

HERITAGE
TRAILS

WAIKANAE



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WELCOME TO THE KĀPITI COAST HERITAGE TRAIL

The Kāpiti Coast has a rich and colourful history. From Ōtaki in the north, to Paekākāriki in the south, you will discover sites that played a major role in the cultural, economic and social growth of New Zealand.

This brochure focuses on Waikanae. It is one of a set describing some of the significant historical sites in our district.

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NAU MAI KI NGĀ TAKAHANGA O NGĀ TĀONGA TUKU IHO O KĀPITI

He kōrero hōhonu tuku iho tō te rohe o Kāpiti. Mai i Ōtaki ki te raki, ki Paekākāriki ki te tonga, ka tūpono atu koe ki ngā wāhi i whai take nui ki ngā mahi ā-tikanga, ā-ōhanga, ā-iwi o Aotearoa.

E arotahi ana tēnei mātārere ki Waikanae. Koinei tētehi kōwae e whakamārama ana i ētehi o ngā wāhi hira o mua iho i tō mātou rohe.

*Mō ētehi atu kōrero tēnā koa whātoro atu ki tēnei
paetukutuku www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/heritage*



↑ TO LEVIN

Ōtaki Beach

ŌTAKI

Te Horo Beach

Peka Peka

TE HORO

Waikanae Beach

**KĀPITI
ISLAND**

WAIKANAĒ



PARAPARAUMU

Raumati

Raumati South

Queen Elizabeth Park
Mackays Crossing

PAEKĀKĀRIKI

↓ TO WELLINGTON

WAIMEHA

Opposite 133 Weggery Drive, Waikanae Beach

Waimeha Pā

In 1824 a group of Te Āti Awa iwi arrived from Taranaki at the invitation of Ngāti Toa. One of their settlements was on this sandhill overlooking the estuary of the two rivers. In 1830, Muaūpoko and Rangitāne, the previous inhabitants of this region, were invited to Waimeha to try a new food we now call pumpkin. Despite a warning from some of Ngāti Raukawa they came, but were killed by Te Āti Awa and Ngāti Toa at the orders of Te Rauparaha.

Battle of Kuititanga

The battle of Kuititanga took place near this pā site. It was one of the last intertribal 'Musket Wars' before the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Disputes between Te Rauparaha and his allies, Te Āti Awa and Ngāti Raukawa, reached boiling point in 1839. On 16 October 1839, Ngāti Raukawa from Te Horo and Ōtaki attacked Waimeha under cover of darkness. The defenders withdrew to Arapawaitei, where reinforcements arrived from the other villages. In a counter-attack, the Raukawa war party was forced back to the tribal boundary at Kukutauaki. Te Rauparaha, who had friends on both sides, watched the fighting from a whaleboat off shore. The New Zealand Company ship *Tory* arrived shortly after the battle. Its surgeons tended the wounded and, a few days later, a conference of reconciliation between the two warring factions was held on board the *Tory*. In 1848, some Waimeha inhabitants returned to Taranaki, while the remainder moved inland to Tuku Rākau.



*River scene near this site,
1852 Waikanae, by
Charles Decimus Barraud
Rex Nan Kivell Collection,
National Library of Australia*

WAIMEHA

E hāngai ana ki 133 Huarahi o Weggery, Waikanae

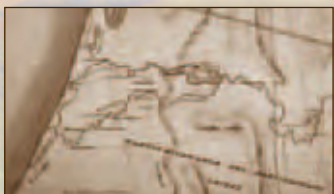
Te Pā o Waimeha

I 1824 i tae mai tētehi tira o te iwi o Te Āti Awa i Taranaki i runga i te tono o Ngāti Toa. Tētehi o ō rātou kāinga kei runga i tētehi puke taipū e titiro ana ki te wahapū o ngā awa e rua. I 1830, ko ngā iwi o mua rā o tēnei rohe, a Muaūpoko me Rangitāne, i karangatia kia haere ki te whakamātautau i tētehi kai e kīia ana ināianei he paukena. Ahakoa te whakatūpato a ētehi o Ngāti Raukawa, haere tonu mai rātou, ā, i runga i te whakahau a Te Rauparaha ka patua e Te Āti Awa me Ngāti Toa.

Te pakanga o Kuititanga

I tū te pakanga o Kuititanga i te taha o tēnei pā. Koinei tētehi o ngā 'Pakanga Pū' ā-iwi whakamutunga i mua o te hainatanga o te Tiriti o Waitangi.

I 1839 kua kinō kē ngā tautohetohe i waenga i ngā ope haumi a Te Rauparaha, arā, a Te Āti Awa me Ngāti Raukawa, Nā, i te 16 o Oketopa, i 1839 i whakaekengia a Waimeha i te pō e Ngāti Raukawa nō Te Horo me Ōtaki. Ka whati ngā kaiwawao, ka rere ki Arapawaiti, i reira ka tae mai he ope tānga nō ētehi atu kāinga. Nā te whana whakairi i hoki whakamuri ai te tauā o Raukawa ki te pae o te rohe ki Kukutauaki. Nā, he hoa nō Te Rauparaha i ngā taha e rua, ā, mātakitaki noa ana ia i te whaiwhai mai i tētehi poti wēra i waho o te moana. Nō muri tata mai o te pakanga ka tae mai te kaipuke o te Kamupene o Niu Tīreni, te *Tory*. Nā ō rātou tākuta i tiaki te hunga taotū, ā, i ngā rangi tata i muri mai i tū tētehi hui whakahoatanga i runga i te *Tory* i waenga i ngā hoariri. I 1848 i hoki atu ētehi o ngā tāngata a Waimeha ki Taranaki, ko te toenga i hūnuku ki te tuawhenua, ki Tuku Rākau.



Map of Lower Waikanae

TUKU RĀKAU

In the land between Greenway Road and Puriri Road. Currently there is no public access to this site.

In 1848 over 600 Te Āti Awa people from the Kāpiti area returned to their ancestral lands of Taranaki. The villages that they left behind were damaged by an earthquake and sand encroachment. Most of the remaining Te Āti Awa moved to Tuku Rākau, a sheltered and fertile area just north of Kaiwarehou, a crossing point on the Waikanae River. Led by Wī Tako Ngātata-i-te-rangi, they established homes, gardens, a meeting house and in 1877, a church. Wheat was ground at a flourmill on the Waimeha Stream and large flocks of sheep were established. The urupā (burial ground), Takamore, is on the sand ridge west of this site.

In 1884, at a meeting on the Tuku Rākau marae, railway company officials met local Māori. Land was given for the development of the railway, on condition that all trains stopped at Waikanae. When the line opened for traffic in 1886, the meeting house, Whakarongotai, was brought to its present site in Marae Lane.



The house built by L H Greenaway near the corner of Puriri and Kauri Streets, Waikanae, 1917. The cost of the building was 1,100 pounds on 19 December 1913. It was built of heart rimu with 12 foot studs

F H Greenaway Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: ½-080140-F

TUKU RĀKAU

Kei te whenua i waenganui i ngā Huarahi o Greenway me Puriri. I tēnei wa, kāore e wātea tēnei wāhi ki te hunga tūmutanui.

I 1848 neke atu i te 600 ngā tāngata o Te Āti Awa ki Kāpiti i hoki atu ki tō rātou whenua tupu ki Taranaki. Ko ngā kāinga i mahue i a rātou i tūkinotia e te rū, i auraratia e te one. Ko te nuinga o Te Āti Awa i mahue iho, i hūnuku atu ki Tuku Rākau, he wāhi taumarumarū, haumako hoki kei te raki noa o Kaiwarehou, ā, he wāhi whakawhiti tēnā i te awa o Waikanae. He mea ārahi rātou e Wī Tako Ngātata-i-te-rangi, ā, he mea whakatū he kāinga, he māra, he wharenuī me tētehi whare karakia i 1877. I kuorotia he wīti i tētehi mira i te taha o te awa o Waimeha. He hipi rāhui nunui hoki i whakatupungia. Kei runga tāhuna te urupā Takamore, kei te hauāuru o tēnei wāhi.

I 1884, i tētehi hui i te marae o Tuku Rākau, i hui tahi te tira āpiha rerewhenua me te tangata whenua. He mea tuku he whenua hei whakatupu i te rerewhenua i runga i te tikanga ka tū ngā tereina katoa ki Waikanae. I te whakatūwheratanga o te raina hei ara haereere mō te tangata i 1886, i tōia te wharenuī o Whakarongotai ki te wāhi e tū nei ia ināianeī i Marae Lane.



WHAKARONGOTAI MARAE

‘Hear the whispering tide’

2 Marae Lane, Waikanae

In 1850 a meeting house, Puku Mahi Tamariki, was built at the instigation of Wi Tako Ngatata-i-te-rangi, chief of Ngāti Tawhirikura, Ngāti Kura, and Ngāti Hāmua hapū of Te Āti Awa. It was originally erected at Tuku Rākau, situated by Te Moana Road and Greenaway Road in Waikanae.

The meeting house was moved to its present site in 1886 so that it was near the growing settlement clustered around the railway line and bridge. Māori workers from local iwi were employed in the reconstruction process.

Between the 1970s and 1980s, the meeting house was renovated, the grounds improved, and new buildings were erected. In 1984, the carving of a female figure holding a white bird representing peace was placed in the grounds. The carving is called Te Puna o te Aroha, ‘Foundation of Love’. It was carved at Taumarunui from a kauri tree presented by the descendants of William Jenkins and his wife Paeroke, who in 1840 established the Bush Inn at Te Uruhi, Paraparaumu Beach.

Today, the marae is an active focal point for Māori social, cultural, economic and political activities in the town.



The Whakarongotai meeting house and the dining room under construction in 1979. Pictured are Ani Parata and Pehi Parata

HP 172, Bruce MacMillan Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

WHAKARONGOTAI MARAE

2 te Ara o Marae, Waikanae

I 1850, i hangaia tētehi wharenui i raro i te whakahau a Wī Tako Ngatata-i-te-rangi, rangatira o Ngāti Tawhirikura, Ngāti Kura me Ngāti Hāmua, hapū o Te Āti Awa. Ko Puku Mahi Tamariki te ingoa. I whakatūria tūturungia i Tuku Rākau kei te rori o Te Moana me Greenaway i Waikanae.

I 1886 i tōia te wharenui ki te wāhi e tū nei ia ināianei. I pēneingia, kia pātata ai ki te hāpori e piki haere ana te tokomaha, ā, e noho huihui ana ki te raina rerewhenua me te piriti. He mea tiki atu he Māori nō ngā iwi o te rohe hei kaimahi, ā, hei hāpai i te whakahoutanga.

I waenganui i ngā tau 1970 me 1980 te wharenui i whakahoungia ai, arā, i whakapaingia te papa, i whakatūngia hoki he whare hou. I 1984, i whakatūngia ki te papa tētehi pou whakarae wahine e mau ana i tētehi manu mā, he rangimārie te tohu. Ko Te Puna o te Aroha te ingoa o te whakairo nei, “Foundation of Love”. I tāraingia i Taumarunui, he kauri te rākau, i tāpaengia e ngā uri o William Jenkins me tana hoa wahine a Paeroke, ā, i 1840 nāna hoki i whakatū tētehi Bush Inn i Te Uruhi, i te taha moana o Paraparaumu.

I ēnei rā, he wāhi whakawhāiti te marae i ngā mahi Māori o te tāone, ā-tikanga, ā-ahurea, ā-ōhanga, ā-tōrangapū hoki.



The Whakarongotai meeting house being repiled in 1979. On the left is Aputa Kauri talking to Paraparaumu Librarian Stephen Murphy and on the right is Danny August and Tony Greig
HP 171, Bruce MacMillan Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

ST ANDREW'S CHURCH AND HALL

5 Akatarawa Road, Reikōrangī

For over 100 years, St Andrew's Church has been an ongoing testimony to the devotion and community spirit of local Anglicans. Between 1892 and 1893 Reikōrangī was surveyed and the 'Church Acre' was laid out to include a school, town hall, church, churchyard and a store. The land was donated by the Parata family. With a growing population and only a rough track to reach Waikanae (then known as Parata Village), the need for a church became urgent. In 1907, St Andrew's Church was built. In 1959 a vestry and chancel were added. The church's bell, from the wreck of the *Devon* in Wellington Harbour in 1913, still calls the people of the valley to worship.

The hall is registered as an Historic Place – Category I building. It was built in 1862 at Parewanui, Rangitikei as a Presbyterian Church. Because of an intertribal dispute it was prepared as a refuge with musket ports at each side, although it was never used for this purpose. It was re-sited three times before being installed as a church hall at Reikōrangī in 2001.



St Andrew's Church and Hall, 2011
Kapiti Coast District Libraries

TE WHARE KARAKIA ME TE HŌRO O ST ANDREW

5 Huarahi o Akatarawa, Reikōrangī

Neke atu i te 100 tau, he tauira whakaatu noa te whare karakia o St Andrew i te pono me te wairua o te hapori o ngā Mihingare o te rohe. I waenga i 1892 me 1893 i rūringia a Reikōrangī, ā, i āta whakaritea te 'Church Acre' kia whai i tētehi kura, tētehi hōro tāone, tētehi whare karakia, tētehi iāri whare karakia me tētehi toa. He mea takoha te whenua e te whānau Parata. I te whanaketanga o te nuinga tāngata me tētahi ara whakatara noa iho atu ki Waikanae (i karangatia ko Parata Village i mua rā), ka kōhukihuki kia whai whare karakia. 1907, I hangaia te whare karakia o St Andrew. He mea tāpiri atu tētehi Wēteri me tētehi chancel i 1959. Whakahuihui tonu ai te pere o te whare karakia i ngā tāngata o te riu ki te whakapono. Nō te anga o te *Devon* te pere, ā, kei Te Whanganui ā Tara tērā mai i 1913.

E rēhitangia ana te hōro hei wāhi maumahara – Category 1. I hangaia i 1862 i Parewanui, i Rangitīkei hei Whare Karakia Perehipiteriana. Nā tētehi tohe ā-iwi i meatia hei punanga, ā, he matapihi pū kei ngā tahataha akakoa kīhai i whakamahia mō tēnā take. E toru ngā wā i whakaritea ai ōna wāhi tūnga kātahi ka whakaurungia hei hōro whare karakia ki Reikōrangī i 2001.



REIKŌRANGI

Opposite 5 Akatarawa Road, Reikōrangi

Reikōrangi translated into English means 'the gate' or 'gateway to heaven'. This originated from when a young slave was sent into the valley but did not return. It was assumed he had entered heaven.

During the invasion by northern tribes in the 1820s, Muaūpoko created a refuge at Te Pā o Toata at the narrow entrance to the valley. In 1891, Māori owners sold Reikōrangi Basin, two thirds of it to the Crown. Most of the remainder formed Elder's 'Waimahoe' station. From the 1890s to 1908, sawmills employing more than a hundred men cleared the bush and dairy farmers moved in. During this time a bush tramway led to Waikanae Railway Station. In 1895 a post office and school opened in Reikōrangi, and, in 1907, St Andrew's Church held its first service. The Otaki Co-Operative Dairy Company operated a creamery from 1902 until 1920. In the 1960s the population declined. The post office closed in 1962 and the school in 1970. Today, pastoral and recreational farming dominates Reikōrangi.



Opening of the Reikorangi Creamery in 1902. Byron Brown, chairman of the Otaki-Manakau Dairy Company performed the ceremony. A banquet was held afterwards at the Reikorangi schoolrooms

HP1862, Monk Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

REIKŌRANGI

*E anganui ana i 5 Huarahi o Akatarawa,
Reikōrangī*

Ko 'The gate', te 'gateway to heaven' rānei te whakapākehātanga o Reikōrangī. I takea mai tēnei kōrero i te haerenga o tētehi pononga ki roto i te riu engari kihai ia i hoki mai. I pēnei te whakaaro kua kuhu atu ia i Reikōrangī.

Nō te tomokanga o ngā iwi o te raki i a Muaūpoko i ngā tau o te 1820, i whakatū punanga a Muaūpoko ki Te Pā o Toata i te wāhi whāiti o te urunga o te riu. I 1891 i hokongia atu a Reikōrangī e ngā kaipupuri Māori o te whenua, e 2/3 o te whenua ki te Karauna. Ko te nuinga e toe ana ka mahia hei teihana arā ko Elder's 'Waimahoe' station. Mai i ngā tau 1890 ki 1908, neke atu i te kotahi rau ngā tāngata e mahi ana mō ngā mira nā rātou i poro ngā rākau kia mārakerake ai te ngahere, ā, ka uru mai ngā kaipāmu. I tērā wā i reira tētehi rēra tō e rere ana ki te teihana rerewhenua o Waikanae. I 1895 i tūwhera mai tētehi poutāpeta me te kura ki Reikōrangī. I 1907 i tū te karakia tuatahi o te whare karakia o St Andrew. Nā te Kaporeihana o te Kamupene Miraka Kau o Ōtaki i whakahaere tētehi wheketere kirimi atu i 1902 ki 1920. I ngā tau o te 1960 i heke haere te nuinga tāngata. I 1962 i katia te poutāpeta, ā, i katia te kura i 1970. I ēnei rā, e kaha ana te mahi whenua whakataka me te mahi pāmu ki Reikōrangī.



Fire in the Reikōrangī Valley in 1908. The church is St Andrew's on the corner of Reikōrangī Rd and Akatawara Rd. The fire burned from the ranges to the sea, the trains couldn't run and the roads were closed

HP 2007, Wilf Wright Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

WAIKANAĒ DISTRICT POSTAL SERVICES

9 Elizabeth Street, Waikanae

In 1841, letter carriers on foot began the first postal service on the coastal route between Wellington and Whanganui. From 1847, Armed Police based at Waikanae carried the mail. Later, Thomas Wilson opened Waikanae Post Office in the Ferry Inn on the south bank of the river. From 1865, regular coach services carried mail and passengers between Wellington and Whanganui.

In 1885, Henry Walton opened a trading post with a post office near the present Walton Avenue, not far from where the coaches crossed Waikanae River. For a while this area was known as Waltonville. After the Wellington-Manawatū railway line opened in 1886, all coach services stopped. In 1894, the post office was moved to a new store near the railway line, with telephone services added. The building you see today opened in 1907 and operated until 1982, when a new post office opened in Mahara Place.



Waikanae co-operative and Post Office Store

Chris MacLean Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library. NZ. Ref: 150358-½

TE RATONGA POU TĀPETA Ā-ROHE O WAIKANAĒ

9 Tiriti o Elizabeth, Waikanae

I 1841, i tīmata te ratonga poutāpeta tuatahi mā te huarahi takutai i waenganui i Pōneke me Whanganui i te hunga mau haere i te reta mā raro. Atu i 1847, nā te Pirihiimana Mau Pū o Waikanae te mēra i mau haere. Nō muri mai ka whakatūwherangia e Thomas Wilson te Poutāpeta o Waikanae ki te Hōtera Ferry i te taha tonga o te awa. Atu i 1865, mau ai te ratonga kawē mēra me te pāhihi i waenganui i Pōneke me Whanganui.

I 1885, i whakatūwhera a Henry Walton i tētehi toa tauhokohoko me tētehi poutāpeta e tata ana ki te Ara o Walton, kāore e tawhiti atu i te wāhi i whakawhiti ai ngā ratonga kawē pāhihi i te awa o Waikanae, ā, mō tētehi wā i karangatia tēnei wāhi ko Waltonville. I muri mai o te whakatūwheratanga o te ara rerewhenua o Pōneke-Manawatū i 1886, i mutu ngā ratonga katoa. I 1894 i nekehia te poutāpeta ki tētehi toa e pātata ana ki te ara rerewhenua. I āpitingia hoki he ratonga waea. Ko te whare e kite nei koutou i tēnei rā i whakatūwherangia i 1907, ā, i whakahaeretia tae noa ki 1982, ki te wā i whakatūwherangia ai tētehi poutāpeta hou ki Wāhi Mahara.

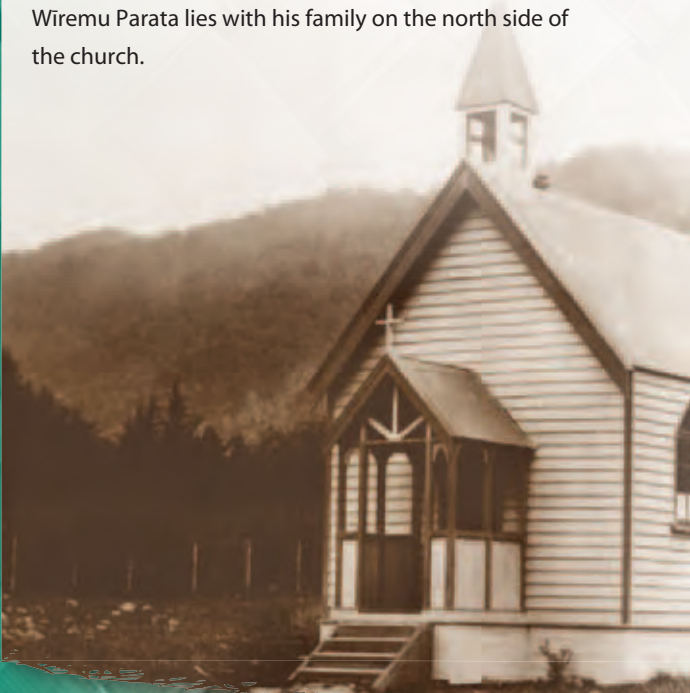


ST LUKE'S CHURCH

1 Elizabeth Street, Waikanae

In 1877, Wi Parata Te Kakakura, a paramount Chief, built Saint Luke's Church at Tuku Rākau on Te Moana Road, near Greenaway Road in Waikanae. The Wellington and Manawatū railway line changed the focus of village life in Waikanae and by 1886 most activity was centred alongside the railway station. In 1898, Tuku Rākau was almost deserted, and the church was moved to its present site. The church was consecrated by Bishop Wallis in 1906. Up to that time, services were mostly conducted by lay people, frequently in Māori. In 1914, work began on building a hall.

The stone wall and gates were erected in 1958 as part of the centenary of the Wellington Diocese. Three memorial trees were planted – a kauri for Bishop Abraham, First Bishop of Wellington, a puriri for Bishop Wallis, and a tōtara for Bishop Hadfield. Major extensions to the church took place in 1977 and 1985. Parts of the original church have been incorporated in the present structure, in particular, the bell-tower. Windows in the sanctuary depict Wiremu Parata and Octavius Hadfield. Wiremu Parata lies with his family on the north side of the church.



TE WHARE KARAKIA O ST LUKE

1 Tiriti o Elizabeth, Waikanae

I 1877, i hangaia e te rangatira, e Wi Parata Te Kakakura te whare karakia o Saint Luke ki Tuku Rākau, i te rori o Te Moana, e pātata ana ki te rori o Greenways kei Waikanae. Nā te raina rerewhenua o Manawatū i whakarerekē te kaupapa o te kāinga i Waikanae ā, i 1886 ko te nuinga o ngā mahi i tū ki te taha o te teihana rerewhenua. I 1898 i tōia te whare karakia ki te wāhi e tū nei ia ināianei. Nō taua wā rā, kua tata tonu te korehāhā o Tuku Rākau. I 1906 te whare karakia i whakatapua ai e Bishop Wallis. Tae noa atu ki taua wā, i whakahaerengia te nuinga o ngā mahi e te hunga reimana, i roto hoki i te reo i te nuinga o te wā. I 1914 ka tīmata te mahi hanga i tētehi hōro.

I whakatūngia te pātū toka me ngā kēti i 1958 hei wāhanga nō te rau tau o te Diocese o Te Whanganui ā Tara. E toru ngā rākau whakamaumahara i whakatōngia, he kauri mō Bishop Abraham, te Pīhopa tuatahi o Te Whanganui ā Tara, he rākau pūriri mō Pīhopa Wallis, ā, he tōtara mō Pīhopa Hadfield. I tū ngā whakahoutanga matua o te whare karakia i 1977 me 1985. He mea whakauru ētahi wāhanga o te whare karakia tūturu ki te mea o naiānei, inā rā ko te pourewa pere. E whakaatu ana ngā matapihi i te wāhi tapu i a Octavius Hadfield rāua ko Wiremu Parata. E takoto ana a Wiremu Parata ki tōna whānau i te taha raki o te whare karakia.

The original church four years after removal to this site, photo taken in 1902

Courtesy of the Parish of Waikanae

FRANCES HODGKINS

Waikanae Cemetery, Ngarara Road, Waikanae

Frances Hodgkins (1869–1947) remains New Zealand's best known and much loved expatriate artist. Her artwork and the story of her development as an artist are central to the story of New Zealand art. She was born in Dunedin, but in the second half of her life developed an increasingly strong connection with Wellington and Kāpiti.

Frances Hodgkins' older sister Isabel (1867–1950), also a very good artist, married Kāpiti farmer, landowner and politician Will Field (1861–1944). Frances Hodgkins first left New Zealand in 1901 to make her life and develop her career in the artistic centres of Europe. She made three return trips to visit family between 1903 and 1912, during which she painted local landscapes and portraits, such as *The Goose Girl*, 1905. Frances also often sent paintings back to family to look after or for exhibitions in New Zealand and Australia. These became the basis of the Field Collection of forty-four artworks which remain in Kāpiti.

Frances was very close to Isabel, felt a romantic attachment to Kāpiti Island and the landscape here, and said that Waikanae had become 'ancestral' for their family after their beloved mother Rachel died and was buried here in 1926. Some years after Frances Hodgkins' death in England in 1947, her ashes were brought home and interred in the Field family plot in Waikanae Cemetery.



Frances Hodgkins, London, ca 1920

Gill Shadbolt Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library

FRANCES HODGKINS

Te Urupā o Waikanae, Huarahi o Ngārara, Waikanae

Ko Frances Hodgkins (1869–1947) tonu te tino ringa rehe toi o Aotearoa e mōhiotia whānuitia ana, e kaingākaungia ana hoki. Ko āna mahi toi me ngā kōrero mō tōna whanaketanga hei ringa rehe e whai wāhi matua ana ki ngā mahi toi whānui o Aotearoa. I whānau ia i Ōtepoti, engari nō te taipakeketanga o tōna orange ka pakari haere te hononga ōna ki Pōneke me Kāpiti.

Ko Isabel (1867–1950) te tuakana o Frances Hodgkins, ā, he ringa rehe tino pai anō hoki ia. I moe ia i a Will Field (1861–1944) tētehi kaipāmu, kaipupuri whenua, kaitōrangapū hoki. I wehe tuatahi a Frances Hodgkins i Aotearoa i 1901 ki te whai me te whakapakari i tōna orange hei ringa rehe ki ngā wāhi toi rongonui o Ūropi. E toru ana hokinga mai kia kite i tōna whānau i waenga i ngā tau 1903 me 1912, nōna hoki i konei ka peita i te takoto o te whenua me te tangata o te kāinga, arā, ko *The Goose Girl*, 1905. He mea tuku anō hoki ana whakaahua



Frances Hodgkins, The Goose Girl, 1905

The Field Collection Trust

peita ki tōna whānau mā rātou hei tiaki, hei pupuri hoki mō ngāwhakamātakitaki ki Aotearoa me Ahitereiria. Ko ēnei whakaahua peita te pūtake o te Field Collection, e whā tekau mā whā whakaahua peita ka noho ki Kāpiti.

He tino hoa a Frances ki Isabel, he matemate ā-one hoki nōna ki te moutere o Kāpiti me te

takoto o te whenua, ka mutu, i kōrerongia ko Waikanae hei kāinga tupuna mō tō rātou whānau i muri mai o te matenga o tō rātou māmā aroha nui, o Rachel i nehua ai i konei i 1926. I muri noa mai i te matenga o Frances Hodgkins i Ingarangi i 1947, i whakahokia ōna pungarehu ki te kāinga, ā, i nehua ki te wāhi nō te whānau Field i te urupā o Waikanae.

PAETAWA FLAX MILL

267 SH1 North of Waikanae

Archibald Brown (1859–1941) milled flax (harakeke/ *phormium tenax*) in these buildings from 1905 to 1930. Between 10 and 12 tons of flax produced 1 ton of fibre which was used mainly as rope and binder twine. Falling prices and yellow-leaf disease caused the mill's closure.

The big shed in the background housed the 'feeder' (used to rake the green skin off the flax), the 'scutcher' (used to polish the washed, dried and bleached flax), and an engine to power the equipment.

The stable to right of the gate housed draught horses that pulled drays of green flax from the swamp or delivered bales of fibre to Waikanae railway station.



Browns' Flax Mill, Waikanae, 1910

HP 1372, Brown Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries



Workers from Browns' Flax Mill, Waikanae, ca 1910

HP 1371, Brown Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries

MIRA HARAKEKE O PAETAWA

267 SH1 ki te Raki o Waikanae

He mea mira e Archibald Brown (1859-1941) he harakeke i roto i ēnei whare mai i 1905 ki 1930. Nā te heke haere o te utu me te mate rau-kōwhai i katia ai te mira.

Nā te wharau nui i muri rā i whakamarumaruru te 'kaiwhāngai' (i whakamahia ki te hākuku i te para o te harakeke), te 'patu muka' (i whakamahia ki te whakamāeneene i te harakeke i horoia, i whakawhakamaroketia, i whakakōmātia) me tētahi mīhini hei whakahaere i ngā hangarau nei.

Ko te tēpara ki te taha matau o te kēti te whakamarumaruru mō ngā hoiho tō nāna i tō ngā kāta o te harakeke mata mai i te repo, i mau atu rānei i ngā pēre whītau ki te teihana rerewei o Waikanae.



Brown's Flax Mill, May 2011



A new suction gas engine working on coal at the Brown's Flax Mill in Waikanae, 1916

HP 1373, Brown Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries



***Photograph of the exterior of the Waikanae Post Office, 1910.
The people are postmistress Mrs A E Matthews and her staff***
Kapiti Coast Museum Collection



Log milling at Reikorangi sawmill ca 1910
HP1573, Joe Greig Collection, Kāpiti Coast District Libraries



St Andrew's Church Reikorangi ca 1980
Kapiti Coast Museum. Ref: 2011.001.040



Wiremu Parata, ca 1876. Member of the House of Representatives for Western Maori 1871–1875

Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: PA2-2577



Wiremu Te Kakakura Parata, ca 1890s

Henry Wright Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: G-20616-1/1



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