

# eColenso

Volume 10 number 1 January 2019

## Contents

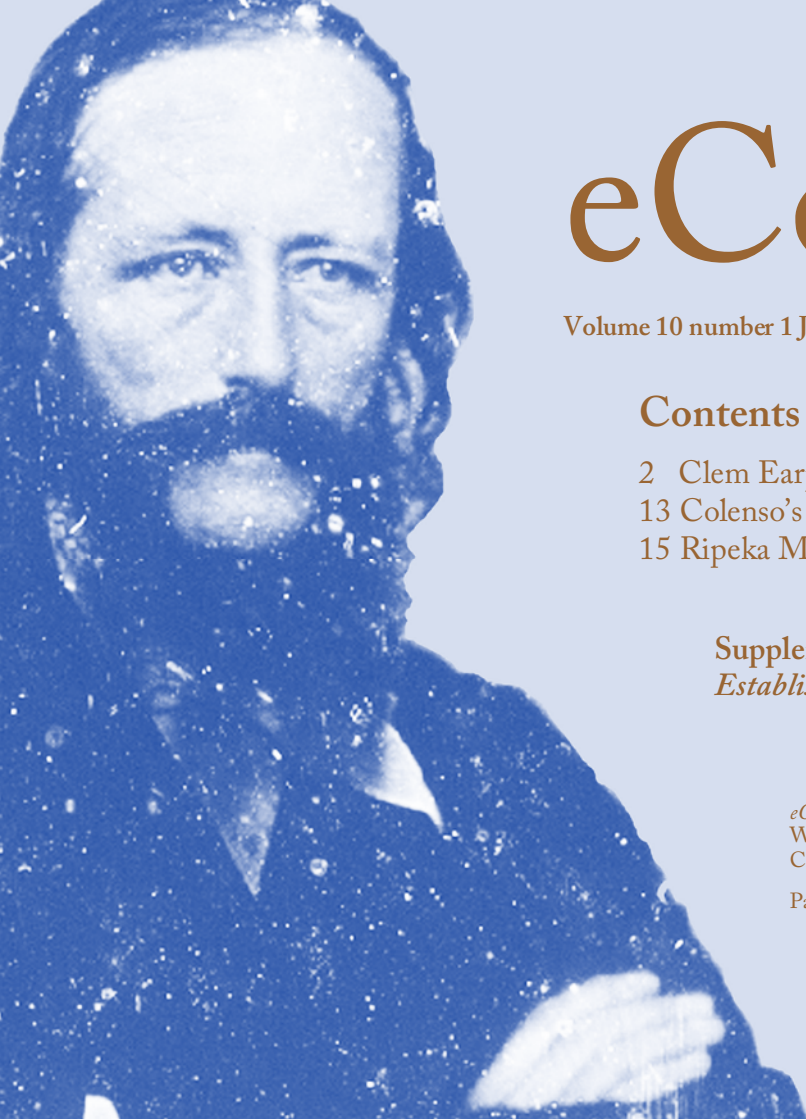
- 2 Clem Earp: The Whananāki Coast
- 13 Colenso's contacts
- 15 Ripeka Meretene of Patangata

*Supplement: The Report of the Formation and  
Establishment of the New Zealand Temperance Society*

*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](mailto:istge@yahoo.co.nz).

Past issues are at [www.colensostudy.id.au/Newletter%20Masthead.htm](http://www.colensostudy.id.au/Newletter%20Masthead.htm).



# The Whananāki Coast

By Clem Earp

The Alexander Turnbull Library possesses a Colenso sketchbook, on one page of which is a very rough map of the east coast of Northland from Matapōuri to Mimiwhangata. This coast was travelled by Samuel Marsden once by land and once mainly by sea in 1820<sup>1</sup> and several times, by several different routes by land and sea, by Colenso during his visits to Whangārei and the Kaipara.

The map was recently published in a supplement to *eColenso*.<sup>2</sup> It consists of a rough sketch of the coastline, with names and notes of the places along the way (**Figure 1**). Interpretation of the map is beset by a number of problems.

The most significant is to do with the coastline itself. Marsden noted,<sup>3</sup>

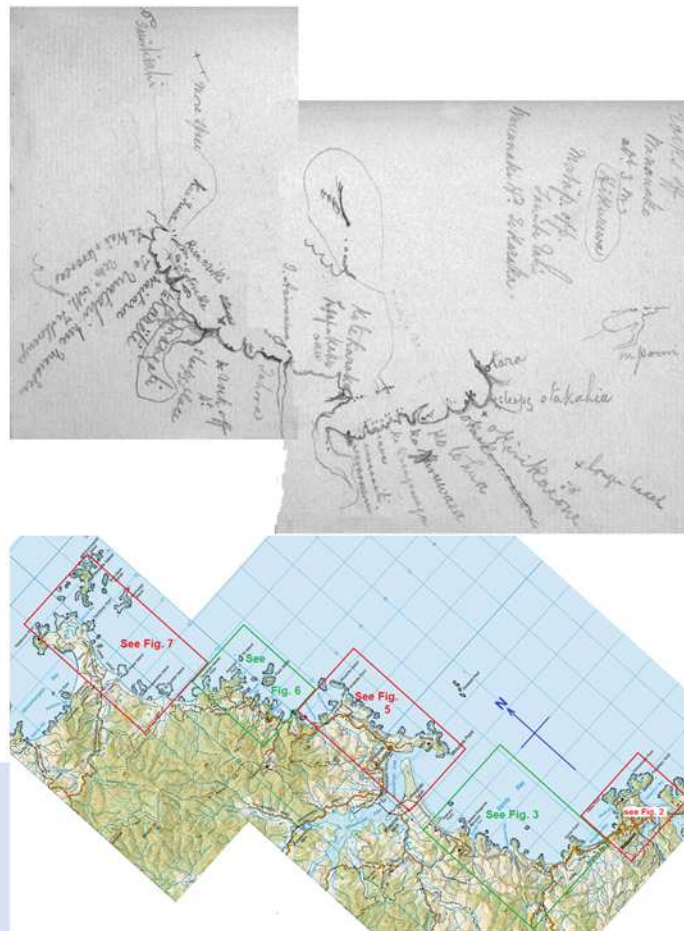
‘We found the road very bad, as it lies along the sea-coast. We had continually to strike off into the woods in order to cross the high necks of land which run out into the sea, and then to descend again down to the beach. Several swamps and runs of water we met with on our road through which we had to wade.’

1. Elder (1932), pp. 302–306; I. St George (2017).

2. I. St George (2016), p. 66.

3. Elder (1932), p. 306.

**Figure 1:** Colenso’s sketch map and the same area on a modern topographic map. As Colenso’s map reverses the normal orientation, I have rotated both so that the text is easier to read and to fit them across the page. I have also erased Colenso’s false start of the coastline at Tahora, which he crossed out, and moved up his second attempt at this coastline to match up with the rest of the coast. Map grid 1 km on this and all subsequent maps. ►



Today, there is a paper road up the coast, now a closed vehicle track used by local farmers and lifestyleers, and is part of the Te Araroa Trail, known as the Whananāki Coastal Walkway. This would not be the actual route followed by Marsden or Colenso, as the walkway in many places deviates considerably from the coastline. One reason for this is that the coastline consists of extremely steep rocky spurs running out into the sea, separated by small sandy beaches. The sides and seaward faces of the spurs are near vertical to actually vertical, and the rocky seafronts are riven by channels which are awash with pounding waves even at low tide. As Marsden says, following the coast you would have to go inland at each spur until you reach a point where it is possible to ascend the side safely, cross the narrow neck, and find a way down the other side.

Another reason is that the whole coastline along the walkway is now occupied by lifestyle blocks; except at one point, there is no public access, although the local cattle seem to be agile enough to get down to the beaches at several places. The walkway is quite popular; it is not at all strenuous and, at the Whananāki end, there is a monument to the lives lost when the New Caledonian freighter *Capitaine Bougainville* was wrecked in 1975.

So for reasons both physical and legal, it is not possible today to try and follow too closely the actual route taken by Marsden and Colenso. I think, also, that the difficulty of their route may account for the very rough nature of Colenso's map. It may have been either made from memory once a safe place had been reached, or marked hurriedly on the way. Hurriedly, because their journeys had to be made at low tide; on 7 October 1841 Colenso notes he had to travel this way early, without breakfast, for this reason.

A second reason is the lack of early historical information about the area. There appears to exist only one detailed map showing local toponyms. This is also in the possession of the Alexander Turnbull

Library, who have no information about who created it or when.<sup>4</sup> However, the area covered by the map exactly matches the Whananāki Block for which the survey was proposed in 1852 and an approved deed drawn up in 1858, and an annotation on the map 'claimed by ... Ngare' appears to refer to a claim by Te Ngere made around that time.<sup>5</sup> That map therefore dates from sometime in the 1850s and was presumably by someone employed by the Government.

Finally, we have the very sketchy nature of Colenso's map. It contains some features which are very puzzling, and for which no trace can be seen today. One can excuse sandbars, which come and go, and after 180 years there may have been some significant coastal erosion, but even allowing for these there are many troubling aspects. For example, near the label Tahora, there is a long narrow inlet cutting into the mainland. This is not a feature which could disappear easily, and there is no trace of it on modern maps or satellite images such as Google Earth.

I will now go up the coast from south to north and attempt to identify where possible the toponyms appearing on Colenso's map.

### Matapōuri

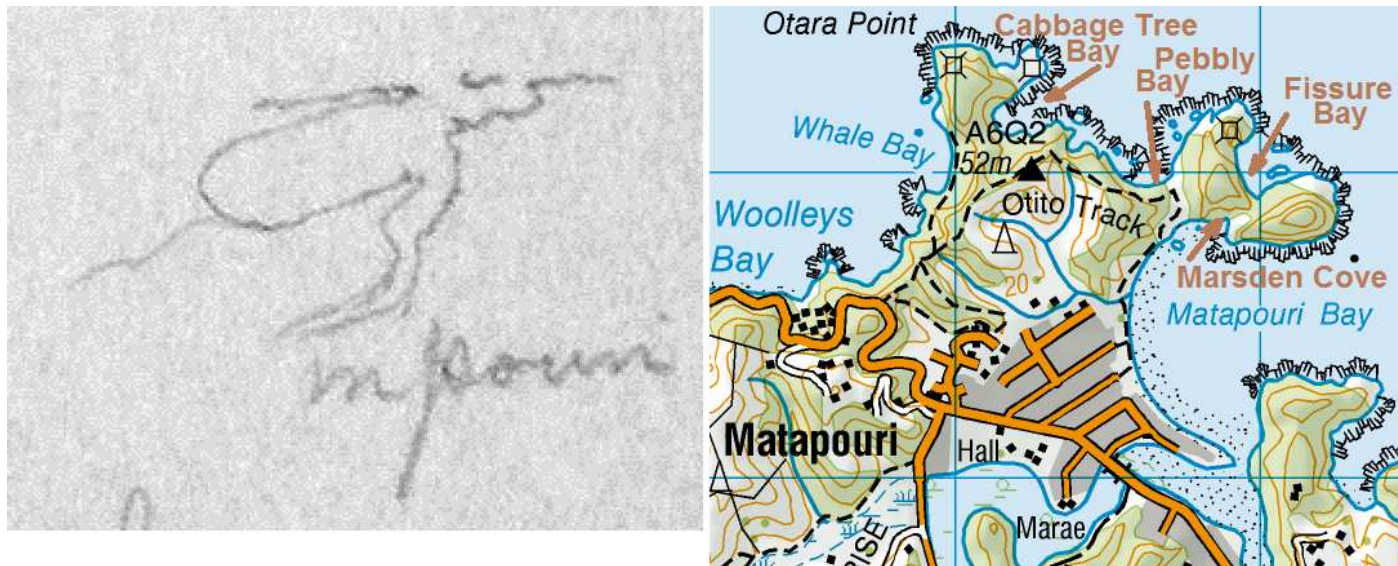
**Figure 2.** A current toponym. Detached from the main part of Colenso's map is a small vignette of the estuary at Matapōuri, which is one of the more accurate parts of the map. Local tradition has it that Marsden Cove, at the north end of the beach, is where Samuel Marsden was forced by a gale to leave his canoe and walk up the coast to Whananāki.<sup>6</sup>

---

4. Anon. (n.d.).

5. R. Tautari (2009), ch. 2 gives a detailed discussion of the Government's dealings with Te Ngere and other Māori claimants to Whananāki at that time. Te Ngere in 1839 was living at Ōwai, where Colenso met him.

6. M.F. Morrison (1974), p. 10, cf. Elder (1932), p. 302.



**Figure 2.** Matapouri area. Left, Colenso's vignette of the estuary. Right, modern topographic map annotated with names mentioned by Morrison (1974).



## Ōtara Point

**Figure 2.** The main map commences at this point, which is a current toponym and is an easily identifiable reference point.

## Ōtakahia

**Figure 3A.** On Colenso's map, this appears as the beach just north of Ōtara Point. According to Hamlin, it 'suggests Sandy Bay on the south side of Whananaki Inlet'.<sup>7</sup> The Sandy Bay of modern maps is the whole area from Ōtara to Whananāki,<sup>8</sup> which is probably what is meant, but it hardly localises the site. My best guess is that it is the beach now known as Woolley's Bay, given that the map is annotated 'long[?] beach' and this bay is the longest on this stretch of coast. Colenso was in the habit of sleeping here when travelling along this route.

## Ōkirikaione

**Figure 3A.** Colenso originally labelled this Okaikereoneone but then crossed that out and wrote this name instead. The original label was written against the next beach northwards along from Ōtakahia, so I presume that is where Colenso wished to apply this name. The point separating Ōtakahia/Woolley's Bay from the next beach to the north (nowadays<sup>9</sup> given the same name as the larger embayment, Sandy Bay) is today called Kaone. Kokirikaione appears today as the next prominent point, forming the southern side of Sheltered Bay (see **Figure 3B**).<sup>10</sup> This beach, and the next one, are shown in Colenso's map as being quite wide, whereas Sheltered Bay is quite small. It would appear that there has been some confusion, either on the part of Colenso's guides, or since his time, resulting in the misapplication of the name. 'Kaone' would appear to be some sort of remnant of Ōkirikaione or a similar name, but what the original toponymy of this stretch was, would now appear to be lost.

## Te Hua

**Figure 3A.** Apparently the last wide beach (with some rocks near the northern end) before what I assume to be Sheltered Bay, but subject to the same uncertainty as Ōkirikaione.

## [Ma?]ruwaea

**Figure 3A.** The spelling is not certain, as Colenso heavily overwrote the initial letters and I cannot determine what he meant, and the name does not occur in his journals. He applies this name to a small bay with a rounded bottom, bounded at the south by a prominent point. I would guess this is what is now known as Sheltered Bay; the semicircular shape of its sandy beach is quite characteristic.

However, the name Oruaea is today applied to a bay further north, just south of the point on which the Capitaine Bougainville monument stands. I would guess this is the same name, or some derivation of it. It cannot be the location of Colenso's toponym, however, as he shows it as south of a large stretch of rocky coast, whereas Oruaea is south of sandy beaches.

## Te Rengarenga

**Figure 3A.** This spot so intrigued Colenso he made two sketches of it.<sup>11</sup> He noted: 'Passed over (down) a precipitous Cliff called the "Rengarenga", a cliff from whence the venerable Mr. Marsden fell, some years ago'.

---

7. In I.M. St George (2009), p. 114.

8. Not to be confused with a small surfing beach within that area, also now called Sandy Bay, see next entry.

9. Formerly it was called McPhee's Bay or Pullman's Bay: M.F. Morrison (1974), p. 12.

10. Pickmere (1966).

11. I. St George (2016) pp. 44, 45; (2017) p. 10.



**Figure 3. A** – modern topographic map of the coast south of Whananaki with possible identifications of Colenso’s toponyms.  
**B** – extract from Pickmere (1966) of same area showing additional placenames not on the topographic map.

Marsden records no such incident in his journal. During this visit to New Zealand, he stated ‘through the kind providence of God, I had met with no accident and no unpleasant circumstance’,<sup>12</sup> but that was said about a month before he travelled up this coast.

There may be some local tradition about some quite minor incident that was told to Colenso. Marsden so impressed the Māori that many such traditions were recorded, e.g., in the Kaipara, S. Percy Smith records that a hill on which he sat was ‘called to this day Te Tou-o-te-Matenga, “The-sitting-place-of-Marsden” because when he sat down a hollow was left in the sand.’<sup>13</sup> In a letter to the CMS, Colenso noted that such places, including ‘where he [Marsden] fell in scaling the cliffs, etc., are remembered and pointed out by the natives’.<sup>14</sup>

It now seems impossible to be able to locate this spot on the ground. Many cliffs along the coast are very similar to the one Colenso sketched, even to the pohutukawa root (see *Figure 4*). North from here, Colenso has the annotation ‘caves’, and this does not help either as small sea caves are common on the coast from Sheltered Bay to Whananāki. My best guess is shown in *Figure 3A* but the sheer cliffs on all sides meant I was not able to go in and verify this.

From here to the Whananāki sandspit it is very difficult to match Colenso’s map with the coastline; he shows a number of rocky points that are all of similar size, whereas those visible today are of widely differing sizes. The next set of toponyms also illustrate this.

### Warar[a?]iti & Warar[a?]nui

Not identified. The spelling is not certain. Colenso shows these names as associated with two small points between a prominent rocky point (to the south) and the last prominence to the north before the Whananāki sandspit. If the southern prominence is taken to be the one on which the *Capitaine Bougainville* monument stands, there is

only a single rock spur (which today does not even reach as far as the high tide mark) between that and the last prominence. This latter today bears the name Pitokuku, which does not appear on the map, but it was certainly known to Colenso. On 7 October 1841 he recorded that he breakfasted there, after ‘about 3 hours walk and exertion’ from his sleeping place at ‘Matapouri’ (presumably Ōtakahia). This sounds about right for travelling time.

### Hikurewa

Not shown. The rocks off Whananāki. An annotation by Colenso estimated them at 3 miles offshore. The modern name is Elizabeth Reef, or Huriwaka.<sup>15</sup> Colenso, speaking of Pitokuku, also stated ‘here Scott’s party resided for a few days after their being wrecked on a reef named Hikurewa in Wananake Bay’.

### Te Karaka

*Figure 5.* Colenso’s map shows this as outside the mouth of the estuary, and north of the point off which is Elizabeth Reef. The Whananāki Block map (*Figure 5*) shows a ‘Karaka’ inside the estuary mouth. Comparison with the next entry suggests that Colenso’s representation of the coastline here is way off the mark.

### Tupapaku[r?]au

*Figure 5.* The Whananāki Block map gives the name as Tupapakuru and as being the site of a pā.

---

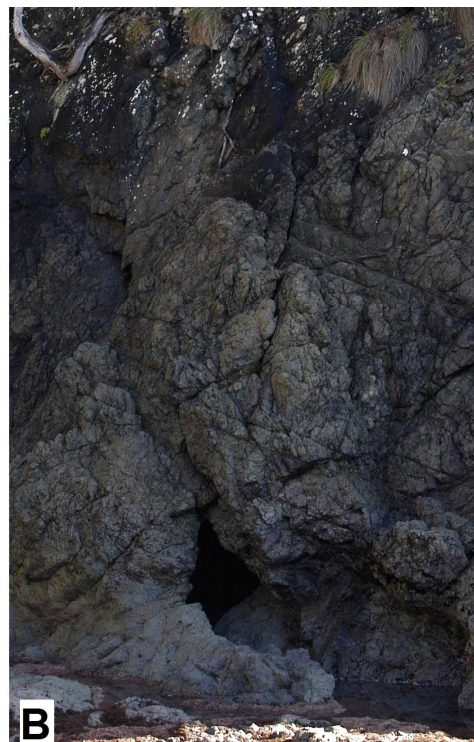
12. Elder (1932), p. 274.

13. S.P. Smith (1910), p. 138. Smith’s translation is too polite to be accurate, Colenso would have known better (cf. I.M. St George 2009, p. 317, Colenso’s comment on #44).

14. Quoted in Bagnall & Petersen (1948), p. 100.

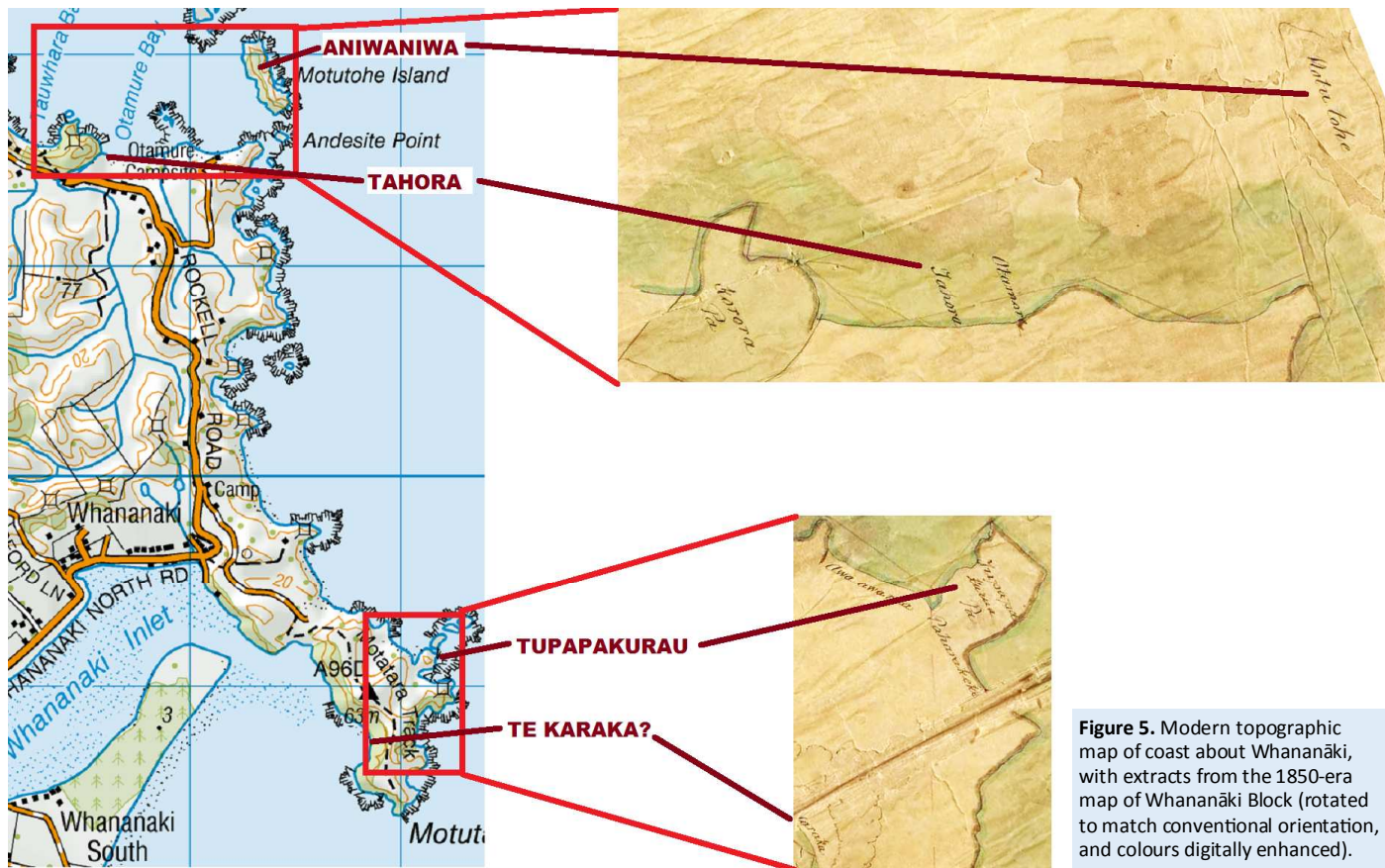
15. Pickmere (1966).





**Figure 4.** **A** – typical Whananāki coastal cliff with pohutukawa tree roots, just north of *Capitaine Bougainville* memorial.  
**B** – sea cave just north of the point tentatively identified here as Te Rengarenga.





**Figure 5.** Modern topographic map of coast about Whananāki, with extracts from the 1850-era map of Whananāki Block (rotated to match conventional orientation, and colours digitally enhanced).

## Aniwaniwa

**Figure 5.** This appears to be the island known today as Motutohe. The Whananāki Block map, created less than 20 years after Colenso's visits, also has the current name.

## Tahora<sup>16</sup>

**Figure 5.** Colenso, writing on 22 September 1841, recorded 'an old deserted village where numbers were slain; the bones of whom (among which a very fine skull) lay bleaching on the arid sands around us'. It is likely that this massacre took place between 1820 (when Marsden saw a large population in the general area) and 1838, when Joel Samuel Polack noted the area was depopulated.<sup>17</sup>

Colenso added 'I climbed to the top of the "stronghold", which in former days ere musketry was introduced, must have been a pretty sure defence—from the summit a fine & extensive view of the Coast N. & S. is to be obtained'.

Comparing Colenso's descriptions with a modern topographic map and the Whananāki Block map (**Figure 5**), it is evident that Tahora was the name of the northern part of the beach now known as Otamure, while the pā he climbed to was Korora or Okorora.

Hamlin states 'Tauwhara Bay on the coast north of Whananaki Inlet is presumably the same place'.<sup>18</sup> Tauwhara is the next bay going north. The names are certainly similar, but I think that Colenso's map shows Tahora just south of a point with a single tiny islet off it, which matches the location on the Whananāki Block map, rather than the next beach along, which Colenso shows as south of numerous rocks out in the bay and which matches Tauwhara.

## Mangati

**Figure 6.** Colenso has the annotation 'sleeps here', and in his jour-

nals says 'a gravelly beach, named Mangati, where was just room to pitch my tent above high-water mark'. It is reasonably clear from his map that this is the location now called Mangaiti, a public camping reserve. The beach is a mixture of sand and gravel, the latter predominating on the higher parts where Colenso says he had to camp.

## Te Kaueti & Waitara

**Figure 6.** These would appear to be what are known today as Roimata Point and Tauranga Kawau Point respectively.

## Totoreka

**Figure 6.** This island is rather difficult to place, as Colenso's map is rather rough here. It may be the largest of what appear on modern maps as Four Islets; I cannot find any Māori name for this.

## Te Ruatahi

**Figure 7.** A current toponym for an island close inshore; the topographic maps show pā on the island and the neighbouring headland. Colenso has the annotation 'here Marsden rem[d.?] with Te Morenga', possibly referring to an occasion when those persons had to stay overnight at a village (presumably on the mainland) on account of the weather, 2 September 1820.<sup>19</sup>

## Te Wai o Tererea

**Figure 7.** Presumably the stream labelled Te Rewa Stream on mod-

---

16. Erroneously spelt Tohora in Bagnall & Petersen (1948), p. 100, an error copied by Tautari (2009).

17. R. Tautari (2009), ch. 1. Tautari notes the lack of historical information because of this depopulation.

18. I. M. St George (2009), p. 120.

19. Elder (1932), p. 306.

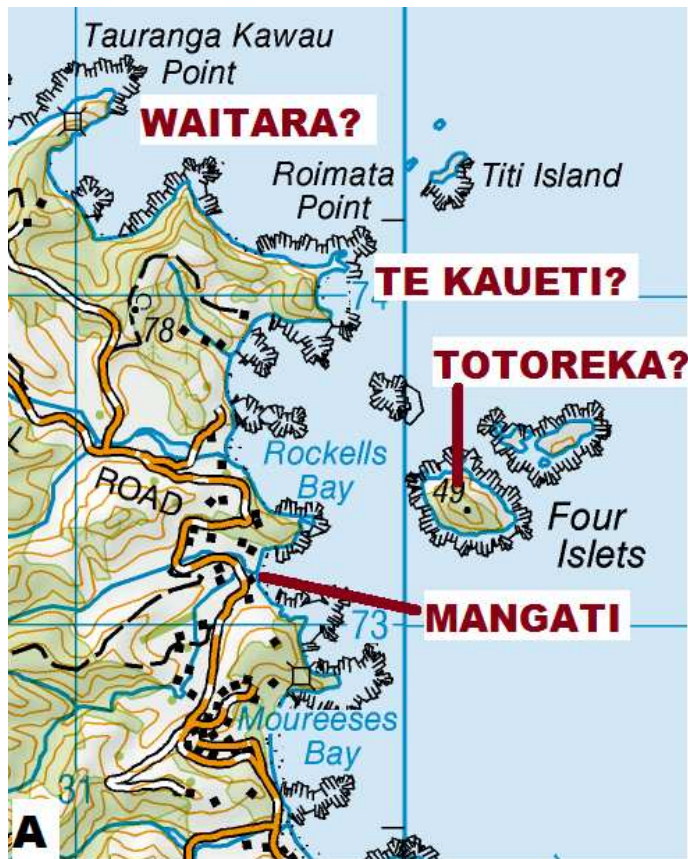


Figure 6. A – modern topographic map of the coast north of Whananāki with possible identifications of Colenso's toponyms. B – extract from Pickmere (1966) of same area showing additional placenames not on the topographic map.



**Figure 7.** Modern topographic map of the coast east of Mimiwhangata with possible identifications of Colenso's toponyms.

ern maps, near the mouth of which is an old pā called Te Rearea. As the name of the pā is well known in traditional histories of the area as the site of a major battle in the early 1800s,<sup>20</sup> Colenso's name would appear to be a corruption of it.

### Kaituna

**Figure 7.** A current toponym for a bay facing the open ocean at the end of the Mimiwhangata peninsula. The late Doris Clarke, who settled near there as a child in the early 20th century, remembered climbing up to the headland pā of the same name and then finding human remains in the sandhills of the beach, from a battle which took place at the same time as that at Te Rearea.<sup>21</sup>

### Rimariki

Figure 7. A current toponym for the largest island off the Mimiwhangata peninsula. Colenso actually visited this island on 27 September 1839 to collect plants, but came away disappointed: 'I only gained one small plant, that a Rumex [deleted; "Tillaea verticillata" added in margin] on this spot.'<sup>22</sup> Ewen Cameron has remarked 'Mutton birding by the Maori on islands was frequently associated with fire – a destruction technique which was possibly employed on the islands of this area.' The island was subsequently settled by European farmers who burnt off even more completely.<sup>23</sup>

### Tawhitirahi

Not shown. Otherwise known as the Poor Knights Islands, or the largest of the islands in that group.

20.F. Keene (1978), p. 7.

21.F. Keene (1978), p. 24.

22.I.M. St George (2009), p. 69.

23.E. Cameron (1986).



## References

- Anon. n.d. [Creator unknown]: Wananaki Block East Coast [ms map]. [184-?]. Ref: MapColl-832.11gbbd/[184-?]/Acc.6188. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.
- A.G. Bagnall & G.C. Petersen 1948. *William Colenso: his life and journeys*. AH & AW Reed, Wellington.
- E. Cameron 1986. Vascular flora and vegetation of Rimariki and associated islands, Mimiwhangata, north-east New Zealand. *Tane* 31: 47–74.
- J.R. Elder (editor) 1932. *The letters and journals of Samuel Marsden*. Coulls Somerville Wilkie, Dunedin.
- F. Keene 1978. *Mimiwhangata Station*. Published by the author, Whangārei.
- M. Malcolm 1982. *Where it All Began: The story of Whangaruru taking in from Mimiwhangata to Whangamumu*. Published by the author, Hikurangi.
- M.F. Morrison 1974. *Matapouri, then and now*. Advocate Print, Whangārei.
- A.H. Pickmere 1966. Whananaki. In: *Pickmere Atlas of Northland's East Coast New Zealand*. [Collection edited & published 1974 by J.M. Watkins].
- S. P. Smith, 1910. *Maori Wars of the Nineteenth Century*. Whitcombe & Tombs, Wellington.
- I.M. St. George (editor), 2009. *Colenso's collections including the unpublished work of the late Bruce Hamlin on William Colenso's New Zealand plants held at Te Papa*. New Zealand Native Orchid Group, Wellington.
- I. St George, 2016. Sketches in New Zealand. *eColenso* 7(4) Supplement, 1–86.
- I. St. George 2017. William Colenso & Samuel Marsden. *eColenso* 8(9): 5–10.
- R. Tautari, 2009. *Attachment and Belonging: Nineteenth Century Whananaki*. MA Thesis, Massey University. [https://mro.massey.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10179/2222/02\\_whole.pdf](https://mro.massey.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10179/2222/02_whole.pdf)

# Colenso's contacts

## William Frederick Howlett BA



Journalist,  
alpinist,  
naturalist,  
teacher

Nelson  
Dunedin  
Makaretu  
Otago  
Eketahuna  
Pahiatua

by Ian St George

## William Isaac Spencer MRCS FLS



Doctor,  
soldier,  
citizen,  
mayor

Auckland  
Waikato  
Whangamui  
Napier

by Ian St George

## David Paton Balfour



Farmer,  
naturalist,  
librarian,  
diarist

Scotland  
Victoria  
Otago  
Mohaka  
Glenross

by Ian St George

## Edward Alexander Haggan ME



Editor, engineer, miner, mayor

Woodville Tauranga Pahiatua Napier  
Golden Reelstoke Vancouver

by Ian St George

## Henry Stokes Tiffen



Surveyor,  
developer,  
farmer,  
winemaker

Wairarapa  
Central Hawke's Bay  
Napier

by Ian St George

Five new books about men mentioned often in Colenso's writing have just been published and are available from Ian St George at [istge@yahoo.co.nz](mailto:istge@yahoo.co.nz) for \$20 each.

## Colenso-related books

available from the author: [istge@yahoo.co.nz](mailto:istge@yahoo.co.nz).  
Prices include postage.

**William Frederick Howlett BA** 1850-1925 lived most of his life at Makaretu, Eketahuna and Pahiatua. He was an articulate but eccentric journalist who wrote columns and letters in most of the small local newspapers and his writing was lucid, funny, sensitive, poetic; he was a naturalist who corresponded with Colenso, Hooker and Hector, an alpinist who formed one of the first NZ mountaineering clubs. He should be recognised as New Zealand's Henry David Thoreau. 215pp. \$20.

**Edward Alexander Haggan ME** 1860-1929 was a journalist who became editor of the *Woodville Examiner* and the *Pahiatua Star*. He was a clever man, a natural leader, fearless in his criticisms, famously jailed for libel, ambitious, eloquent - but doomed to fail in his endeavours, pushing the margin too far perhaps. He migrated to British Columbia where he rapidly became a mining engineer and newspaper proprietor in the mining towns. 216pp. \$20.

**William Isaac Spencer MRCS FLS** 1832-1897 came to New Zealand as surgeon with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of the Royal Irish, who fought in south Auckland, the Waikato and King Country. He tended the wounded of both sides, did similar work in Taranaki before being transferred to Napier where he resigned his commission and became a civilian doctor. A natural leader, he became Napier's third mayor. He was a skilled microscopist and was awarded Fellowship of the Linnean Society for his published work on freshwater algae. 203pp. \$20.

**Henry Stokes Tiffen** 1816-1896 came to Wellington as an assistant surveyor for the New Zealand Company. He made one of the first surveys of the southern Wairarapa and (with James Henry Northwood) took up the Ahiaruhe block between Martinborough and Hurunuiorangi. They drove 800 merino ewes from Wellington around the coast and up to the station. Tiffen later drove his flocks up the Admiral to the Pahaoa river headwaters, down to the coast and up to Hawke's Bay where he lived the rest of his life as station owner, surveyor, public servant, entrepreneur land developer and horticulturalist. Tiffen road and Tiffen Block perpetuate his name in the Wairarapa. 117pp. \$15.

**David Paton Balfour** 1841-1894 was an uneducated Scot who worked as a farmhand, migrated with his father to Victoria in search of gold; thence to Otago where he learned farming and acquired literacy. He went north to the Mohaka to manage a farm but left after the Hauhau massacred his neighbours. For most of the rest of his life he managed a sheep station at Glenross, inland from Napier. Remarkably, he funded and founded a station library, kept comprehensive diaries and collected plants and other curiosities for William Colenso. 184pp. \$20.

**Colenso's collections:** William Colenso's letters to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, along with lists of the 6000+ specimens he sent and an account of his herbarium specimens at Te Papa. 412pp. \$25.

**Doctor Colenso I presume?** An account of Rev. William Colenso's missionary medical practice in Wairarapa and Hawke's Bay. 59pp. \$10.

**Koroneho: Joyful News Out Of The New Found World** by Leicester Kyle. Kyle's epic modernist poem about new orchids Colenso found in New Zealand. 103pp. \$10.

*Soon...*

**Sammie: Samuel Carnell MHR**

**Māori Jim: James Stephen Grindell**

# Ripeka Meretene c.1832–1891, of Patangata

Colenso wrote in his “autobiography”, addressed to his son Wiremu,

*(in '62) I dined with the Govr. Sir G. Grey at Govt. House, as M.P. for Hawke's Bay, and then you too were here comfortably residing with me, having been brought back to me at last! from Hokianga in 1861, your maternal grandfather's home, by your uncle Hamiora, the eldest brother of your mother, who also joined him here in his so doing. ... That was the first time of my ever seeing your mother from her leaving us in '52 (nearly 10 years) and it was also the last—for I never saw her after, although for some time we continued to correspond by letter. I mention this to you because I after found out (1) You were to be carried away from me to the N. to prevent your mother returning to me after Mrs. C. should leave Waitangi; and (2) because Mrs. C. was often informed by her “friends” here that we were again cohabiting and she unfortunately believed it!*

Colenso also recorded that Wiremu's maternal grandmother was a Ngati Tapuhara of Ngati Kahungunu woman who had been captured in Hawke's Bay by Ngapuhi and taken to the Bay of Islands where she became the wife of a chief named Panapa (whom Colenso wrote was well-known to him, though he made no other mention of him in his extant writing). He did mention more than once that Ripeka was a gift to him from her parents and she became a household servant.

I have been unable to trace Ripeka's mother and father in Northland, but apparently Ripeka herself stayed in Patangata after she and

her husband Hamuera (**Hamiora Te Nehu**) had left Colenso's service to live there with Colenso's enemy Wi Tipuna (who was, like Ripeka, Ngati Tapuhara of Ngati Kahungunu). Perhaps it was from there that she joined her brother Hamiora when her son Wiremu was brought back from the Hokianga.

There is an 1869 report in *Waka Maori* of lands dealt with in the Maori Lands Court at Waipawa, including “Patangata No. 4”: among those “whose names have been recorded on that land by the Court Judge,” were **Hamiora Te Nehu**, Rititia Te Urupa, Te Kaninamu, **Meretene Ripeka**, Ropata Tiakitai, Te Waito, Onehunga and Eta Rotorua (*Waka Maori* 30 December 1869).

Patangata No. 4—Nga tangata ko Te The people are....  
Hapuku, Paraone Hakihiaki, Mere Irawaru,  
Pita Te Pu, Paora Nikahere, Hoera Parei-  
he, Ropata Te Hoa Kakari, Tamawharu,  
Karaitiana Te Kahuirangi, Morena Hawea.  
He whenua here tenei. Ko etahi tangata,  
kua tubia o ratou ingoa ki runga ki taua  
whenua e te Kai Whakawa o te Kooti, ko  
**Hamiora Te Nehu**, Rititia Te Urupa, Te  
Kaninamu, **Meretene Ripeka**, Ropata Tia-  
kitai, Te Waito, Onehunga, me Eta Roto-  
rua.

This is a land of love.  
And some persons  
whose names are  
listed on that land by  
the Judge of the Land  
Court, are....

At some point she left **Hamiora Te Nehu** and married **Hona Te Kaipo**.

The Mangapuaka block was of 906 acres. The ownership title of the block was determined by the Native Land Court on 5 September 1868. The block was claimed by Ihakara Whaitiri, of Ngati Matotara or Matataea. He stated that the land belonged to him, and to Matiu Meke, **Hona Te Kaipo**, Te Kaninamu, and Te Ropiha, who were part of his claim. There was no objection to his claim. The Court ordered a certificate of title be drawn up in their names....

On 1 June 1894, Matiu Meke applied to the Court for a partition of the Mangapuaka block between its original owners. He also asked for a definition of relative interests in the block. His representative, Tamati Tautuhi, stated that Matiu Meke, **Hona Te Kaipo** and Te Kaninamu were admitted to have greater rights in the block than other owners, but to shorten the case were prepared to agree to equal interests between the owners.... The partition divided the block into the Mangapuaka No. 1 and Mangapuaka No. 2 blocks. .... The Mangapuaka No. 2 block was of 478a, of which 214a was owned by Matiu Meke, and 264a was owned by **Hona Te Kaipo**. [Steven Oliver 2004. *A report commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal for the Wairarapa ki Tararua (Wai 863) district inquiry*. Tararua District: Twentieth Century Land Alienation].

**Ripeka** died on 19 January 1891. The Maori Land Court Napier Minute Book No. 26, page 264 (NZ Archives Micro R3733 Mic Z Reel 90) records Succession Cases, including the entries in **Ripeka's will** about the disposal of her land after her death.

No 65 Patangata N.Y. Land situate at Patangata  
Meretene Ripeka deceased.  
R. Maremare - applicant  
Pine Huruniorangi - husband of applicant. sworn.  
Deceased. left a will produced. dated April 26th 1891.  
devising share in Patangata N.Y. to her niece and  
grandchildren as follows.  
Makiana Rukiruki. f.a. grandchild of Waipawa  
Tungane. Hona. f.a. -do- do  
Rititia Maremare. f.a. niece do.  
Deceased died 19th July 1891. No sale - will witnessed  
by Henare Tititi & Matua Te Muunu. & two others.  
Order asked for those in the will - in equal shares.  
Objectors. none  
Order accordingly.

No. 65 Patangata No. 4. Land situate at Patangata  
Meretene Ripeka deceased.  
R. Maremare - applicant.  
Pine Huruniorangi - husband of applicant - sworn -  
Deceased - left a will produced - dated April 26th. 1891.  
devising share in Patangata No.4. to her niece and  
grandchildren as follows.  
Makiana Rukiruki. f.a. grandchild of Waipawa.  
Tungane. Hona. f.a. -do- do.  
Rititia Maremare. f.a. niece do.  
Deceased died 19th. July 1891. No sale - will witnessed  
by Henare Tititi & Matua Te Muunu, & two others.  
Order asked for those in the will - in equal shares.  
Objectors - none  
Order accordingly.



**Ripeka's** and **Hona Te Kaipo's** son (**Te Kaninamu Hona**) was father to **Makiana Hona**. **Makiana** married **Ruki Ruki Eraiha Paoraka** (or **Paora Ruki Ruki**) and their son **Pura Matiu Rukiruki (Logan)** married **Amiria Panapa**. Their son **Te Rangi Aonui Logan** had one child by his first wife **Jean Harrison**; she is **Sandra Erena Makiana Logan**, my informant.

**Sandra Erena Makiana Logan** is a descendent. She informs me (contrary to Colenso's account) that ***Ripeka Meretene was the daughter of Te Koko and Hinekoai.***

Ripeka's niece **Rititia Maremare** 1854–1911 was the applicant and her husband was **Pine Hurunuiorangi**. Rititia Maremare is buried in Waipawa cemetery. At a hui at Omaha in 1908 she and others signed a petition that asserted “that Archdeacon Williams of Te Aute wrongly took a piece of land called Otane in the vicinity of Te Roto-a-Tara, and also a place called Tauwhare. They ask that those lands be returned.” (*Pipiharaurua* 1 March 1909 p9). She also had land at Epairima (Weber).

**Pine Hurunuiorangi** (aka Pine Pani) and 8 others petitioned the Native Affairs Committee in 1888 for compensation for a quarry that had been opened on their land at Rakautatahi (North of Norsewood and east of Takapau).

**Hona Te Kaipo's** death notice (*Te Wananga* Volume 5, Number 16. p182, April 1878):

“TO THE EDITOR OF TE WANANGA

Friend, let's send our letter to the WANANGA to inform the people of Ngati-ngaweki to let the Ngatimarau, including Ngatikere people know the sun, the moon, and the hours, our dear grandfather and rangatira **Hona Te Kaipo** has died—also a rangatira among the families mentioned above. The grandchild of Rangi-totohu, Apiata Kuikainga. Died in Patangata on 7 March 1878.

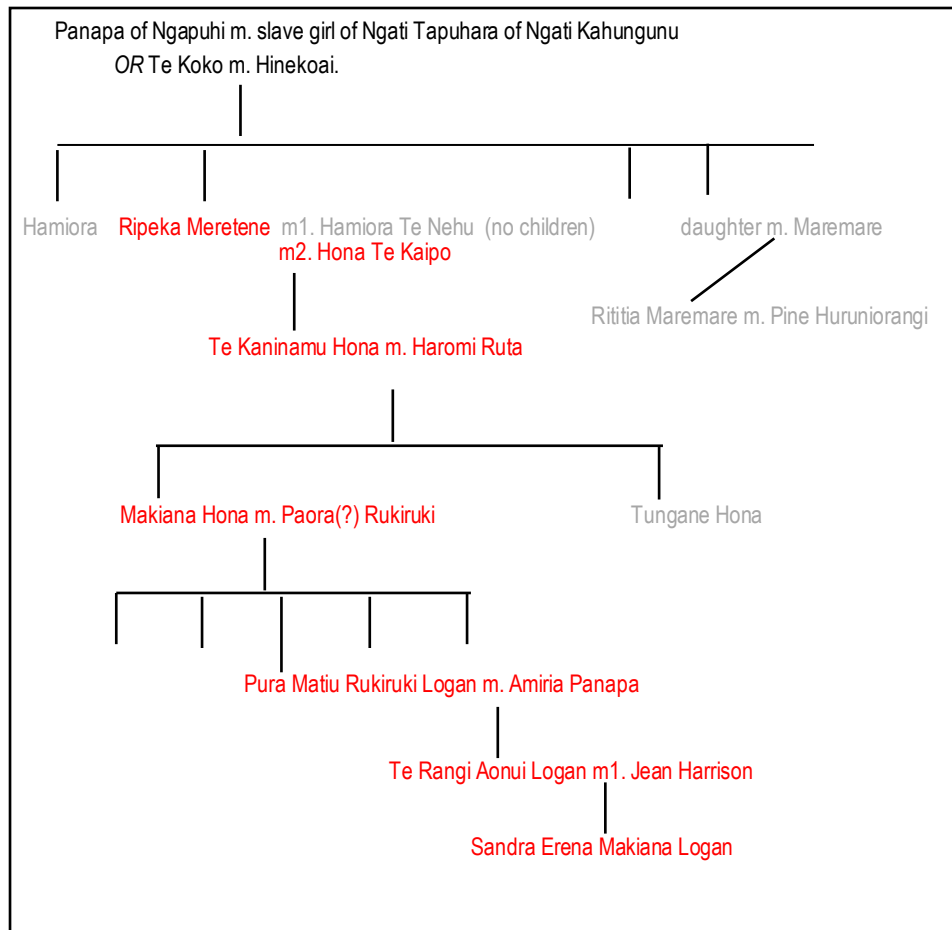
...”

#### KI TE ETITA O TE WANANGA.

E boa, tukua atu ta matou reta ki te WANANGA hei parui atu ki te iwi kia Ngatingaweki kia Ngaiteruatora, kia Ngatimarau, tae atu kia Ngatikere. Kia mohio ai ki te ra, ki te marama, ki nga haora hoki. i mate ai to matou kau-matua aroha a Hona te Kaipo he kau-matua rangatira ano taua kau-matua. He kau-matua ano, i o roto i nga hapu kua whakahuatia i runga ake nei. He mokopuna na Rangitotohu, hei taina kia Apiata Kuikainga. I mate i a ki Patangata nei i te 7 o nga ra o Maehe te tau 1878. A i te po, i te 1 o nga haora o te po, ka pa whakarere mai, tetahi mate kino kia ia, oho katou matou ki runga tiroiro noa ai. He tote, te rougoa i whangaitia ai, katahi ka ta te manawa i taua po, kaore i tino pai, katahi ka puritia tonutia e o matou ringaringa, kia taea ai te **aonga o te ra, a taea aua te 4 o nga haora o te ata, te 8 o nga ra, katahi ka puritia e matou ki te kpu a te Atua, ki te inoi kia tae atu ai ki te tekau o nga haora, te taenga atu ki te tekau o nga haora, ka welia atu tona tinana i a matou. Heoi te whakaatu, naku i tuhi.**

NA INAIKA TAMAIWHARIUA.

Patangata, Maehe 9, 1878.



I acknowledge my indebtedness to Sandra Erena Makiana Logan who supplied details of her whakapapa.