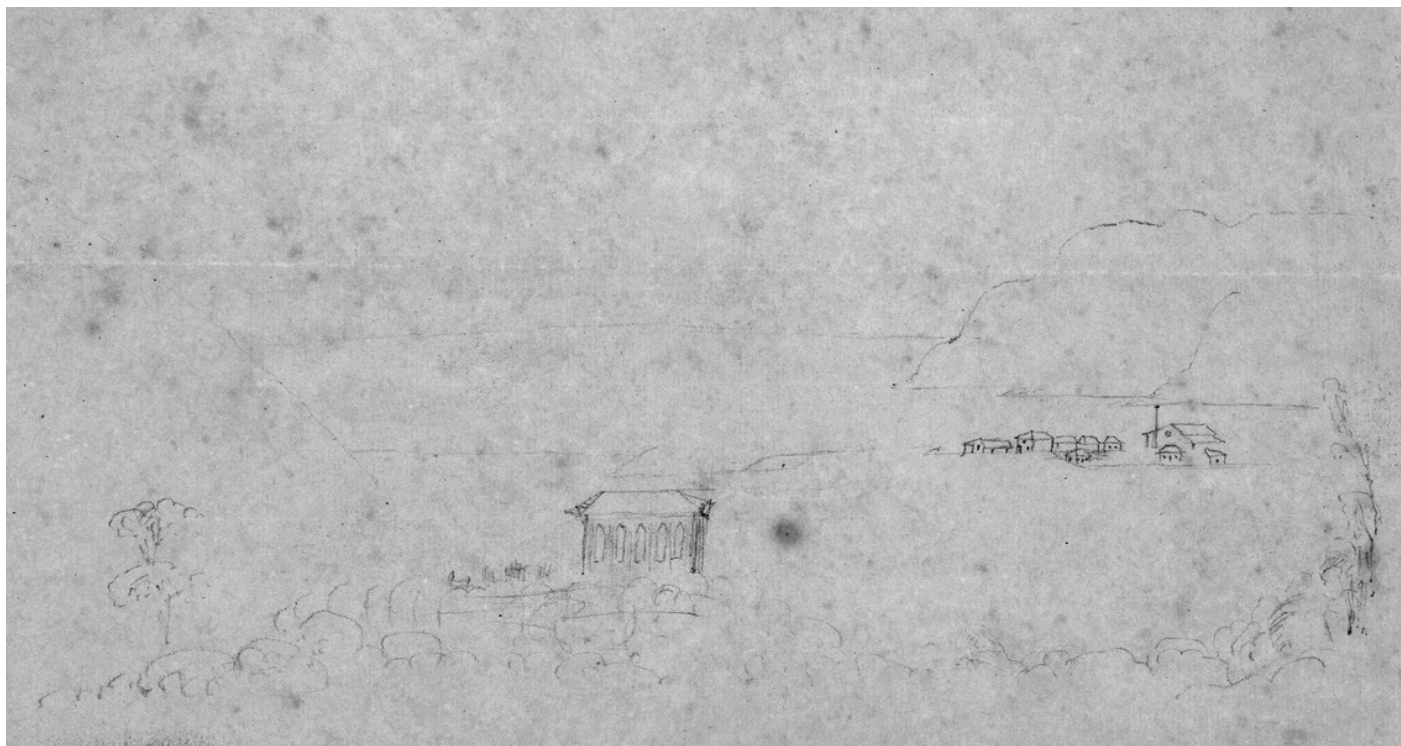
“Paihia from the islet Motuorangi,” 1837. Lithograph by David Blair from Colenso W 1888. *Fifty years ago in New Zealand.* R.C. Harding, Napier. 49p. Three lithographs were published, and Colenso intended them to be reproduced in his booklet on the Treaty signing, but they were not. Drawing on next page.



“Paihia, M(ission) S(tation), Bay of Islands”, 1837. [Collection of Hawke’s Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 6417]. Colenso’s drawing for the lithograph on the last page. A photograph by RJ George of a similar drawing, “Paihia from the islet Motuorangi,” in the Auckland War Memorial Museum [PH-NEG-B4819, PH-CNEG-C2973] appears to be of a copy.



Owae (Wangaruru Bay), 28 September 1837 [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 37/455]. See next page & p.68.



Unnamed, undated: Owae? [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 2]. Colenso: "I was privileged to be the first to carry the Gospel thither, in Feby. 1836.... At that time I remained with them a few days, and assisted them in building a chapel." See last page and p.68.

Daily log of a voyage on the mission schooner *Columbine* 1838 from
 Paihia to Hicks Bay, returning Gisborne to Paihia,
 out ○ and back ● Land journey —————

Colenso noted several times during this voyage and journey that he had taken sketches; several have survived (see following pages) but none of the following have been found.

Otumoetai, 9 January. “Early this morning to Otumoetai, took sketch of place, though well-nigh surrounded by Natives, who were very inquisitive as to the use which I intended to put the drawing of their pa to.”

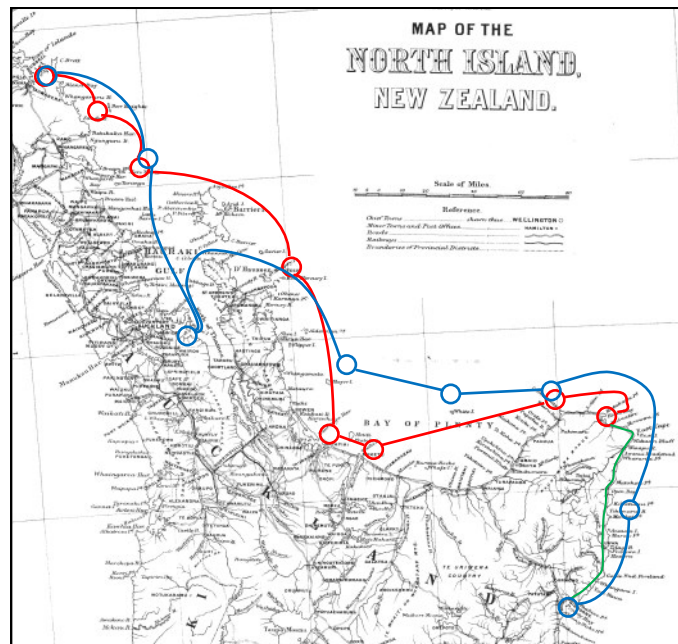
Wakawitira, 18 January. Colenso wrote, “... About 2 p.m., Mr. W(illiams). and myself started for Wakawitira, another large pa about 10 miles from this up the valley.... While W.W. was conversing with some chiefs I walked through the pa, which is the largest I ever saw; the fence is very high and strong, one side of which must be nearly a mile in length; on the top of the fence are a great number of obscene, ugly figures; near 100 in number, the labour in the carving of which, as well as in building the fence must have been very great. Descended into the dry bed of the River and took a Sketch of the place, but could not get one so as to have the huge mountain Hikurangi, whose summit was buried in the clouds, within my drawing.”

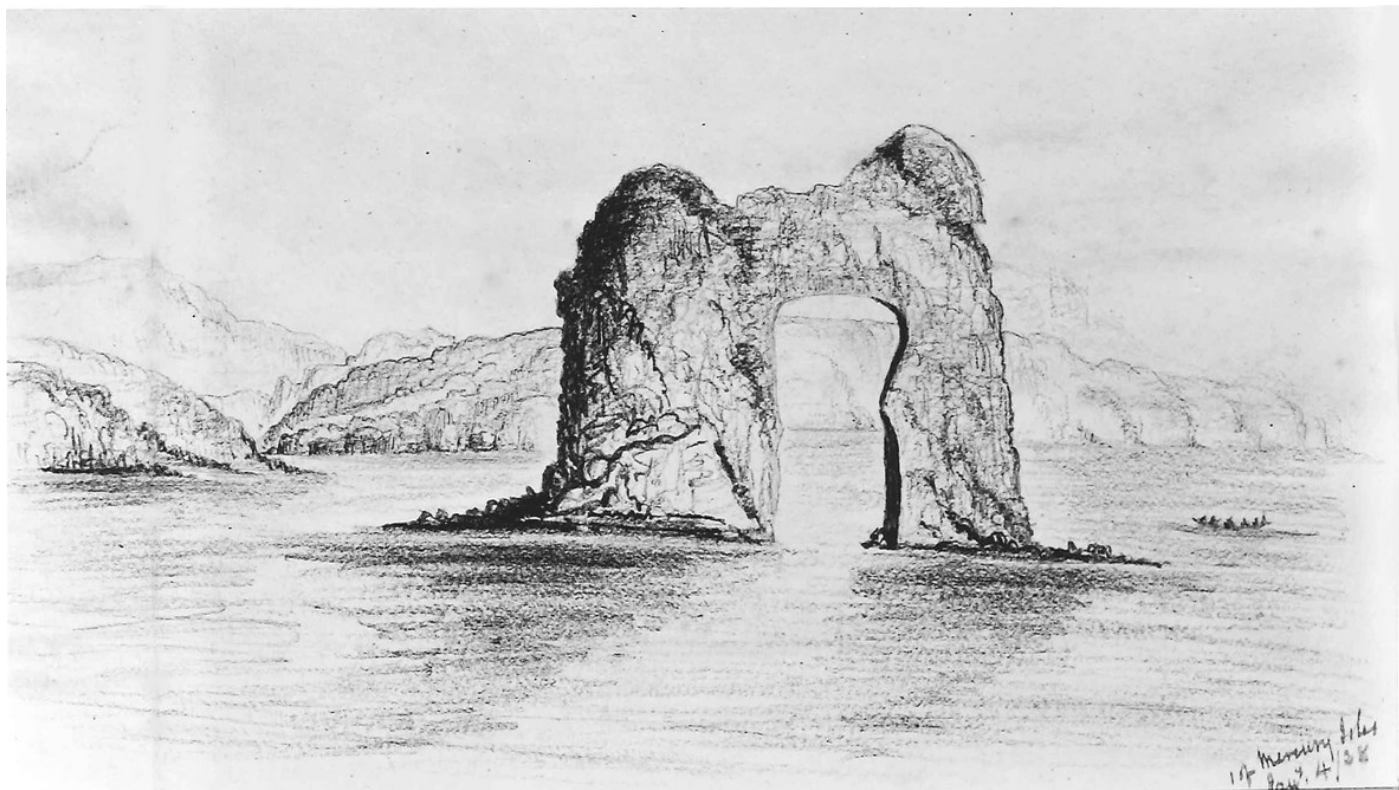
Motu, 24 January. “... We rounded the Head in safety, and judged it prudent to land and take another Canoe. Whilst this second Canoe was getting ready I took a sketch of this romantic Spot....”

Toanga, 29 January. “This morning Mr. Stack addressed Natives. I visited the sick chief, and took a hasty sketch of the place.”

Maraetai, 6 February. “At Maraetai, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Hamlin’s children, who are to go by the *Columbine* to Bay to School. C collected a few geolog. specimens, and took sketch of the place.”

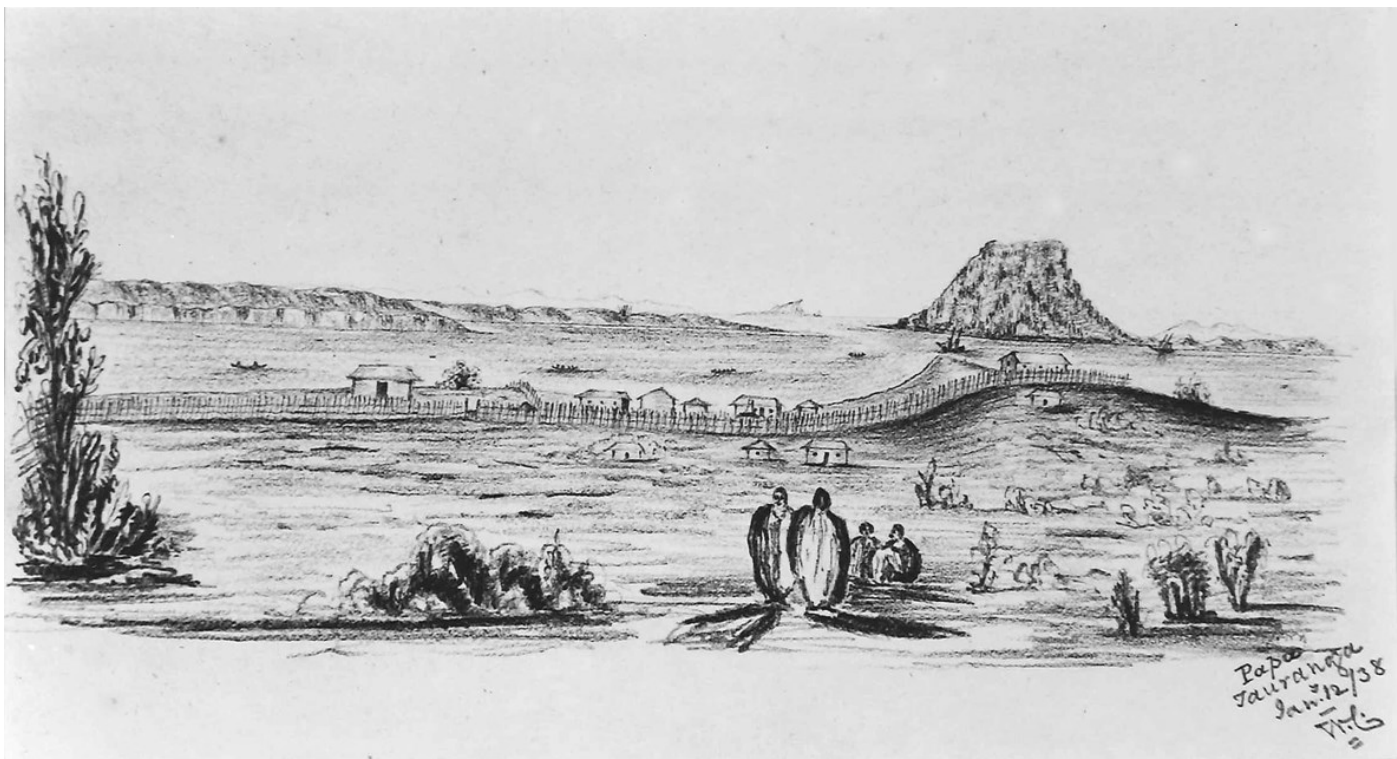
Otahuhu, 8 February. “Visited with Thunder, lightning, and Rain; which continued for some time, of rather unusual occurrence with us at this season of the year; this confined us to our Tents; embraced the opportunity to Sketch a little.”



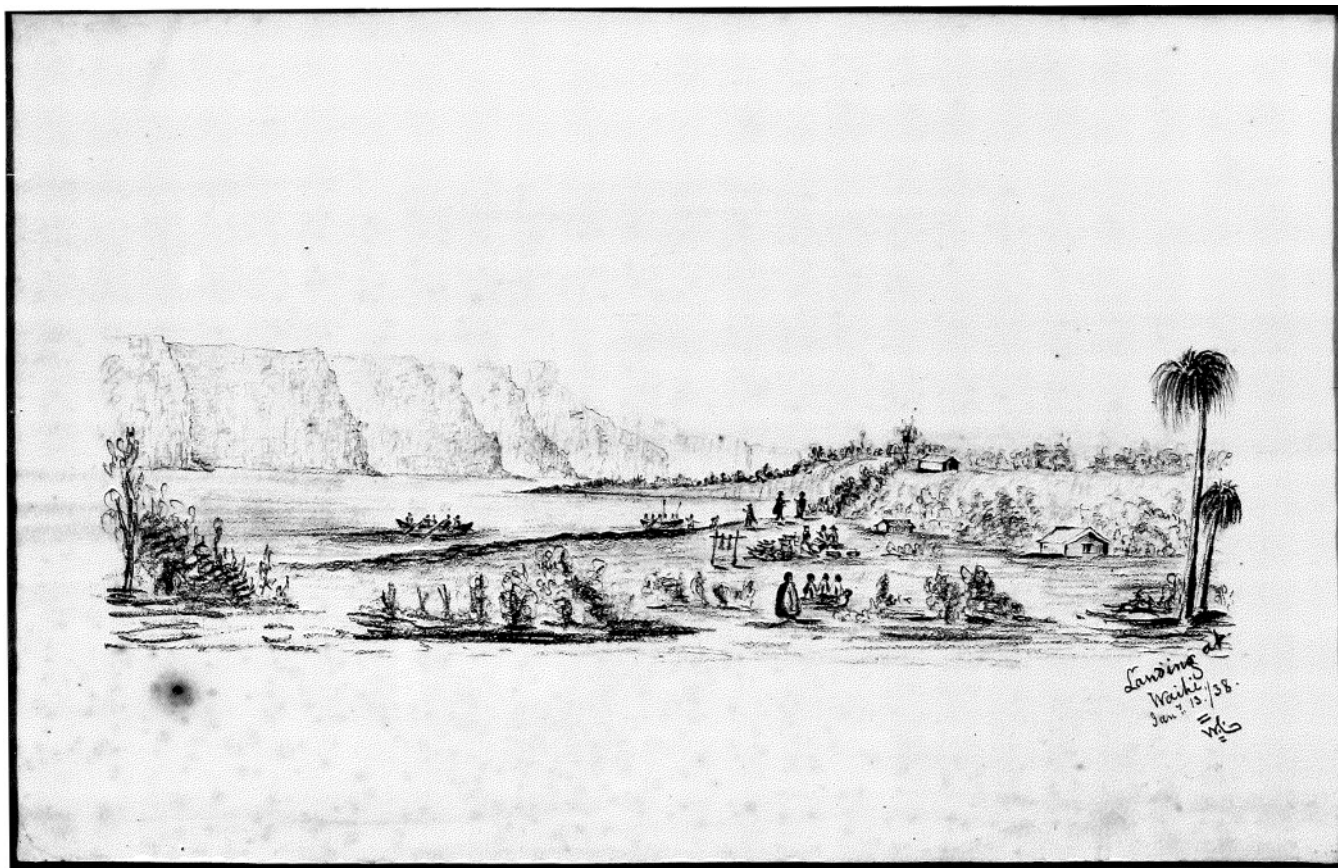


"1 of Mercury Isles," 4 January 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 7057]. Islet in Whalers' Bay.

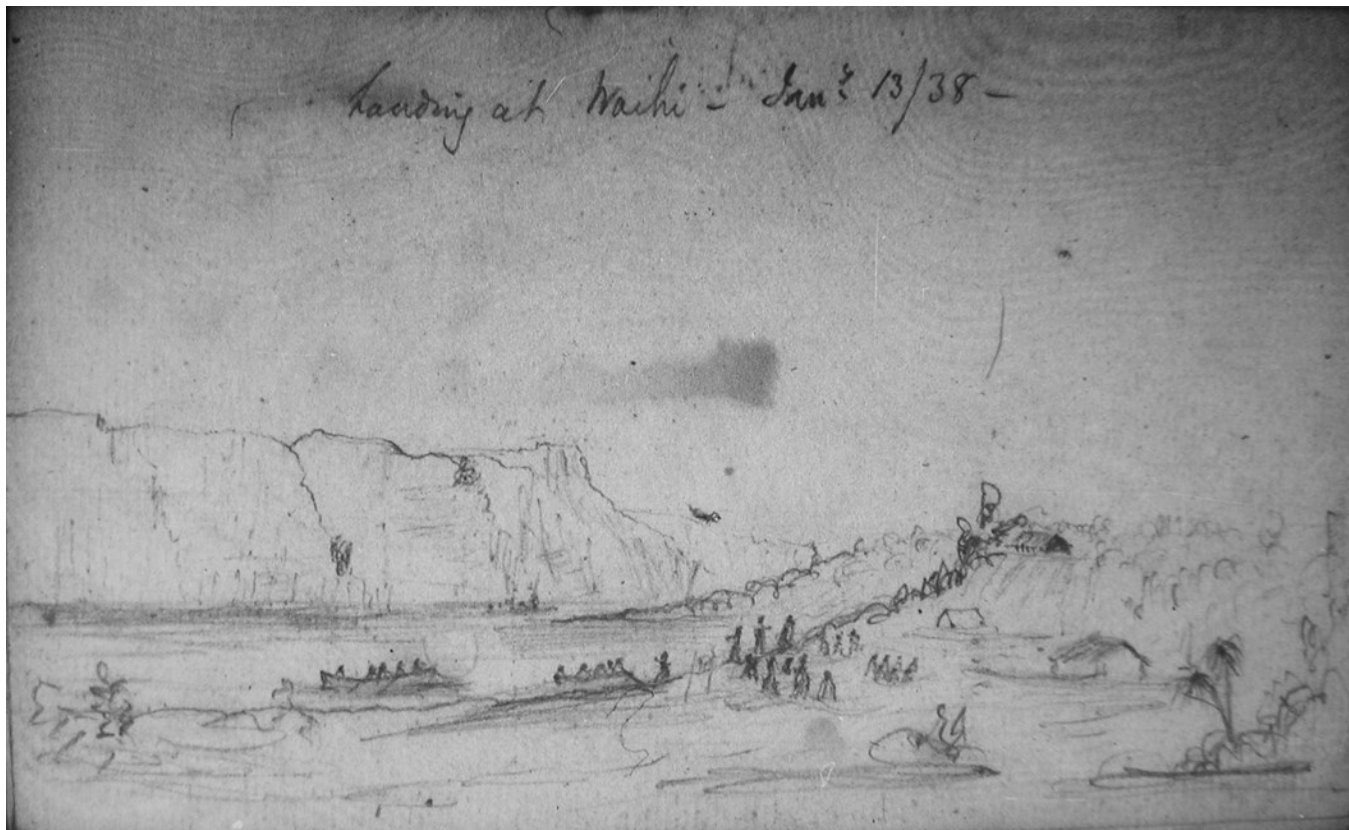
Colenso's journal: "4th. Off 'Mercury Isles': one of the outermost of these Islets, is worn by the Sea into a beautiful and majestic arch; a thing of no uncommon occurrence on these coasts, owing to the nature of the Rock."



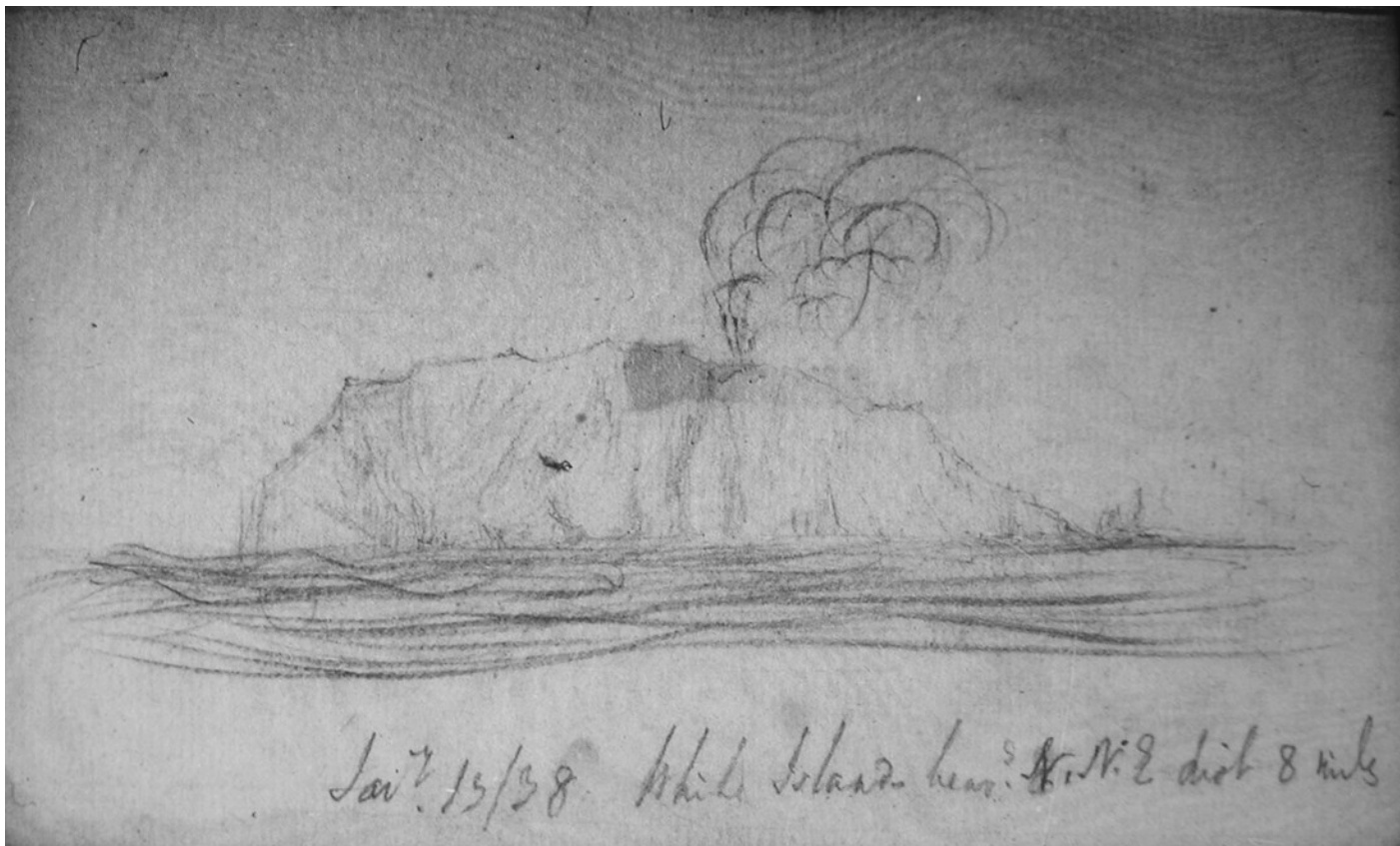
“Papa, Tauranga,” 5 January 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 7001]. Colenso: “This morning I landed at the Mission Station, Tauranga; glad enough to escape the confinement, sickness, and monotony of the vessel.—This Station is pleasantly situated on high ground, surrounded on three sides by water.... 6th. Rose this morning and took a Sketch of the Station. 8 January 1838: Crossed the creek and took another Sketch of Station.” William Wade sent a copy to the CMS in London, “No. 16. Missionary Settlement, Papa, Tauranga from the Northward; commencing from the left the buildings are as follows: The Rev. A.N. Brown's Rush cottage, Mr. T.A. Wilson's which is a larger house but on lower ground and near the edge of the slope, only shews its roof. The store is seen immediately behind Mr. W's.—then Mr. Stack's, and again behind that, a house for Mr. S's. Natives.—The Chapel is hid by the other buildings. Two boathouses and the Settlement well are seen. The River is the Kopurererua.”



"Landing at Waihi," 13 January 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 5963]. Colenso's finished drawing of the landing at Maketu.

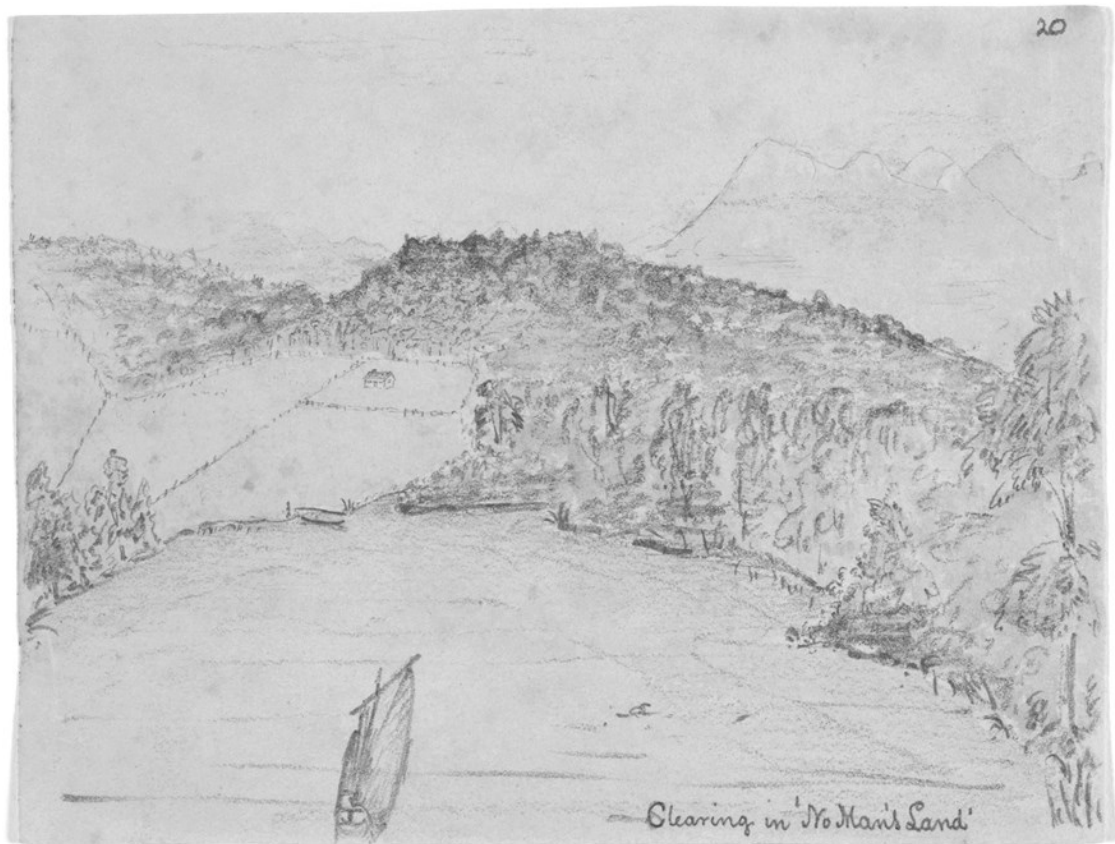


"Landing at Waihi," 13 January 1838. [Alexander Turnbull Library Micro-Ms-0170; copied in 1978: whereabouts of original unknown]. Colenso wrote, "This afternoon off Waihi, where we landed Messrs. Chapman and Morgan, and their ladies, who were to go from this place to Rotorua by land. Great swell in crossing the bar at the mouth of this little river. Took a sketch of the place, collected a few shells...." Chapman's journal states, "... landing at Waihi river near Maketu, proceeded on from thence and reached Rotorua in twelve days." This is "Little Waihi" at Maketu, not Waihi Beach.



"White Island," 13 January 1838. [Alexander Turnbull Library Micro-Ms-0170; copied in 1978: whereabouts of original unknown].

Colenso: "... passed White Island, a volcano, at about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles distance; much wished to land on the same; great quantities of smoke and steam arising from it, apparently from a long ravine extending from the shore to the summit of the same."



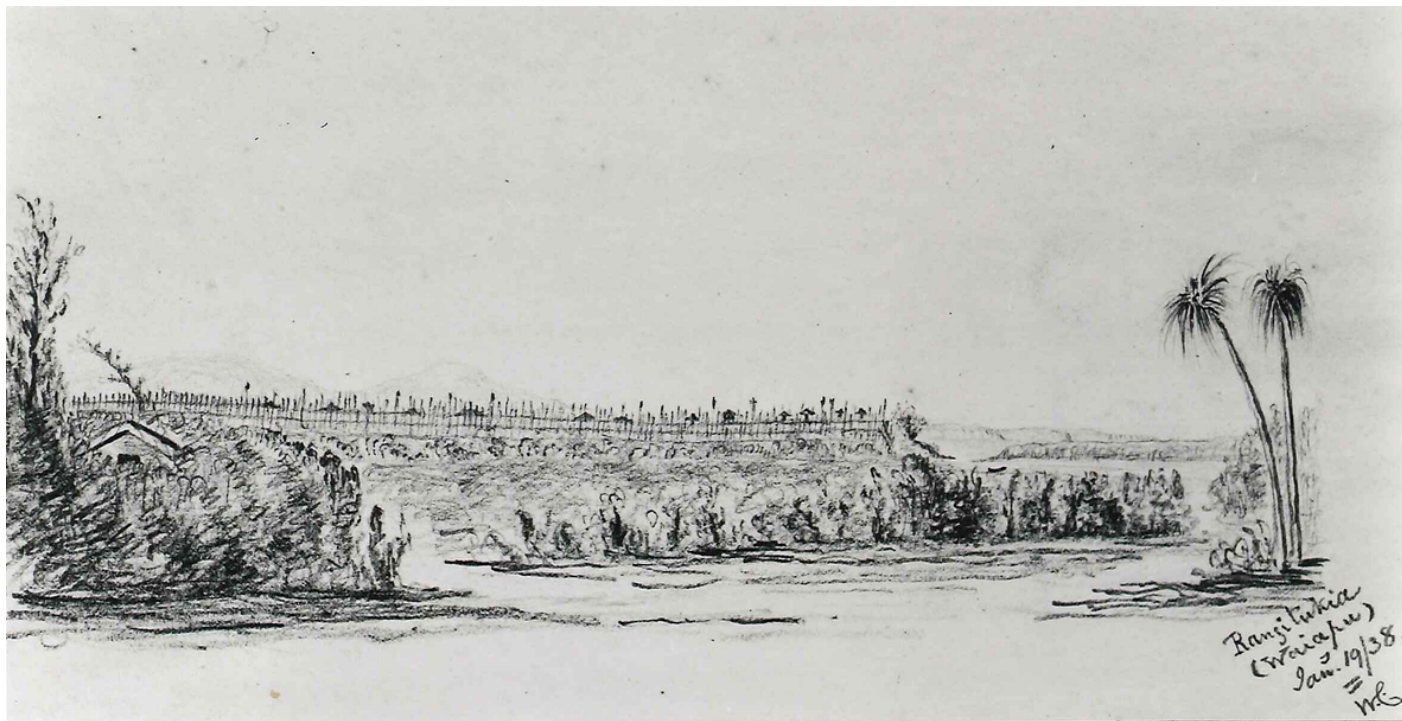
"Clearing in 'No Man's Land'," undated. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 20].
A bay and mountainous hinterland from the sea, perhaps Hicks Bay from the topsail Mission schooner *Columbine* in January 1838.



“Te Hekawa,” 16 January 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 44/5].

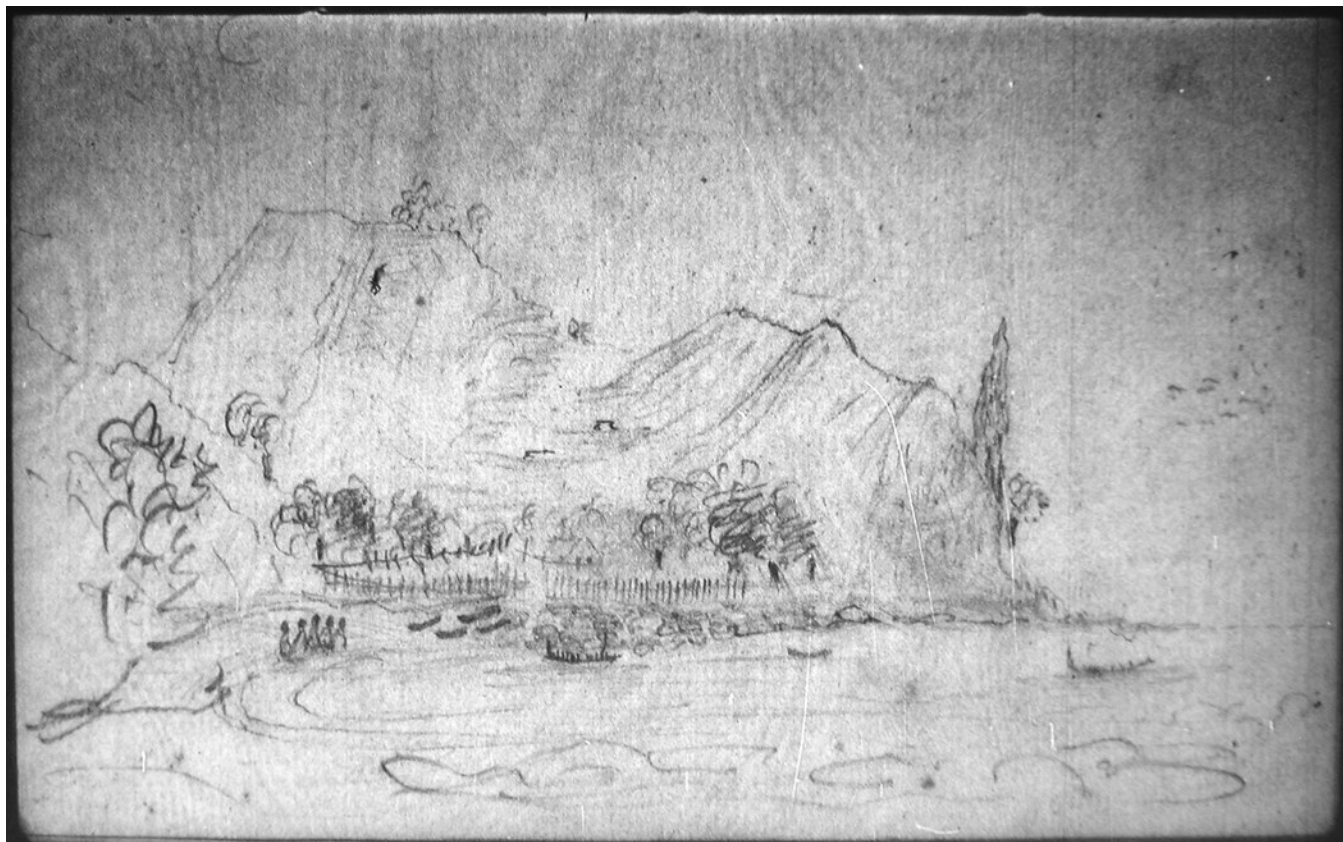
Colenso: “... At 5.p.m., we entered a pa, called Te Hekawa, amid the shouts and welcomes of the people. Here we pitched our Tents; this village is curiously situated at the base of a very high cliff, perpendicular and white, of indurated clay. All the Rocks (if rock it could be called) around this place were indurated clay, with fossil remains of Shells, etc., inter-mixed.... 17th. Early this morning, while Mr. Stack was addressing the Natives, I took 2 sketches of the place.

William Wade sent two copies to the CMS in London, “Nos. 12 & 13. Te Hekawa. For a description of this place I must refer you to the Revd. W. Williams’ Journal of his Journey to the East Cape &c. with Messrs. Stack, R. Matthews and Colenso. Mr. C. took the original sketches from which these are copied....”



“Rangitukia (Waiapu),” 19 January 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhāro Tā-ū-rangi, 6256].

Colenso: “... In time I hobbled to Rangitukia; sat conversing with Natives until late hour.”



Unnamed, undated: Tapatahi? 22 January 1838. [Alexander Turnbull Library Micro-Ms-0170; copied in 1978: whereabouts of original unknown].
Colenso: "... At 1 p.m., we reached Tapatahi, a pa romantically perched on the top of a steep craggy hill! Notwithstanding its situation it was taken by the Ngapuhi Tribes, who, flinging fire into it set it in a blaze and drove the wretched inhabitants over the crag, or murdered, and took them prisoners...."



“Tokomaru,” 23 January 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 44/4].

Colenso: “... on arriving at Tokomaru.... 23rd... Assembled Natives, Mr. W. addressed them, about 200 present at Service; while Mr. W. was so engaged I took a Sketch of the place.”



Unnamed, undated. Uawa, 24 January 1838? [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 7011].

Identified as lower course of Uawa looking up from Te Rawheoro meeting house locality. See also sketch at p. 71.

Colenso: "about 1 p.m. we made Uawa, a pretty large village, built on both sides of a small river navigable for Canoes, having a bar-harbour.... Mr. Stack addressed the Natives on this side, while Mr. W. and myself went to the other side of the river. Mr. W. addressed the people, and I followed him with a few observations. Here I took a sketch of the village."



“Turanga Nui, Turanga,” 29 January 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 6480].
Colenso: “... and I, who had remained to take a Sketch, followed in a Canoe.” See sketch on next page.



Turanga nui, Turanga, 29 January 1838. [Alexander Turnbull Library Micro-Ms-0170; copied in 1978: whereabouts of original unknown].
Sketch for drawing on previous page.



“Patarata, Waipaua, Turanga,” 29 January 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 50727].

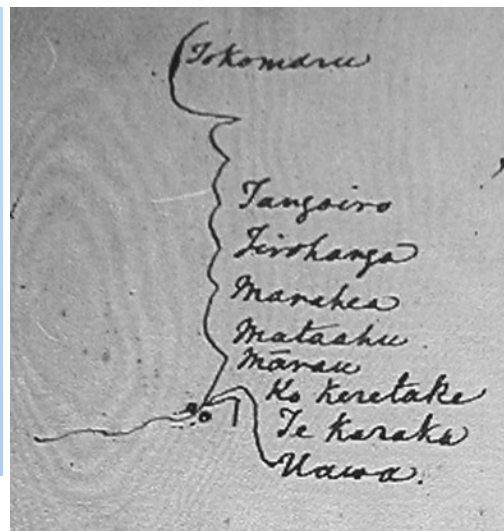
Colenso: “This morning Mr. Stack addressed Natives. I visited the sick chief, and took a hasty sketch of the place.”



Hammerhead shark, 1838.

[Alexander Turnbull Library Micro-MS-0170, a fragment of Colenso's bush journal, photographed from a private collection in 1978, has pencil entries 1 January to 15 February 1838 in a notebook, a Poverty Bay map, sketches of scenes, a hammerhead shark, a leaf and lists of Maori words].

Map of Poverty Bay, undated, but probably the overland route in January 1838. [Alexander Turnbull Library Micro-ms-0170]. ►



Waikopakopa informed me of
his route from Turanga to
Rotorua —
Turanga — turua atu
— ^{to Wairoa} — hi Waikare, moana nui
(lake)
— a, mae noa, Koraka,
— Waikare (2nd)
— mae noa, wood
— mae noa,
— Urewera
— ditto
— ditto Rotorua

Not by Taupo — nor up hills
Eng. of Kauri

◄ In the same notebook, on the page opposite the Poverty Bay map above, is Colenso's note of one Waikopakopa's informing him about the route to Rotorua:

- set out from Turanga (Gisborne);
- to Wairoa;
- to Waikare, the big lake;
- sleep in the wilderness;
- Waikare 2nd;
- sleep in a wood;
- another sleep;
- Urewera;
- ditto;
- ditto, Rotorua.

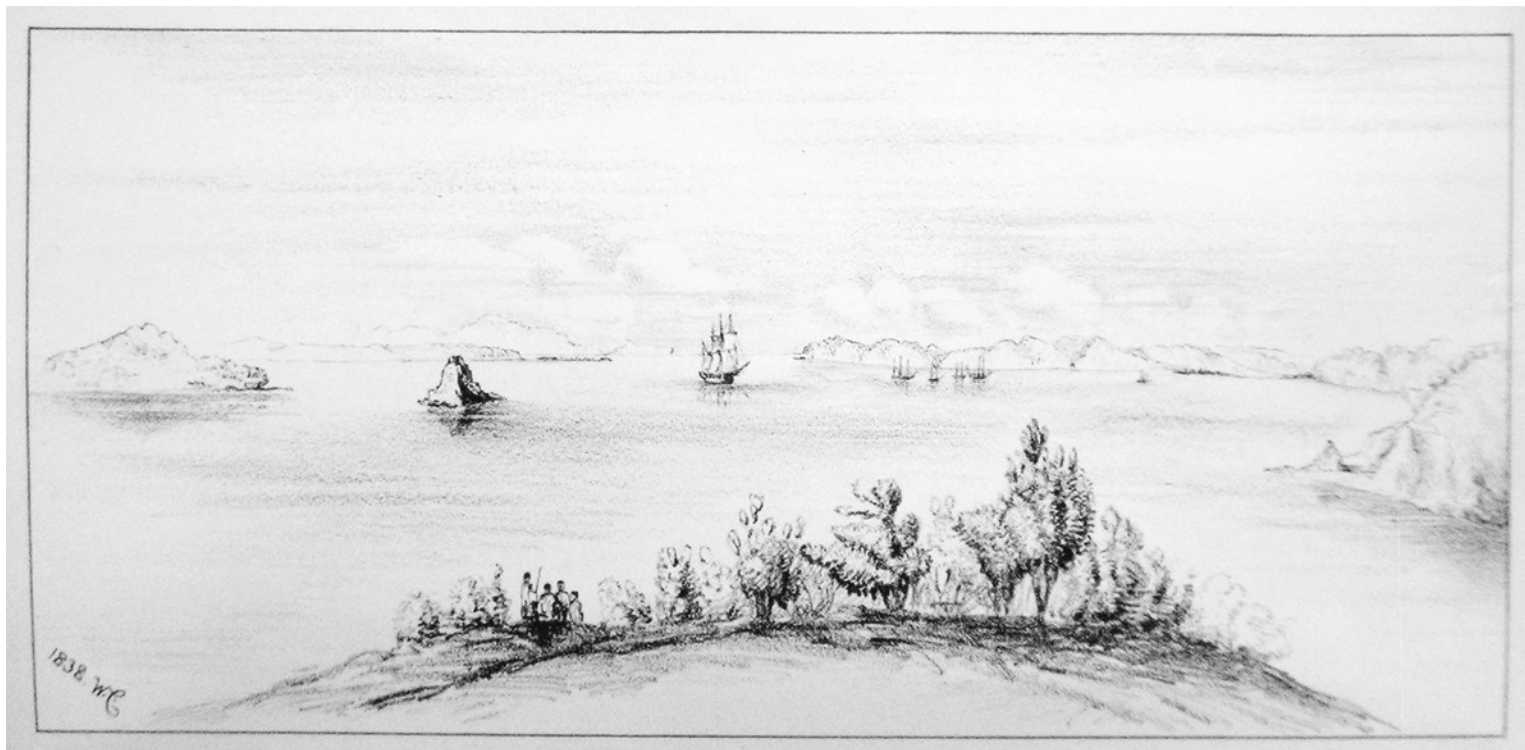
ie, not by Taupo—nor up hills.

Enquire of Kauri.

Neither Waikopakopa nor Kauri are mentioned elsewhere in Colenso's extant writing.



Unnamed, undated: seascape. [Alexander Turnbull Library Ms-papers-9478-2].
Perhaps the island of Te Wanga o Keno (East Island) off East Cape. Colenso, 31 January 1838. "This morning, East Cape in sight. Evening, off Cape Runaway."



H.B. HERALD LITHO.

The Anchorage, with Russell, Bay of Islands
From top of the high hill behind Paihia.

D. Blair lith.

"The Anchorage, with Russell, Bay of Islands," 1838. Lithograph by David Blair from Colenso W 1888. *Fifty years ago in New Zealand*. R.C. Harding, Napier. 49p.



The Anchorage with Russell, Bay of Islands.

How top of high hill behind Paikā.

Motu-o-rangi

Motu Maive

(Motu)
Nihariu

“The Anchorage with Russell, Bay of Islands,” 1838.

This photograph by RJ George in the Auckland War Memorial Museum [PH-NEG-C2971] appears to be of a copy of Colenso’s drawing, now lost.

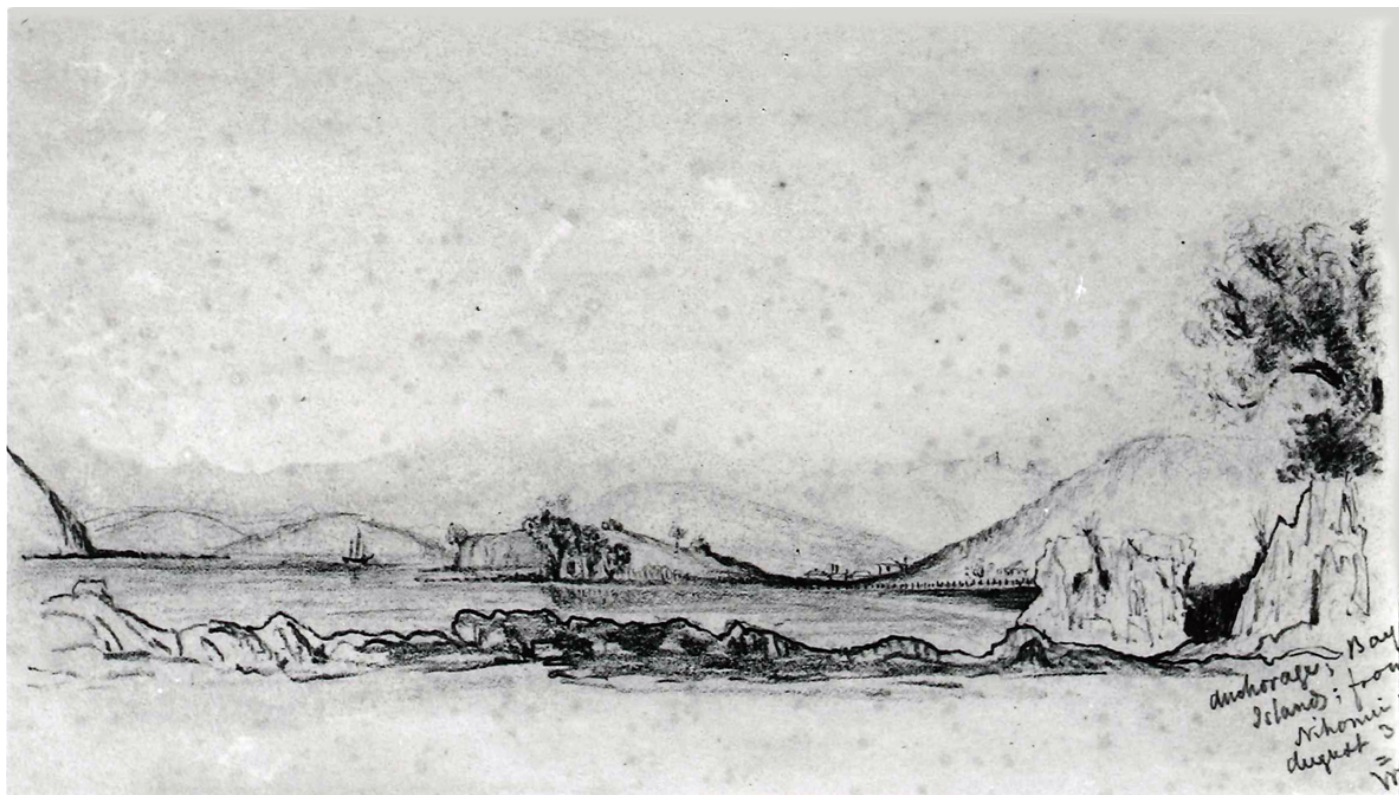


H.B. HERALD LITHO.

Between Paihia and Waitangi.
With Paihia appearing in the foreground

D. Blair. lith.

“Anchorage, Bay of Islands; from Nihonui” 3 August 1838. Lithograph by David Blair from Colenso W 1888. *Fifty years ago in New Zealand*. R.C. Harding, Napier. 49p.



“Anchorage, Bay of Islands; from Nihonui” 3 August 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 6878].

The drawing from which Blair made the lithograph.



“Broughton’s House, Mawe,” 8 August 1838? [Collection of Hawke’s Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 6052].

Mawe was at Lake Omapere, the site of Hone Heke’s pa.



“Okao: Ebenezer cottage in the distance,” 17 August 1838. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 19].
Colenso’s friend, William Wade, lived at Ebenezer cottage for a time.

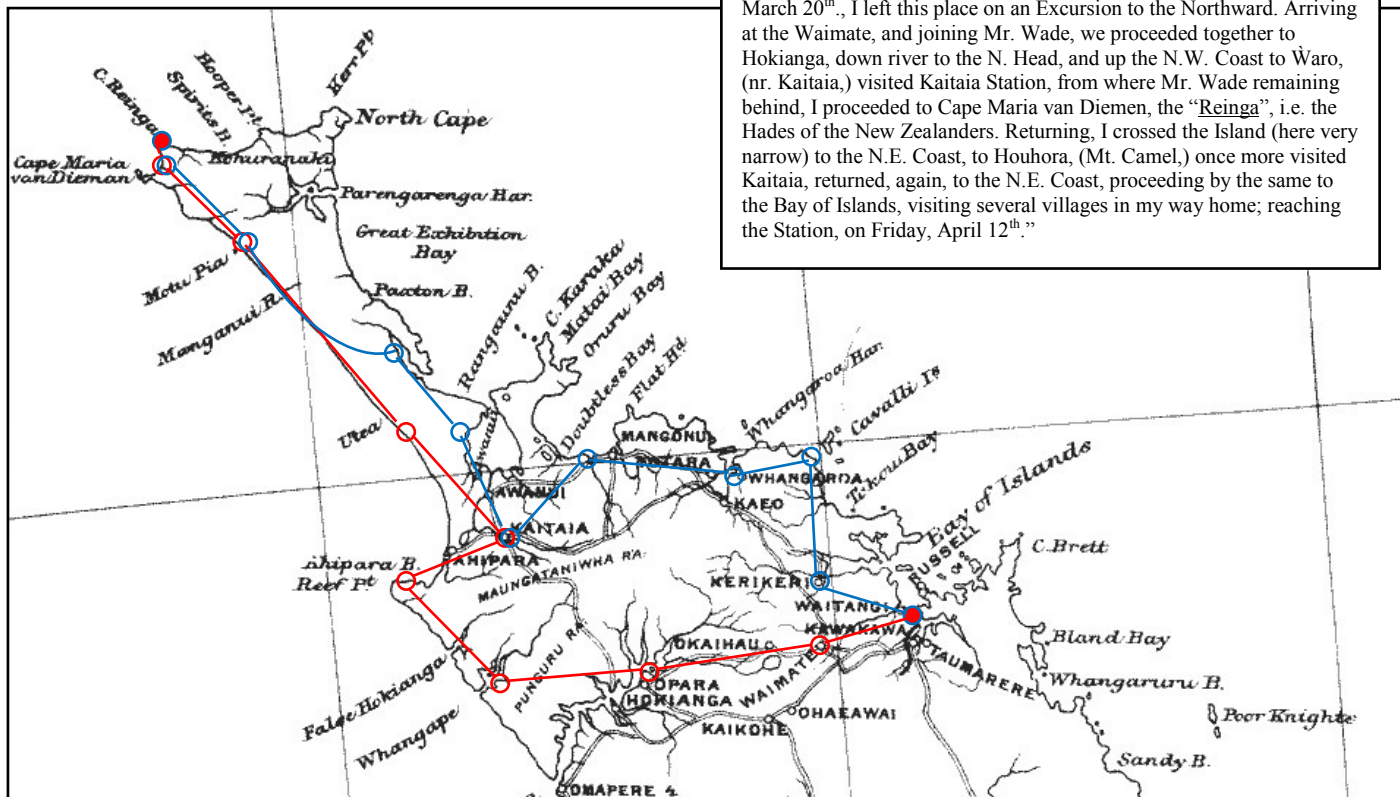


“Part of Waimate from Takapaukura,” 20 August 1838. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 7081].

Stopping places on a journey to Cape Reinga March and April 1839.

Out ○ and back ○

Colenso to the CMS Secretaries 24 January 1840: "On Wednesday, March 20th, I left this place on an Excursion to the Northward. Arriving at the Waimate, and joining Mr. Wade, we proceeded together to Hokianga, down river to the N. Head, and up the N.W. Coast to Waro, (nr. Kaitaia,) visited Kaitaia Station, from where Mr. Wade remaining behind, I proceeded to Cape Maria van Diemen, the "Reinga", i.e. the Hades of the New Zealanders. Returning, I crossed the Island (here very narrow) to the N.E. Coast, to Houhora, (Mt. Camel,) once more visited Kaitaia, returned, again, to the N.E. Coast, proceeding by the same to the Bay of Islands, visiting several villages in my way home; reaching the Station, on Friday, April 12th."

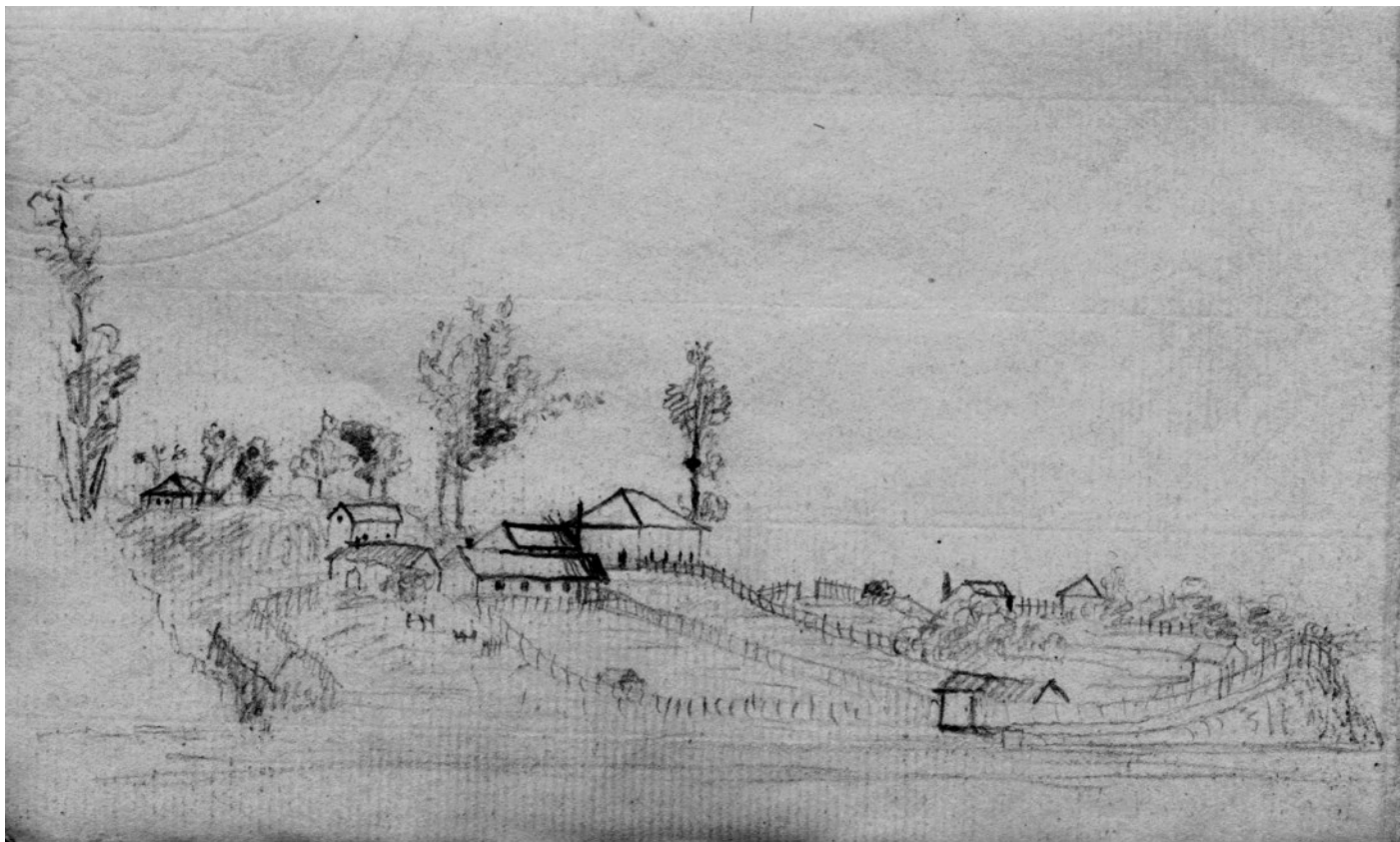




“Lake Mawe,” 21 March 1839. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke’s Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224].

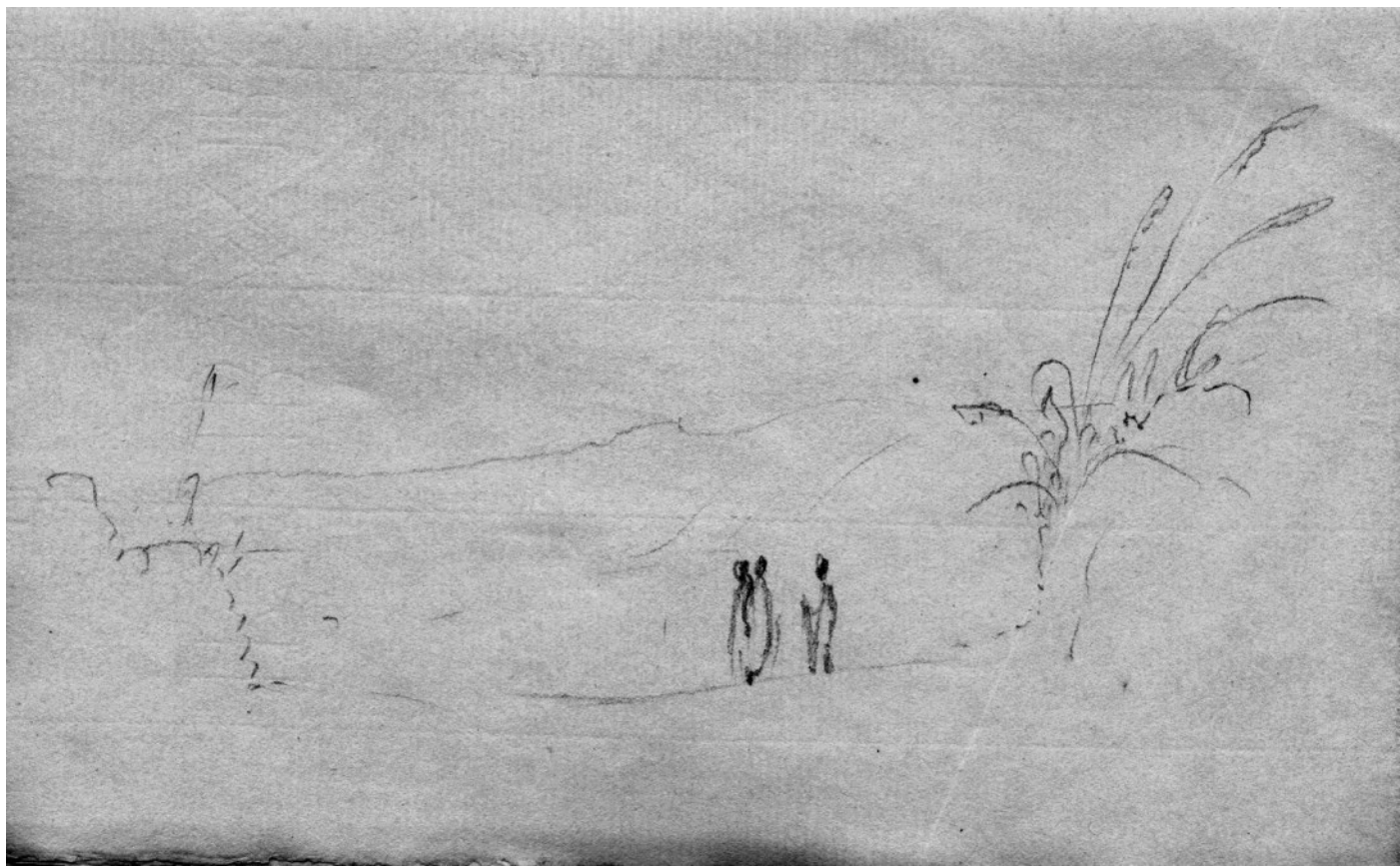
Hone Heke’s pa Puketutu near Lake Omapere was sometimes referred to as Te Mawhe.

Colenso left Paihia for Waimate on 20 March and on 21st “Left for Mangungu—arrived at Waiho about 6.”



Unnamed, undated: Mangungu Mission, Hokianga, 21 March 1839. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke’s Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224]. Built 1838–1839 for Rev. Nathaniel Turner.

Colenso: “Left for Mangungu... at Mr Turners abt. 8½” Māngungu was established on the shore of Hokianga Harbour in 1828 as a Wesleyan Mission station.



Unnamed, undated: between Hokianga and Cape Reinga, 21–31 March 1839.

[Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224].

Unnamed, undated: Cape Reinga, 31 March 1839.

[Mitchell Library; ref. PXA236 CY283; image 9].

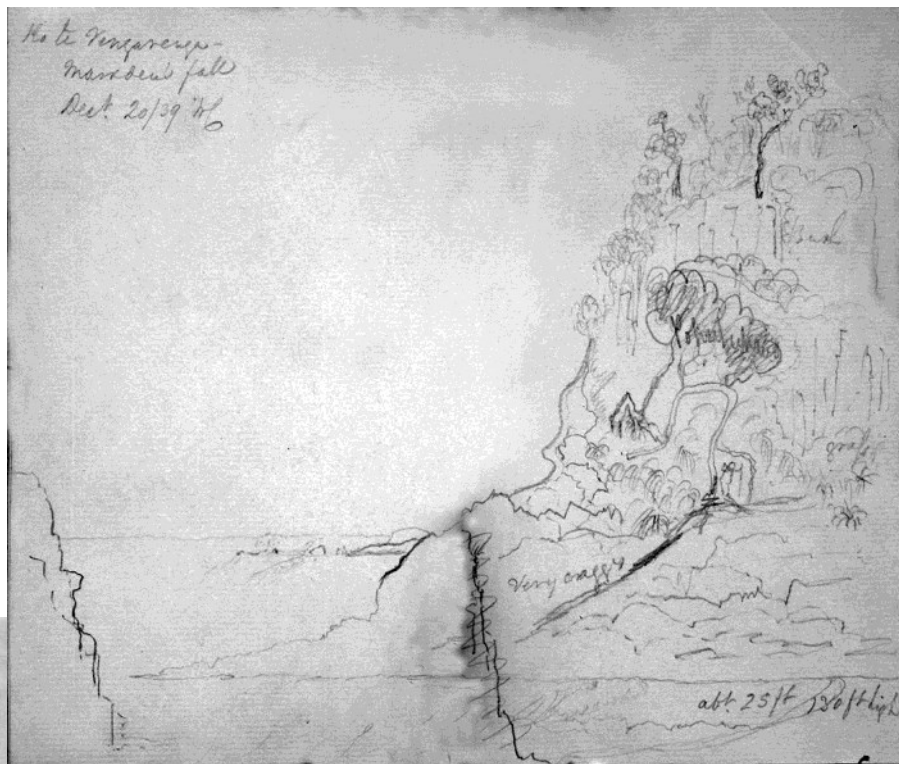
Colenso: "...we got a view of the Cape to which we descended and found the celebrated Reinga to be an almost naked promontory washed on 3 sides (at high water) by sea; on its front, and about 40 ft. from the rocks below, a pohutukawa had grown, from the old one the root grew out a few feet washed and bleached which our guide gravely assured us was done by the feet of the spirits!... One of my lads arrived having endeavoured to get me a piece of this very sacred root but, the wind was so high, the footing so dangerous and if any accident happened it would have been imputed to our sacreligiousness—so I contented myself with a specimen of the rock. I went round the 3 sides of its base, and ascended to the other side whilst under the root...."

Two figures can be seen below the root, one carrying a pack.



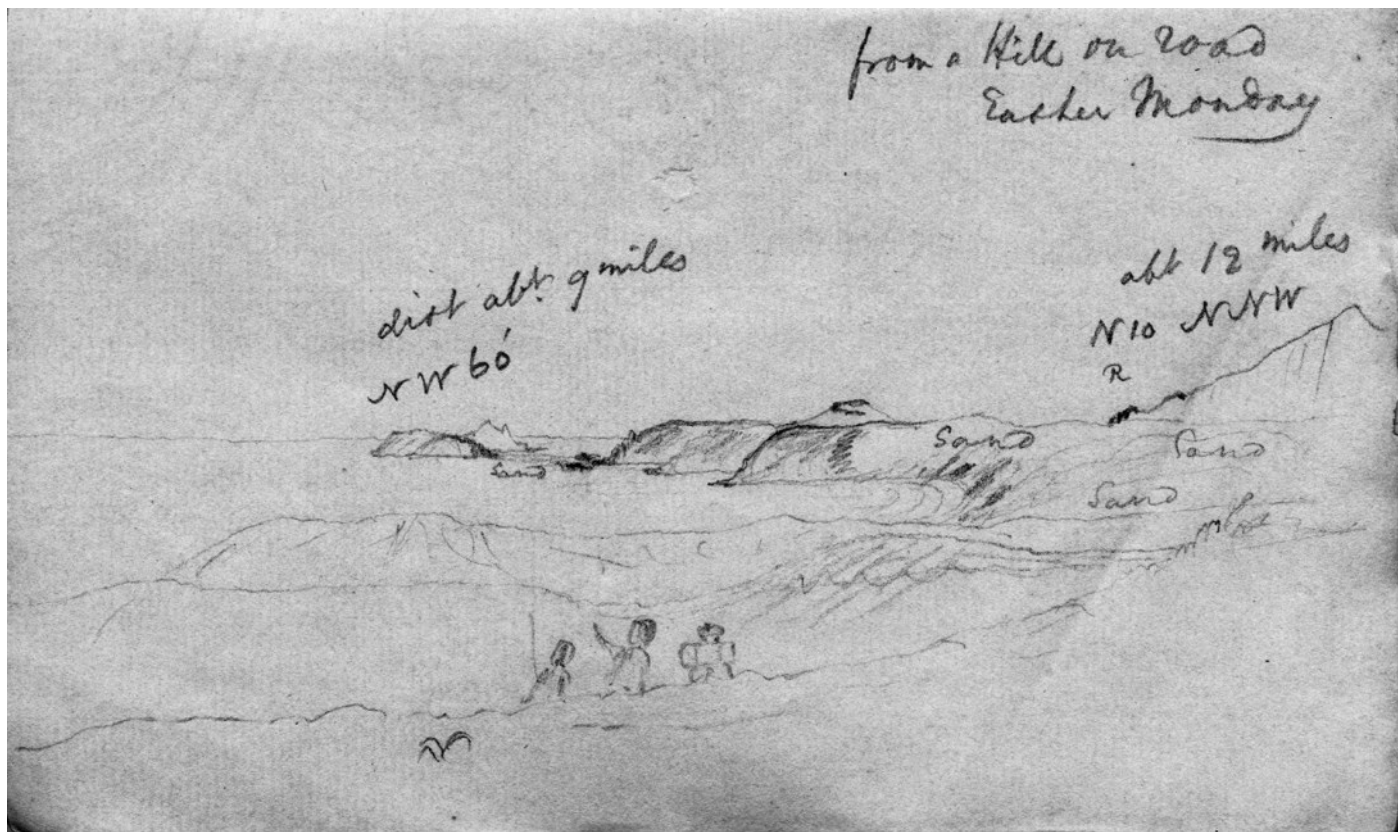
“Reinga from recollection.”

[Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke’s Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224].

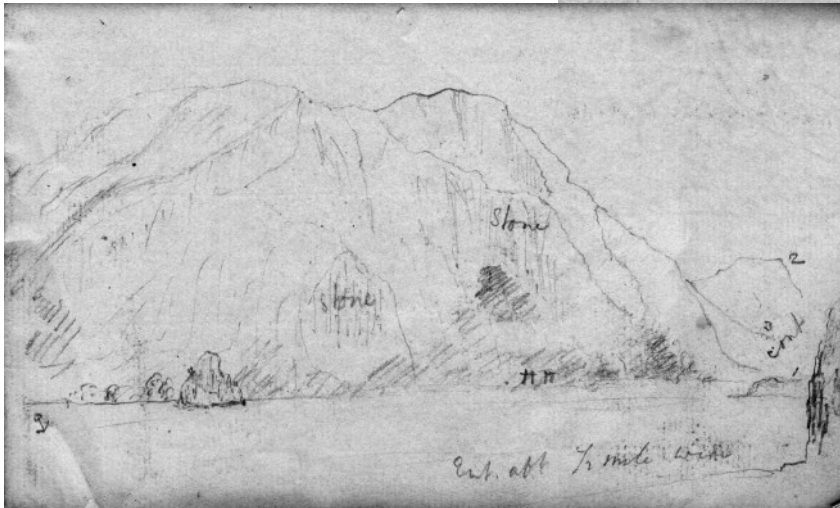
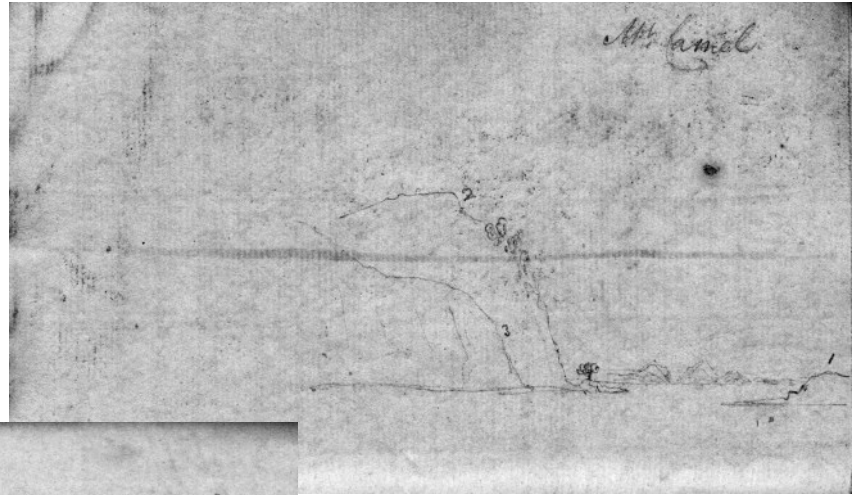


Unnamed, undated: rough sketch of Cape Reinga, 20 December 1839.

[Alexander Turnbull Library MS-0588]. Colenso’s diary for 20 December 1839 places him walking north from Matapouri towards Helena Bay, much further south, so he did not draw this on the spot.

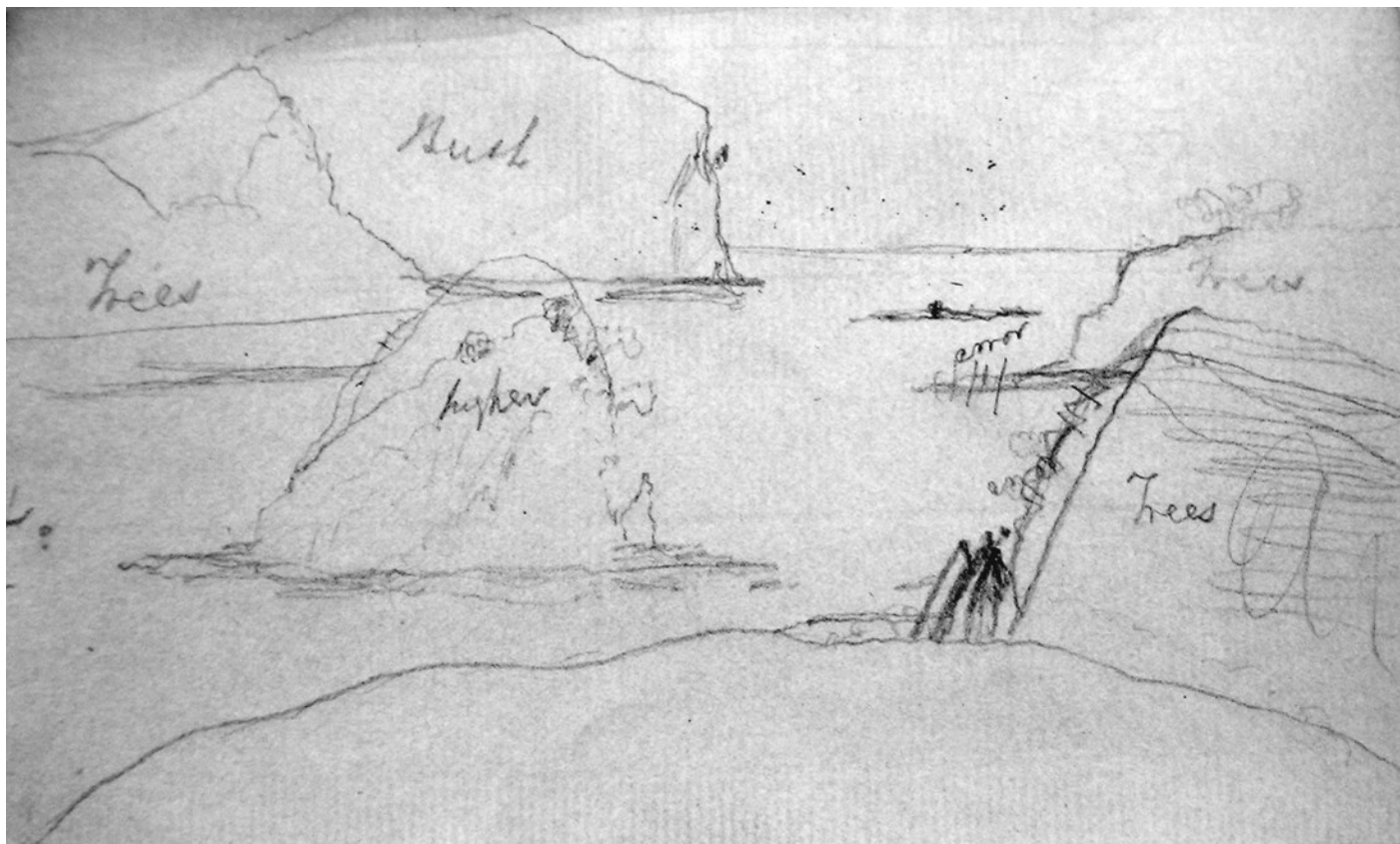


“From a Hill on Road, Easter Monday.” Cape Maria van Diemen, 1 April 1839. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke’s Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhoro Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224]. Colenso: “Left at 6 wind high sand blown in our eyes distressing—at ¼ to 9 reached Punga koikoi breakfasted....”



Undated: views of Mt Camel, Houhora Heads. ("Entrance about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide").

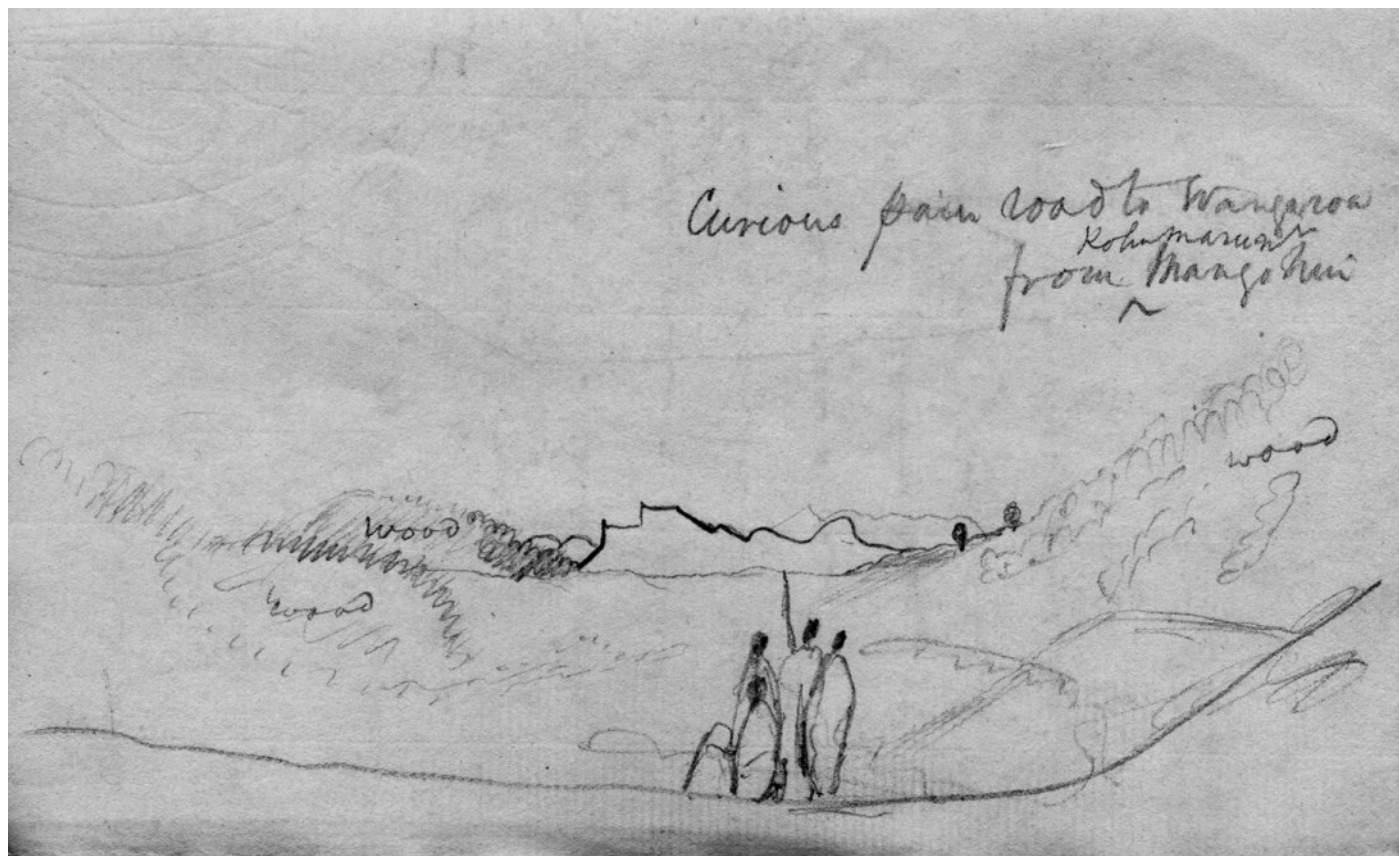
[Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224].



Unnamed, undated. Houhora heads. [Alexander Turnbull Library Ms-0588].



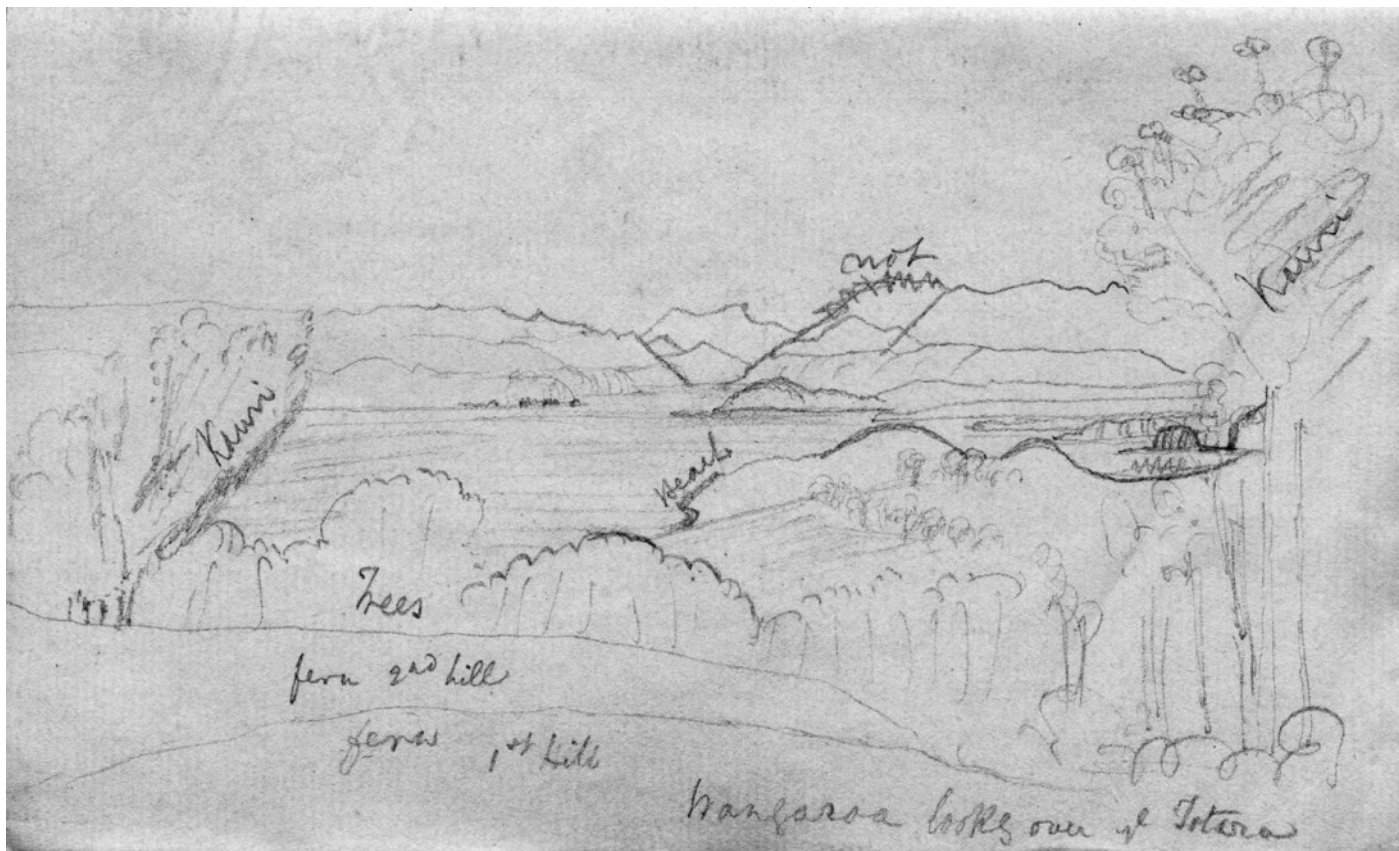
"Kaitaia from the N.N.W.," 5 April 1839. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 18].
Colenso's party reached Kaitaia about 5pm on 4 April after a long trudge: "Friday 5. Foot much swelled and painful—Kept at home nearly all day."



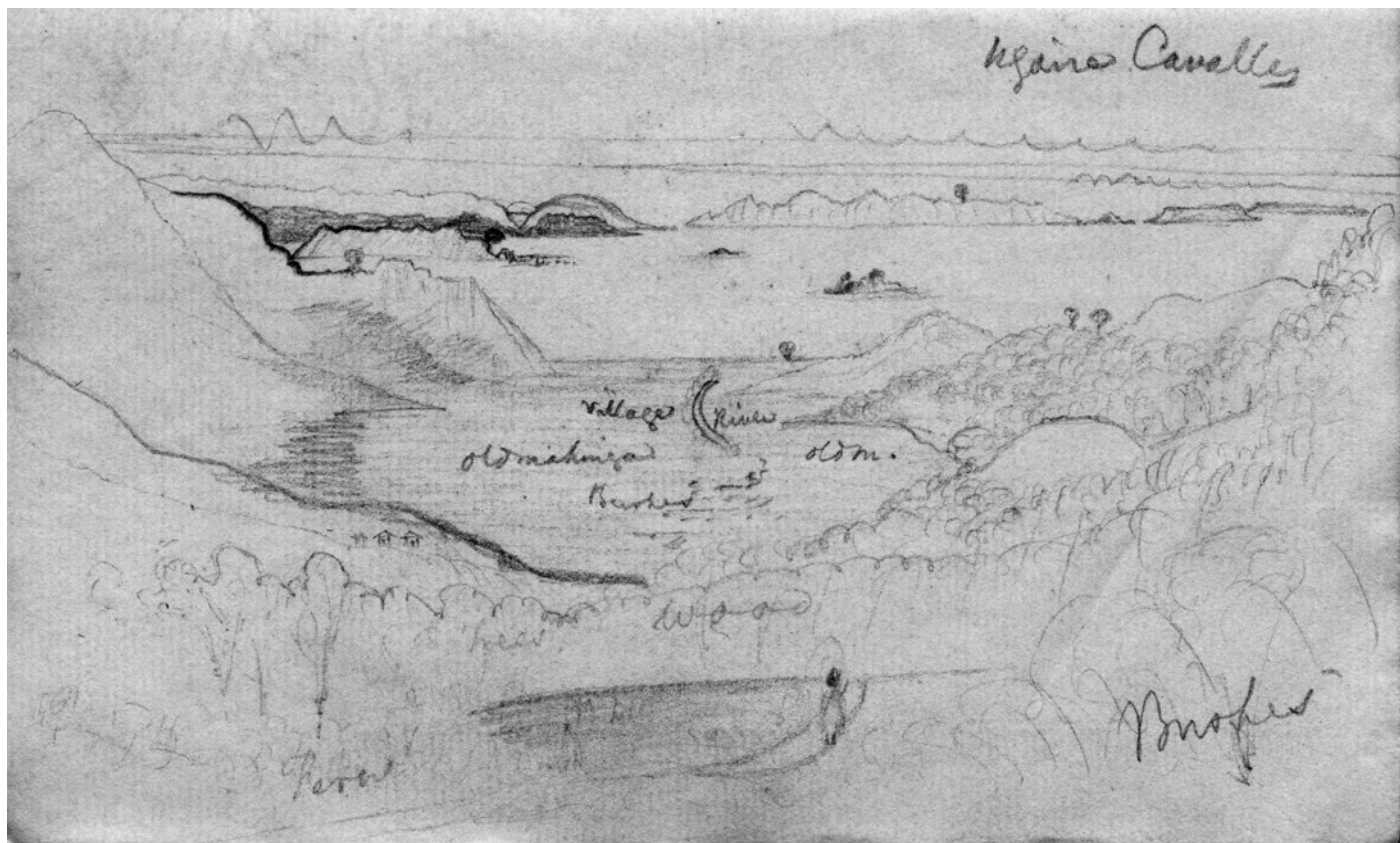
Undated: "Curious pa in road to Wangaroa from Kohumaru nr. Mangonui," 9 April 1839. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhāro Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c. 66224]. Colenso: "¼ past 9 brot. us to Kohumaru where we were hospitably entd. Addd. natives, some of whom were baptized, gave 2 Books and proceeded on ½ past 11 on way to Wangaroa harb the scenery was beautiful—hills abrupt broken romantic Maunga Taniwa in the distance."



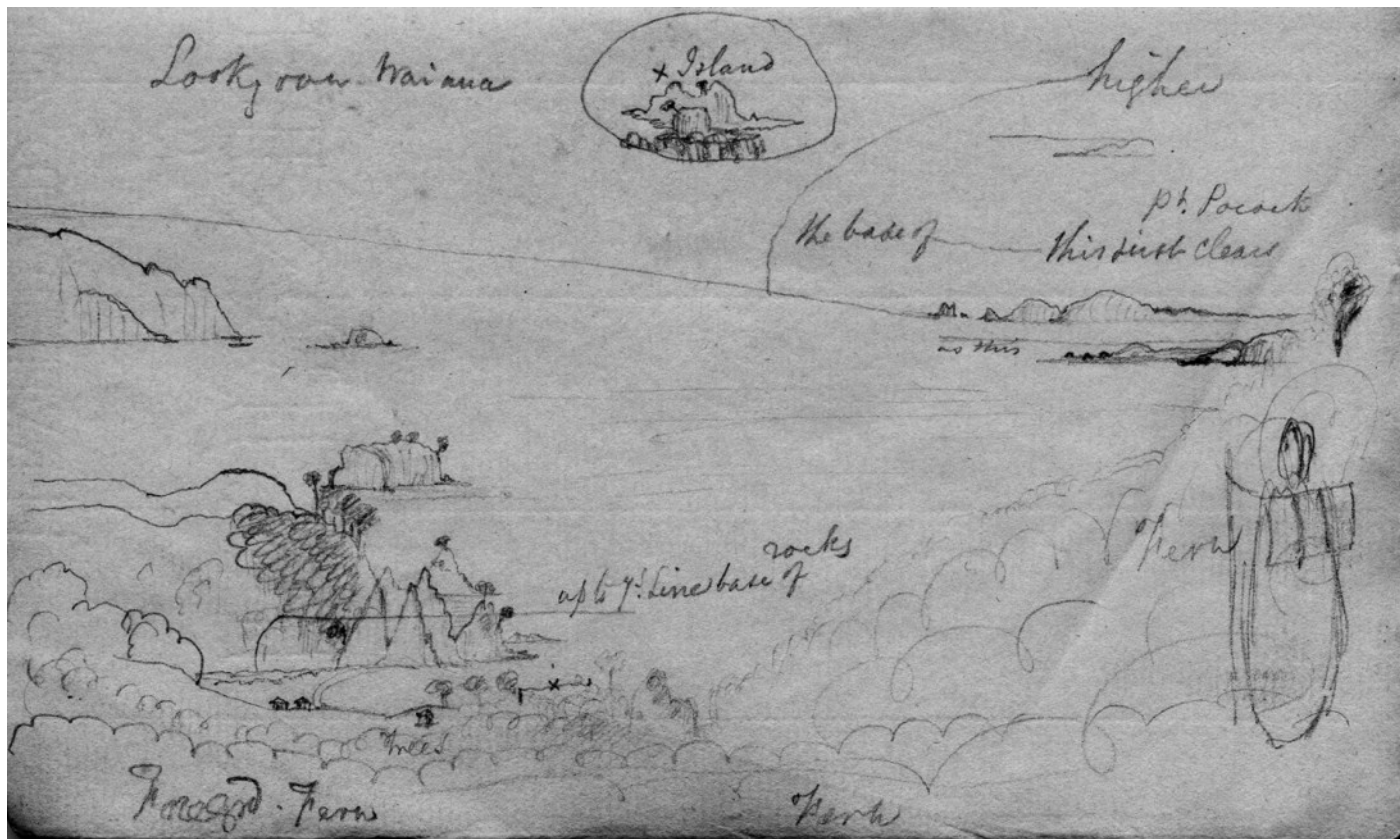
Unnamed, undated: Taratara, near Whangaroa, 9 April 1839. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhāro Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224]. Colenso: "... hills abrupt broken romantic...."



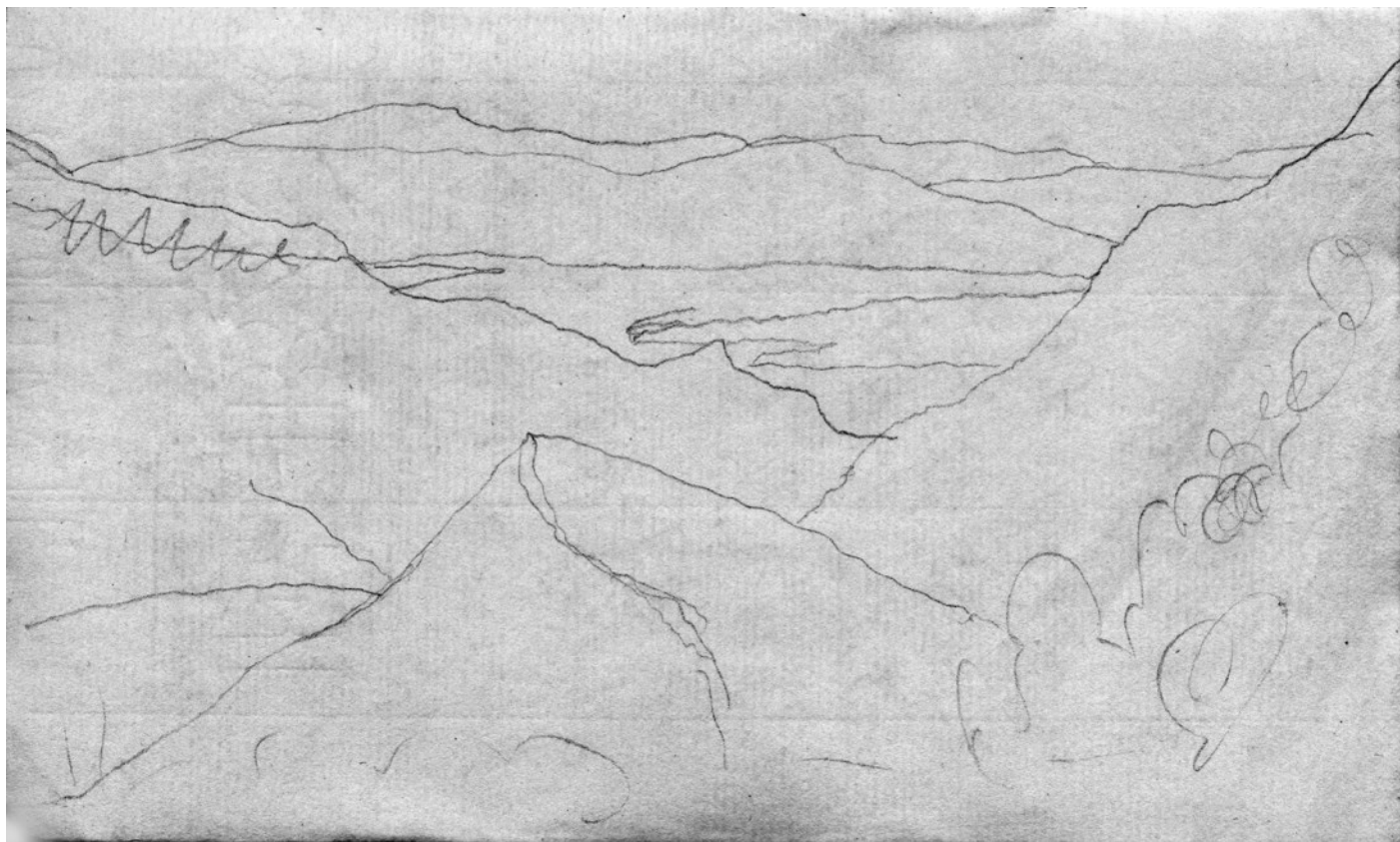
Undated: "Wangarua, looking over the Totara," 9 April 1939. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhāro Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224]. Colenso: "Breakfasted with Mr. Shepherd and left abt. 9." James Shepherd had the Anglican mission station "Waitangi" at Touwai Bay, Whangarua Harbour.



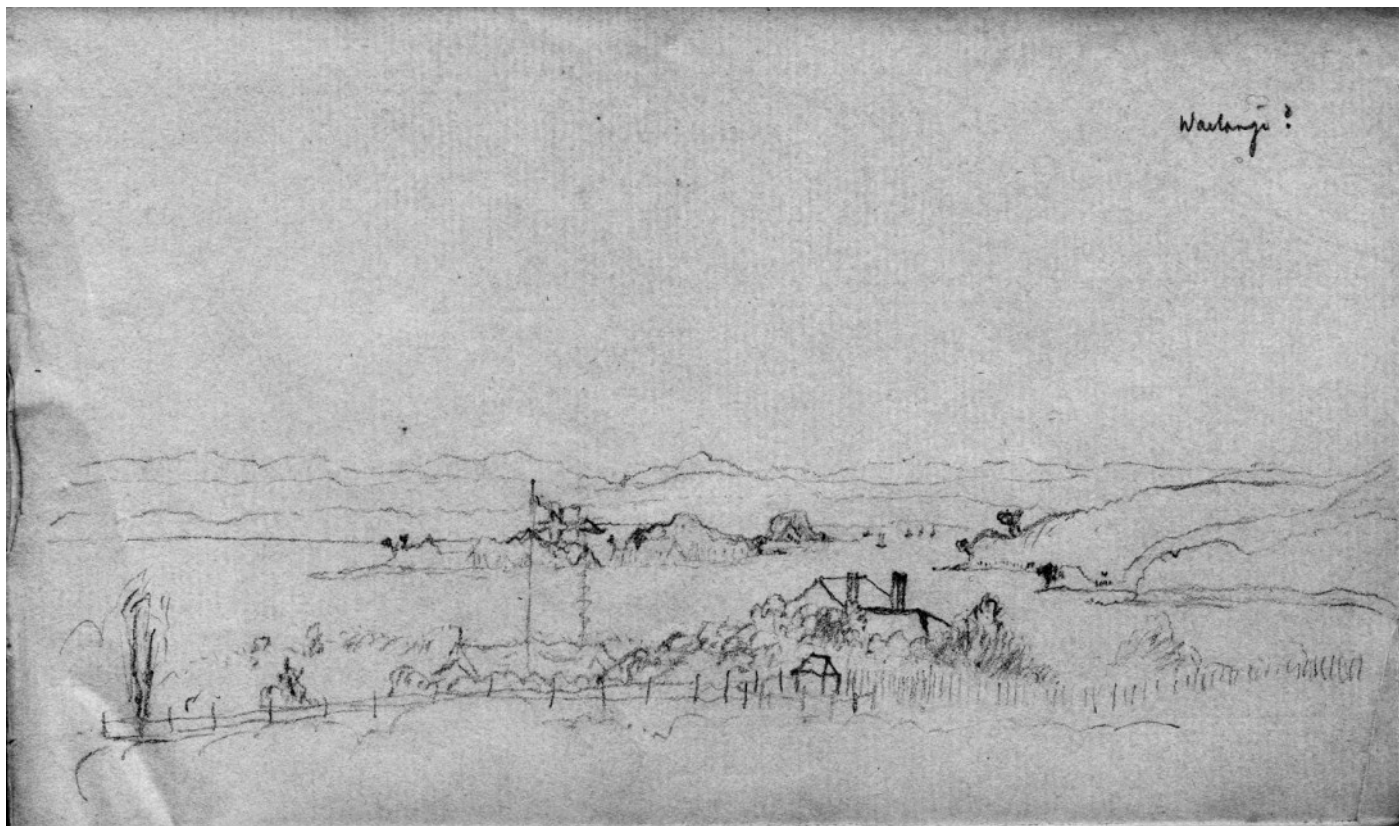
Undated. "Ngaire, Cavalles," 10 April 1839. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c. 66224]. Colenso: "Scenery several times this day beautiful Cavalle's Lady near the shore forming such a beautiful bkgnd—abt. noon we reached Ngaire a small village delightfully sitd."



Undated: "Looking over Waiaua," 10 April 1839. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224]. Colenso: "... on to Matauri beautifully situated—C(avalle) Isds. in front Cape Brett & pt. Pockets to the right quite panoramic Soon arrived at Waiaua an interestg. little village romantically sitd." Bearer with pack at right.



Unnamed, undated. [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224]. This sketch is placed between those of Ngaere and Waitangi in this sketchbook and may be a view of the Bay of Islands from the track.



Undated. "Waitangi," 12 April 1839? [Journal, 1839–1840, gifted by Mrs. Martin Simcox, Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhara Tā-ū-rangi, m67/23 c, 66224]. Colenso: "Started abt. 10 reached home, wind agt. us abt. 3. Glory be to God, took a cold." Waitangi from the north—flagstaff middle left in front of Motumaire island, Taylor island to its right, then Paihia middle right, ships offshore (above Busby's house, built in 1834). The annotation "Waitangi?" seems not to be in Colenso's hand.



Undated. "Herewaka, Mr. Preece's house." [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 14]. This view of the Kaueranga Mission Station from the north shows Totara in the foreground, Mt Te Aroha in the distance, Waihou river at right. Colenso was never there, so if this is Colenso's it must be a copy of someone else's drawing.



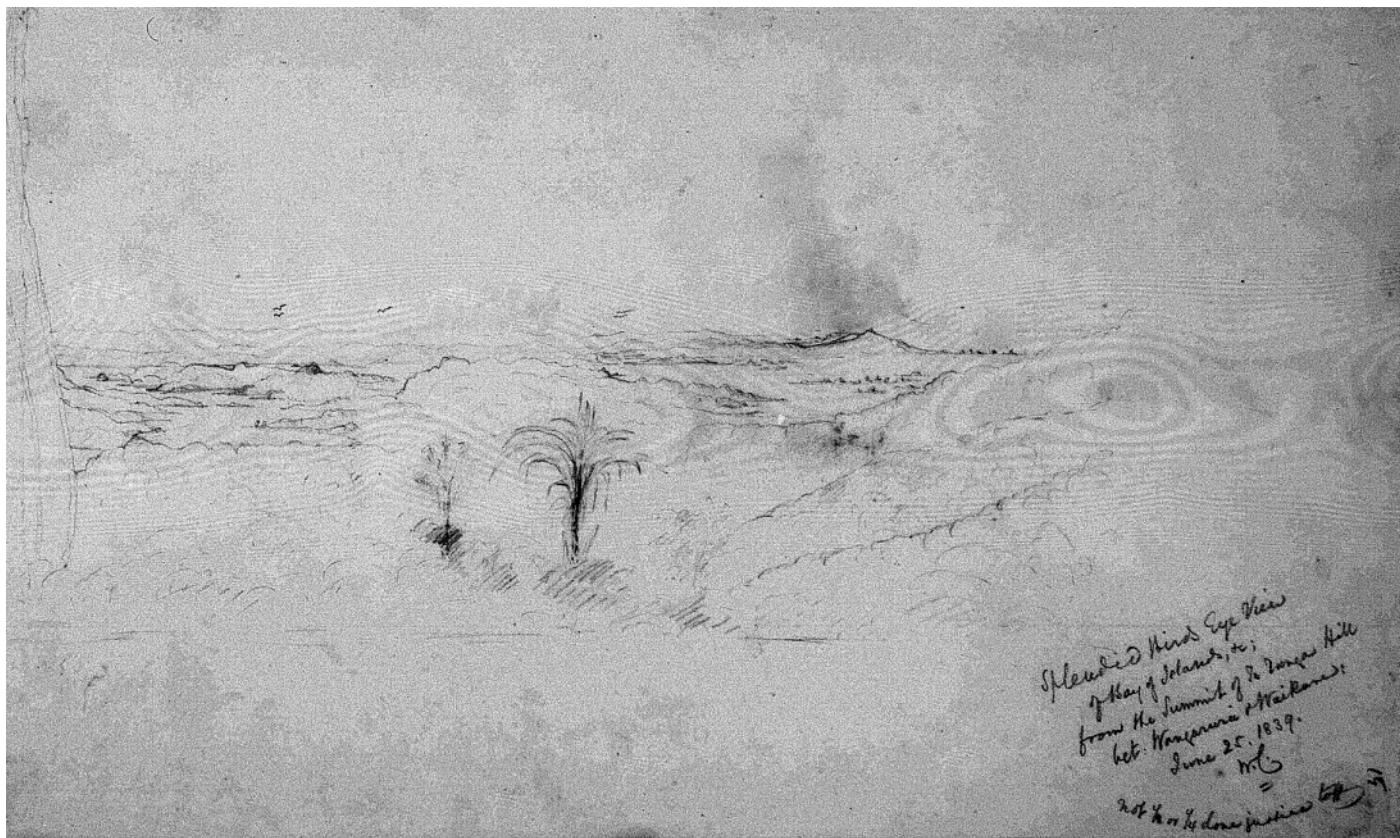
Unnamed, undated: Kauranga Station. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 15].
From the south, toward modern Thames, the Waihou at left. See notes on previous page.



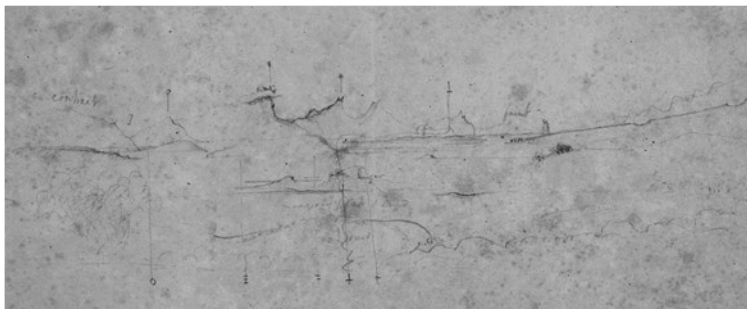
“Southern view of Waitangi,” 9 March 1840. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 16]. A month after the Treaty was signed.



Unnamed, undated. Unidentified buildings, perhaps Paihia. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 7].

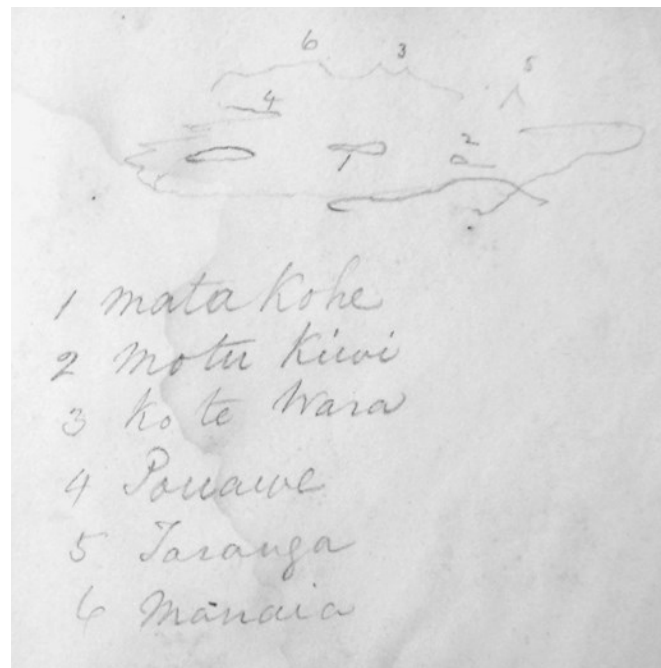
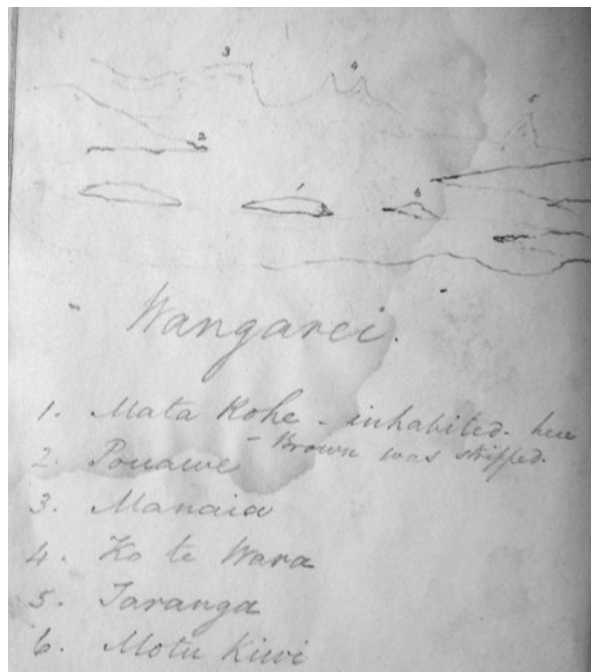


“Splendid Birds Eye View of Bay of Islands, &c.” 25 June 1839. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 14].
 “from the Summit of Te Tanga Hill bet. Wangaruru & Waikare.... Not ½ or ¼ done justice to.”

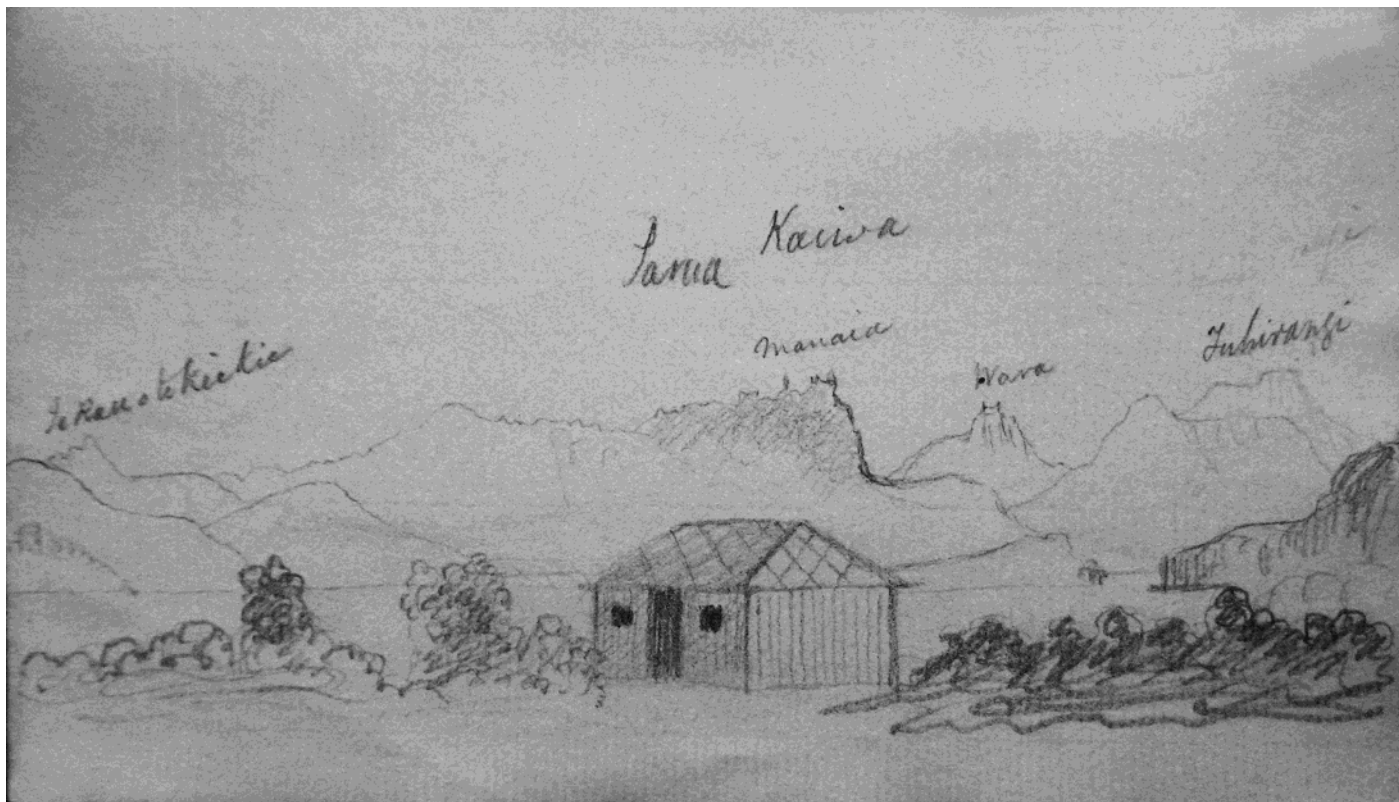


“View in Bay of Wangarei from road bet. Taika & Te Waite,” 14 December 1839.
 [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; images 12 and 17].
 Detail of sketch and finished drawing.

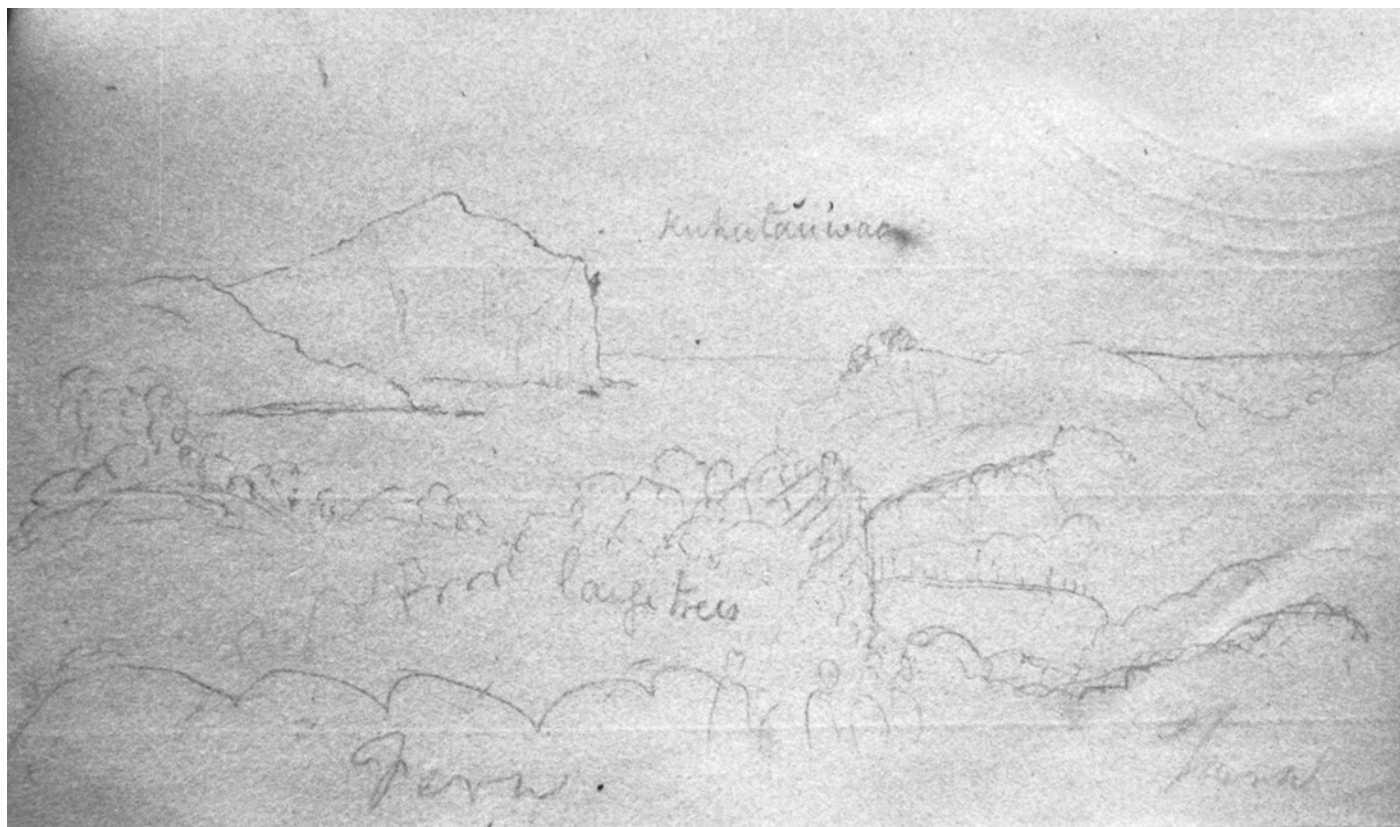




Sketchmaps [Alexander Turnbull Library MSX 3562]. Showing the names of the islands and hills of Whangarei harbour.



Undated. [Alexander Turnbull Library Ms-0588]. A view over Whangarei Harbour toward the north.
 Colenso, 17 February 1842: I proceeded on to Parua.... Breakfasted & proceeded to Kaiwa Bay wh. we crossed in a Canoe at an exceedg. quick rate, sailing before the wind.
 Landg. at the opp. side we hastened forwards towards Ngunguru." Kaiwa may therefore have been the name for Whangaumu Bay.



"Kukutāu wao," undated. The island off Tutukaka [Alexander Turnbull Library Ms-0588].

Drawings Colenso sent to the Church Missionary Society in 1841

When Colenso sent the manuscript account of his November 1841 to February 1842 journey to the Church Missionary Society, he appended four sketches, with explanations, and a footnote on the moa. These were not published in the versions of his account that appeared in the *London Journal of Botany* and the *Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science, Agriculture, Statistics, etc.* Neither are the sketches among the Church Missionary Society files.

The account, however, is among the Church Missionary Society papers [Alexander Turnbull Library Micro-ms-coll-04-34 p.562] and (it was modified for the published paper) describes View from “Paihia rae”; Tapatahi; Waikare Lake; and Owae.

View from “Paihia rae”

The word “rae,” in the New Zealand Language, means, rocky point, or headland. This is a sketch of a part of the inner harbour, Bay of islands; taken by W.C. from the rock at the end of the beach at Paihia Mission Station, when recovering from his severe illness, in 1838. The Trees, which grow so gracefully pendant on the rocks and cliffs, are a species of *Metrosideros*, (*M. tomentosa*) in December the shores of the Bay are gorgeously decorated with the very great profusion of their scarlet blossoms. These trees attain a great size, but in growth are very irregular, often reminding me of an old gnarled English oak. They are only found in the immediate vicinity of the sea, often with the tide laving their roots. I observed them, however, in similar rocky situations on the immediate shores of Waikare lake, nearly in the middle of the Island! Their Timber is close-grained, and of a pretty pink colour, but too heavy for the purposes of general Furniture. It is much used here in Ship and Boat building. The Native name for the tree, is *Pohutukawa*.—Turning the extreme point to the right as the river *Kawakawa*; whilst beyond the point to the left is the river *Waikare*. The houses just appearing behind the ship at anchor is Russell where the Governor resided. I generally got into my boat at these rocks every Sunday morning, when fine, in order to go up the river to the *Kawakawa*, or some of the other villages, to hold service with the Natives. The sketch has survived as a lithograph cut by Whimper and published in the *Church Missionary Paper* No CIX, Lady Day, 1843 (next page).

Tapatahi

The second of his sketches sent to the CMS was of **Tapatahi**, “a very romantic village, or rather strong hold, of the Ngatiporou tribe....” Inland from Waipiro (Open) Bay, East Coast. Arrowsmith’s 1850 map indicates it on the high land between Waipiro and Tokomaru Bays. Colenso visited on 22 January 38 (when he took a sketch—page 25) and on 2 December 41.

Waikare Lake.

This has not been found, though his map of the lake survives (page 66). Colenso: “Waikaremoana, 27 December 1841. Wind still too high to attempt crossing this Lake in our frail & small canoe—took sketch of place & strolled into the woods.”

The next appears to match a rough sketch in the Mitchell Library collection (image 20), of

Owae

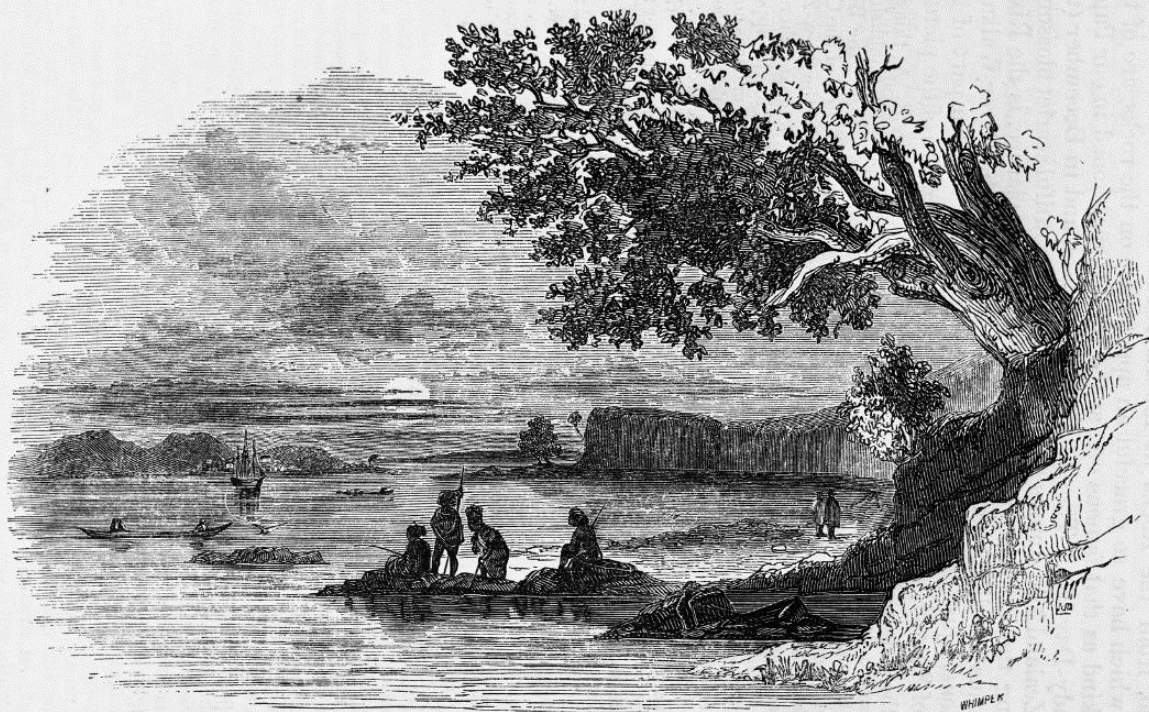
Helena Bay. Colenso visited often between 1836 and 1842 and he remarked in his journals and letters how much he enjoyed the Māori of the area, and (later) how sad he was to leave them for Hawke’s Bay. Here he reveals the warmth of the relationship,

“This little sketch of a small village situate the S.W. corner of Wangaruru Bay on the E. Coast, is, to me, from the Association of ideas connected therewith, very interesting. I was privileged to be the first to carry the Gospel thither, in Feby. 1836, which the people then received at my hands. At that time I remained with them a few days, and assisted them in building a chapel. Since that period, they have slowly, but gradually, improved in knowledge. Several have been baptized, and others are now Candidates for that ordinance. The children in the Infant School, can all read in the Testament and Psalms; and tis very pleasing to hear them lisp the sacred promises of God. I have often visited this village, for I love the people, whom, I, in a peculiar measure, look on as my own; they, too, have an affection for me; here I am always sure to be welcome (which is not the case in every professing English Christians house in this land.) I have now a little cottage built there, by the people of the place, for me, where I hope to spend some happy hours. This people are among the few who have listened to my interested and earnest request of not to sell their lands, and now they see the benefit of their so doing. It is a very quiet and secluded spot: the chapel is in the midst of the village, and has glazed windows, being the only native-built chapel in New Zealand which has such a luxury. The population of the village, is about 80 persons; many others, however, reside on the shores of the Bay, at a few miles distance.” See pp. 14, 15.

Te Reinga Falls, Wairoa river, 22 December 1841. This drawing was not one of those sent to the CMS and has not been found. Colenso: “... after Breakfast proceeded to see the waterfall just below the village, wh. gives this place its name exceedingly romantic, the most so, I think, of any fall in N.Z. The bed of rock, or rather indurated white clay wh. here obstructs the progress of the river (& through a narrow pass in wh. the water rushes) is filled with marine shells in a fossil state—although at great distance from & a very great height above the level of the sea. The bed is very large not less than 200 feet in width, & when the river is swollen by the wintery rains surrounded as it is by high & densely wooded hills the fall must present a very imposing app.—Gained several specs. of shells—& attempted a hurried sketch.”

Church Missionary Paper

FOR THE USE OF WEEKLY AND MONTHLY CONTRIBUTORS.



VIEW FROM PAIHIA RAE (Rocky Point or Headland), NEW ZEALAND.

No. CIX. *Lady Day*, 1843.

“View from Paihia Rae (Rocky point or headland), New Zealand,” 1843. Engraved by Josiah Wood Whimper from a drawing by William Colenso, not found. [Alexander Turnbull Library PUBL-0031-49. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23081969>]. Whimper (or Whympier) 1813–1903 was a painter, watercolourist and wood engraver of landscapes with or without figures. He exhibited in London after 1844, so this was an early work. [<https://books.google.co.nz/books?id=2sUHAAAAQAAJ>].



“Kaupapa, Turanga,” 17 December 1841. [Mitchell Library: ref. PXA236 CY283; image 11].

Colenso: “... 15th. Returning to Kaupapa we came through Te Huiakama a pa abt. a musket shot from Kaupapa.... 17th. Took Sketch of place.... Saturday 18—Early this morning took anor. sketch of the place—after Bkfast. attended Com. of Natives concerng. boat of Pakeha—finished sketch—packing up & preparg. for Journey.” See also drawing at p.27.

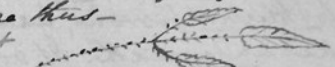
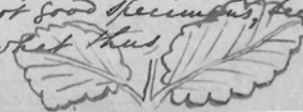
Sketches of plants. [Alexander Turnbull
Library Ms-papers-0031-1A].

Apparently a note to an East Cape resident,
seeking plant specimens, probably written in
1842 (Colenso was in Waipua in November
1841 and mentioned finding *Euphrasia*
cuneata on 22 November). He sometimes
illustrated specimens in his letters.

COLENSO

The plants I wish are the following—seeds will do.—


1. A kind of *tataramoa* which grows in the road to Waiakaitia, and
wh. bears red berries (so the natives said) in the winter. It has very
any leaves, but the shrub is a beautiful green and the prickles are
yellow—its few leaves are thus—
This beautiful shrub I saw again at
Turanga, in same state.
2. A small plant, from 8 to 14 inches high, an annual, which grows
plentifully on the N. side of the little stream of *Waioneu*, in the
windy defile thro' which you pass in descending to the beach in the
road to Waipua from E. Cape. It was prettily in flower when
I passed in Nov. and I got good specimens, seeds, root, were not
ripe. The leaf is somewhat ^{large and} thus—
This plant I saw nowhere else
but in this locality.

or rather rounder

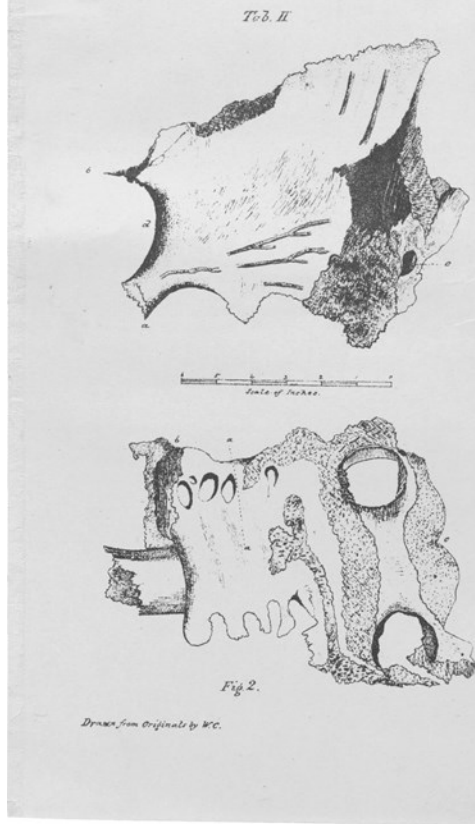
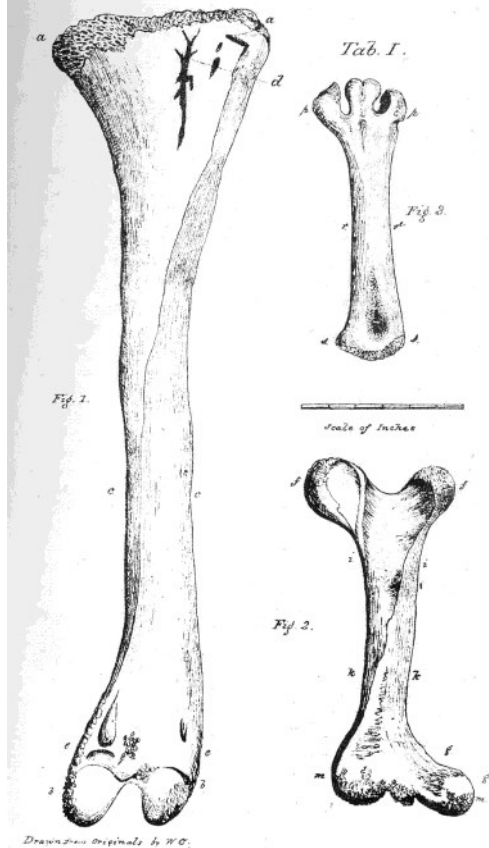
3. A little shrubby perennial, growing plentifully on the sand
hills at Te Akeake (Warekahika) and along on the sea
coast. It grows shrubby, upright, about 12-20 inches high;
stalks very brittle, not fibrous, leaves small, thick, and eu-
riously marked underneath. It bore a white flower, and
would look well in my garden. Leaves somewhat thus—
I think this grows also in the Valley of Waipua.—
N.B. I quote all from memory.—

There is also a mop-like little plant in
the ^{defile} of Waiu, Valley of Waipua, I shd?
like to have.



[name, *Euphrasia cuneata*.]

This plant I
saw all along the
coast, and in
flower at Guller
End foreland, and
Turanga. It was
discovered by Sir J. R. Beadell.



Moa bones, published 1843.

[Colenso W 1879. On the Moa. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute* 12: 63-108].

These are the plates from Colenso W 1843. An account of some enormous fossil bones of an unknown species of the class Aves, lately discovered in New Zealand. *Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science, Agriculture, Statistics, Etc.* 2: 81-107, republished in 1844: *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 14 (89): 81-96.

Colenso's original pencil sketches for these lithographs are in the Mitchell Library, National Library of NSW, Sydney, Reference nos a7611004h and a7611005h.

Journey overland from Wairarapa back to Paihia, 1843

1843 November

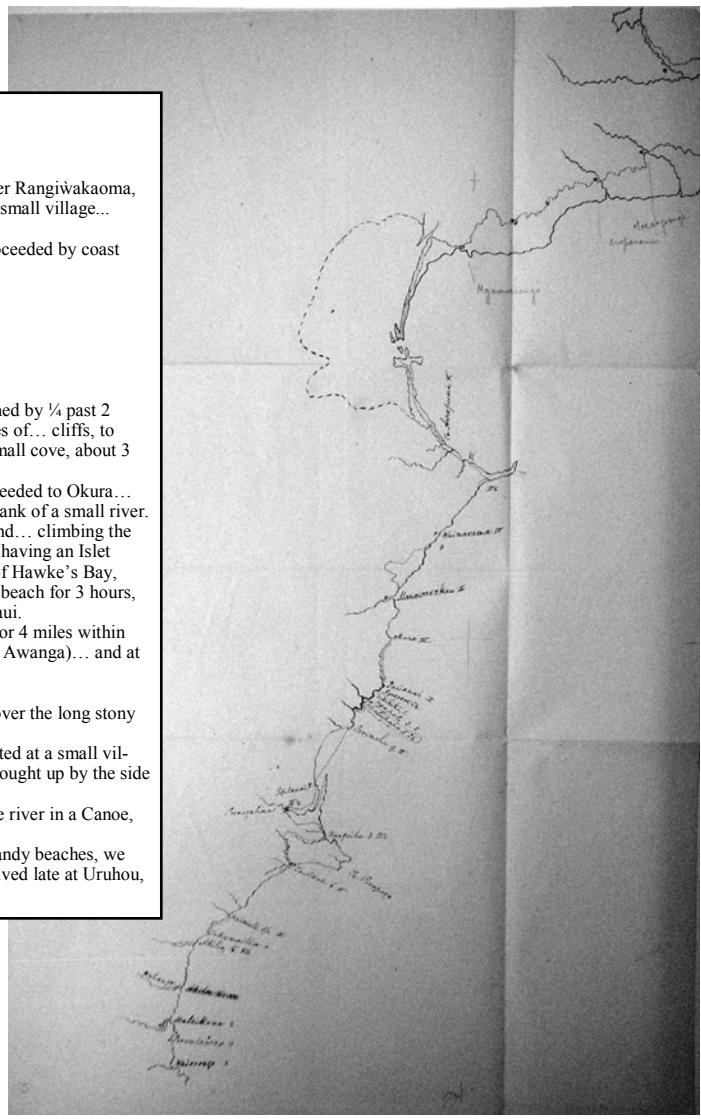
- 15 this morning at ½ past 3... rowed... into a little harbour (which I named Deliverance Cove) just under Rangiwakaoma, (Castle Point) where we landed... [walked] about 2 miles distant by the coast, in a N. direction [to a] small village... called Waiorongō ...
- 16 proceeded on by the coast... to Mataikona... after walking 8 or 9 miles, arrived at Poroutawao... proceeded by coast about 2 miles further to Mataikona...
- 17-30 [at Mataikona].

December

- 1 At 10, a.m., we started [from Mataikona]... for Akitio, the next village, N., on the Coast ...
- 2-3 [at Akitio].
- 4 At an early hour we left Akitio... reached Porangahau...
- 5 remained [at Porangahau].
- 6 ... proceeded on over one long sandy beach to Parimahu, (a conspicuous promontory) which we reached by ¼ past 2 p.m... halted at a... waterfall close to the Cape... travelled over a rocky and devious route at the bases of... cliffs, to Pohatupapa, a little cove)... distant from Parimahu about 5 miles... pushed on to Ouepoto, another small cove, about 3 miles further N...
- 7 started at 20m. past 6. At ¼ past 8, a.m., we arrived at Pauanui, (? Black Head of Cook's Cht.)... proceeded to Okura... which place I reached by noon... again proceeded, by the Coast, to Manawarakau... situated on the bank of a small river.
- 8 started [from Manawarakau] at ½ past 6... Proceeded on by the Coast for a mile or two... struck inland... climbing the high range of hills... ascended to the top of the highest ridge of Te Puku -- a bold jutting promontory having an Islet lying off it -- and descended to Waimarama, a small village... 15 miles S. of the Southern Headland of Hawke's Bay, (Matau-a-maui)... At 1, p.m., we left this village (Waimarama)... and travelled over one long sandy beach for 3 hours, when we struck inland... consented to halt at ½ past 4 at the base of the high range of Te Matau-a-maui.
- 9 Resumed our journey this morning at 20m. past 4, and at 20m. past 7 descended into Hawke's Bay, 3 or 4 miles within the Southern Headland.... At 9, we breakfasted... on the beach, --at noon passed a small village (Te Awanga)... and at 2, p.m., reached Te Awapuni, the principal village....
- 10-11 [at Te Awapuni].
- 12 Arriving at Mataruahou... we crossed to Te Taha, on the opposite shore, in a Canoe... proceeded... over the long stony beach... and, towards evening, we arrived at Ngamoerangi...
- 13 left [Ngamoerangi]. Our course was directly inland, up a valley and over high hills. At 2 p.m. we halted at a small village, called Aropauanui.... Leaving Aropauanui, we proceeded on over high hills.... At Sunset we brought up by the side of a stream, called Moangiangi....
- 14 arrived at Waikari, a small village... situated on a river of the same name, by 11 a.m.... Crossing the river in a Canoe, and ascending the high range of hills ...until we arrived at Mohaka....
- 15 started [from Mohaka] about 8 a.m.... At 4 p.m., we descended to the seaside....hence, over long sandy beaches, we arrived at the embouchure of the Wairoa River... continuing... up the River, for nearly 3 miles... arrived late at Uruhou, a village on the northern bank of the River....

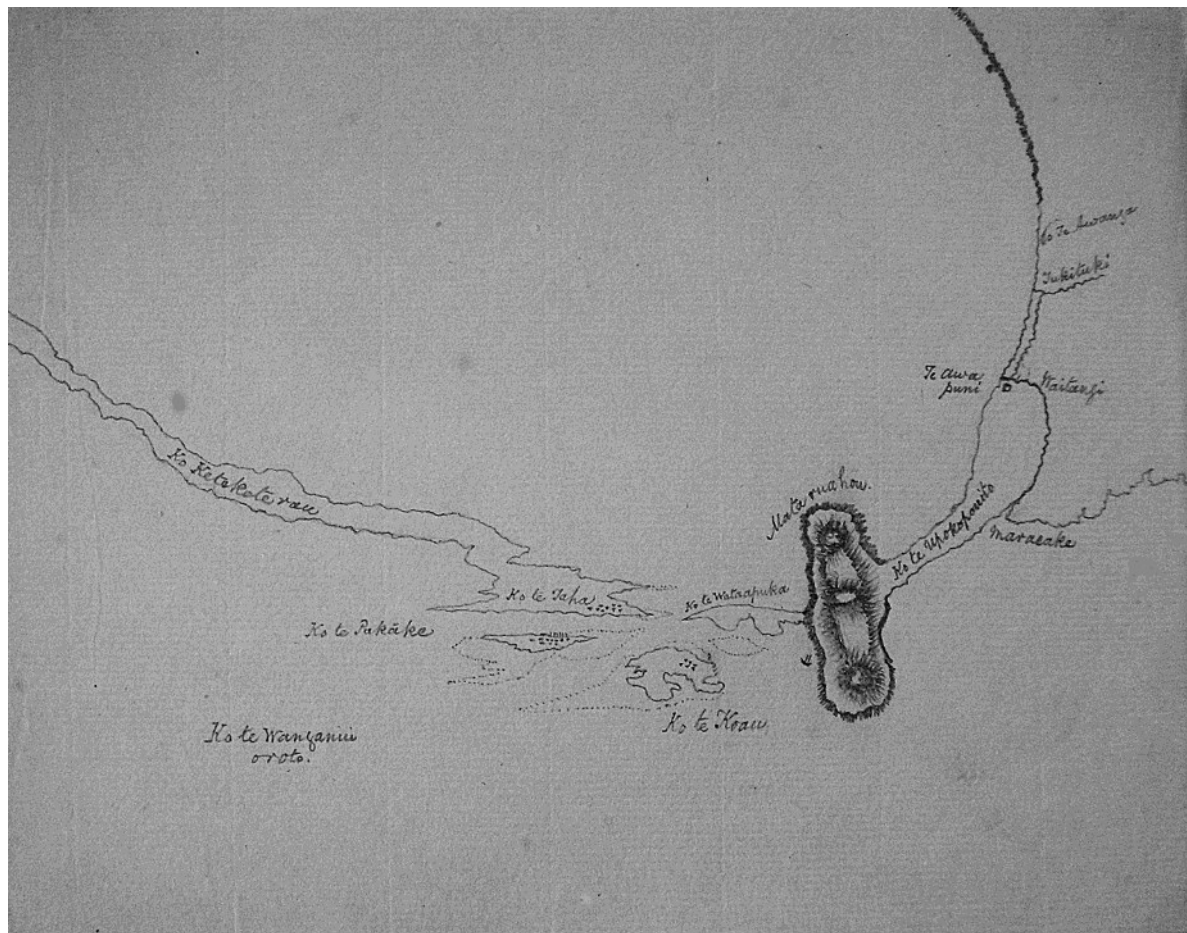
Map of coastal route Wairarapa to Hawke's Bay. [Alexander Turnbull Library 88-103-1/05].

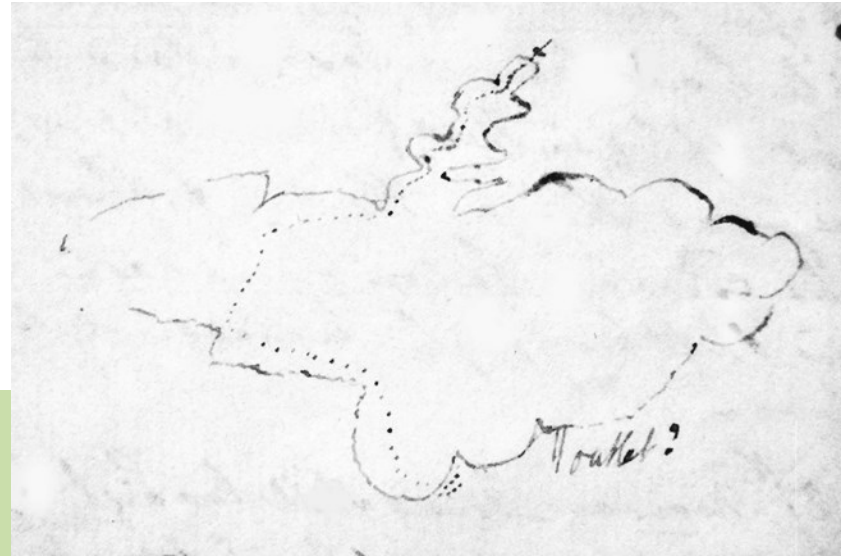
Probably made after his first exploratory journey with William Williams, from Deliverance Cove (Castlepoint, just off the map) in November and December 1843. ►



Map. [Alexander Turnbull Library 80-038-17].

Among AG Bagnall's Colenso papers is a sketch map in Colenso's hand showing Hawke's Bay, extending east to show Waitangi and Te Awapuni mission site. The map is undated, but it seems likely Colenso sketched it during his exploratory visit with William Williams in November and December 1843. It shows Te Pakāke with a few whare marked, and a few more on another island ("Te Koau") and some west of the harbour mouth. The long western spit (West Shore) is called Keteketerau, a name that persists, the west side of the entrance is Te Taha, the east side Te Wataapuka, the hill (Scinde Island) is Mataruahou, the big shallow harbour Te Wanganui oroto, the spit to the east is Te Upokopouito, leading to Waitangi and Te Awapuni, where Colenso's mission site is shown as a square, and east to Te Awanga (near the mouth of the Maraetara Stream).





Map: Waikaremoana.

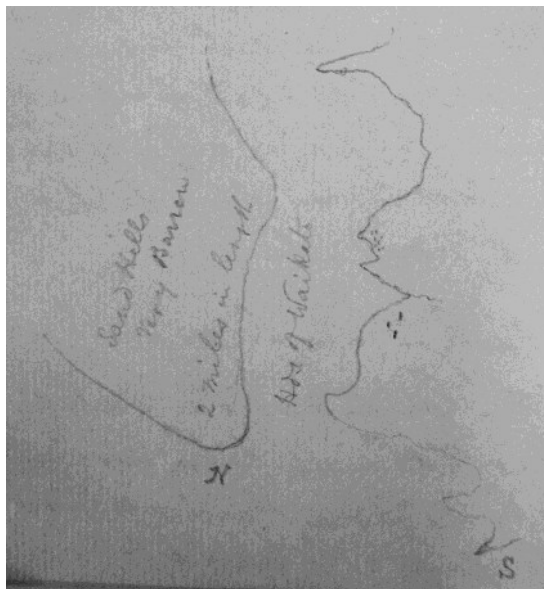
[Alexander Turnbull Library Ref 80-038-01].

“Notes of a Journey, etc, etc” contains seven small pencil sketchmaps: Waikaremoana (above) and two of Otawao (Te Awamutu), Waikato Heads and Manukau Heads.

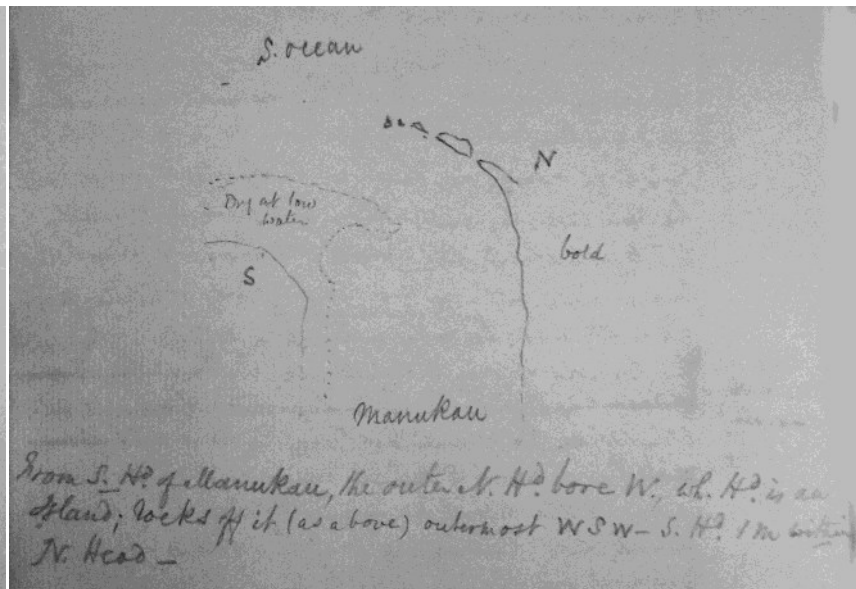


“The Venerable Chief of the Urewera,” December 1843. [Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 67882].

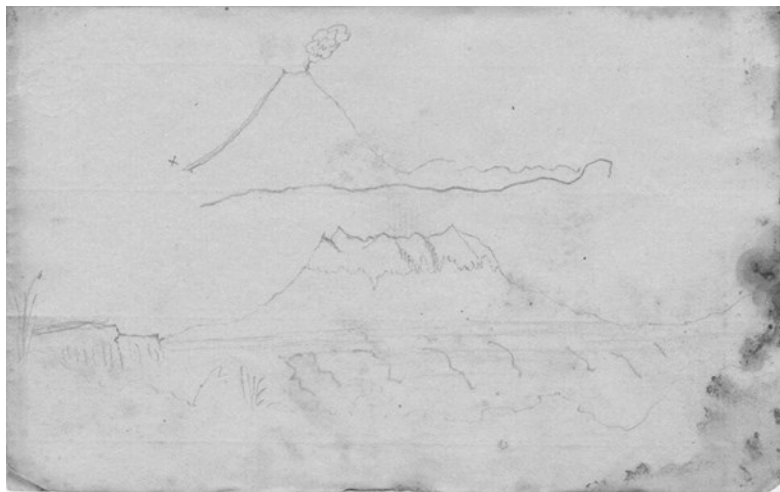
Colenso at Waikaremoana: “27th... we safely landed at Mokau, a small village on the opposite shore of the Lake at 5m. past 9. Here Tuiringa, the principal Chief of the Urewera Tribe, resides; a venerable old man, who received us in a very kind and hospitable manner. He had already killed a pig for us, and had been looking out, ‘big with expectation,’ for several days, in hopes of the wind’s abating.”



Map. Waikato Heads, from the manuscript [Alexander Turnbull Library Ref 80-038-01], called "Notes of a Journey, etc, etc".



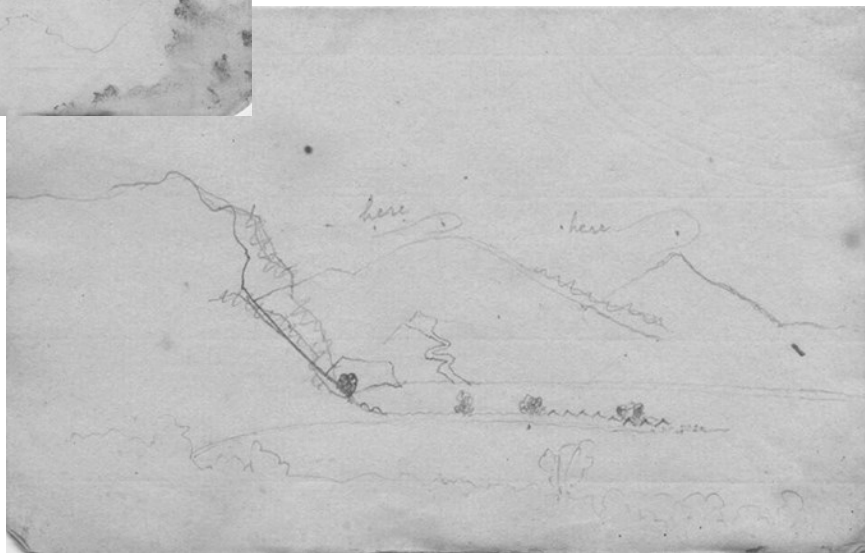
Map. Manukau Heads, from the manuscript [Alexander Turnbull Library Ref 80-038-01], called "Notes of a Journey, etc, etc".



**Unnamed, undated: Mts Ngauruhoe & Ruapehu,
c. 19 February 1847.**

[Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 45/8].

Colenso: "Tongariro, is a large rambling mountain, having its old crater much worn and broken; its new crater is a high and steep cone, closely resembling some views of Vesuvius, from which plenty of smoke and steam escaped. There was no snow at present on it; yet on Te Ruapehu, and Paratetaitonga (two contiguous broken eminences of the same high range,) there was a great profusion."

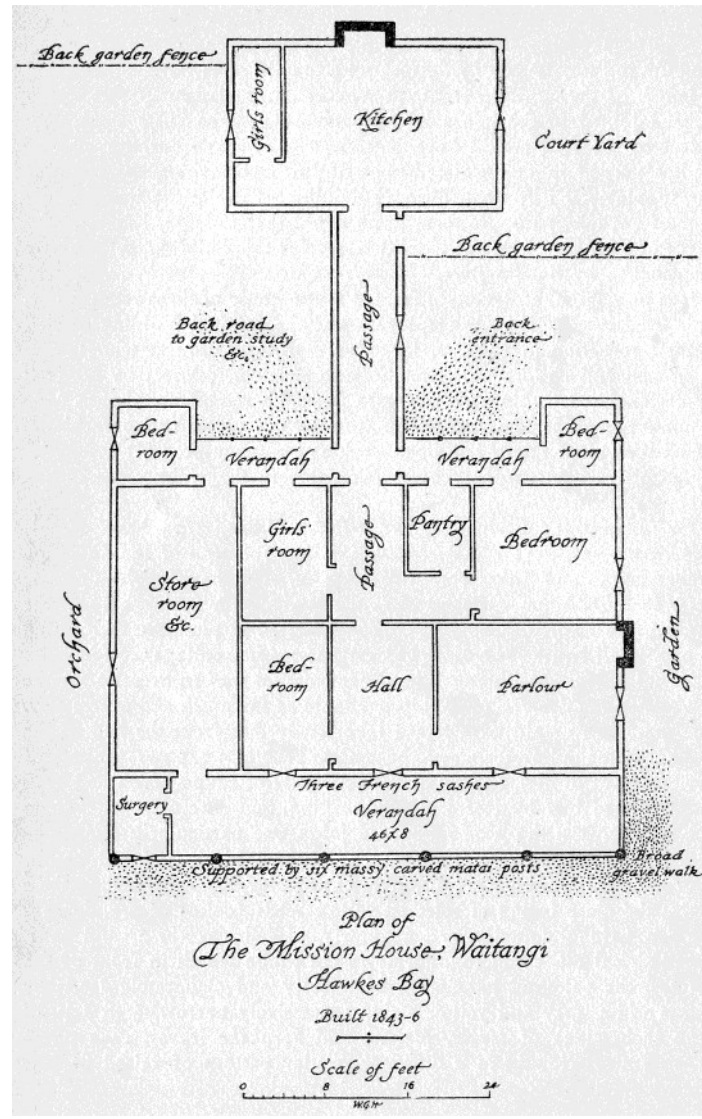


Unnamed, undated: Lake Rotoaira? 18 February 1847?

[Collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawharo Tā-ū-rangi, 45/8].

Colenso, 18 February 1847: "We now left the immense lake of Taupo, & made for Tongariro mountain, at the foot of which is another lake (Rotoaira,) having a small village close by."

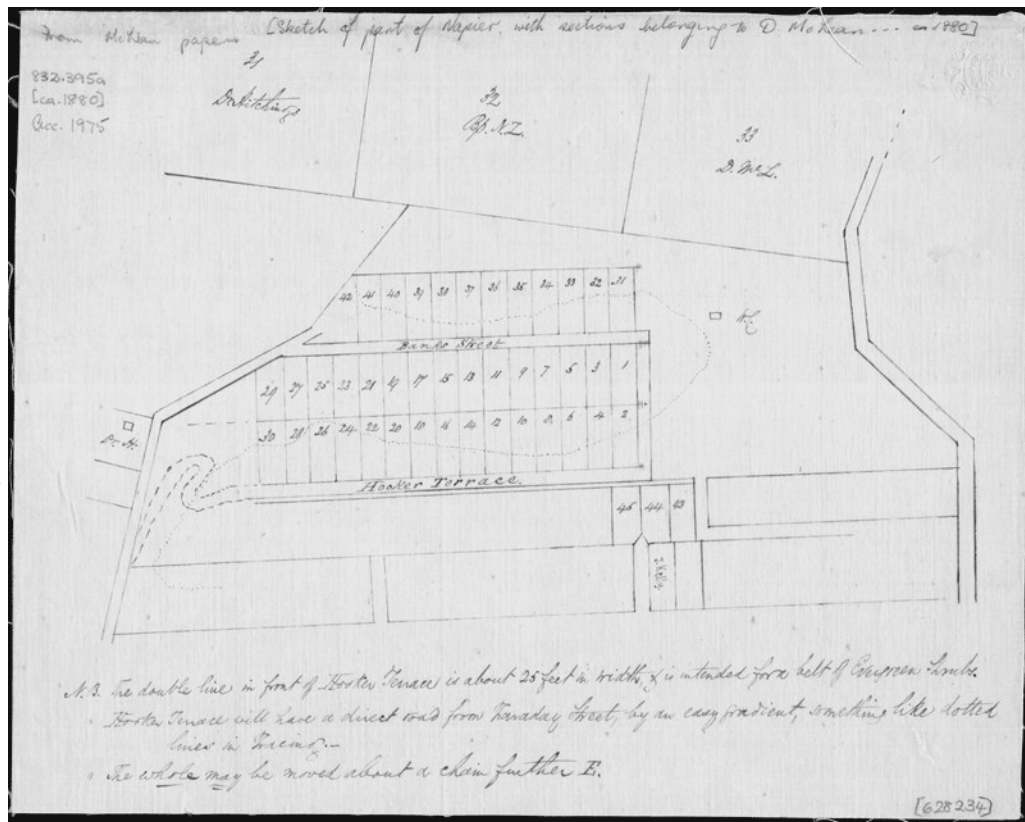
“Plan of the Mission House, Waitangi, Hawke’s Bay,” built 1843–6.
This is a copy made by Colenso. [Alexander Turnbull Library 88-038-05].



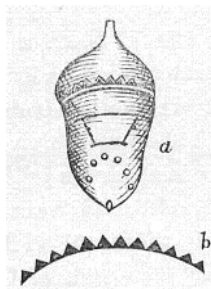
Colenso's land on Napier Hill

On 15 April 1858 Colenso wrote from Waitangi to Donald McLean: "Perhaps you will hear from Mr. Curling that I have contracted w. Gebley & Thomas to build me a Ho. at Napier; for which Kauri, &c., has been ordered. I have also offered nearly all my Lands (Town and Suburban.) for sale, ditto the Trees of this place—as the 'Herald' will shew. And a surveyor is now laying-out the whole of that Basin (Nos. 39–44, suburban) Town of Napier, where I have projected a Street, or Place, in the Centre of the hollow, & a Terrace on the hill. I will send you a plan when ready."

He wrote again on April 22: "A few days ago I gave you the Nat. news; promising you a tracing of the Land I am getting laid out at Napier, which I now enclose: the tracing is rather rough, but correct; the Land will not be opened for sale for 2 or 3 weeks (depending on the Surveyor), so that if you care to have any of the best sections (all $\frac{1}{4}$ ac.), you will be in time. I consider the situation the best in the Island, while it is retired & in the heart of Town. And as I (& Dr. H. and others) wish it to be respectable, I have planned it so as to have no thoroughfare, & given for a belt of Trees, &c.—'Banks'—after Sir Jos. B. who came with Cook, & published (& indeed, brought out Draughtsmen with him at his own expense!) & 'Hooker', after our N.Z. Flora Botanist." [The letter and map are online among the McLean papers. Letter: object #1017204 from MS-Papers-0032-0221. Map: MapColl-832.395a/ [ca.1880]/Acc.1975. Object #84610; reproduced with permission from the Alexander Turnbull Library].

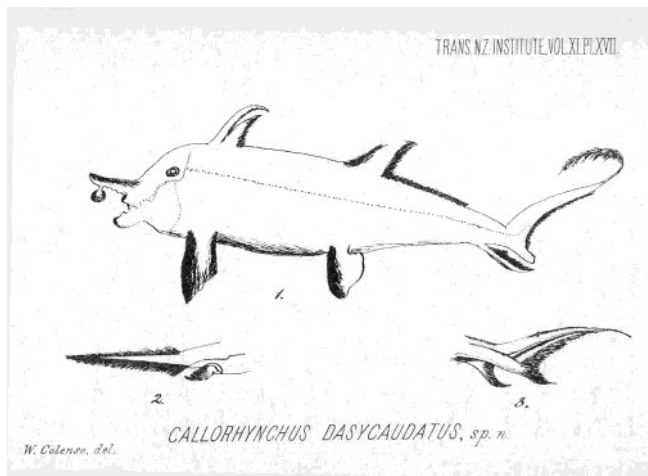


It seems that Dr Hitchings (Colenso's GP) bought No. 31, the Bishop of NZ (Selwyn) No. 32 (but did he? Or was this Colenso thinking wishfully?), McLean No. 33, Colenso Nos. 39–44 (29 acres 3 roods), of which he planned to subdivide 39–43, keeping 44 for himself. The subdivision was not done in Colenso's lifetime, for "something over 30 acres" (presumably all of it) was sold after his death in 1899. The planned Banks St became Faraday St, and Hooker Ave became May Ave, the present Hooker Ave being constructed further north later.



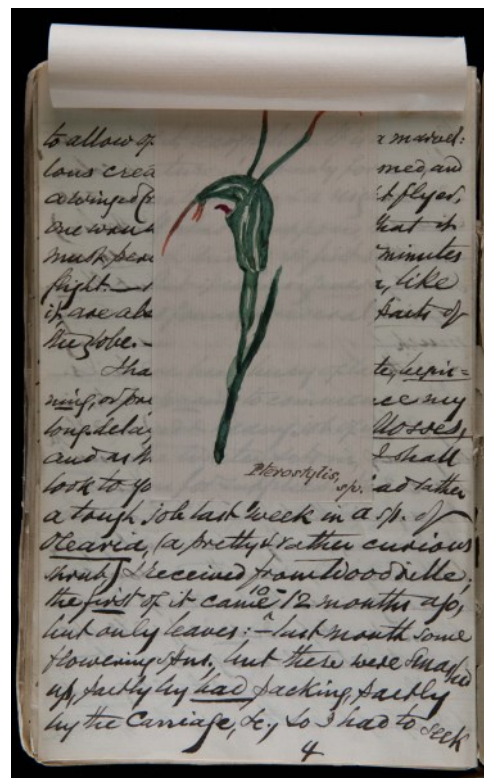
Pupa of *Danais berenice*, 1877.
Woodcut.

[Colenso W 1877. Notes on the Metamorphosis and Development of one of our large Butterflies (*Danais berenice*), or a closely-allied Species. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute* 10: 276-280].



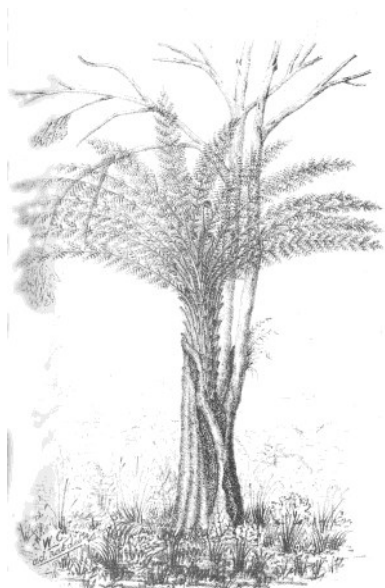
***Calorhynchus dasycaudatus*, 1878**

[Colenso W 1878. Notes on the genus *Calorhynchus* with a description of an undescribed New Zealand species. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute* 11: 298-300].



Watercolour of Orchid, 1884.

[Colenso to David Balfour, collection of Hawke's Bay Museums Trust, Ruawhāro Tā-ū-rangi, 67865] (see *NZ Native Orchid Journal* November 2014).



SKETCH (UNFINISHED) OF A FERN TREE (*CYATHEA DEALBATA*)
ENCIRCLED IN GROWTH BY A *PANAX ARBOREUM*.

**A fern tree (*Cyathea dealbata*) encircled by
a *Panax arboreum*, 1886.**

[Colenso W 1886. A few Observations on the Tree-Ferns of New Zealand; with particular Reference to their peculiar Epiphytes, their Habit, and their manner of Growth.

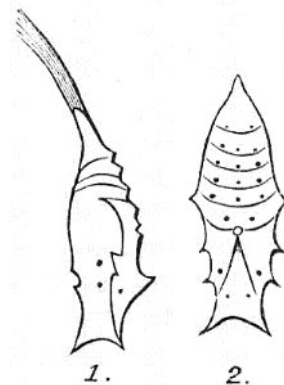
Transactions of the New Zealand Institute 19: 252-259 and *Gardeners' Chronicle* Vol. 1, 3rd series, 28 May 1887, p.713].



CURIOUSLY DEFORMED BILL OF HUIA.
From a Photograph.

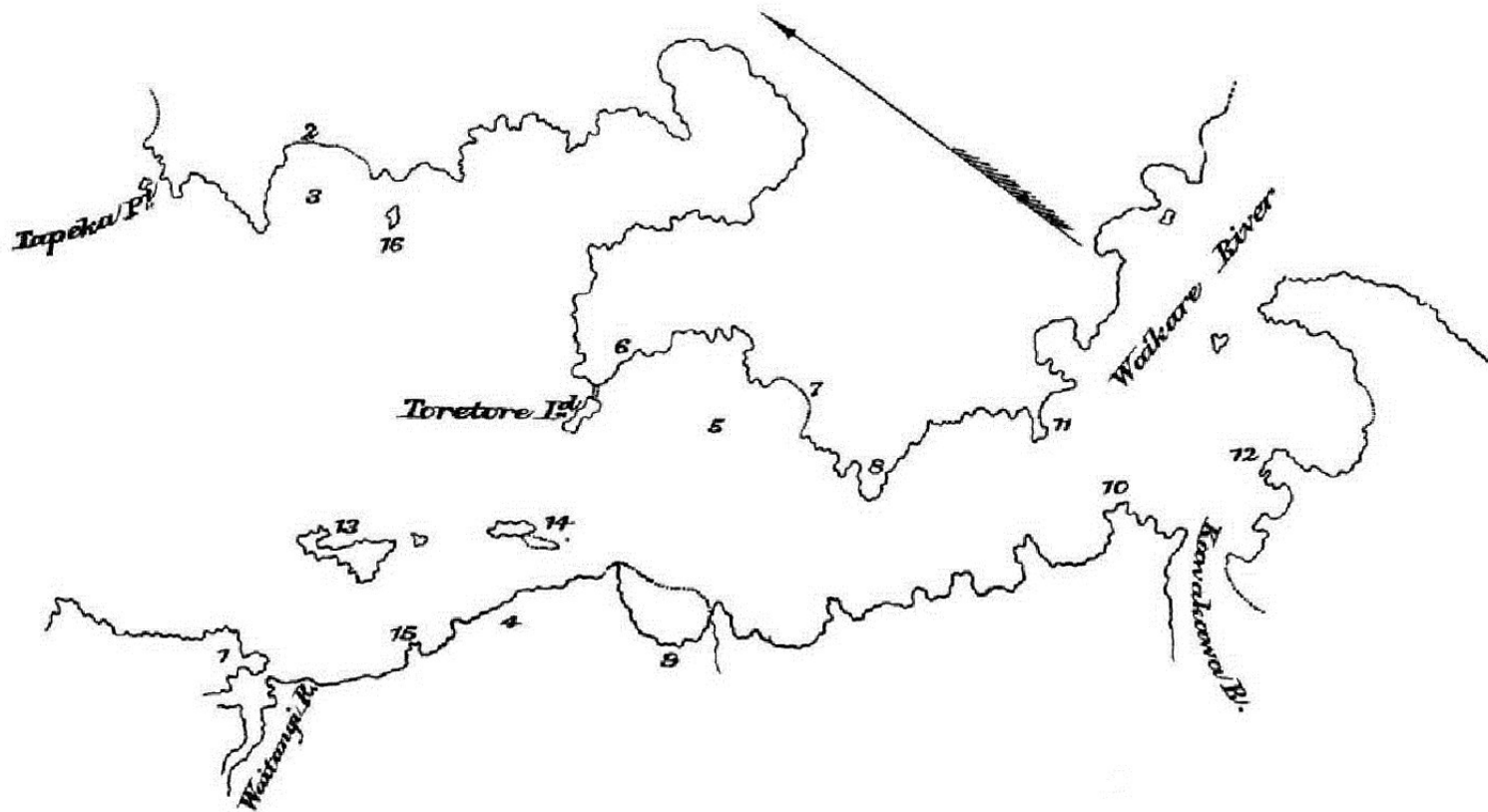
Curiously deformed bill of Huia, 1886.

[Colenso W 1886. A Description of the curiously-deformed Bill of a Huia, (*Heteralocha acutirostris*, Gould), an endemic New Zealand Bird. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute* 19: 140-145].



Chrysalis, 1888. Woodcut.

[Colenso W 1888. Notes on a peculiar Chrysalis of an unknown Species of butterfly. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute* 21: 194-196].



“Part of the inner or S.W. harbour of the Bay of Islands, showing Waitangi (where the treaty was signed), Okiato (Russell), the first seat of Government, and other principal places mentioned in this book.” From *The authentic and genuine history of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi*, 1890. Map by Alexander Barron, Lands & Survey Dept, from a drawing by Colenso.

1. Waitangi. 2. Kororareka (now Russell). 3. Kororareka anchorage. 4. Paihia. 5. The inner anchorage. 6. Wahapu, merchant’s store and American consulate. 7. Omata. 8. Okiato (first seat of Government and first Russell). 9. Te Haumi (“Muddy-muddy” of seamen!). 10. Opuā. 11. Oropā. 12. Otuihu (Pomare’s stronghold). 13. Motumaire Islet. 14. Motuorangi Islet. 15. Nihonui Point. 16. Observatory Islet (used by the French surveying ships, A.D. 1824, 1832, for that purpose).