

KŌIWI TANGATA REPORT:

**Kōiwi Tangata provenanced Te Rohe o Te Moana o
Taupō nui a Tia**

April 2012



Lake Taupō (ca 1900), William George Baker. ATL G-616.

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

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Introduction

The Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (Te Papa) has been involved in the repatriation of kōiwi/koimi tangata and Toi moko since the early 1980s. The involvement in repatriation began through the work of Sir 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/koimi tangata;
- Repatriation from overseas institutions and individuals is by mutual agreement only;
- No payment for kōiwi/koimi tangata will be made to overseas institutions;
- Kōiwi/koimi tangata must be identified as originating from New Zealand and the Chatham Islands; and
- Māori and Moriori are to be involved in the repatriation of kōiwi/koimi tangata, including determining final resting places, where possible.

The Purpose of this report is to out line the history of the kōiwi tangata currently held in Te Papa's Wāhi Tapu with provenance to Taupō nui a Tia . It is hoped that this

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report, together with iwi/hapū discussions, will assist in returning these kōiwi tangata to their final resting place.

International Repatriations

Since 2003, Te Papa has repatriated 206 kōiwi tangata, koimi tangata and Toi moko from approximately 50 institutions in countries including the: United Kingdom, United States of America, Netherlands, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Norway and France. Te Papa currently holds 124 Toi moko and approximately 500 kōiwi tangata. However, a number of these were repatriated by the former National Museum prior to 1998, and many also came from the collections held by the Colonial and Dominion Museums.

Domestic Repatriations

After the kōiwi/koimi 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 have been 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.

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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.

Since the early beginnings of the repatriation work undertaken by the National Museum, approximately 82 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 Whakāue, and the iwi of Waikaremoana and Waiuku.

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 and the PAN cards scanned and added to the Appendix of this report. All numbers have provided information relating to the kōiwi tangata.

The amount of information available for each set of kōiwi tangata also varies greatly. Detailed records have been kept for some kōiwi tangata, while for others there is very little information at all and research has not revealed anything further. 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.

Kōiwi Tangata Summary

The provenance information currently associated with most of these kōiwi tangata is very limited. We have five KT numbers (note: some represent more than one individual) with geographic provenance to whenua surrounding Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia.

For all of these KT registered numbers we have information about the general location of where they were found (see Table 1 and Figure 1). However, none have a specific iwi or genealogical provenance.

Table 1: Provenance of kōiwi tangata held at Te Papa

Koiwi Tangata	Location
KT 116	Parawhāiti Cliffs, Oruanui
KT 129	Motutāiko Island
KT 226	Jerusalem bay
KT 234	Kawakawa bay
KT 312	Kuratau

Oruanui – KT116

Description of Skeletal Remains

This kōiwi tangata consists of a skull with mandible, 4 vertebrae from the neck, with the presence of skin, ligaments and tendons still attached. The teeth are very worn; most appear to have been lost after death. It is thought to be male and not very old at the time of death.

Provenance Information

This kōiwi was collected from a cave at Parawhāiti Cliffs near Oruanui by F. J. Hayman and presented to Te Papa by Mr A. Cashaman from the Internal Affairs Department, Tokaanu in 1918.

A note (Figure 2) regarding the skull says, "from a cave in Parawhiti Cliffs 2 miles from Oruanui on the Mokai Road, Taupo".

Research was unable to locate Mokai Road, however it is likely to be what this is now Forest Road which runs from Oruanui to Mokai, through Kinleith Forest (Figure 3).

The PAn record card (Figure 4) also notes previous reference numbers for this kōiwi tangata as ME3733 and DM392. The original ME (Māori Ethnology) record can be seen in Appendix II.

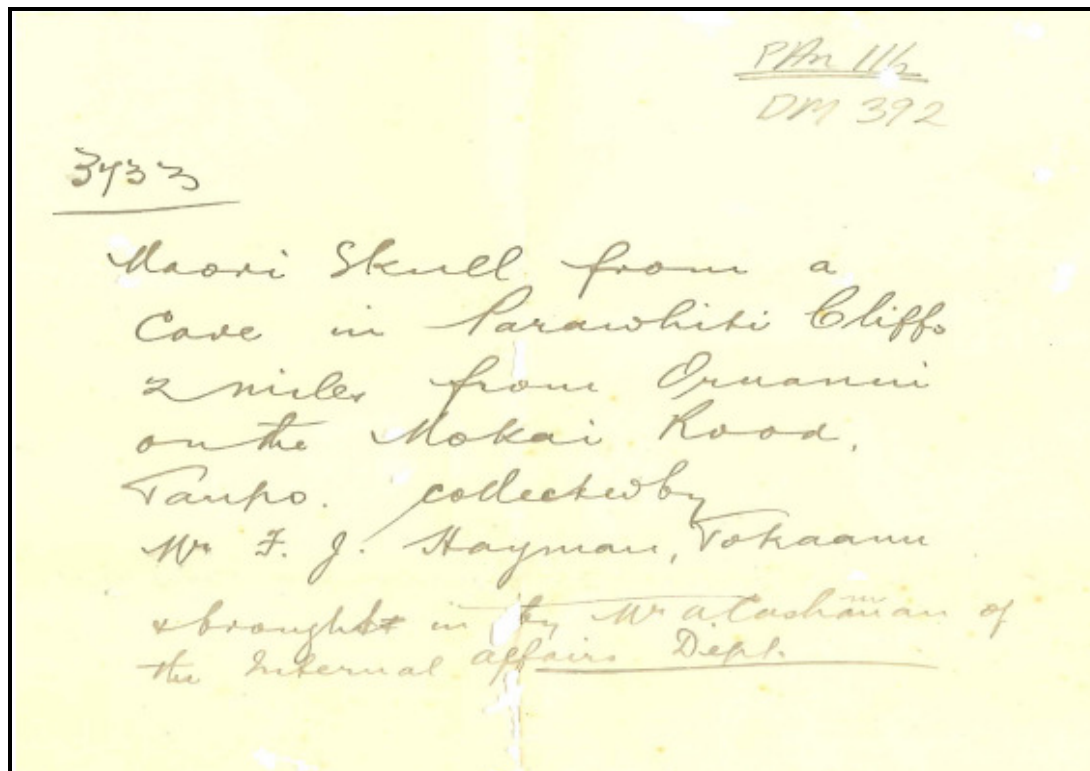


Figure 2: Note regarding KT116

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
 Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

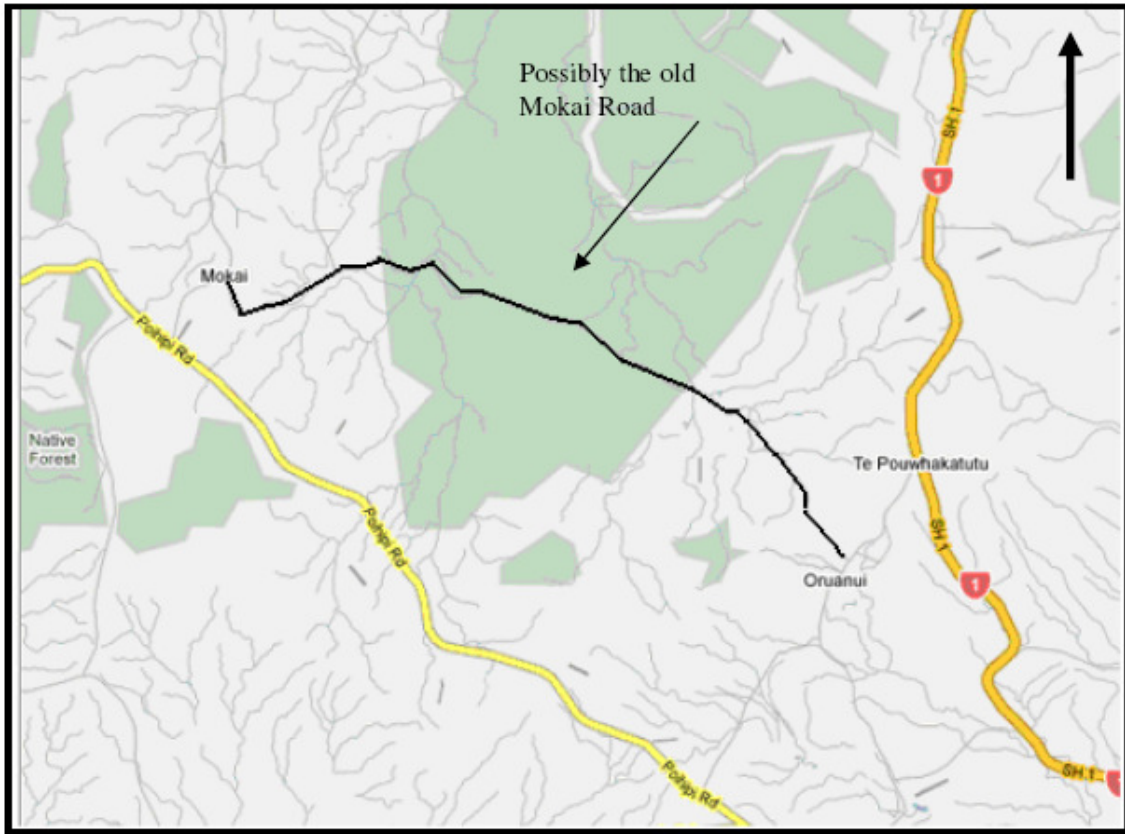


Figure 3: Map showing the approximate location in which KT116 was collected.

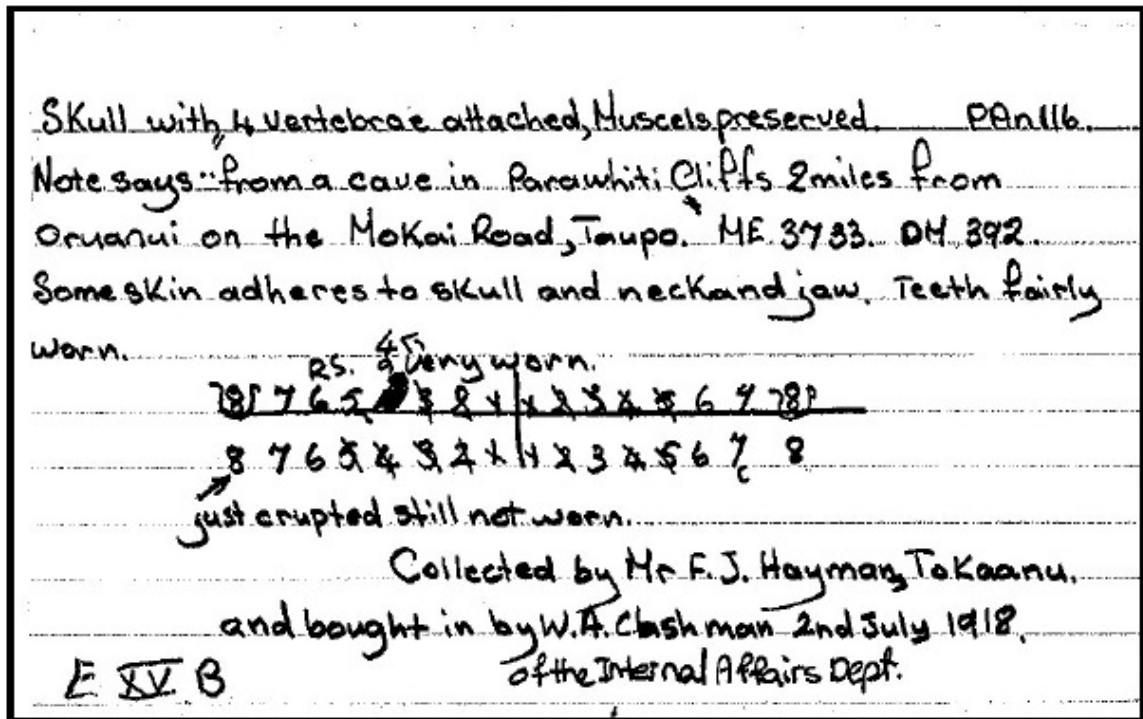


Figure 4: PAn 116 (KT116) Record Card

Archaeological Information

There are three significant recorded archaeological sites (Figure 5) which may relate to this tupuna collected near Oruanui. See Appendix VI for all NZAA Site Record Forms.

U17/18: Settlement/Urupa, Otuhounga Pa

This site is located on the crest of a small hill in a reserve off Mokai Road. The site consists of surface evidence including an iron pot and grindstone fragments; and 2 & 3 metre depressions.

According to the NZAA Site Record Form:

“An important site that was abandoned c. 1850s the people moving to Jerusalem Bay at Taupo and Whakarewarewa at Rotorua. The few remaining formed the nucleus of the more recent settlement ‘pa’ at Oruanui. The pa retained its use for urupas of those who saw ancestral and birth links with it.”

U17/19: Pit/Terrace

This site is located on the north side of Forest Road (formally Mokai Road) in an area at the time of recording in an area of pine trees.

U17/20: Rock Art/Grinding Stone

This site is located on the south side of Forest Road (formally Mokai Road) and consists of an exposure of rock near the top of a gully that can be seen from the road. The grinding stone is a solitary white stone marked with adze marks.

According to the information on the note this tupuna was found in a cave 2 miles from Oruanui suggests that these three sites are in some way associated with the tupuna. Unfortunately the precise location of Parawhāiti Cliffs was not found by the author (Amber Aranui), but local iwi have indicated that they know the where this location is situated.

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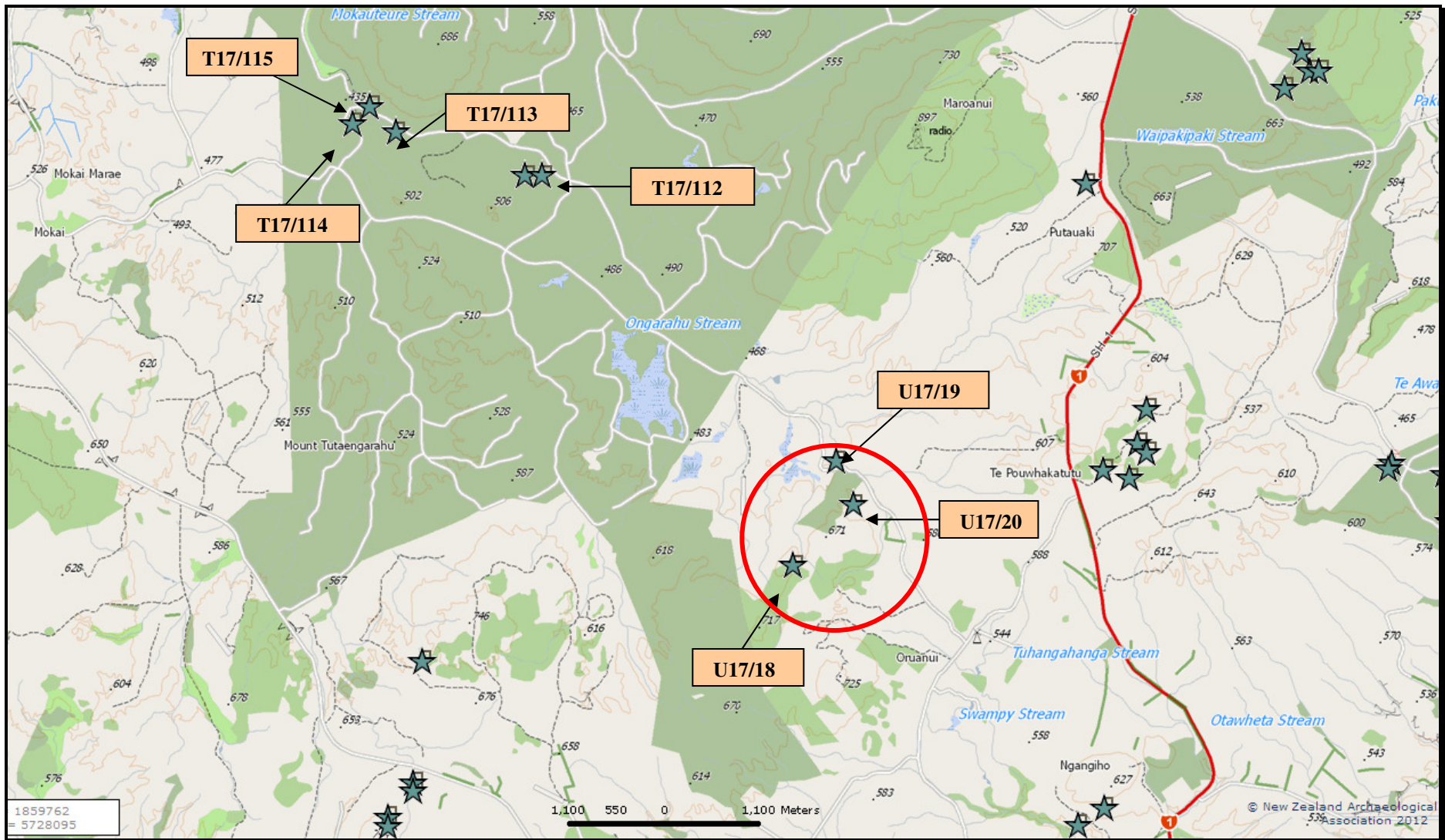


Figure 5: Map showing recorded Archaeological sites between Mokai and Oruanui

Jerusalem Bay – KT226

Description of Skeletal Remains

This kōiwi tangata consists of a mandible (broke into three pieces with 1 molar, 4 premolars, 1 canine and 2 incisors), maxilla (2 molars, 1 canine and 1 premolar, as well as the zygomatic arch) and an arm bone (radius that has been deformed at the elbow, due to previous fracture or dislocation. According to the original accession record (Appendix VI) identifies this kōiwi tangata as being an 'adult female Māori'

Provenance Information

This kōiwi tangata was collected from Jerusalem Bay on the north western side of Lake Taupō (Figure 6) by Mr N Lee in August 1968.

The researcher (Amber Aranui) contacted Mrs Lee and asked her if she had any further information on the location of the tupuna. She informed the researcher that the location was at the northern end of Jerusalem Bay where her family had camped for many years. The land in question was owned by her mother and is still in the family (possibly 1012 Acacia Bay Road). She recalled that her husband was levelling the ground when he uncovered the remains just below that surface, approximately 200ft from the shore.

The PAn record card (Figure 7) also notes that original accession number for this kōiwi tangata was 1968/101. The original accession record can be seen in Appendix III.

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Figure 6: Map showing the location of Jerusalem Bay in which KT226 was collected.

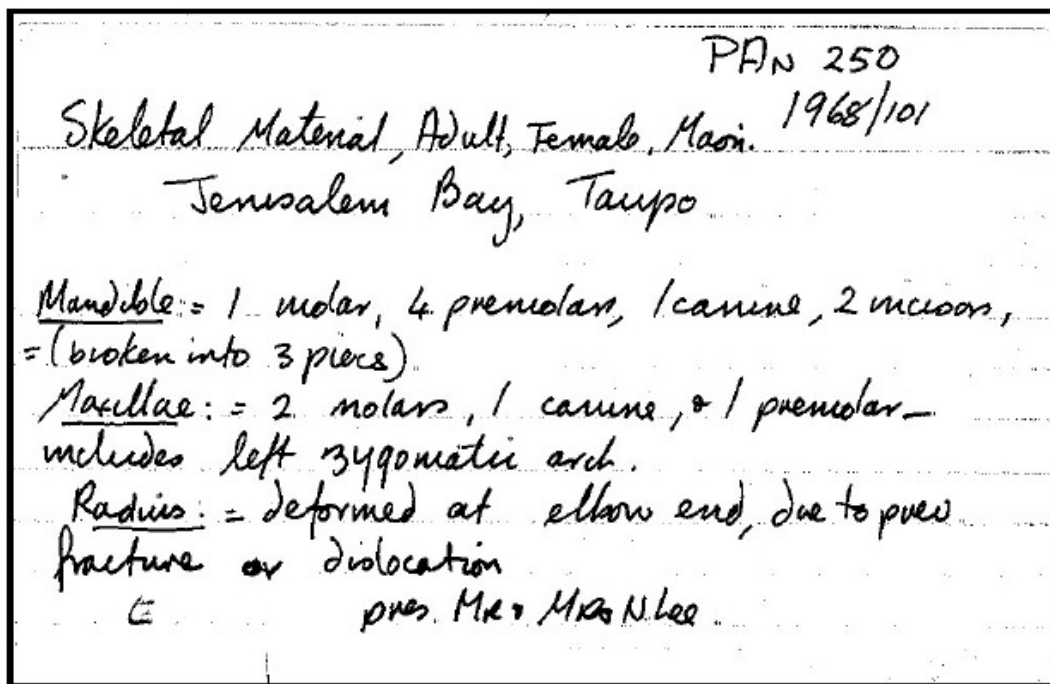


Figure 7: PAn 250 (KT 226) Record Card

Archaeological Information

The are around Jerusalem Bay has seven recorded archaeological sites associated with this location (Figure 8) and therefore may also be associated with this tupuna. See Appendix VI for all Site record Forms.

U18/3: Ponui Pa

This site is located on the north side of Te Kumi Bay and situated above the cliff face. Trenches and scarps are still visible today. It is also thought that there are 1 or 2 caves below that pa in the cliff face itself.

U18/5: Pa

This site is located at the outh end of Acacia Bay along the cliff line next to the road.

U18/24: Pits/Landing – Hapu-a-Wai

This site is located at the sothern end on Jerusalem Bay and is part of the land block C6BLK V Tauhara S.D. the site consists of pits fortified areas and terracing and a landing on the shore.

A salvage excavation was carried out in December 1990 by Neville Ritchie, Regional Archaeologist, Department of Conservation, on a portion of this site due to the upgrade of the Acacia Bay Road

U18/10: Pits/Ovens

This site is located on the west side of Acacia Bay Road at the northern part of Jerusalem Bay near Omanu Point, and consists of a series of pits and ovens.

U18/14: Pa

This site is located on Omanu Point and is described as a headland pa extending out into two bays (Parawera & Jerusalem).

U18/26: Stone Row

This site is located on the west side of Acacia Bay in land of Jerusalem Bay in a small grove of trees.

U28/28: Landing/Pit/General Prehistoric Habitation Site

This site is located on Te Ruatakuahi point near U18/5, and is possible associated with Ponui Pa (U18/3)

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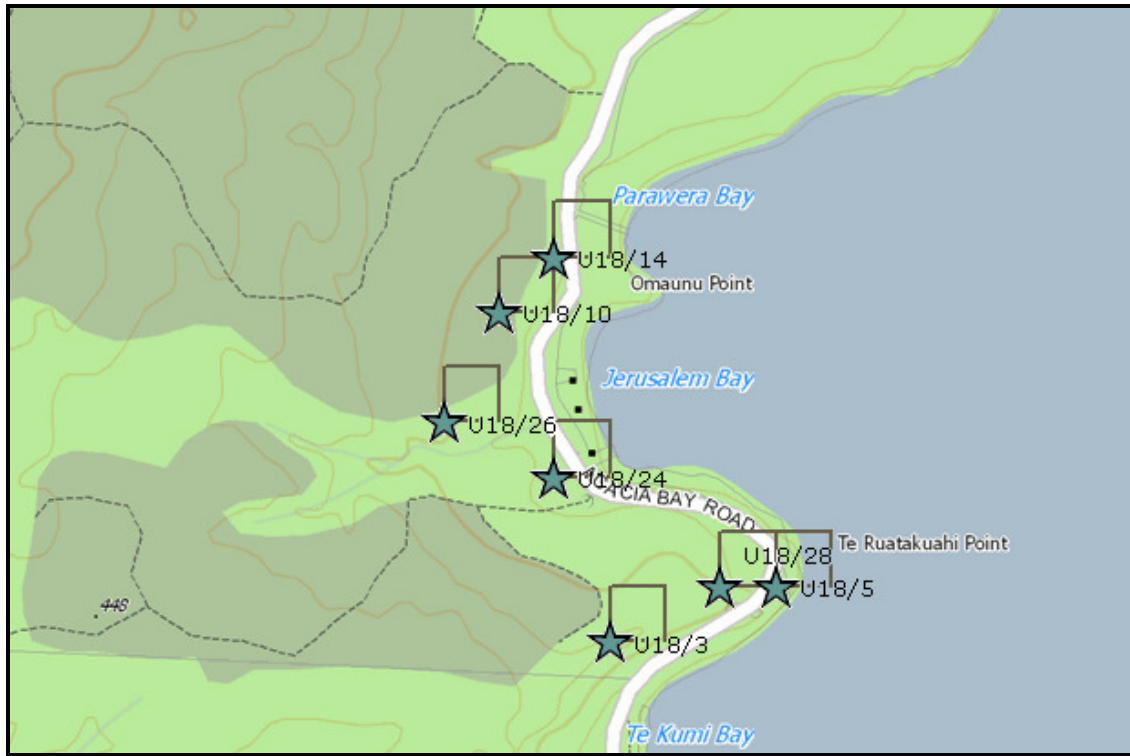


Figure 8: Map of Jerusalem Bay showing recorded archaeological sites

Kawakawa Bay – KT234

Description of Skeletal Remains

The skeletal remains consist of a skull with the top portion missing, and no mandible present. Maxilla teeth consist of 1 molar, 1 canine, 1 incisor in place but the ends have broken off, 2 wisdom teeth appear impacted. The brow ridges are not heavily defined which indicate that the kōiwi is mostly likely female (17-20 years old). A long bone (possibly Humerus) is also present but is broken, with only one half present.

Provenance Information

This kōiwi tangata was collected from the “south end of Kawakawa Bay, Lake Taupō” by Richard Bailey (aged 12) c. August 1968 and presented to the museum in March 1969.

No further information as to the exact location is known, the description of the location being at the “south end of Kawakawa Bay” could possibly refer to either end of the bay.

The PAn record card PAn 258 (Figure 9) also notes that the original accession number for this kōiwi tangata was 1969/35 (see Appendix IV).

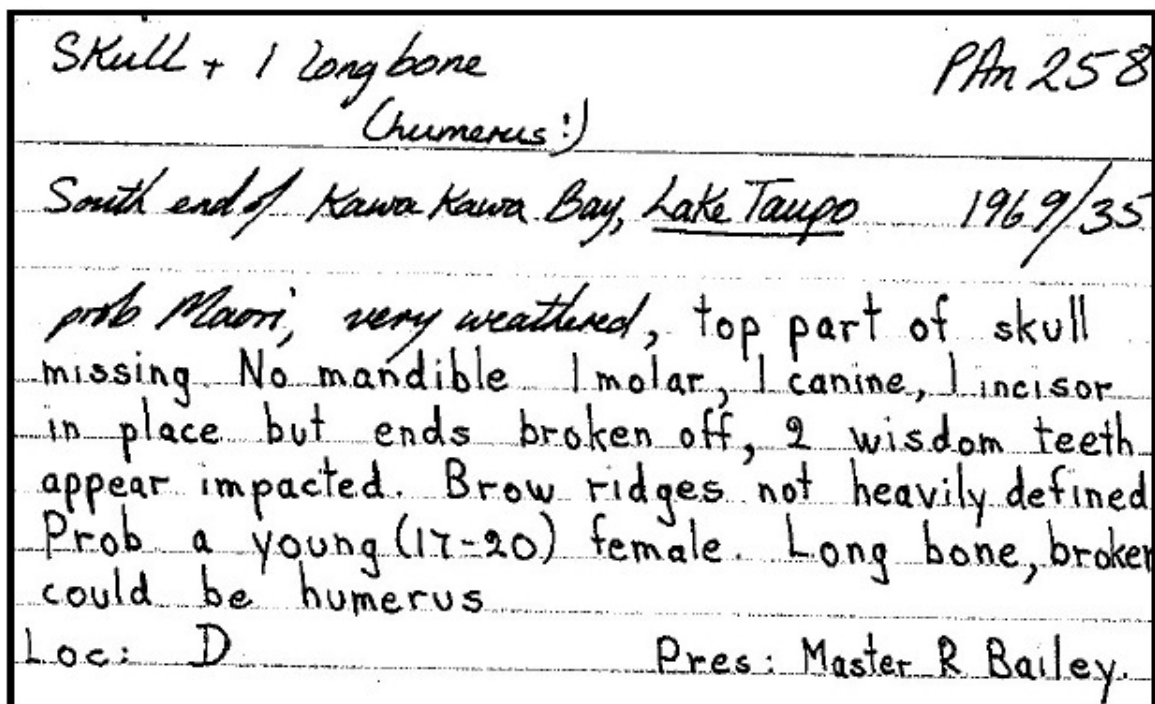


Figure 9: PAn 258 (KT 234) Record Card

Archaeological Information

Archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity however, show that on the western side of the bay near the tip of Kawakawa Point is a cave (T18/63), where as on the eastern side of the bay there is one recorded cave/shelter (T18/56) which is located more within the bay itself (see Figure 10). It is highly likely that there are other caves and shelters located with in the bay that have not been recorded but are known to tangata whenua.

T18/63: Cave

This site is located at the southern tip of Kawakawa Point on the south western side of Kawakawa Bay. Consisting of an arch and cavity with a series of passages. There is surface evidenc of occupation of the site including worked stone, pumice and wood. There is possible evidence of fossicking in one of the rear passages. Over the years this site was also used by campers.

Due to the provenance information give it is highly likey that this tupuna was collected from T18/63 or a similar cave in that vicinity.

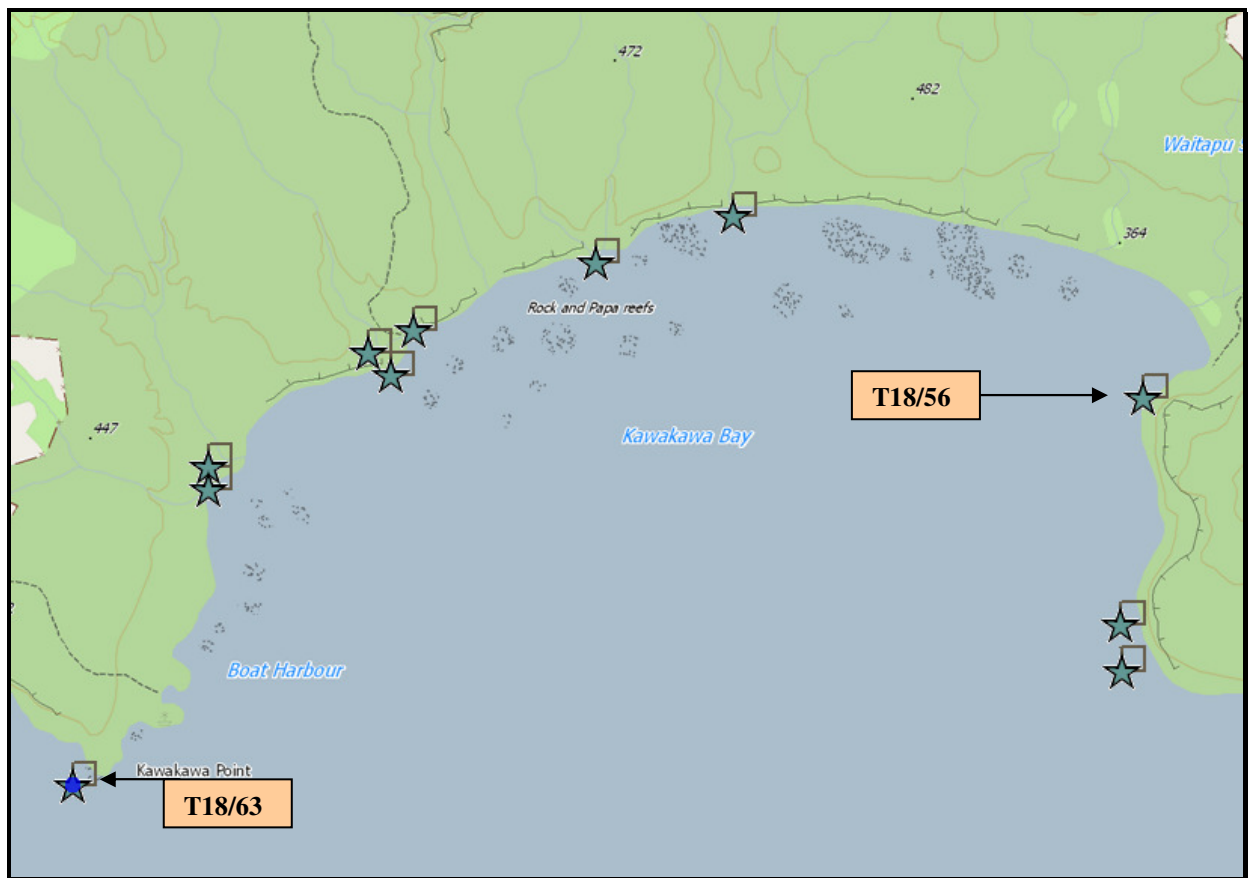


Figure 10: Map of Kawakawa Bay showing recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity and identifying recorded caves/shelters

Kuratau – KT312

Description of Skeletal Remains

The skeletal remains representing at least two individuals, consist of 1 mandible (with tooth loss prior to death), 1 left humerus, and 3 tibia (leg bones, 2 right, 1 left). It is thought that at least one late adolescent is represented, as two of the tibia match showing signs that the individual had only just stopped growing, with one showing signs of osteomyelitis (bone infection). The other much larger tibia which shows signs of osteoarthritis in the elbow is a possible match to also large humerus.

Provenance Information

This KT number represents more than one kōiwi which are possibly attributed to M. Deck of Wellington as being the collector/donor.

According to a note (Appendix V) these kōiwi tangata were found in a cave on the western side of Lake Taupō north of Kuratau (Figure 11). Unfortunately Te Papa records provide no further information as to the date of collection or a more precise location, but the note shows that the museum contacted Mr Deck in May 1984.

There is only one recorded archaeological site T18/10 (Appendix VI) which is described as a pā site located near the mouth of the Kuratau River. Due to the lack of information for these KT it is difficult to say whether or not there is a connection with this pā site.



Figure 11: Map showing the area of Kuratau, indicating the approximate location of recorded pā site T18/10.

Motutāiko Island – KT129

Description of Skeletal remains

This kōiwi tangata consists of a mandible with four teeth present which have show little signs of wear. The jaw has been described as “rather square” suggesting Māori in origin. Written on the mandible; “PAn 129, 3734, Motutāiko Rd [incorrect] L. Taupo, DM391”

Provenance Information

Information relating to this kōiwi tangata has been confusing due to the differing provenance locations ‘Motutāiko Road’ in the PAn Register (Figure 12) & ‘Motutāiko Island’ in the original Māori Ethnology accession register. As with most research it is important that we look to the earliest record of accession for the correct/original information. This record (see Appendix II) shows that this tupuna was collected and presented to the Museum by W. A. Cashman, Internal affairs., Tokaanu, 2nd July 1918. The locatlity being “Motutāiko Island, Lake Taupo”. The description given as “prob fr skull of one of Ngāti Tūwharetoa Chiefs buried there”.

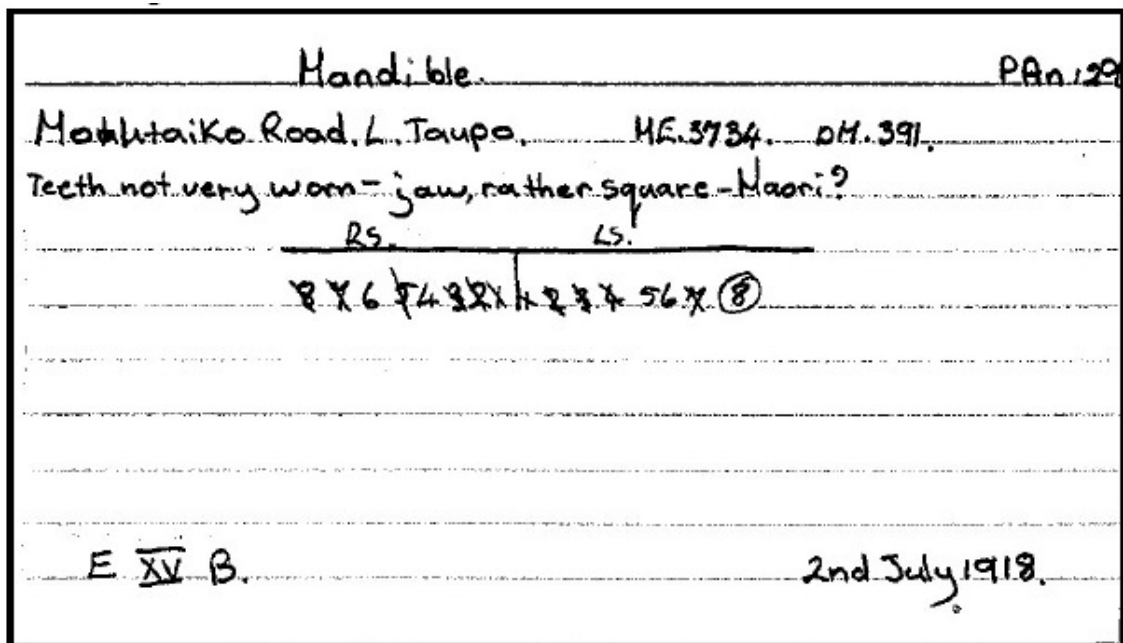


Figure 12: PAn 129 (KT129) Record Card

Archaeological Information

There are six recorded archaeological sites on Motutāiko Island (Figure 13), none of which are identified as being burial caves by the Crown. Ngāti Tūwharetoa history, however, indicates that these are their ancestral burial caves. These caves are of great significance to Ngāti Tūwharetoa¹.

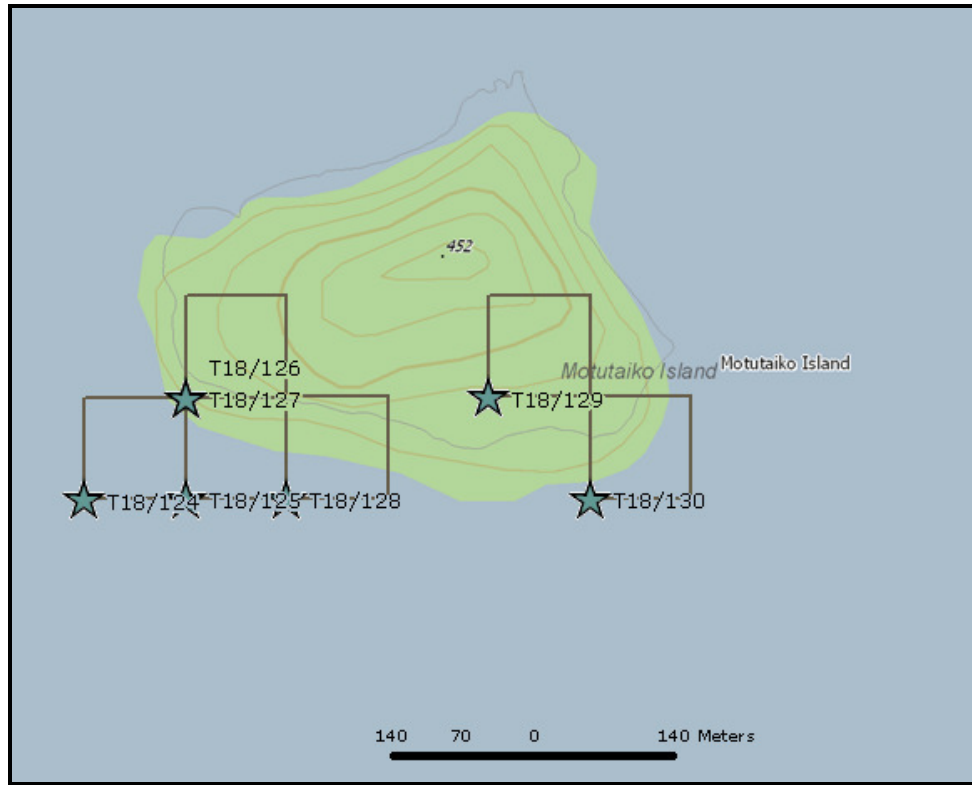


Figure 13: Map of Motutāiko Island, showing recorded archaeological sites

¹ Grace, John Te Herekikie, (1992) 'Tūwharetoa' pp 247.

Conclusion

Between 1918 and 1984 a number of kōiwi tangata were collected by various people from cave and burial sites within the Taupō nui a Tia rohe. These kōiwi tangata were brought to Te Papa (then the National Museum) for safe keeping.

Further information as to the precise locations of their original resting place has proven difficult to pin point, however a general location has been recorded by museum staff during the registration process.

This paper provides information for discussions regarding the repatriation of these tūpuna back to the Taupō nui a Tia rohe.

Meeting with Ngāti Tūwharetoa

Through the work of Repatriation Advisory Panel member and Ngāti Tūwharetoa kaumātua Te Kanawa Pitiroi, arrangements were made to hui with the hapū and whānau connected to these kōiwi tangata at Taupō on Wednesday 15 Feb 2012.

These hapū and whānau are:

- Ngāti Parekaawa for KT312 - Kuratau
- Ngāti Te Rangiita for KT129 - Motutaiko Island
- Ngāti Rauhoto for KT226 - Hiruharama (Jerusalem)
- Ngāti Kapawa for KT116 - Parawhāiti Cliffs Oruanui
- Te Paerata whānau for KT234 - Kawakawa Bay

Members of the Karanga Aotearoa presented a summary of the research and report pertaining to these kōiwi tangata to the assembled hapū, as well as answering general questions about repatriation activities undertaken by the programme.

As a result of the discussions, Ngāti Tūwharetoa with the support of their Te Arikinui Tumu Te Heuheu requested that Te Papa repatriate these ancestral remains back to their rohe in April 2012.

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Appendix I: Taupō nui a Tia Kōiwi Tangata Summary

KT Number	Location	Description	Collector Details	Comments
116	Parawhaiti Cliffs, near Oruanui	Partial skeleton	F. Hayman, 1918	From a cave in Parawhaiti Cliffs
129	Motutāiko Island	Lower jaw (Mandible)	2nd July 1918	Possibly from the skull of a Ngāti Tūwharetoa Chief buried there
226	Jerusalem Bay	Lower jaw (Mandible), upper jaw (Maxilla) and arm bone	Mr and Mrs N. Lee, August 1968	Found just below the surface about 200ft from the shore, northern part of Jerusalem Bay
234	Kawakawa Bay	Skull and one arm bone	Richard Bailey August 1968	South end of Kawakawa Bay
312	Kuratau	Partial skeletons	M. Deck	Possibly 3 or 3 tūpuna, found in cave north of Kuratau

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Appendix II: Original Accession Entry into Māori Ethnology Collection for KT116 & KT129

No.	Name or Description.	Specimens.	Date collected.	Collector.	Locality.	How acquired.	Location.	File No.	Negative or Slide(s).	References and Remarks.
3731	One hinaki takutaku		recd. 23/5/1918.	Paetoo Sold		Paetoo Gold Extracted Co. presented.	Paetoo			Dredged up at Okinemuri river.
32	Three roughly blacked outoki	3			Cave in Parawhiti Cliffs	Dr Thompson				Old. Very fine regular workmanship. Rush broken
33	Maori Skull	1	2.7.18	F.J. Hayman	2 mi. N. Opuanui, Taupo-Mokai Rd	W.A. Cashman, Int. Affs.	Tokaanu			Rejects from D'Urville Island.
34	" Mandible	1	"	W.A. Cashman	Motutaiko Is	Pres				opposite Emslie Bay. Obsd by Dr. Thomson.
35	Maori flag	1	"	F.J. Hayman	lake Taupo	Pres W.A. Cashman				+ 4 cervical vertebrae buried there
						R.W. Holmes				Given to collector by Tuwharetoa Maoris

Appendix III: Original Accession Record for KT226

DOMINION MUSEUM		
ACCESSION SCHEDULE		
Name and classification: <i>Human Skeletal Material</i>		
Locality: <i>Jerusalem Bay, (c. 5 miles west of Taupo town)</i>	Collector: <i>MR. N. Lee.</i>	Date collected: <i>end of August 1968</i>
No. and description of specimens: <i>3</i>		
<p>ulna, radius, <i>mandible (broken - 3 pieces), maxillae (with zygomatic arch)</i></p> <p><i>Mandible has 1 molar, 4 premolars, 1 canine, 2 incisors,</i> <i>Maxillae has 2 molars, 2 canine, and 1 premolar.</i> <i>All teeth are well worn, no holes.</i> Ulna = <i>Has deformity at distal elbow end, due to previous fracture,</i> <i>or dislocation.</i></p> <p><i>Adult, Female, Maori.</i></p>		
File No. of correspondence if any:		Date received: <i>15/9/68</i>
How acquired and from whom: <i>Presented.</i> <i>MR. & MRS. N. Lee,</i> <i>81 Wanganui Rd.,</i> <i>Marlon.</i>		Date acknowledged:
Accession No. <i>1968/101</i>	D.M. Nos. <i>PIA N. 250</i>	Negatives:
Location:	Departmental Officer's Signature: <i>A. Stapleton.</i>	

2,000/4/63-67887 W

Appendix IV: Original Accession Record for KT234

DOMINION MUSEUM

ACCESSION SCHEDULE

Name and classification:

Skull & one long bone.

Locality: <i>in bush, South end of Kawa Kawa Bay, Lake Taupo.</i>	Collector: <i>Richard Bailey + father.</i>	Date collected: <i>c August 1968.</i>
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No. and description of specimens:

*probably maori, very weathered, top part of skull missing.
No mandible.
One molar, 1 canine, 1 incisor in place but ends broken
off, 2 wisdom teeth appear impacted.
Brow ridges not heavily defined.
Probably a young (17-20) female.
Long bone broken, could be the humerus.*

File No. of correspondence if any: <i>8/0/0</i>	Date received: <i>c March 20, 1969.</i>	
How acquired and from whom: <i>Presented Richard Bailey (12) 51 Neal St., Pātāruru.</i>	Date acknowledged:	
Accession No. <i>1969/35</i>	D.M. Nos. <i>P.An. 258</i>	Negatives:
Location: <i>D</i>	Departmental Officer's Signature: <i>B.M. Fudgen.</i>	

2,000/8/66-24244 W

Appendix V: Note relating to the provenance of KT312

ETHNOLOGY
Please ring.

Mr M. Deck
Crop/Plant Equipment
Phone work
872453

These bones were found in a
Cave
found on western side
of Lake Taupo north of
Kurutau

at least 3 individuals

1. Lower jaw
2. 2 rib bones - tibia 2R. + 1 left
3. one human left

16 MAY 1984
Rang Deck - he agreed to let
Nat. Mus. have these bones and to let
the matter rest. R.J.W.

Appendix VI: NZAA Site Record forms relating to Kōiwi tangata in this report

KT116 - Oruanui: U17/18

ADBC - - - AAHA

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER N94/52	
Map number N94 Map name TAUPO Map edition 1st Grid Reference 484.526		SITE NAME: MAORI OTUHOUNGA OTHER	
		SITE TYPE PA	
1. Aids to relocation of site Strongly situated on the crest of a small hill. Access via E.R. Hall's property Ohinekahu off Moka Road. Reserve Sign & survey markers c.1927 Overall area 150 metres 60° mag North x 60 metres.			
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Scrubs, broken and some clear area north. Post stumps and posts to 2.1 metres x 13cm. Surface evidence includes iron pot and girdle fragments. 2+3 metre depression 50 metre S° mag N. to reservoir on developed land.			
3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i> An important site that was abandoned c.1850s the people moving to Jerusalem Bay at Taupo and Whakawerewere at Rotorua, the few remaining formed the nucleus of the more recent settlement 'pa' at Oruanui. The pa retained its use for urupas of those who saw ancestral and birth links with it.			
4. Owner Otuhoanga Pa Address Blk 4 Tuhingamata West 2047 Sq. metres		Tenant/Manager E.R. HALL Address MOKAI ROAD ORUANUI	
Attitude		Attitude	
5. Methods and equipment used One person examined the site. Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded Sept. 1979			
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by P. T. Fletcher Address 19 Waipahihi Avenue, TAUPO.		Filekeeper KW Moore.	
Date 15 Dec '79		Date Jan 1980	

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
 Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER N 94/55
Map Number N 94 Map Name TAUPŌ Map Edition 1st Grid Reference H 89. 540	SITE NAME: MAORI - OTHER -	
		SITE TYPE PIT/TERRACE

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)

T:q. ONE

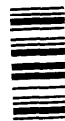
The diagram is a hand-drawn site plan. At the top, it is labeled 'T:q. ONE'. It shows a circular feature labeled 'Pit' (1) with a diameter of '1.5 m. wide'. To its right is a 'Terrace' (2) that is '2m High'. Further right is a 'Depression' (3) measuring '6 x 12 m' and oriented '270° M.N.'. Below the pit is a 'Bank'. To the left of the pit is a 'Rock Outcrop' measuring '50 metres'. A 'Grove young Pines' is located near the pit. To the right, there are 'Pines' marked with 'x's. A 'Fence' runs across the bottom of the site. Below the fence is a 'Tank 60m' and a 'Road 100metres'. A 'Gully' is shown to the left of the road. A north arrow is labeled 'Mag. N.'. The drawing uses various symbols like dashed lines for fences, solid lines for roads, and hatched areas for banks or outcrops.

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

U17/20

AB -- -- BB AA MA

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM</p> <p>Map number N94 Map name TAUPŌ Map edition 1st. Grid Reference 491.534</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER N94/56</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI - OTHER -</p> <p>SITE TYPE ROCK AAT/GRINDING STONE</p>
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site <i>An exposure of rocks near gully top as seen from the road. Access over farm land. Rock marked with adze marks is a solitary white stone. Approx. 580 metres altitude.</i> E 349100 N453400</p>	
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction <i>Site has been developed in farmland 250-300 metres from road.</i></p>	
<p>3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i></p>	
<p>4. Owner Address</p>	<p>Tenant/Manager Address</p>
<p>Attitude</p>	<p>Attitude</p>
<p>5. Methods and equipment used <i>ONE person Examined the Site.</i></p> <p>Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded <i>December 1979</i></p>	
<p>6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all</p>	
<p>7. Reported by <i>Perry T. Fletcher</i> Address <i>19 Waipahihi Avenue TAUPŌ.</i></p>	<p>Filekeeper <i>Ken Hoare</i></p>
<p>Date 31 JAN 1980</p>	<p>Date <i>March 1980</i></p>



Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

KT226 – Jerusalem Bay: U18/3

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">SITE RECORD FORM</h2> <p>Map number N94 Map name TAUPO Map edition 1st Grid Reference 498 332 494 315</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER N94/6</p> <hr/> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI PONUI OTHER</p> <hr/> <p>SITE TYPE P A</p>												
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site At Taupo and around and south of the acacia bay area and at TaxRaxRuatakuahixpohix Rangatira point (See Tuwharetoa book, page 117) The pa is set above the cliff face.</p>													
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Yet to survey. In fern but the trenches and scarps are still visible.</p>													
<p>3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i></p> <p>It is thought there are 1 or 2 caves below the pa in the cliff face, and was used by the early Maoris.</p>													
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">4. Owner ?</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;">Tenant/Manager</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Address</td> <td style="border: none;">Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Attitude</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Attitude</td> </tr> </table>		4. Owner ?	Tenant/Manager	Address	Address	Attitude	Attitude						
4. Owner ?	Tenant/Manager												
Address	Address												
Attitude	Attitude												
<p>5. Methods and equipment used Yet to survey.</p> <p>Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded</p>													
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; border: none;">6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.</td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none;">Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all</td> </tr> </table>		6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.	Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all										
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.	Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all												
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">7. Reported by</td> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">K.W. Moore</td> <td style="width: 20%; border: none;">Filekeeper</td> <td style="width: 20%; border: none;">K.W. Moore</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Address</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Date</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">Date</td> <td style="border: none;">Sept 1977.</td> </tr> </table>		7. Reported by	K.W. Moore	Filekeeper	K.W. Moore	Address				Date		Date	Sept 1977.
7. Reported by	K.W. Moore	Filekeeper	K.W. Moore										
Address													
Date		Date	Sept 1977.										

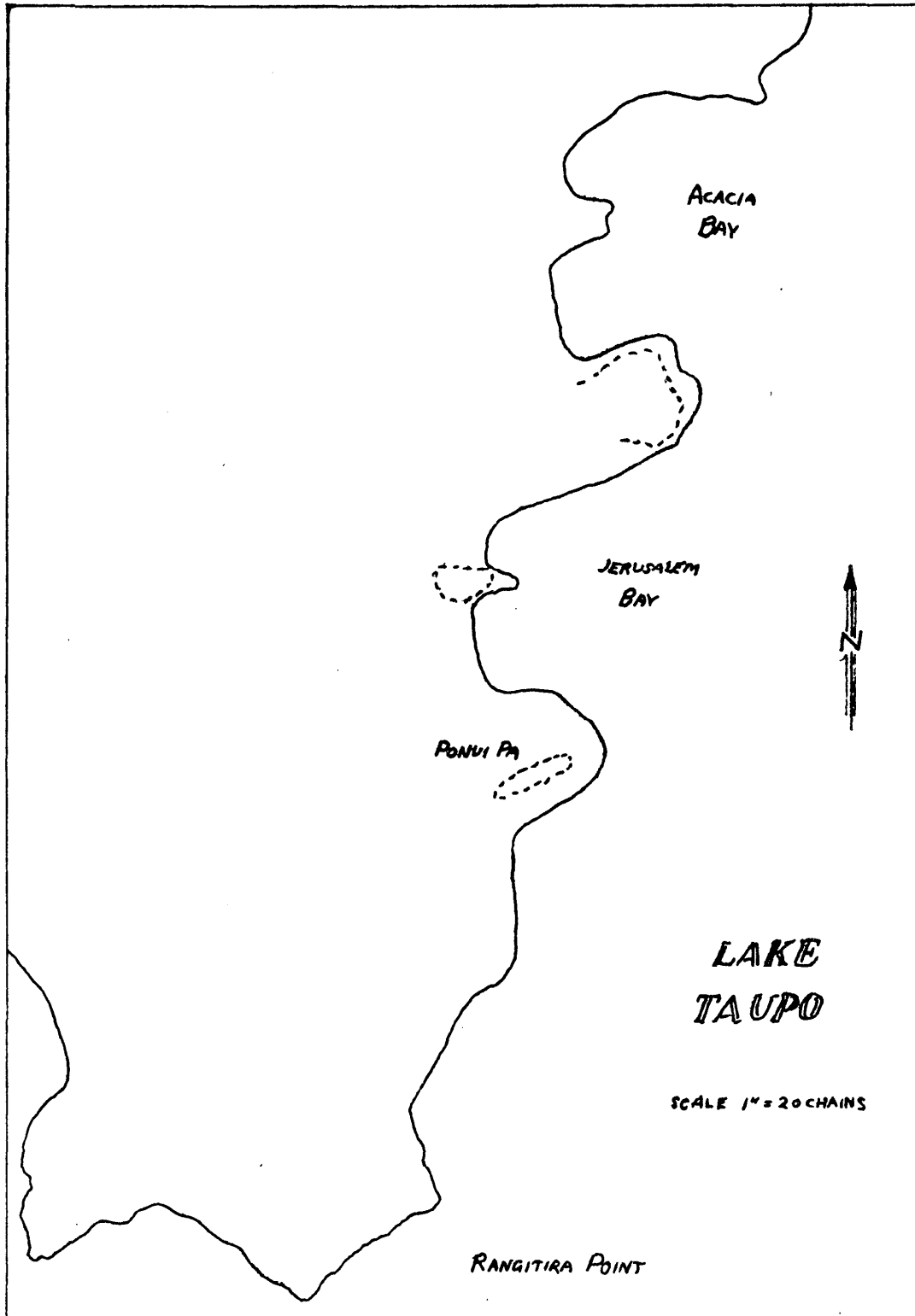


Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

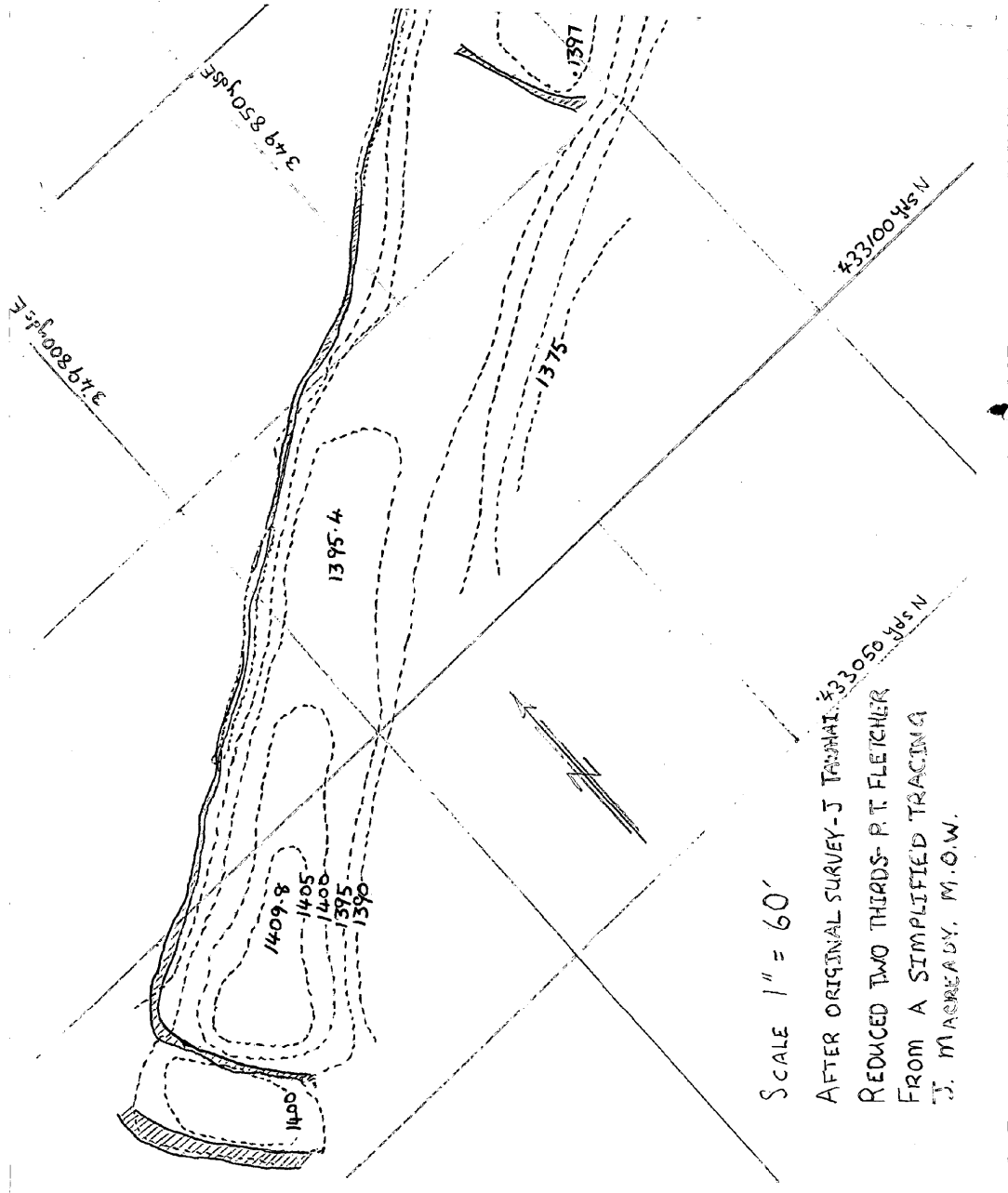
AD AR -- BB AA HA

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM</p> <p>Map number N 94 Map name TAUPO Map edition 1st. Grid Reference 498-500.331-332</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER N94/6</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI PONUI OTHER</p> <p>SITE TYPE PA</p>
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site E349800 N433100 This artificial elongated earthwork is clearly seen on the skyline above the banks that descend to Te Ruatakuahi Point, when travelling along the road south from Acacia Bay. From Te Kumi Bay bluffs hide the site and prevent access.</p>	
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Dense scrub and bracken makes access difficult, this growth being the result of a fire some years ago. Animal Tracks to pits from Jerusalem Bay Road side.</p>	
<p>3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i></p>	
<p>4. Owner Props. of Hiruharama - Address Ponui. Rangatira Blk C2.</p>	<p>Tenant/Manager The Maori Owners, Address Rangatira Blk C2, C/- Dept. Maori & Island Affairs Private Bag, Rotorua.</p>
<p>Attitude</p>	<p>Attitude</p>
<p>5. Methods and equipment used Oneperson inspected the site & established its name and correct location. Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded</p>	
<p>6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.</p>	<p>Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all</p>
<p>7. Reported by P.T. Fletcher, Address 19 Waipahihi Avenue, TAUPO.</p>	<p>Filekeeper Kenneth W Howe</p>
<p>Date 31 Mar 78</p>	<p>Date April 1978</p>

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia



Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia



Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

U18/5

ADAR --- AHA

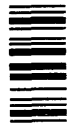
<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number N94 Map name Taupo Map edition 1st Grid Reference 501 332</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER N94/8</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI PIRIPEKAPEKA OTHER</p> <p>SITE TYPE P A</p>
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site At Taupo and south of ^{E350100} Acacia Bay and along ^{N433200} the cliff line next to road. Site was situated upon and above the cliff face and was very hard to capture.</p>	
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Not known</p>	
<p>3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i></p>	
<p>4. Owner ? Tenant/Manager Address Address</p> <p>Attitude Attitude</p>	
<p>5. Methods and equipment used Yet to survey</p> <p>Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded</p>	
<p>6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all</p>	
<p>7. Reported by K.W. Moore Filekeeper K.W. Moore</p> <p>Address</p> <p>Date Date Sept 1977</p>	

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

U18/10

CS ---- AC AAAA

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		SITE NUMBER		N94/14	
SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NAME:		MAORI	
Map number N94		SITE NAME:		OTHER	
Map name Taupo		SITE TYPE		PITS & OVENS	
Map edition 1st		SITE TYPE		INCL CULTIVATIONS	
Grid Reference 496 338					
1. Aids to relocation of site At Taupo. At top of road in small five finger grove oppe Omauru point, a series of pits and ovens in road bank in front of them. Ref photo. Just prior to level stretch descending to Jerusalem bay. E349600 N433700					
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Apart from the ovens in the road bank. Exc state preservation, some collapsed, small trees growing in two. Future development housing subdivisions in decade.					
3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i>					
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address			
Attitude		Attitude			
5. Methods and equipment used Part of field survey of areas prehistory 1975 - 77					
Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)					
Date recorded					
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.				Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by Perry T Fletcher		Filekeeper		K.W. Moore	
Address Taupo					
Date Oct 24 1977		Date		Nov 1977	



Kōiwi Tangata Report:
 Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM</p> <p>Map Number N94 Map Name Taupo Map Edition 1st Grid Reference 496 338</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER N94/14</p>
<p>(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)</p>	<p>SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER</p>
	<p>SITE TYPE PITS</p>

5mm = 1 metre
 Scale in metres
 + ovens as photo
 x Tree in pits.

Top soil → 0.7
 Original depth 1.6m
 Interconnected passages

Bracken
 Bracken
 Bracken
 Bracken
 Five finger
 15.2
 9.5
 8
 7.9
 3.9
 3.5
 3.3-0
 3.6
 4
 Road — 320°
 elevation.

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

U18/14

ADAMAZ - AAHA

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER <i>N 94/23</i>	
Map number N 94 Map name TAUPO Map edition 1st Grid Reference 497-8.338		SITE NAME: MAORI OMAHURU OTHER	
		SITE TYPE PA	
1. Aids to relocation of site From roadside. Tracks give access.		<i>E369700 N433800</i>	
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Vegetation varies throughout being tall manuka, mixed native shrubs, Bracken and blackberry with some clearings.			
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)			
4. Owner The Maori Owners Address Rangatira Blk. C2.		Tenant/Manager Props. of Hiruharama-Ponui Address c/- Dept. Maori & Island Affairs. Private Bag. ROTORUA.	
Attitude		Attitude	
5. Methods and equipment used One person examined this site. Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded November 1977.			
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by P.T. Fletcher Address 19 Waipahihi Avenue TAUPO.		Filekeeper <i>Kenneth W Moore</i>	
Date <i>Mar 31 1978</i>		Date <i>April 1978</i>	



Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		SITE NUMBER	N 94/23
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NAME: MAORI	OMAURO
Map Number	N 94	SITE NAME: OTHER	
Map Name	TAUPO		
Map Edition	1st		
Grid Reference	497-8.338	SITE TYPE	PA

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.) The site is a headland pa extending out into 2 bays.

Defences. Natural: High banks on either side of headland being parallel to Parawera and Jerusalem Bays. A low 2-3 metre vertical bank from waters edge runs around most of Omauru Point

Artificial: Lateral defences two sides, south-east of banks and south-west of banks and terrace. To the north-west this area has been modified at a late date.

Measurements:

Bank : 70 metres north-west to south-east, where natural irregularities suggesting buttresses occur.

Bank : From south-east corner to south-west approximately 50 metres to meet higher rear banks. These are in two sections - the south-west being a two metre bank and scarp, the south-east side in which pits occur as follows:

Upper bank : 2 metres high meeting at its base a sloped

Terrace : 5.4 metres angled up to a 2 metre height.

Lower bank : 2 metre height the base to a level former lake shore area.

Entrance and access : Appears to have been mid-point of the north-west to south-east bank. Elsewhere from both bays.

Habitation: An area 46 X 50 metres which slope towards the road and site N 94/14 (Pits & Ovens). A level area on the south-east side in which near surface stones and post holes occur.

The extension from the pa defences toward the lake banks to the east and Omauru Point reveals concentrations of hut sites along the banks which meet the shore.

Pits: 3 pits nearly filled with leaf mould at base cutting into side of upper bank on south-east side. Thick bracken past this. 1 - 2 metres apart, square holes 0.7 metres across.

Fireplace: A side cutting from the road exposed this. Depth of cut. 0.6 m. Width 0.4 m. Length 0.6 m. Being stones and pumice (one incised lines) and two banded obsidian pieces.

This site may be seen in connection with the ovens and pits on higher terrain at rear. Site N 94/14.

Basically it is three sided at an angle to the lake and the higher banks.

Situated between and near two much larger pa, its various features indicate a long but intermittent use .

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

U18/24

AM AL AJ BC AA HA

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM</p> <p>Map number N 94 Map name TAUPO Map edition 1st. Grid Reference 497.334</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER 1194/37</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI NOT KNOWN OTHER</p> <p>SITE TYPE PITS / LANDING</p>
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site E 309700 N 433400 A cutting through bank where road runs parallel to foreshore sections. 3 metres left of telephone pole and in line with a small pine, an exposed Beal Type Pit 1.4 X 1.7 metres. Other features on bank to lake include open pit and raised sides of bank top. Modification to sides suggests a narrow fortified spur. From road opposite terracing evident but thickly covered with blackberry and bracken. Fronting features at shore a group of rocks deposited there from site or agricultural clearances. In the middle of them a cleared landing 3 X 11 metres.</p> <p>2. State of site, possibility of damage or destruction Some modification at section (Mr. K. Rameka), * while future development to rear (Rangatira Blk. C2) will affect sites there.</p>	
<p>3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</p>	
<p>4. Owner The Maori Owners * Tenant/Manager C/- Dept. Maori & Is. Affairs Address C6 Blk V Tauhara S.D. * Address Private Bag, ROTORUA.</p> <p>* A section on which site occurs at northern side is non-rated, being under the Maori Land Block. Occupyer Mr. K. Rameka c/- Mrs Hana Rameka, Kaimanawa St., Taupo.</p> <p>Attitude Attitude</p>	
<p>5. Methods and equipment used One person examined the sites. Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded 27. 6. 78.</p>	
<p>6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all</p>	
<p>7. Reported by P.T. Fletcher Filekeeper Kw Moore Address 19 Waipahihi Avenue, TAUPO. Date Date Nov 78</p>	



Kōiwi Tangata Report:
 Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER <i>N 94/37</i>
Map Number N 94 Map Name TAUPŌ Map Edition 1st, Grid Reference 497.334	SITE NAME: MAORI Not Known OTHER	
		SITE TYPE PITS / LANDING

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)

6 Blackberry Bracken, Broom. 8

- 1 - 'Bath' 1 X 1.9 X 0.4m Hewn out of soft volcanic pumice-mud.
- 2 - 3 X 11m Canoe landing. Obsidian flakes & worked stones in. Facing Mt. Tauhara 55°
- 3 - Rocky beach strip the stones having been deposited there from rear site levelling and clearance. The landing having taken place after this cuts through the middle. Normally submerged.
- 4 - Pit of open rim type surrounded on three sides by lower terrace and bank to lake, scarp and ditches at north side and scarp to south. This feature is to be found at Hatepe and Mine Bay N 94/35 at N.E. Taupō.
- 5 - Bell Pit exposed by road cutting.
- 6 - 50m N.W. where bank commences from roadside scarp ditch and terrace above which a platform occurs. This is bracken and scrub covered.
- 7 - Disused access to lake. Washouts reveal obsidian and charcoal layers.
- 8 - 50m South where road turns a series of terraces leading toward N 94/6 - Ponui Pa. While overgrown with bracken and broom pits can be seen off pig tracks above road banks. Pine trees.

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

U18/24

Williams, Ann S R DIVISION

From: Ritchie, Neville Waikato CO
Sent: Tuesday, 30 November 1999 11:52
To: Williams, Ann S R DIVISION
Subject: Hapuawai excav. report

N94/37



WAICO-4047.doc

Hi Annie

Further to our conversation this am, attached is a copy of my uncompleted draft of the Hapu-a-wai excavation report. I've just read it over again, and found nothing I thought I needed to change. It was good to revisit it. It brought back some good memories of when I used to do archaeology. The paper is probably about 80% complete but is minus the figures, artefact drawings etc and a site plan (still only in very rough field note form). I don't mind if you put this draft version along with this note in with the site record. If I drop dead tomorrow at least there will be something on file. As I mentioned, finishing the report is in my jobs to be done file, but regrettably its a low priority in DoCs at this point in time.

Cheers Nev

Kōiwi Tangata Report: Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

N.B This paper is an uncompleted draft produced in April 1991

Hapu a Wai (U18/24), a Contact Era Site near Taupo

Neville A Ritchie
Regional Archaeologist
Dept of Conservation, Hamilton

Introduction

Following the establishment of a new residential subdivision at Whakamoenga Point, the existing road from Acacia Bay on the western shore of Tapuaeharuru Bay is being upgraded (Fig.1). The work, involving widening and curve correction, threatened several recorded sites along the road route. The sites in question were originally recorded between 1975 and 1978 by Perry Fletcher, the Association's Taupo filekeeper, and reassessed in regard to the present threat initially by Fletcher and more recently by myself. Despite the proximity of the new roadwork's to several sites, including pa, kainga, and pits, there was unequivocal evidence that only one site (U18/10, a pit site visible in the roadside bank) would be directly impacted. Consequently, the principal construction agency, the Taupo District Council, was advised by the author that they only required the one authority from N.Z.H.P.T. before commencing the roadworks.

Suspecting that a small bracken and blackberry covered knoll which would be obliterated by the new roadwork's might bear occupation evidence, Fletcher took it upon himself to clear the area and test the ground (November 1990). This work confirmed his suspicion that the area was part of the adjacent site (U18/24). Furthermore his test units suggested at least two periods of occupation, of which the latter, evidenced by historic artefacts, was clearly "contact era". Following further assessment by the author and discussions with the tangata whenua (Ngati Rauhotu), the landowners (Haruharama Ponui Incorporation, the Dept of Conservation (Turangi), and the N.Z.H.P.T.; the Council (T.D.C.) and the contractors were advised that an authority would be granted subject to a small salvage excavation at their expense. The excavation, assisted by Perry Fletcher and Dept of Conservation (Taupo/Turangi) staff, was conducted by the author in early December 1990.

Location

Although, prior to Fletcher's test pitting, the tangata whenua were unaware of former Maori occupation on the specific area in question (U18/24), we were later informed (Winn McKenzie pers.comm.) that the area was called Hapu-a-Wai. This may be the Maori name for Jerusalem Bay where the site is located. More specifically, the site (U18/24) is on a gently sloping spur-ridge which runs down to the beach in the centre of Jerusalem Bay.

The original Acacia Bay-Whakamoenga Point road (which was formed by the Maori owners c.1959) truncated the spur-ridge and exposed a bell-shaped rua pit. Fletcher recorded evidence of occupation extending up the spur-ridge from the lakeshore to the main ridge. Notable features included a 'bath' (1.0m x 1.9m x 0.4m) hewn in soft- pumice-mud, a cleared canoe landing area, and obsidian/charcoal scatters on the lakefront; and a raised rim pit, sections of defensive ditching, and a 30 metre long single stone alignment further up the ridge. The terrace which was the subject of this investigation was suspected by Fletcher to have been occupied but

Kōiwi Tangata Report: Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

the thick vegetation hid any evidence to that effect until it was cleared during the course of this investigation.

The points at either end of Jerusalem Bay are the sites of former pa- Omauru (U18/14) and Ponui (U18/3) and nearby cultivations. Hapu a wai (U18/24), described on the site record form as 'a narrow defensive spur', appears to have served as the canoe landing, gardens, and settlement associated with the main defensive positions.

Previous Archaeology in Area

Hapu a Wai (U18/24) is less than 5km north of two notable areas of Maori occupation, viz Whakamoenga Point cave (U18/4) and Rangatira Point (U18/). The substantial and diverse cultural deposits in Whakamoenga Cave were the scene of major excavations by Trevor Hosking, assisted at various times by others, between 1961 and 1963 (Hosking 1962). Anne Leahy, who worked on the excavation, subsequently analysed the material and produced a major report, probably the most detailed on the ecology, economy, and stratigraphy of any inland cave site in New Zealand (Leahy 1976). She determined three periods of Maori occupation: c.1300-1400, in the late 1600s, and the early 1900s (the latter contained artefacts of European origin). The development of a residential subdivision at Whakamoenga Point is the reason why the Acacia Bay-Whakamoenga Point road is being upgraded. The cave and its surrounds have been reserved from the subdivision.

While there is little evidence of substantial Maori occupation on the rather inhospitable Rangatira Point, Leahy (1976:36) presented evidence from historical accounts suggesting that it appears to have been a major setting off or landing place for canoe-travel across the lake in historic times.

The shores of Lake Taupo abound with natural rockshelter sites, many of which bear evidence of Maori occupation. In 1956 Trevor Hosking conducted excavations in one (T18/22) at Waihora Bay, about 20km west of Whakamoenga Point. The excavation was reported by Hosking and Leahy (1982). Although they concluded the Waihora Bay shelter was used periodically by small groups of people, there are many general similarities between the occupation evidence uncovered in Whakamoenga and Waihora. Some features such as obsidian from the sources on the Whangamata Fault, gourd fragments (*Lagenaria* sp.), and evidence of post-contact occupation (or re-occupation) are also apparent at Hapu a Wai (Fig.1).

Louise Furey (1984) conducted a salvage investigation on part of Orona Pa (U18/34) at Hallet's Bay on the eastern shore of Lake Taupo. Three occupations were evident in the small section that was excavated. Few artefacts were recovered but she concluded that "the grey banded obsidian (found in the site) is undoubtedly from the Taupo source near Whangamata Bay" (ibid:28).

Vegetation

The Acacia Bay area was clothed with tussock-grassland according to nineteenth century observers. Now scrubby bush dominates the area increasingly obscuring site features which were quite visible even ten years ago (Fletcher pers.comm.).

The Hapu-a-Wai Excavation Site

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The salvage excavation undertaken at Hapu a Wai encompassed only a small part (i.e. the area which will be directly impacted by the road widening) of the total area of site U18/24 (fig.2). The excavation was on a small terrace (10 x 8 metres) about six metres above the existing road. The small knoll the terrace stands on will be obliterated when the road is upgraded. Prior to clearing it was covered with a dense coverage of bracken, broom, and blackberry. A nearby defensive ditch associated with the terrace-site (Fig.2) was destroyed recently when the Taupo Power Board bulldozed a track on the NW side of U18/24 to relocate a power pole (Fletcher pers.comm.). This work also resulted in considerable disturbance to the area on the southwest side of the excavation site, in effect limiting the investigation in that direction.

Fletcher's clearing of the site revealed a rectangular depression (see Fig.3) suggestive of a whare site, some vague single stone alignments, and three shallow but parallel depressions. The stratigraphy as revealed in his test units suggested two periods of occupation evidenced by obsidian debitage at two levels; the upper being associated with European artefacts (a musket barrel and a brass button). A piece of a gourd was found in the lower level. On the strength of this evidence, a recommendation was made to the N.Z. Historic Places Trust that an investigation should be conducted as a pre-condition of the granting of an authority to modify the site.

The excavation was directed by the author with the assistance of Perry Fletcher and DoC staff from Turangi and Taupo. The layout of the site is shown in Fig.4. The objectives of the excavation were fairly elementary, viz. to promptly ascertain the nature of the occupation of the terrace, explain the surface features, determine when the area was occupied, and ascertain (if possible) links with neighbouring sites. Principally because of time constraints, the terrace site was sampled rather than fully excavated.

The stratigraphy of the site was relatively uncomplicated (Fig.5). The terrace is covered with 20-60cm of friable, soft black soil with negligible visible differentiation with increasing depth apart from the presence occasionally of lumps of pumice and knobby pieces of volcanic rock. The soil overlay the 'natural' - a compacted clay-coloured pumice gravel. In places where the soil was shallow there was some intermixing of the natural and the topsoil and thinly distributed and fragmentary charcoal was also present suggesting the ground had been cultivated. A probe was used to help pinpoint subterranean features which it might have been useful to focus upon. With the exception of Sq. G3, the probe could be pushed through the soil layer with ease until it stopped abruptly upon reaching the natural substrate. In G3 the probe pierced the ground quite easily to a depth of one metre. This area was tested but nothing was found which would explain why the substrate was uncharacteristically soft in this one location.

Upon clearing the surface vegetation a short 'L' shaped single stone alignment of smooth river and knobby lake cobbles was exposed (extending from Sqs. C10 to G8) and another short alignment extended through Sqs. H3-H5. Two of the three shallow trench features (40cm wide, 20cm deep; see Fig.4) were tested but revealed nothing to clearly indicate their purpose. Two shallow pits (20cm deep, 1 metre wide), centred on Sqs. D10 and G10, were also defined. The D10 pit was excavated. The topsoil layer (L.1) in the pit was relatively shallow (20-25cm). Obsidian flakes were found throughout the layer but were more prolific towards the surface. A large karamu bush was growing in the G10 pit. As it provided the only shade on the site, it was not disturbed, nor the pit excavated.

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The majority of the recovered obsidian flakes were found immediately below the cleared surface of the site down to a depth of 7cm (i.e. Layer 1). At this level in square D8 obsidian flakes were lying beside a musket barrel and the head of a spade (Armed Constabulary style), suggesting a contact era occupation or usage of the site. The head of a stone pounder was the only other notable artefact found in Layer 1 (sq. E5). The pounder bears traces of red ochre.

Clear but limited evidence of an earlier occupation layer (L.2) was only found in the whare depression (see Fig.4). Here, three obsidian flakes and a fragment of a gourd (*Lagenaria* sp.) were found lying virtually on the natural surface, and below an intermittent scatter of knobby stones within the overlying soil layer. Although these stones were similar in appearance to those found elsewhere on the terrace, the reason for their concentration and disposition at approximately the same level in the whare is unclear. They bear negligible evidence of having been used in hangi.

Excavation within the whare depression revealed a narrow stone hearth (Sq.13) although it was devoid of charcoal, ash or other fire residues. Its orientation was diagonal to the main axis of the depression. A single obsidian flake was found within it. The extent of the whare was not clearly defined. No unequivocal postholes were found nor any evidence of construction materials. Judging from the size of the depression the whare (garden shelter?) measured approximately 4m x 2.5m.

The Obsidian

All the obsidian debitage found in the site is derived from easily accessible sources along the Whangamata Fault (Fletcher pers.comm.). The stone from this source is generally black with silvery-clear margins when flaked. Some small fragments are extremely translucent (almost clear). Fletcher considered the obsidian in the site was derived from an outcrop at the mouth of the Whangamata Stream at Kinloch, a location about 10km from Jerusalem Bay by canoe or overland. A single distinctive grey-black banded flake was uncovered. This type of obsidian is found at the northern end of the Whangamata Fault (Fletcher pers.comm.). The obsidian assemblage was compared against the source characteristics defined for the Whangamata Fault sources by Moore (1988:12; Moore calls the Taupo Whangamata source "Ben Lomond" to distinguish it from the obsidian source near Whangamata on the Coromandel Peninsula). Most of the flakes in the assemblage show a high correlation with the Whangamata Fault (Ben Lomond) source characteristics as defined by Moore (viz. grey-black colour, rare inclusions, high conchoidality, high translucency, and colour banding (one instance).

As noted earlier obsidian attributed to the Whangamata Stream sources was also uncovered during the three previous northern Lake Taupo investigations, i.e. in Whakamoenga (Leahy 1976) and Waihora caves (Hosking & Leahy 1982), and in the Orona Pa excavation (Furey 1984). According to Fletcher very little of the translucent dark green Mayor Island obsidian is found in sites in the Taupo area.

A total of -- obsidian flakes were recovered. COMMENT ON USAGE Their distribution is shown on Fig.--. A notable concentration was uncovered at the junction of squares CD/8,9. With the exception of the whare area all the obsidian was found in Layer 1. The majority were near the surface of the layer but in the units mentioned above pieces were found right through the layer to a depth of 25cm below the ground surface.

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Four obsidian flakes and a gourd fragment were found in the whare at the base of Layer 1 on or close to the natural substrate surface. One of the four was uncovered within the hearth feature. While these items were found at a considerably greater depth than other artefacts in the site (see Fig.), there was no clear stratigraphic distinction within the Layer 1 material suggestive of an earlier occupation horizon.

Conclusions

References

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U18/26

B4 AE AJ B DAA HA

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER N 94/51
Map number N94 Map name TAUPŌ Map edition 1st Edition Grid Reference 495.335		SITE NAME: MAORI - OTHER -
		SITE TYPE STONE ROW
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site <i>On bank terrace west side road approx. 50 metres in small grove of five finger trees. Elsewhere overgrown with scrub and bracken. Access from road side gully via animal tracks. A depression on south side 2 x 1.5 x 0.2 metres, and worked scattered stone.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">E 349500 N 433500</p>		
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction <i>Semi-levelled area where activity in the past has partially levelled and modified stone row. Benks appear modified and on ridge connected to N94/37 East of Road.</i></p>		
<p>3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i></p>		
4. Owner Address	<i>The Mayor Owners Rangitīra Blk C2.</i>	Tenant/Manager Address <i>Props. of Hihiharanga - Ponui c/- Dept. Maori & Island Affairs Private Bag KOTORUA.</i>
Attitude		Attitude
<p>5. Methods and equipment used <i>One Person Examined the Site</i></p> <p>Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form)</p> <p>Date recorded <i>27 September 1979</i></p>		
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by Address	<i>P. T. Fletcher 19 Waipahi Avenue TAUPŌ.</i>	Filekeeper <i>Ki Moore.</i>
Date	<i>15 Dec '79</i>	Date <i>Jan 1980</i>



Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

U18/28

AJ AM AJ BB AA HA

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER N94/60
Map number N94	Map name TAUPO	SITE NAME: MAORI - OTHER -
Map edition 1st.	Grid Reference 500.332	SITE TYPE LANDING/PIT/GENERAL PREHISTORIC HABITATION SITE
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site By road to Te Ruatakuahi Point. Road siding allows access to beach. A cleared and sandy area 40 metres north has been artificially cleared of rocks and stones. The 3 metre plus high bank rear is in line with cutting for present storm water run-off. Secondary growth and thick scrub, south side of cutting pit is located approximately 15 metres in low rise above main bank overlooking lake.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">E 350000 N433200</p>		
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Pit is half filled with soil in fair condition. Large rocks front entrance. Near roadside clearance. Fronts level area of Ponui Pa. More recent traditional use and much prehistoric has been both revealed and disturbed by road works (grading) Landing submerged.</p>		
<p>3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</p>		
4. Owner Address	Props. of Hiruharama Ponui. Rangatira Blk c2.	Tenant/Manager Address The Maori Owners Rangatira Blk. C2 c/- Dept. Maori & Island Affairs Private Bag, ROTORUA.
Attitude	Attitude	
<p>5. Methods and equipment used One Person Examined the Site.</p> <p>Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded August 1980</p>		
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by Address	P.T. Fletcher 19 Waipahihi Avenue, TAUPO.	Filekeeper Kw Hoore.
Date	15 AUG 1980	Date Sept. 1980



Kōiwi Tangata Report:
 Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER N94/69
Map Number N. 94 Map Name TAUPŌ Map Edition 1st. Grid Reference 500.332	SITE NAME: MAORI - OTHER -	
		LANDING / PIT/GENERAL SITE TYPE PREHISTORIC HABITATION SITE.

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)

Not to scale

- A Landing - Very water worn obsidian fragments mostly submerged
- B Camp-sites - Recent and older levels. Lake affected.
- C Bank 3.5 metre high. Post stump north
- D Pit Bell type. Rocks placed at entrance
- E Level area House sites
- F Road spoil (July 1980)
- G Pumice and Stone lined depressions obliterated.
- X Obsidian flakes and artefacts

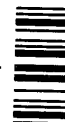
LAKE EDGE
 Landing
 modern camp site
 Bank
 Pit
 Fill
 Siding, track Access to beach
 WATER RUN OFF
 E

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KT234 - Kawakawa Bay: T18/63

AW AM AJ BB AA HA

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER <i>N93/71</i>
Map number <i>1193</i> Map name <i>WAIHAKA</i> Map edition <i>3rd</i> Grid Reference <i>298.381</i>	SITE NAME: MAORI - OTHER -	
		SITE TYPE <i>CAVE</i>
1. Aids to relocation of site <i>E 329800 N438100</i> <i>Readily seen as arch and cavity is several connected passages formed by water action. Large rocks in water fronting site does not allow larger boat but ideal for canoe. Overland access from 'boat harbour' possible. An all period site indicated.</i>		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction <i>Surface evidence includes worked stone, pumice and wood. Much use by campers from nearby Kawakawa boat harbour. Possible fossicking in one of several near passages.</i>		
3. Description of site <i>(NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)</i>		
4. Owner <i>Maori Owners</i> Address <i>Blk 3B4</i> <i>Proposed Reserve</i> Attitude	Tenant/Manager <i>Samuel Andrews (Court Nominee)</i> Address <i>P.O. MOKAI.</i> Attitude	
5. Methods and equipment used <i>One person Examined the site Briefly.</i> Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded <i>21.1.79</i>		
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by <i>Perry T. Fletcher</i> Address <i>19 Waipahihi Avenue, TAUPŌ.</i> Date <i>31 JAN 1980</i>	Filekeeper <i>Ken Hare.</i> Date <i>March 1980</i>	



REPATRIATION AGREEMENT

DATE: Saturday 21 April 2012

LOCATION: Waihi Marae, Waihi

The representatives below confirm that the kōiwi tangata listed in the table below were received from the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa on behalf of their respective hapū and whānau of Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

Kōiwi tangata	Hapū / whānau
KT116	Ngāti Kapawa (Parawhaiti Cliffs Oruanui)
KT129	Ngāti Te Rangiita (Motutaiko Is)
KT226	Ngāti Raūhoto (Hiruharama)
KT234	Te Paerata Whānau (Kawakawa Bay)
KT312	Ngāti Parekaawa (Kuratau)

Name: Michelle Hippolite - Kaihautū
Te Papa Representative

Signature:

Name :

Signature :

Ngāti Kapawa Representative, for KT116

Name :

Signature :

Ngāti Te Rangiita Representative, for KT129

Kōiwi Tangata Report:
Kōiwi tangata provenanced to te rohe o Te Moana o Taupō nui a Tia

Name :

Signature :

Ngāti Rauhoto Representative, for KT226

Name :

Signature :

Te Paerata Whānau Representative, for KT234

Name :

Signature :

Ngāti Parekaawa Representative, for KT312