

KŌIWI TANGATA REPORT

**Te Taiwhenua o Wairoa
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to Wairoa**

AUGUST 2019



**Research conducted by Dr Amber Kiri Aranui
Pou Rangahau Rautaki Kōiwi
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme**

Introduction

The Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (Te Papa) has been involved in the repatriation of kōiwi tangata and Toi moko since the early 1980s. The involvement in repatriation began through the work of the late Māui Pomare and was supported by the Department of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In May 1999 a meeting held between representatives of Māori, Government agencies and Te Papa considered issues relating to repatriation. This meeting gave overwhelming support for Te Papa's continued involvement in this important work.

In May 2003 Te Papa established the Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme. This formalised Te Papa's repatriation work, and in turn became recognised and mandated as the official repatriation programme supported by the New Zealand Government.

Te Papa's work, as mandated, is governed by these five overarching principles:

- The government's role is one of facilitation – it does not claim ownership of kōiwi tangata;
- Repatriation from overseas institutions and individuals is by mutual agreement only;
- No payment for kōiwi tangata will be made to overseas institutions;
- Kōiwi tangata must be identified as originating from New Zealand; and
- Māori are to be involved in the repatriation of kōiwi tangata, including determining final resting places, where possible.

The Purpose of this report is to outline the history of the kōiwi tangata currently held in Te Papa's Wāhi Tapu with provenance to Wairoa, Hawke's Bay. It is hoped that this report, together with iwi/hapū discussions, will assist in returning these kōiwi tangata to their final resting place.

International Repatriations

Since 2004, Te Papa has carried out repatriations from approximately 50 institutions in countries including: Great Britain, United States of America, Netherlands, Argentina, Australia, Canada and Germany, Sweden, Norway and France. Te Papa currently holds 193 Toi moko and over 500 kōiwi tangata. However, a number of these were repatriated by the former National Museum prior to 1998, and many also came from the collection held by the Dominion Museum.

Domestic Repatriations

After the kōiwi tangata are returned from overseas, they undergo a period of investigation and research to collect information pertaining to their provenance.

Where provenance is achieved, discussions and negotiations are undertaken to repatriate the kōiwi tangata back to their place of origin or initial point of collection.

A general definition of provenance is the 'point of collection' or 'origin'. The primary purpose of determining the provenance of kōiwi tangata, therefore, is to confirm the original collection point (for example, the burial site). Information regarding the collector of the kōiwi tangata is also researched, where possible, to assist in confirming provenance. The Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme uses a wide range of primary and secondary sources to research the provenance for kōiwi tangata.

Kōiwi tangata are sometimes removed from their place of origin by collectors, or other mechanisms including natural disturbances (such as earthquakes or flooding), trade, and theft. There are also other contexts in which kōiwi tangata can be removed from their resting places, such as archaeological excavations and commercial developments. Researching the provenance of kōiwi tangata completely is very important.

With most domestic repatriations, discussions occur with an iwi and its related hapū. However, in situations where more than one iwi have an interest in a location or rohe, Te Papa holds discussions with all relevant groups.

Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

Since the early beginnings of the repatriation work undertaken by the National Museum, approximately 100 kōiwi tangata have been successfully domestically repatriated to their region of origin and its related iwi, including Te Tairāwhiti, Ngāti Kurī, Whanganui, Rangitāne o Wairau, Muaūpoko, Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Apa ki Rangitīkei, Tauranga Moana iwi, Ngāti Whakaeue, and the iwi of Waikaremoana and Waiuku, Pōrangahau, Waimārama.

Kōiwi Tangata Information

Te Papa records ancestral remains with a kōiwi tangata (KT) number. This numbering system is not an accession record; kōiwi tangata and Toi moko are held and cared for by Te Papa but are not accessioned into the collection. Instead, kōiwi tangata (KT) numbers are used to assist in the collation of information regarding particular kōiwi and these numbers help us to identify and track their place in Te Papa. You may also note other numbers related to the kōiwi tangata, PAn (which are the museums old Ethnology Register Pacific Anthropology numbers), DM (which are the old Dominion Museum accession numbers), and old accession numbers (i.e. 1968/101). These numbers if present have been included to ensure that all information relating to the kōiwi tangata is provided.

The circumstances surrounding each kōiwi tangata can be very different, however in this case all kōiwi tangata were collected from the same area by the same person/s. In instances where we do not have much available information, or avenues for further research, we have to rely on the accuracy of the details provided with the kōiwi tangata when they arrive at Te Papa. However every effort is made to validate all information.

Provenance Information for KT140

This tūpuna was located on the river bed of the Wairoa River (Figure 1 and Figure 3). The record suggests that the remains had washed out of an old urupā that has not been used for approximately 70 years (Figure 2). The tūpuna was collected and presented by W. A. Simpson of Queens Street Wairoa. This address is in close proximity to the river and may indicate the wider area in which the remains were found.



Figure 1: Map of Wairoa showing the possible provenance area for KT140

Description of Skeletal Remains

This tūpuna consists of one lower jaw (mandible) only, with 16 teeth and 3rd molars impacted, which are all in good condition with little wear.

Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
 Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

W. a Simpson
 46 Queen St
 Wairoa N.B.
 Specimen found in river bed at Wairoa.
 Thought to be of Maori. Washed out of
 Maori burial ground which has not been used
 for 70 years

for Dr. Oliver
Presented PAn 140

Figure 2: Note associated with KT140 with description of location

Maori Mandible.		140 PAn 140
Wairoa, Hawkes Bay. Found in a river bed at Wairoa. Washed out of Maori burial ground in which has not been used for 70 yrs. (no acc. date given - but note addressed to R Oliver.) Teeth in good condition, hardly worn. 3rd molars are impacted.		
R.S.	L.S.	
87654321	12345678	
Pres. W.A. Simpson, 46 Queen St, Wairoa H.B.		No data.
XV 6		

Figure 3: PAn 140 (KT140) Record Card

Archaeological Information

As can be seen in Figure 4 there is a large number of archaeological sites in and around the vicinity of the Wairoa River. These sites range from papa kāinga, pā, and terraces to ovens and midden sites.

The area in the vicinity of Queen Street where the donor of the kōiwi tangata lived at the time shows several recorded pā (Figure 5) and it is therefore possible that the tupuna is connected to one of the following:

- X19/17: Settlement
- X19/22: Riwhara or Ahipaniki Pā
- X19/39: Kaimango Pā, Spooners Point
- X19/164: Pā
- X19/170: Pā
- X19/206: Takitimu or Waihirere papa kāinga
- X19/285: Te Uhi papa kāinga

The mention in the note of the unused urupa has not been recorded by NZAA; however local knowledge may be able to identify the location of this site.

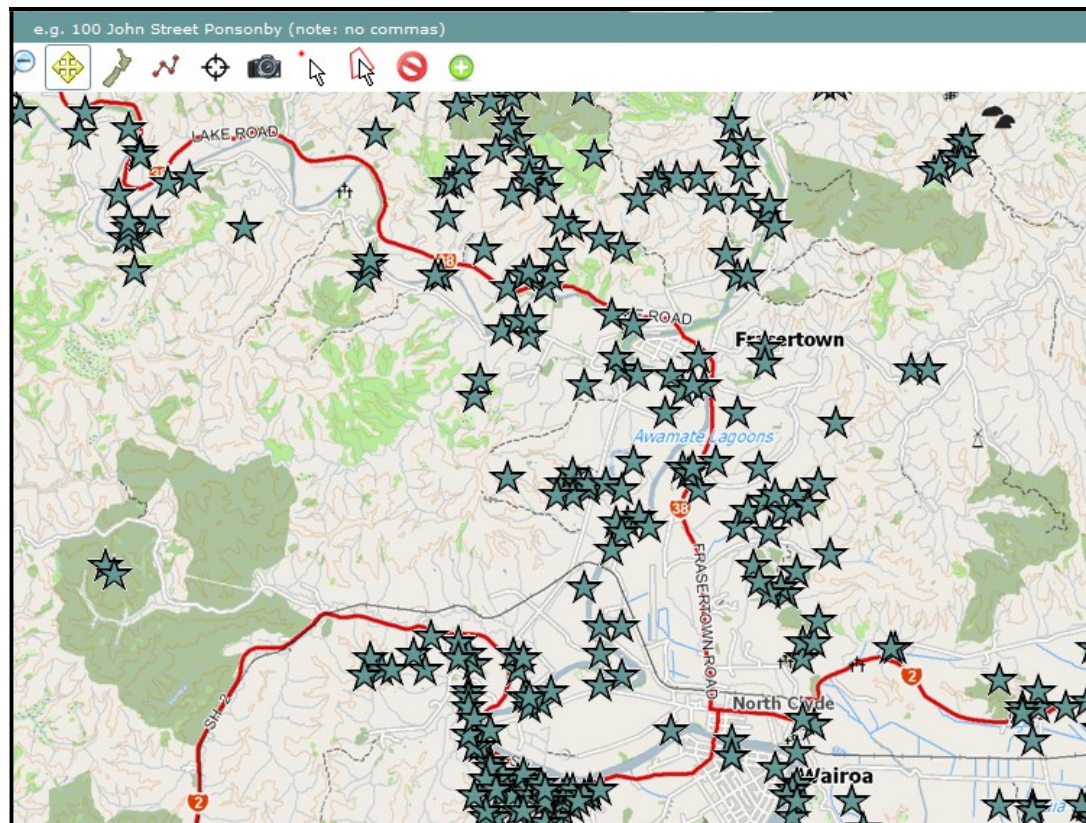


Figure 4: map showing the extent of recorded archaeological sites in and around Wairoa

Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

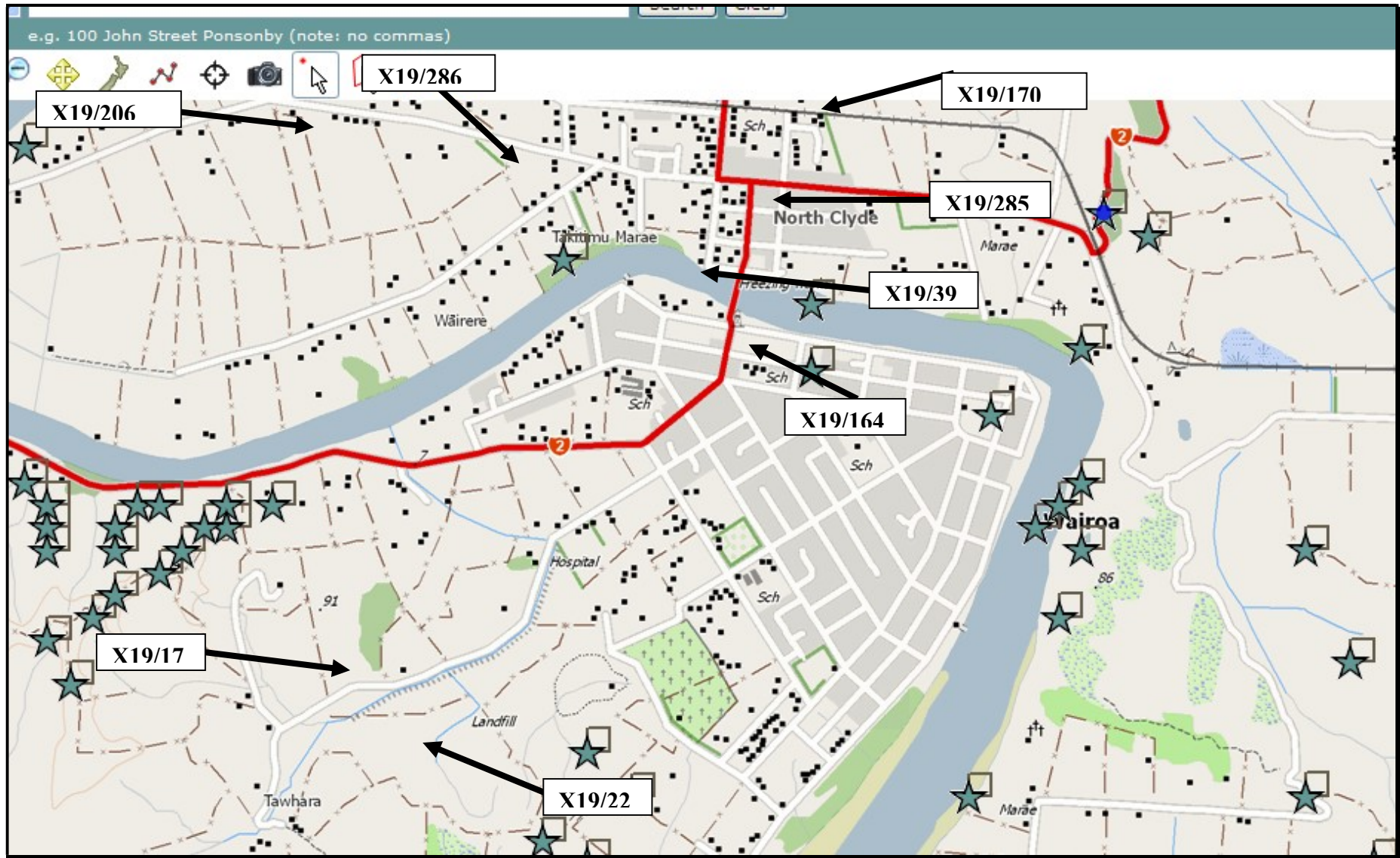


Figure 5: Map of recorded archaeological sites in Wairoa, with pā identified

Conclusion

A mandible was discovered in a river bed at Wairoa by a Mr W A Simpson, who believed it had washed out of an Urupa which had not been used for many years. This urupā has not been identified however a number of pā and papa kāinga have been identified in the Wairoa area, through the New Zealand Archaeological Association site record scheme. Local knowledge however would be valuable in identifying a more precise location.

Domestic Repatriation

On Tuesday 20 August 2019, a ceremony was held in Wellington on Te Papa's Marae Rongomaraeroa where the tūpuna, KT140 was formally handed back to the Iwi for domestic repatriation. On behalf of Ngāti Kahungunu o Wairoa Taiwhenua, the chair of the Iwi Authority, **Mr Nigel How** received the tūpuna on behalf of the Iwi.

Te Herekieke Herewini
HEAD OF REPATRIATION
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa

Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
 Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

Appendix I: NZAA Site Record Forms

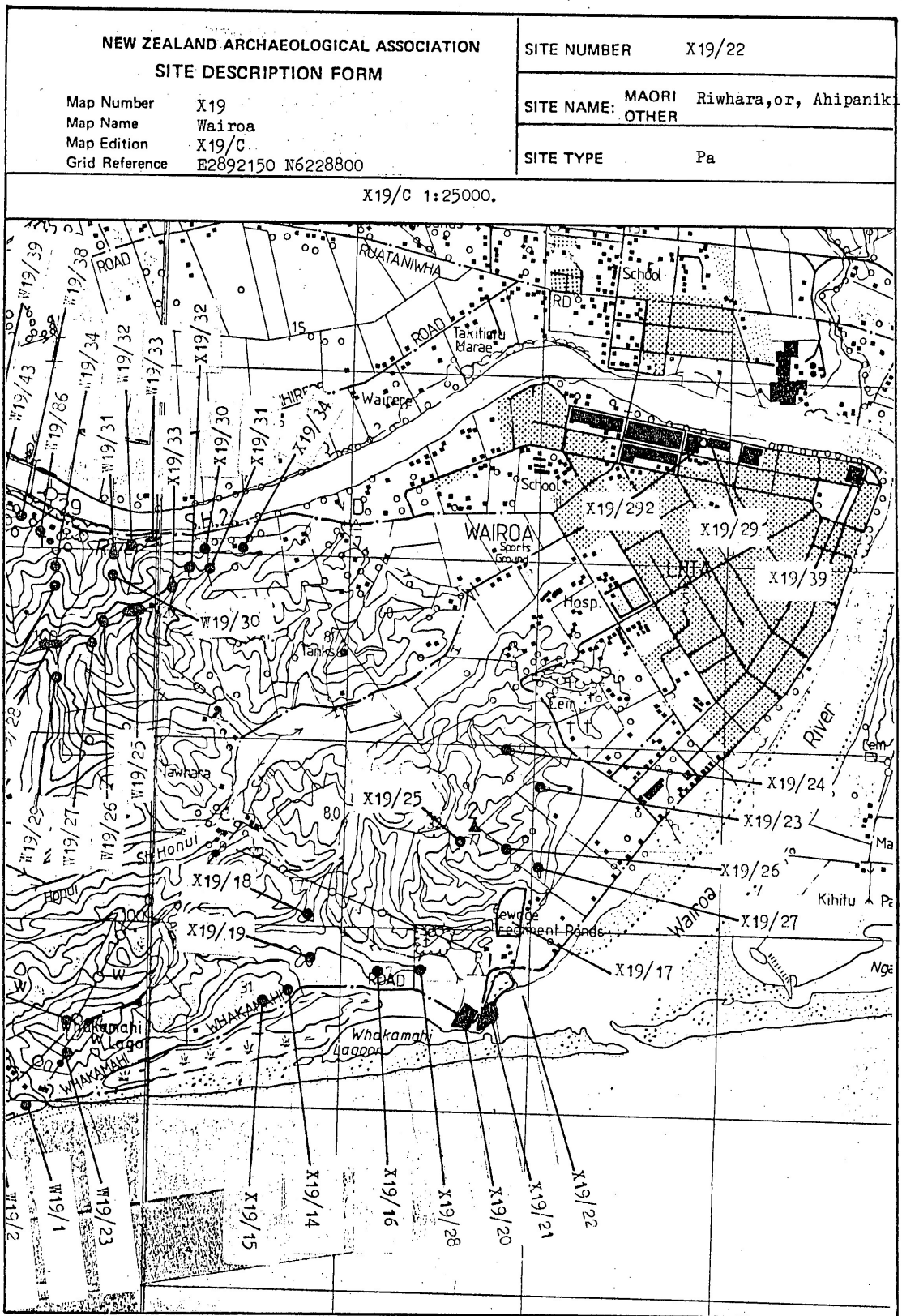
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER X19/17	
SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS 260)		DATE VISITED --	
NZMS 260 map number	X19	SITE TYPE	Settlement
NZMS 260 map name	Waiora	SITE NAME: MAORI	--
NZMS 260 map edition	X19/C June 87 Final	SITE NAME: OTHER	--
Grid References		Easting 2 8 9 1 9 0 0 Northing 6 2 2 9 1 0 0	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map)			
Gently sloping land West of the farm house.			
2. State of site and possible future damage			
Pasture., see below.			
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here)			
This gently sloping area is part of a large area that was cultivated for potatoes by the Brethertons, mostly about 40 years ago. Many maori artifacts, greenstone, and lots of Victorian coins were found while tending potatoes here. Whereabouts of these not know known. See X19/21 and 22., settlment may have moved to this location.			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Mrs Bretherton			
Address		Address	
318 Marine Parade			
Wairoa			
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Info John Bretherton.			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)		--	
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)		--	
6. Reported by		Filekeeper	
D C Nevin			
Address		Date	
17 Wakelin St			
Whangarei.			
7. Key words			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Longitude E	
<input type="text"/>	Type of site	<input type="text"/>	Present condition and future danger of destruction
<input type="text"/>	Local environment today	<input type="text"/>	Security code
<input type="text"/>	Land classification	<input type="text"/>	Local body

Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER X19/22 DATE VISITED 24.10.87														
Metric map number X19 Metric map name Wairoa Metric map edition X19/C June 87 Final	SITE TYPE: Pa SITE NAME: MAORI Riwihara OTHER or, Ahipaniki															
Grid Reference	Easting <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>2</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	2	8	9	2	1	5	0	Northing <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	6	2	2	8	8	0	0
2	8	9	2	1	5	0										
6	2	2	8	8	0	0										
1. Aids to relocation of site (<i>attach a sketch map</i>) Where Kopu Rd meets the river.																
2. State of site and possible future damage Probably all washed away, from Lambert's location.																
3. Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i>) Lambert T 'The Story of Old Wairoa' p321 ; Pa Riwihara, or, Ahipaniki... it stood on the right bank of the river, extending from about the commencement of the western pile wall to the sea beach and to the foot of the pilot reserve (Rangihoua pa). The river bank at that time extending much farther out than it does at present. 322... the heads battles were fought about 1827. No evidence of settlement was seen in sections, drains and riverside, or in paddocks around here. See also Rangihoua pa, X19/22.																
4. Owner Address	---	Tenant/Manager Address														
5. Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>)	Visit, & as above															
Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>)	+-															
Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>)	--															
6. Reported by Address	D C Nevin 17 Wakelin St Whangarei	Filekeeper Date														
7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (<i>for office use</i>)																
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>A</td><td>D</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table> Type of site	A	D	-	-	-	-	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>C</td><td>C</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>M</td></tr></table> Present condition and future danger of destruction	C	C	I	M	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table> Local body	-	-	-	-
A	D															
-	-															
-	-															
C	C															
I	M															
-	-															
-	-															
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table> Land classification			-	-	-	-										
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Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
 Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme



Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER X19/39	
Metric map number X19		DATE VISITED --	
Metric map name Wairoa		SITE TYPE Pa	
Metric map edition X19/C June 87 Final		SITE NAME: MAORI Kai-mango OTHER Spooners Point	
Grid Reference Easting		2 8 9 3 6 0 0	Northing
		6 2 3 1 4 0 0	
1. Aids to relocation of site (<i>attach a sketch map</i>)			
Marine Parade, Tennis courts and playing fields at Spooners Point.			
2. State of site and possible future damage			
as above.			
3. Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i>)			
<p>Lambert, T; 215 Kai-mango, a very strongly fortified pa, in a commanding position at Spooners Point ... A portion of the ditch and bank facing the north-east is still visible, and not long ago some of the butts of the palisades were uncovered.</p> <p>Mitchell, J H, pp 121 and 126. Kai-mango was a pa of Te Rauhina, first wife of Tapuwae.</p> <p>Lambert, T, p 346 Kai-mango was occupied in 1818-19</p>			
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
Wairoa District Council Wairoa			
5. Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>)			
		Visit, as above.	
Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>)			
--			
Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>)			
--			
6. Reported by Address		Filekeeper Date	
D C Nevin 17 Wakelin St Whangarei			
7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (<i>for office use</i>)			
A D	Type of site	C A	Present condition and future danger of destruction
- -	Local environment today	I M	Local body
A H	Land classification		

Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

X 19/39.

380

STORY OF OLD WAIROA

The present town flat in 1862 was covered with a white pine and matai bush, together with heavy scrub. There were also to be seen several large patches of burnt bush, but the largest area of standing timber was in the Tawhara valley. It is stated that after the sale of the township site to the Government, some years later, Paora Apatu's sister, Hipora, who claimed to be a chiefness in her own right, became dissatisfied at not receiving what she alleged to be her proper share of the purchase-money. In relation she sold all the land from Jurua up to Whare-rau-rakau, near Putere, and in a fit of temper set fire to the bush at a spot on the Wairoa town side of Turiroa. The conflagration extended to the Rauwa (as the Wairoa town flat was then called) and it burned for nearly a month almost everything in the shape of timber being destroyed except close to the Maori settlements. Prior to that, when the "Kie-kie" (cabbage-palm) grew luxuriantly, it was fired by an angry chief because some of his people disregarded the rahui and started to gather the succulent leaves before the appointed day. There were then dense growths of flax all over the town flat. Much of it comprised magnificent blades ten or twelve feet long, and so dense was the growth that when Mr. Torr landed at Spooner's Point—then the centre of the Native settlements and named Kaimango—he was unable to find his way to the Heads to visit his relations, and had to traverse the bed of the river to get there. Native settlements extended from the Waiparuru up to Spooner's Point and round nearly the full length of Marine Parade, as it is at present. Here not many years ago the posts of Manuhani pa were dug up near the wharf, and at Locke Street the contractor for the drainage works cut through an old-time haangi. Maori, where perhaps many a captive was cooked to a turn. A large Native burying ground was situated at a spot in the old-time Clyde Hotel garden, near two large karaka trees, cut down some time ago to make room for extension of premises. There was another burying ground in front of the present post-office, where also human remains were found not long ago—and might, adjacent to the Maori ovens, too! On the bank of the river, from Grey Street to north of Rose Street, there stood Karakau pa, a large palisaded enclosure containing hundreds of Natives, the chief being Maahi Kaimoana. There were also extensive cultivations of wheat along the bank at the rear of the pa, also maize, potatoes, kumara and taro right up to Lockwood's Point, at the extreme west of our present town. Not long ago the writer was able to trace the furrows of the wheat-fields on sections over which the European holders of later years had permitted the sweet-briar, or tataraoa, to spread. At many points raspberries, apples, peaches and cherries, besides other fruits, grew in profusion on the river-banks. The bulk of these

STORY OF OLD WAIROA

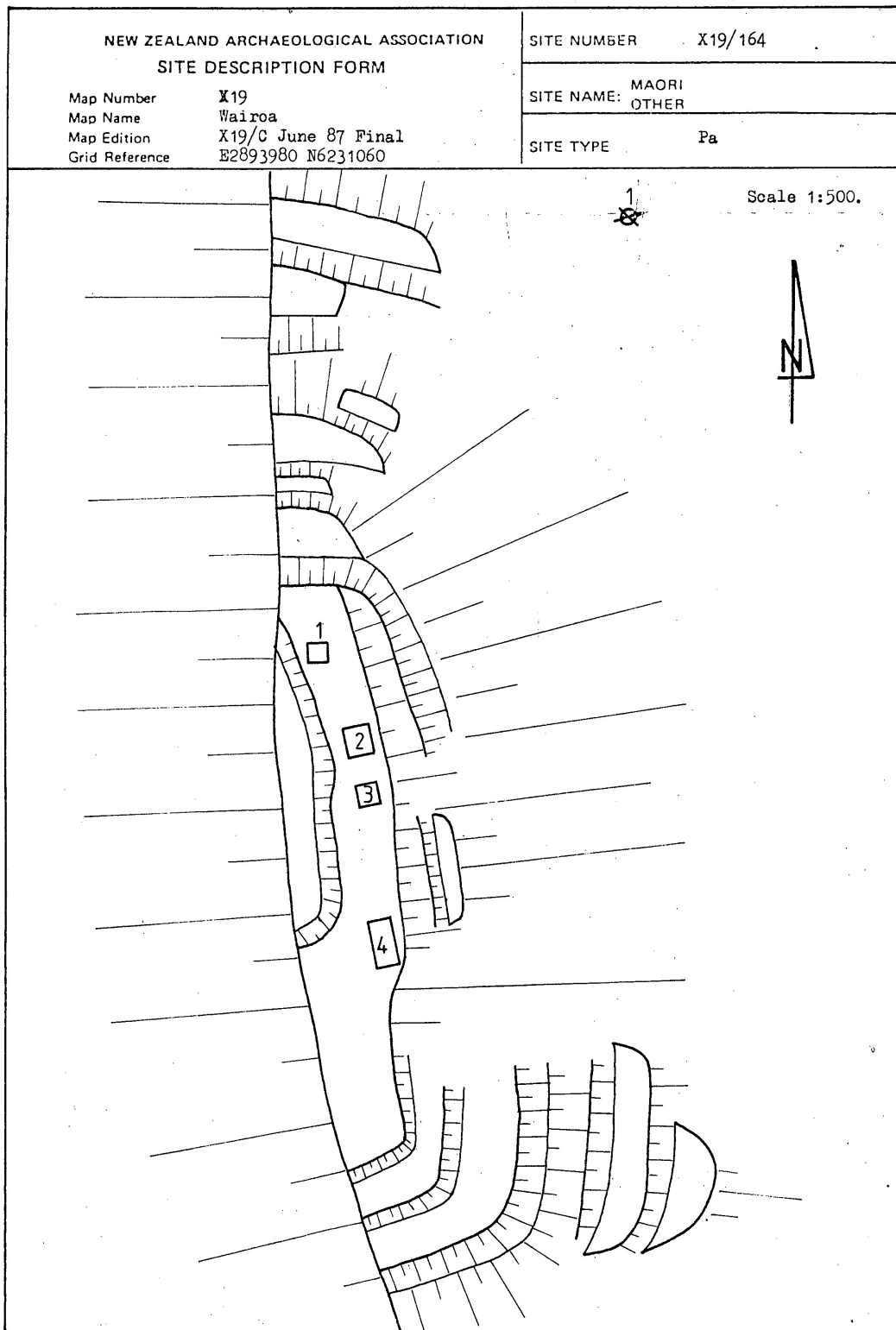
381

were raised as early as 1840 by the late F. W. C. Sturm—father of the present-day Sturms and Mrs. Ben Glass—who then lived at Mahia. There he occupied himself in gardening, and, in conjunction with the missionaries, liberally orcharded many points in Te Wairoa. He had come out to New Zealand with some scientific expedition, and in the seventies he carried on in Hawke's Bay a very successful nursery business almost till the time of his death. To show the long-lived nature of some seeds and plants, I may mention that Lewis—who evidently had an eye for the beautiful—sowed some purple sweet-pea near the Heads, and they spread all along what is now known as Kopu Road, but finally they disappeared. The town flat was simply traversed by foot tracks, but the greater part of it was too wet and too overgrown with scrub to permit of winter travelling. The valuable flat lands now owned by Messrs. Black Bros. were under water the greater part of the year, and properly designated "the swamp," though in summer time, along the base of the hills and into the Tawhara valley, there were some lovely glades, where the New Zealand birds still sang, where the dematis and the other bush plants perfumed the air, and where the few young people then in Te Wairoa loved to roam, and where sweet nothings were uttered with but one to hear.

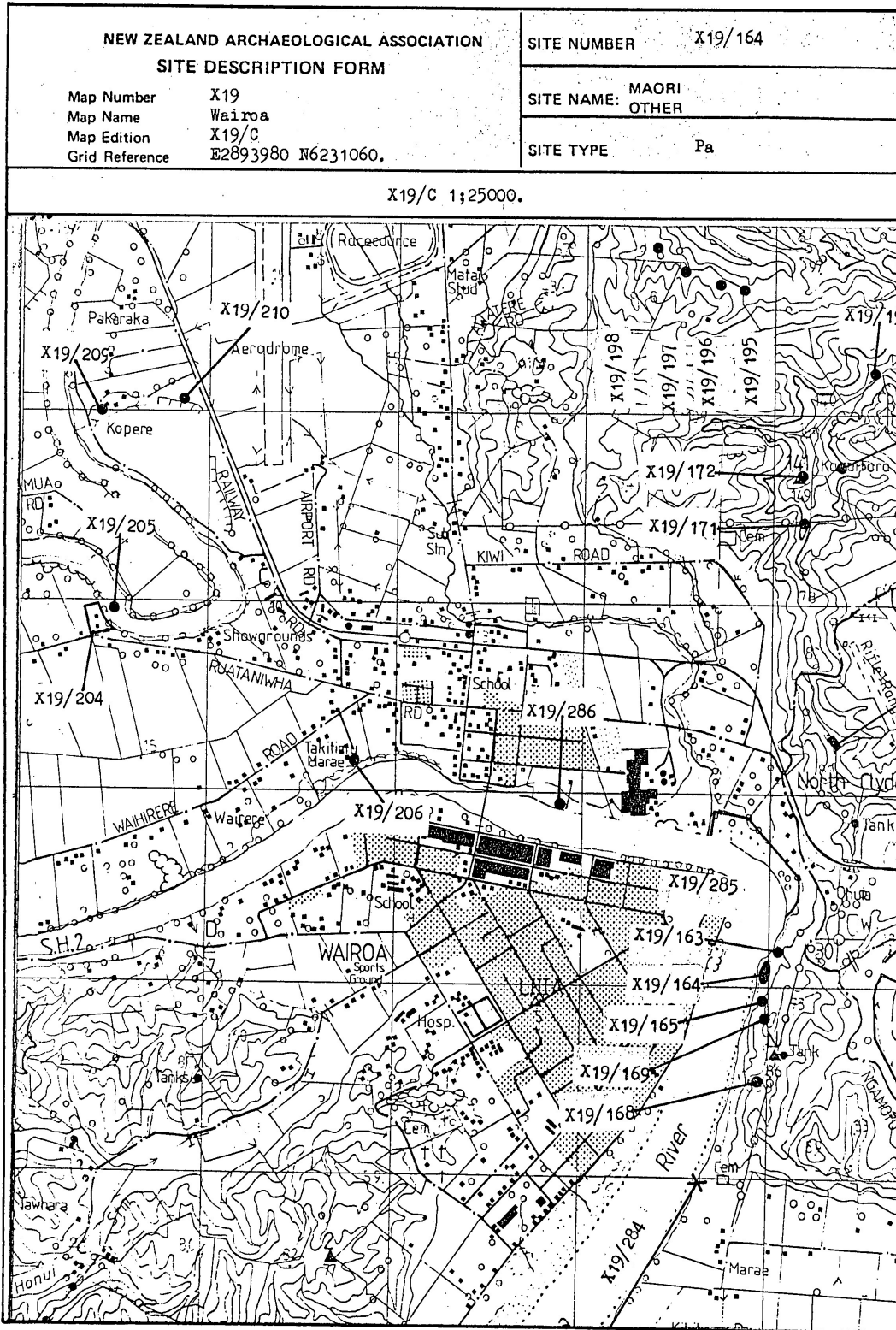
But I must descend to more prosaic matters. At this stage in Te Wairoa's history, pigs and goats roamed the present town flat, and when the larder required replenishing it was only necessary to go a little distance from the back door for a sucking pig, a full-grown grunter, or some goat venison. W. Lewis held from Kopu the right to run 200 head of cattle, the "rent" or, as the Maoris would put it, the "utu," being one bullock per year delivered to the chief for his sole use and benefit; so that "the long pad-dock," so warmly cherished still by some of the Europeans, is an institution that has existed almost from time immemorial!

These cattle were of enormous size, many of them scaling considerably over 1,000 lbs. each. Time was evidently no object in the growing of beef in those days, and even if it was not very tender—well, the teeth of the Maori people were very good in the olden days. The cattle found a ready sale in Napier, which then was not half as large a place as Wairoa is to-day. They were driven in mobs of 50 or 60 head along the coast by the Native tracks, and the drovers must have had a hard time of it on "the road"; but here again, I suppose, time was no object, and any cattle that broke back to their usual haunts were generally secured for a second drove. The Maoris lived chiefly on the products of their cultivations, birds (which they shared in great numbers and preserved in fat), shellfish, and an abundant harvest drawn from the sea, rivers and lagoons, and now

Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme



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Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER X19/170	
Metric map number X19		DATE VISITED 20.1.88	
Metric map name Wairoa		SITE TYPE Pa	
Metric map edition X19/C June 87 Final		SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER	
Grid Reference Easting <u>2 8 9 4 3 2 0</u>		Northing <u>6 2 3 2 2 6 0</u>	
1. Aids to relocation of site (<i>attach a sketch map</i>)			
400m South along ridge from Te Uhi lookout on SH2.			
2. State of site and possible future damage			
Pasture, previously ploughed.			
3. Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i>)			
<p>Pa occupies the width of a broad ridge nearly 80m asl, overlooking Te Uhi, Wairoa river and the town. The pa is defended by a ditch/bank on three sides, the bank generally 1m high and 1m wide on top. The northern ditch is 1m wide, the southern ditch 2m wide at bottom. Heights to the top of bank are 3m. The Eastern ditch is mostly filled and fenced along, 3-4m below the top of bank.</p> <p>There is no trace of any defence along the West side, overlooking the river, and it has not been removed according to the owners.</p> <p>The interior has been ploughed about 25 years ago, revealing a mass of pipi shell, oven stones and an iron hoe head.</p> <p>Two open pits survive, 4 x 2m x 20cm and 4 x 3m x 20cm.</p> <p>Most of the interior is 50cm higher than a 5m wide depression running inside and parallel to the eastern and southern banks.</p> <p>Farm tracks have removed the western ends of the ditch/banks and three other access tracks cross also.</p>			
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
M Hill 'Kairangi' SH2 Wairoa		Ohiua Incorporation Wairoa	
5. Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>)			
		Visit. 1:500 paced plan.	
Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>)			
Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>)			
6. Reported by Address		Filekeeper Date	
D C Nevin 17 Wakelin St Whangarei			
7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (<i>for office use</i>)			
AD	Type of site	CA	Present condition and future danger of destruction
- -	Local environment today	IM	Local body
A1	Land classification		

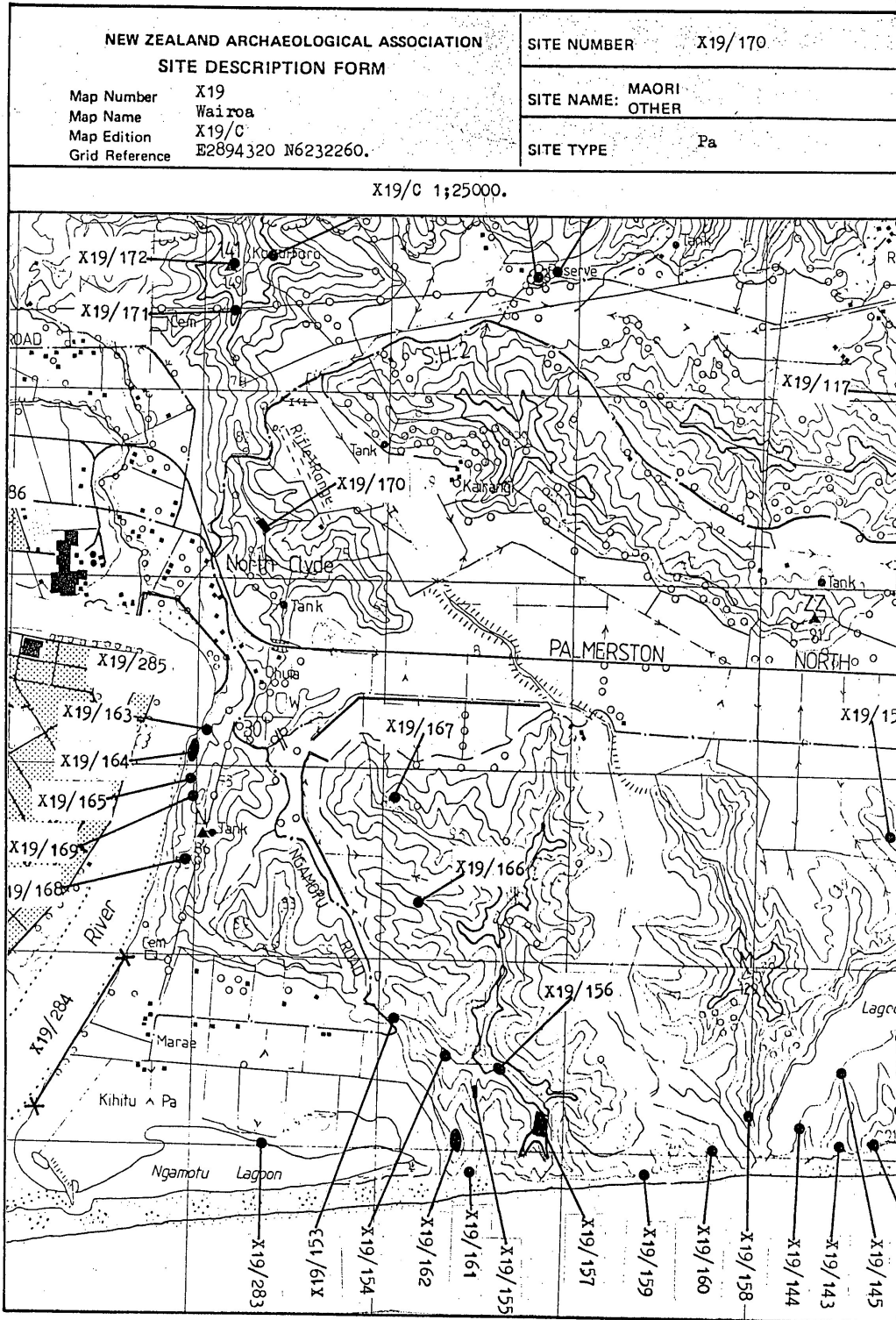


Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER	X19/170
Map Number	X19	SITE NAME: MAORI	
Map Name	Wairoa	SITE NAME: OTHER	
Map Edition	X19/C	SITE TYPE	Pa
Grid Reference	E2894320 N6232260		

Scale 1:500

Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme



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Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

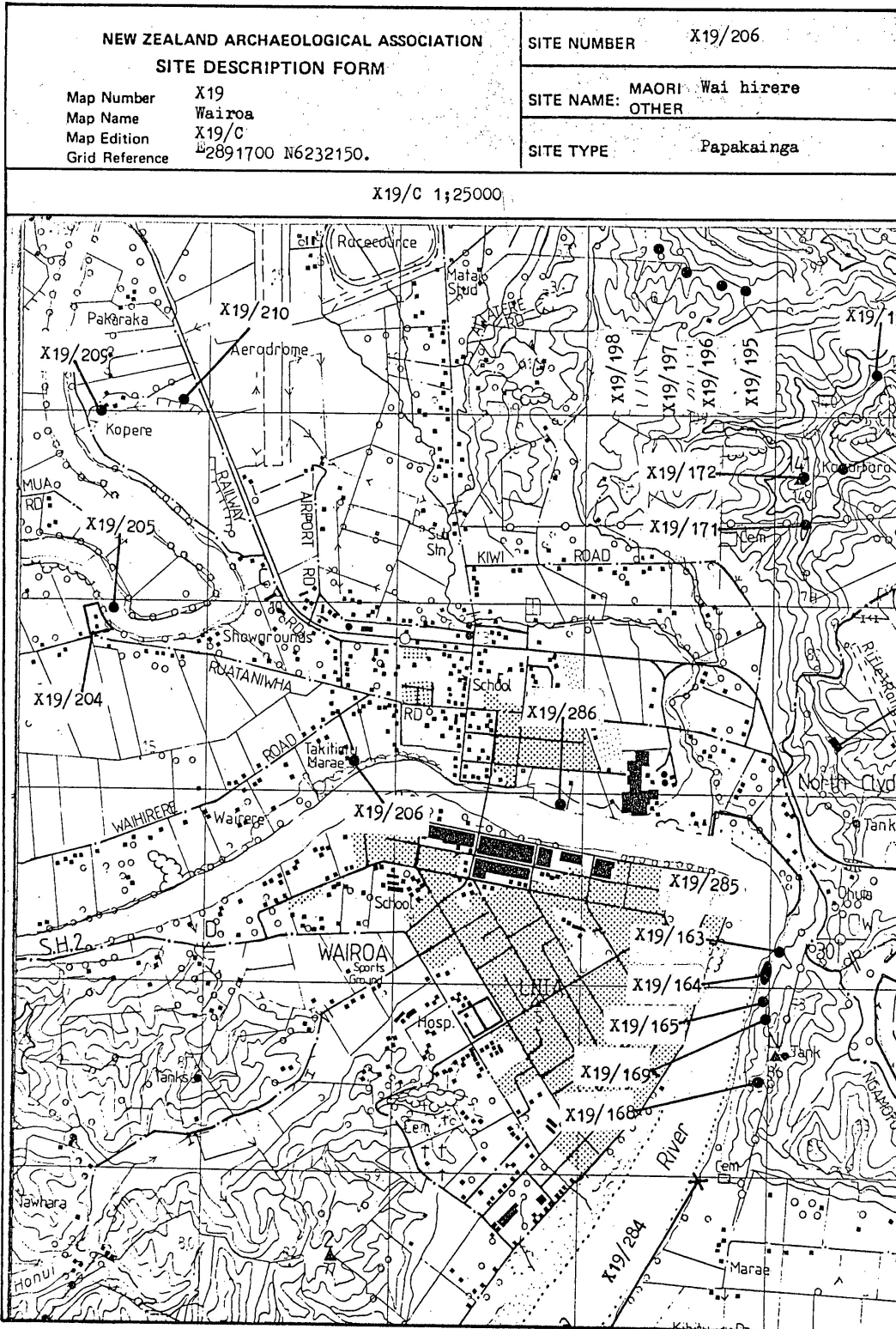
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER X19/206	
SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)		DATE VISITED 26.1.88	
Metric map number	X19	SITE TYPE	Papakāinga
Metric map name	Wairoa	SITE NAME: MAORI	Takitimu
Metric map edition	X19/C June 87 Final	SITE NAME: OTHER	or Wai-hirere
Grid Reference		Easting	Northing
		2 8 9 1 7 0 0	6 2 3 2 1 5 0
1. Aids to relocation of site (<i>attach a sketch map</i>)			
Takitimu Marae, off Waihirere Rd.			
2. State of site and possible future damage			
Marae grounds.			
3. Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i>)			
<p>Takitimu marae is on the North side of the Wairoa river, and about 15m above it. There have been at least three wharepuni here.</p> <p>The stream to the West is where the Takitimu canoe was beached.</p> <p>150m East in a drain on Bruce Henleys, a midden of whole cockle shell was exposed in the sides of a drain, about 100m from the river. The shell was several metres long and under 30cm of silt topsoil. The drain now full of weed.</p> <p>Several broken adze have been found here in course of market gardening, on 2ha.</p>			
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
Takitimu Marae			
5. Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>)			
		Visit, Reay Paku, Bruce Henley.	
Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>)			

Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>)			

6. Reported by Address		Filekeeper Date	
D C Nevin 17 Wakelin St Whangarei			
7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (<i>for office use</i>)			
AH	Type of site	--	Present condition and future danger of destruction
--	Local environment today	IM	Local body
AJ	Land classification		



Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme



Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

THE HISTORY OF THE SITE OF THE WAI-HIHERE MARE

Te Wai-hihere is the original name of the site where the Takitimu Carved Meeting House now stands. It was not an ancient *pa*, nor a permanent settlement. Situated with flat land all around, and of easy access, the war lords of those days considered it an unsuitable place to withstand the attacks of the enemy in troublesome days. It was not until the establishment of Christianity in the Wairoa district that the chief Te Apatu, together with his people settled on the place and built houses for themselves, as well as a *ihirangi-waianga*, which was named Hīrewa-nui and built on the place which is now set aside as a cemetery reserve. Some time later, about the middle of the eighteenth century, the son of Te Apatu, named Paora Te Apatu, conceived the idea of erecting a *whare-ruanga* (Large Meeting House), which he intended to name on its completion, with an appropriate name known only to himself. However, as the building was nearing its completion, a *tohunga*, by the name of Fakitea, paid a visit to Paora Te Apatu and expressed his mission to him by begging and pleading that he should not name the house with any other name but *Hikurangi*. This is the name of that big and historical mountain near the East Cape, where according to old Maori legend, Maui and his canoe *Tama-Kereki* was grounded on top of the mountain while he was struggling and striving to hook up his wonder fish, the North Island, from the depths of the sea.

The *tohunga*, Fakitea, declared that it was revealed to him in the form of a dream that if the building was named after the historical mountain it would not only be honoured and patronized by the local people, but also by the people of that renowned mountain, Hikurangi. True to the prophecy, when the Hauhaus became troublesome, Major Ropata Wahawaha, together with hundreds of warriors from the Ngāi-Torou tribe and the children of the famous mountain Hikurangi, came to protect the Wairoa

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER X19/285	
SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)		DATE VISITED ---	
Metric map number	X19	SITE TYPE	Pa, papakainga
Metric map name	Wairoa	SITE NAME: MAORI	Te Uhi
Metric map edition	X19/C June 87 Final	OTHER	
Grid Reference		Eastings	Northing
		2 8 9 4 0 0 0	6 2 3 1 7 0 0
1. Aids to relocation of site (<i>attach a sketch map</i>)			
Along the river bank East of Ngamotu Rd., East of Te Uhi Rd.			
2. State of site and possible future damage			
Cemetery reserves, marae, houses, gardens.			
3. Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i>)			
<p>This area is the East bank of the Wairoa river, starts at the Awatere Stream and stretches 600m East and South. There are three low mounds which are now cemeteries, and which probably were pa.</p> <p>Lambert, T. 'Te-Uhi-a-Karoro, a very large palisaded pa situated at the mouth of the Awatere creek... The palisades in some cases are still standing, but the front of the pa has long since fallen into the Wairoa River.</p> <p>A pa of Kiore and Karoro, two sons of Rakai-Te-Awe.</p> <p>William Williams stayed in Feb 1840, ... At this place Putoko resides... a chapel at this place 33 feet square... a population within the distance of two miles of 1000 persons... At evening prayers we had 4 to 500 persons.</p> <p>James Hamlin arrived 26 December 1844 to establish the mission here.</p> <p>Lambert, T. ... in 1865... 80 or 100 natives at the Kurupakākaka pa, better known as Hamana's pa, at Te Uhi, nearly opposite the infant township.</p>			
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
Maori Land			
5. Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>)			
Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>)		Lambert, T. 'The Story of Old Wairoa' Williams, 'The Turanga Journals'	
Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>)		Several photos from 1880's published.	


6. Reported by Address		Filekeeper Date	
D C Nevin 17 Wakein St Whangarei			
7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (<i>for office use</i>)			
AD	Type of site	PD	Present condition and future danger of destruction
--	Local environment today	+M	Local body
AS	Land classification		



Wairoa, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER	X19/285
Map Number	X19	SITE NAME: MAORI	Te Uhi
Map Name	Wairoa	SITE NAME: OTHER	
Map Edition	X19/C	SITE TYPE	Pa, papakainga
Grid Reference	E2894000 N6231700.		

Lambert, T. 1925 and 1977, The Story of old Wairoa.
p 208.



Te Uhi Pa, in the Seventies

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