

KŌIWI TANGATA REPORT:

Te Taiwhenua o Waimarāma Kōiwi tangata provenanced to Waimarāma

September 2013



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Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to outline the history of the kōiwi tangata provenanced to the rohe of Waimārama, Hawke's Bay.

These tīpuna have been repatriated from three separate international institutions; the British Museum in 2008; the Göteborg Natural History Museum, Sweden in 2009; and the Lund University, Sweden in 2011 (see Table below).

All kōiwi tangata in this report were collected by Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen and his wife Ellen while he ran a sheep run on property at Waimārama, Hawke's Bay.

Kōiwi Tangata No:	Other No:	Provenance	Description
KT640	Oc1895-396	New Zealand	Heavy piece hollow bone (human)
KT641	Oc1895-397	New Zealand	Heavy piece hollow bone brown (human)
KT642	Oc1895-627	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone: cut at ends
KT643	Oc1895-628	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone: flatter
KT644	Oc1895-629	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone
KT645	Oc1895-630	North Island, NZ	Piece of human skull-bone: blackened
KT646	Oc1895-631	North Island, NZ	Smaller piece of human skull-bone
KT647	Oc1895-633	North Island, NZ	Flattish piece of bone cut across
KT648	Oc1895-634	North Island, NZ	Concave piece of bone cut across at both ends
KT623	No. 1323	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Skull, loose teeth and bone fragments
KT624	No. 1324	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Near complete skeleton
KT651	ZMN:75	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Cranium of a female Māori
KT664	ZMN:69	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Skeleton of a male Māori
KT665	ZMN:76	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Skeleton of a male Māori

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 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 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 Waimārama, 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 over 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 129 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 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.

Since the early beginnings of the repatriation work undertaken by the National Museum, approximately 104 kōiwi tangata have been successfully domestically repatriated to their region of origin and its related iwi, including Te Tairāwhiti, Ngāti Kuri, Whanganui, Rangitāne o Wairau, Muaūpoko, Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Apa ki Rangitīkei, Tauranga Moana iwi, Ngāti Whakaue, the iwi of Waikaremoana, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Oparau, Kawhia, and Porangahau.

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 will also note accession numbers from the institutions that we have repatriated from (i.e. No. 1323). 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. 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.

Collector: Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen (1845-1895)



Figure 1: Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen¹

Born in London in 1845, Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen (Figure 1) was part of a “prosperous and well-connected banking family”², and upon completion of this schooling he immigrated to New Zealand.

Frederick is first recorded in Christchurch where he met and married Ellen Moore in 1866. Described as a “delicate young man”³ Fritz, as he was also known, was a “keen ornithologist and conchologist”⁴ as well as a collector of Māori artefacts such as those previously described above. He was also a member of the Royal Society of New Zealand, Hawke’s Bay Philosophical Society, Hawke’s Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Association, and Acclimatization Society⁵.

At the age of 23 he and Walter Lorne Campbell leased approximately 35,000 acres for twenty-one years at Waimārama (Figure 2) where they ran a sheep station (Figure 3). During this time the family also lived in a Nelson homestead known as

¹ Starzecka, D., Neich, R., & M. Pendergrast. 2010. *Taonga Māori in the British Museum*. The British Museum Press: London.

² Ibid, 2010. pp17

³ Meinertzhagen, Colonel R. 1964. *Diary of Black Sheep*. Oliver & Boyd Ltd: London. pp34.

⁴ Grant, S. 1977. *Waimārama*. Dunmore Press Ltd: Palmerston North. pp40.

⁵ Grant, 1977, pp103.

“The Lawn” and as a result were regularly absent from Waimārama until a new homestead was built sometime after the death of Campbell in July 1874.

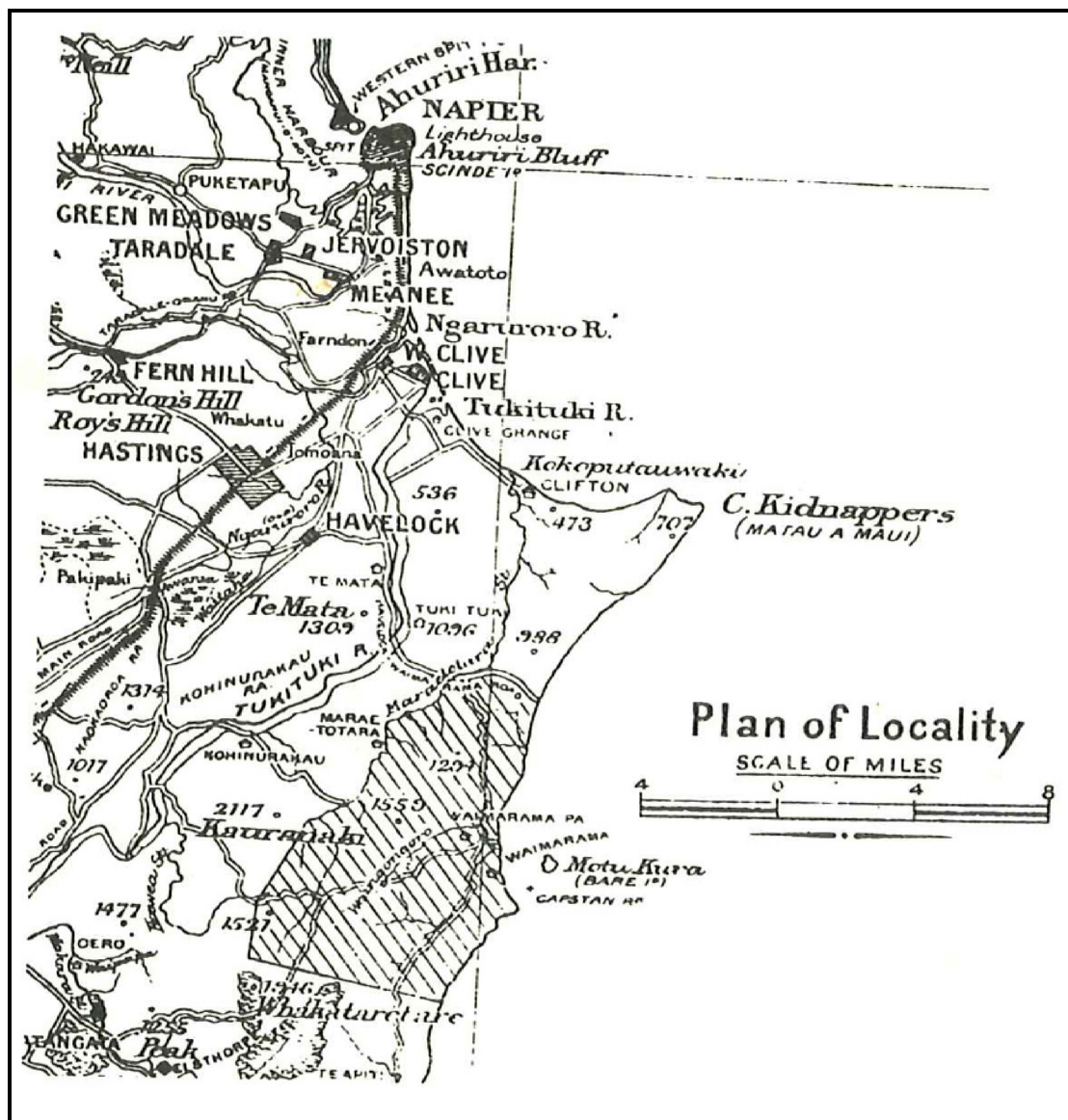


Figure 2: Map showing the location of Waimārama⁶

In 1870 Frederick and his family travelled to England to seek financial aid as the business was not yet prospering. In 1872 they returned with the financial backing they were in need of.

He returned to England permanently in 1881, and tragically his wife and two of his daughters and an adopted Māori son⁷ died soon after of scarlet fever soon after

⁶ Grant, 1977, pp8.

arrival. According to his nephew, Richard Meinertzhagen, Frederick “never recovered from his triple bereavement and my recollection of him as of a thin, gaunt, bearded man with sad eyes.”⁸ Sometime after this Frederick's eldest daughter Gertrude returned to New Zealand to take over the sheep station.

An active part of the community, Meinertzhagen appears to have had a good relationship with the local Māori whom he also employed on the station.

While in New Zealand Frederick sent back to England specimens of New Zealand birds which were put on display at the family home in Wimbledon Common and later given to the Imperial Institute after his death in 1895.⁹ He also has collections in Edinburgh, and the British Museum in London who identify that this collection is their “largest single Māori collection consisting of well over 500 objects”¹⁰.

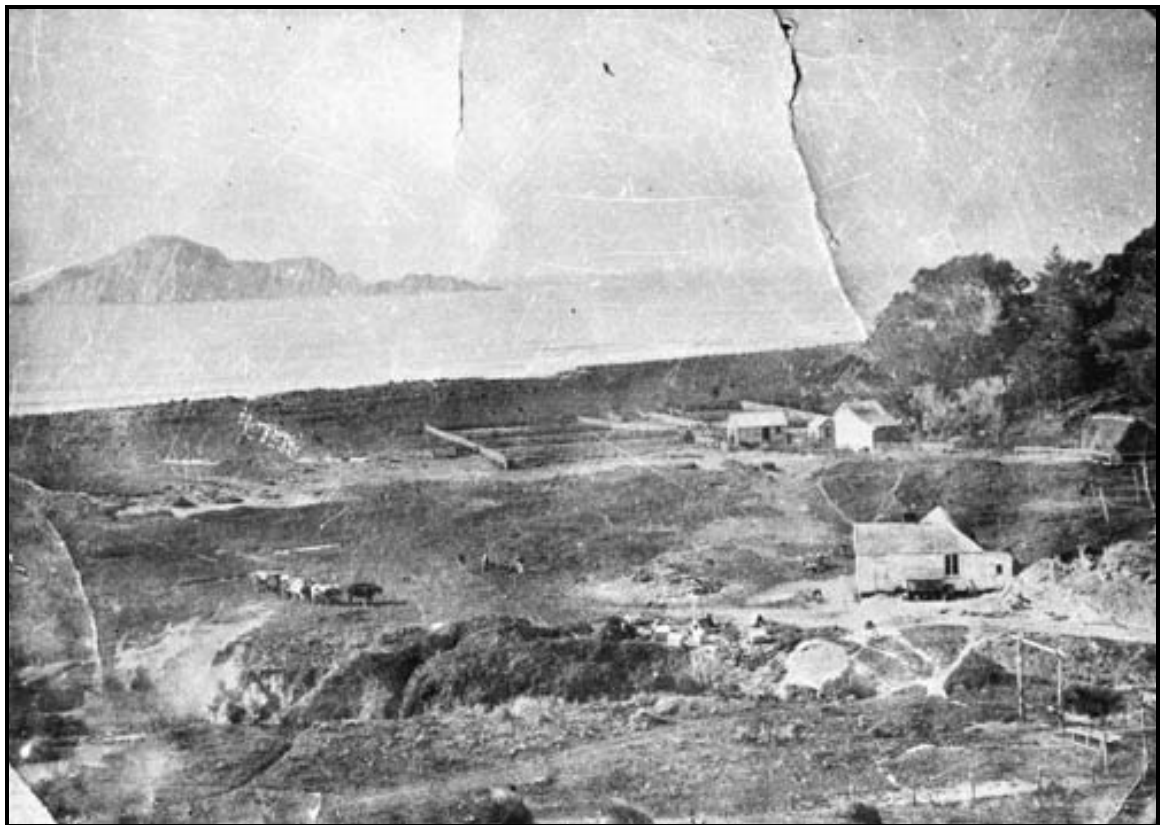


Figure 3: Waimārama Station 1890s¹¹

⁷ Tame Turoa Te Rangihauturu

⁸ Meinertzhagen, 1964, pp35.

⁹ Meinertzhagen, 1964, pp14.

¹⁰ Starzecka et al. 2010. pp20

¹¹ Alexander Turnbull Library: Ref PAColl-6407-19

Provenance Information for Waimārama kōiwi tangata

These kōiwi tangata have probable and confirmed provenance to Waimārama, and consist of fourteen kōiwi tangata. All have been collected by Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen and his wife Ellen from his property at Waimārama.

British Museum, London, England

The following kōiwi tangata were repatriated from the British Museum in November 2008.

Table 1: Details of kōiwi tangata from the British Museum

KT No:	BM No:	Provenance	Description
KT640	Oc1895-396	New Zealand	Heavy piece hollow bone (human)
KT641	Oc1895-397	New Zealand	Heavy piece hollow bone brown (human)
KT642	Oc1895-627	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone: cut at ends
KT643	Oc1895-628	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone: flatter
KT644	Oc1895-629	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone
KT645	Oc1895-630	North Island, NZ	Piece of human skull-bone: blackened
KT646	Oc1895-631	North Island, NZ	Smaller piece of human skull-bone
KT647	Oc1895-633	North Island, NZ	Flattish piece of bone cut across
KT648	Oc1895-634	North Island, NZ	Concave piece of bone cut across at both ends

Meinertzhagen and the British Museum

In November 2008 nine fragments of human bone were repatriated from the British Museum, London. These fragments range in size from 1.25in to 7.80in in length. The majority of the pieces appear to be sections of long bones such as the femur that have been 'cut' at one or both ends perhaps in preparation for further modification i.e. fish hooks. Two pieces have been identified as being part of the cranium both of which have evidence of burning.

These nine pieces of bone were presented to the British Museum by Miss Gertrude Ellen Meinertzhagen on the 16th October 1895 along with a large collection of other artefacts including kete, fish hooks, poi, putātara, pounamu pendants, and obsidian. These artefacts were collected by her father Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen between 1866 and 1881 (Appendix V & VI). According to the British Museum accession register the collection appears to be from locations throughout the country including

Chatham Island, South Rakaia, and North Island, with some only recorded as being from New Zealand, and also includes some objects from Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, Hawai'i, and Australia.

In relation to the kōiwi tangata two (KT640 & KT641) have a provenance location of 'New Zealand' only while the remaining seven (KT642-KT648) have the provenance of 'North Island, New Zealand'. It is likely that all have been collected from Waimārama or the vicinity while Frederick was farming at the sheep station there from about 1868. It is unclear at this stage whether the pieces of bone are from more than one individual, due to the various other pieces that were purchased by the Museum during that time. There is however two distinct collections as described above.

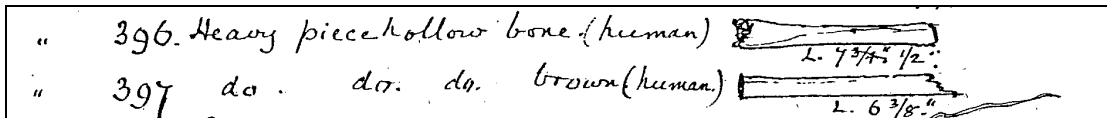


Figure 4: British Museum Accession Register information for KT640 and KT641

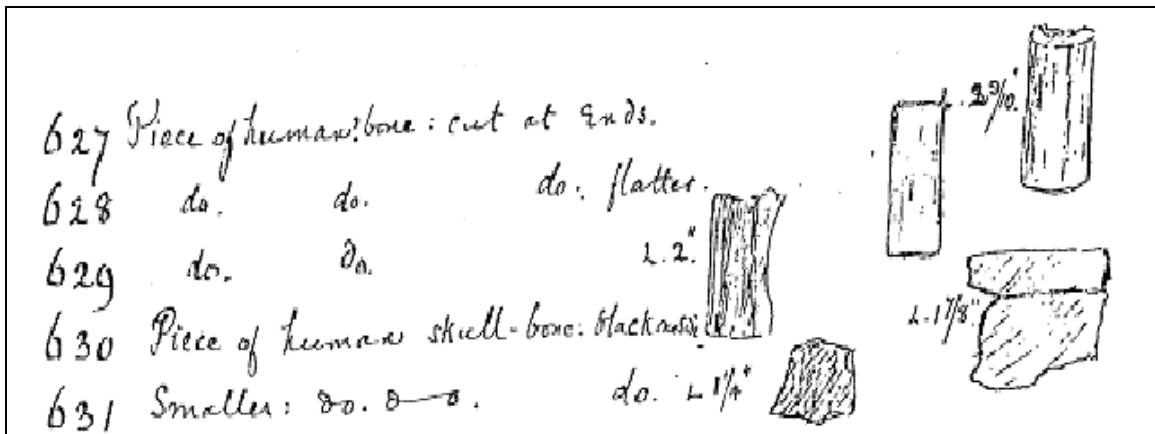


Figure 5: British Museum Accession Register information for KT642 to KT646

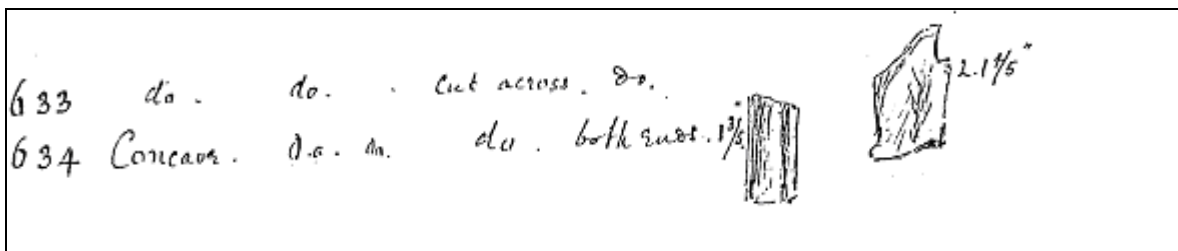


Figure 6: British Museum Accession Register information for KT647 and KT648

Unfortunately there is no further information regarding the kōiwi tangata from the British Museum. However, the fact that he has noted that he has found with the remains of moa "numerous flakes and a considerable number of [polished?] stone

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implements"¹² among the sandhills, showing that he was fossicking on the land, it is likely that the British Museum kōiwi are also from the Waimārama or surrounding area.

¹² Letter dated 4th January 1875, pp1. (ATL: MS-Copy-Micro-0717-09. Folder 119.)

Göteborg Natural History Museum, Sweden

These two kōiwi tangata were repatriated from the Göteborg Natural History Museum, Sweden in November 2009.

Description of Skeletal Remains

KT623 (No. 1323)

This kōiwi tangata consists of skull (cranium & mandible) with 4 teeth on right side of the maxilla and 13 teeth present on mandible. There are also a number of loose teeth and bone fragments together in a separate bag.

KT624 (No. 1322)

This kōiwi tangata consists of a near complete skeleton.

Provenance Information

These two kōiwi tangata were originally collected by Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen and his wife Ellen from the sandhills at Waimārama on the east coast of the North Island between April and June 1876. The original accession records identifies that the KT623 was found in the same locality but in a peat bog (Appendix I).

These two along with number of other kōiwi tangata were then sent to Julius von Haast at the Canterbury Museum. Both KT623 and KT624 were then sent to the then Zoological Museum (now the Göteborg Natural History Museum), Sweden in August 1876, arriving there on the 27th September 1876.

Lund University, Sweden

These three kōiwi tangata were repatriated from Lund University, Sweden in April 2011.

Description of Skeletal Remains

KT664: (69-Zoological Museums Number)

This kōiwi tangata consists of the skeleton of a male Māori

KT651: (75-Zoological Museums Number)

This kōiwi tangata consists of the cranium of a female Māori

KT665: (76-Zoological Museums Number)

This kōiwi tangata consists of the skeleton of a male Māori

Provenance Information

These kōiwi tangata were originally collect by Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen and his wife Ellen in April 1876. They were then sent along with others to Julius von Haast at the Canterbury Museum.

Information provided by Lund University identifies that the tīpuna were found in the sandhills (Appendix II).

In May 1876 von Haast sent them to Dr Bernhard Lundgren and accessioned in to the Lund University collection in that same year.

Meinertzhagen and the Canterbury Museum

According to information provided by the Canterbury Museum regarding the exchanges involving kōiwi collected by Meinertzhagen, between April & June 1876, 5 skeletons and 13 crania provenanced to “the sandhills, East Coast, North Island” were presented to the Canterbury Museum and 13 kōiwi tangata were then sent to various institutions in Europe (see Table One). It appears that all were collected from the Waimārama sandhills.

Table 2: List of kōiwi collected by Meinertzhagen, 1876

Date	Institution/Country	Person	Description	Provenance
May 1876	Museum Florence	Prof Parlato??	1 skeleton, 3 crania	North Island (Meinertzhagen)
May 1876	Sweden (Lund University)	Dr Bernhard Lundgren	1 skeleton, 2 skulls	Sandhills East Coast, North Island
May 1876	Royal Museum Stuttgart		1 skeleton (sandhills East Coast), 2 skulls (Meinertzhagen)	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island
August 1876	Zoological Museum, Sweden		1 skeleton of aboriginal found buried in the sandhills East Coast, North Island in a sitting position; 1 skull ditto.	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island
September 1876	Vienna	Hochstetter	1 skeleton, Maori	Waimārama sandhills

Correspondence between Meinertzhagen and von Haast from January 1875 to November 1879 identifies that he was collecting specimens for the Canterbury Museum/von Haast during and prior to this time. Along with moa, kiore, kuri, shells and a variety of artefacts, Meinertzhagen also collected kōiwi tangata in the form of complete skeletons as well as crania. He notes that the kōiwi tangata were originally found by his wife in the “sandhill”. In relation to the age of the kōiwi he notes, “The Maoris here have no tradition of burial in that neighbourhood.”¹³ He also notes in a later letter that he regrets not being able to send more [skeletons] due to the 200 Māori living on his run which is leasehold, and he cannot afford to “run counter their prejudices. You doubtless know how they respect the bones of their ancestors”¹⁴.

¹³ Letter dated 19th May 1876, pp5. (ATL: MS-Copy-Micro-0717-09, Folder 119.)

¹⁴ Letter dated 17th November 1879, pp1. (ATL: MS-Copy-Micro-0717-09, Folder 119.)

Archaeological Information for the Waimārama area

This area of the Hawke's Bay has a large number of recorded archaeological sites the majority of which are located along the beach and dune areas. Over the years there have been several surveys by land and air as well as a number of archaeological reports written due to the development of areas such as Ocean Beach, just north of the Waimārama sheep run boundary.

These archaeological reports including those written by Ritchie & Cave¹⁵, Hunter¹⁶, and Pishief¹⁷ have clearly shown the density of sites in this area as well as the long history of settlement and human activity along this coastline. During the 1975 site survey carried out by Ritchie and Cave, 190 sites (Figures 7 & 8) were located and recorded and only five of these were historic sites which included the Meinertzhagen woolshed and homestead sites. Highlighted in Figures 7 & 8 are sites of interest for this research, outlined below;

W22/5: Midden

Located on Waimārama Beach, south of the township on both sides of the mouth of the Pukeake Stream. The site was first recorded in 1964 and at the time was described as follows:

“The midden is to be seen, recently exposed by erosion, on both sides of the mouth of the PUKEAKE Stream. It is also visible a short way along the beach on both sides of the outlet, and is about ½ mile walk south from the Waimārama Settlement.

The amount of material in this midden site varies in thickness from 1” to 10” and is concentrated around the outlet. It composes, pipi, oven stones and dog and human bone”. This site is identified as No. 2 on Map 1, Figure 7.

W22/11: Meinertzhagen Woolshed

This is the site of the original woolshed at the Waimārama Station, built circa 1860s and constructed of Kauri; the shed has been largely dismantled, but

¹⁵ Ritchie, N. A. & J. B. Cave. 1975. *Waimārama Archaeological Site Survey, December 1975*. Anthropology Department, University of Otago. Unpublished Report.

¹⁶ Hunter, R. 1993. *Te Apiti & Southern Waimārama*. Unpublished Report.

¹⁷ Pishief, E. 2001. *S. 18 Investigation of a Cemetery at Waimārama, Hawke's Bay. A report completed as part of the conditions of Authority No. 1997/28*. Unpublished Report.

can be seen in aerial photos of the area. Identified as No. 10 on Map 1, Figure 7.

W22/53: Meinertzhagen Homestead

Approximately 200m south of Paparewa Creek and surrounded by introduced trees, which have now been felled. The building no longer exists as it was destroyed by fire, and the site is now built up with beach houses. Identified as No. 70 on Map 1, Figure 7.

W22/143: Burial Caves

Located approximately 1km SW of Wilson's farmhouse in a patch of bush on a plateau, two caves, one of which has been sealed by landslip. The property owner has noted that they still contain Māori skeletal remains. Identified as No. 173 on Map 2, Figure 8.

V22/97: Burial Cave

Located in what is now known as Peach Gully this site is located approximately 400m NW of Waimārama Road from the road bridge over the Waingongoro Stream. The entrance of the cave has been blown up as there has been a considerable amount of looting in the past. It is believed that this cave had been in use for some time as trussed burials have been observed as well as Christian style (coffins) burials. Identified as No. 31 on Map 1, Figure 7.

Figures 7 and 8 below clearly show the density of archaeological sites along this portion of the coastline. The northern half of this coastline, which includes Waimārama, consists of two long sand beaches extending from Cape Kidnappers in the north to Te Puku Point in the south. It seems likely that it is this area in general is where Frederick Meinertzhagen collected these kōiwi tangata as well as the seven bone fragments provenanced to "North Island" that were repatriated from the British Museum.

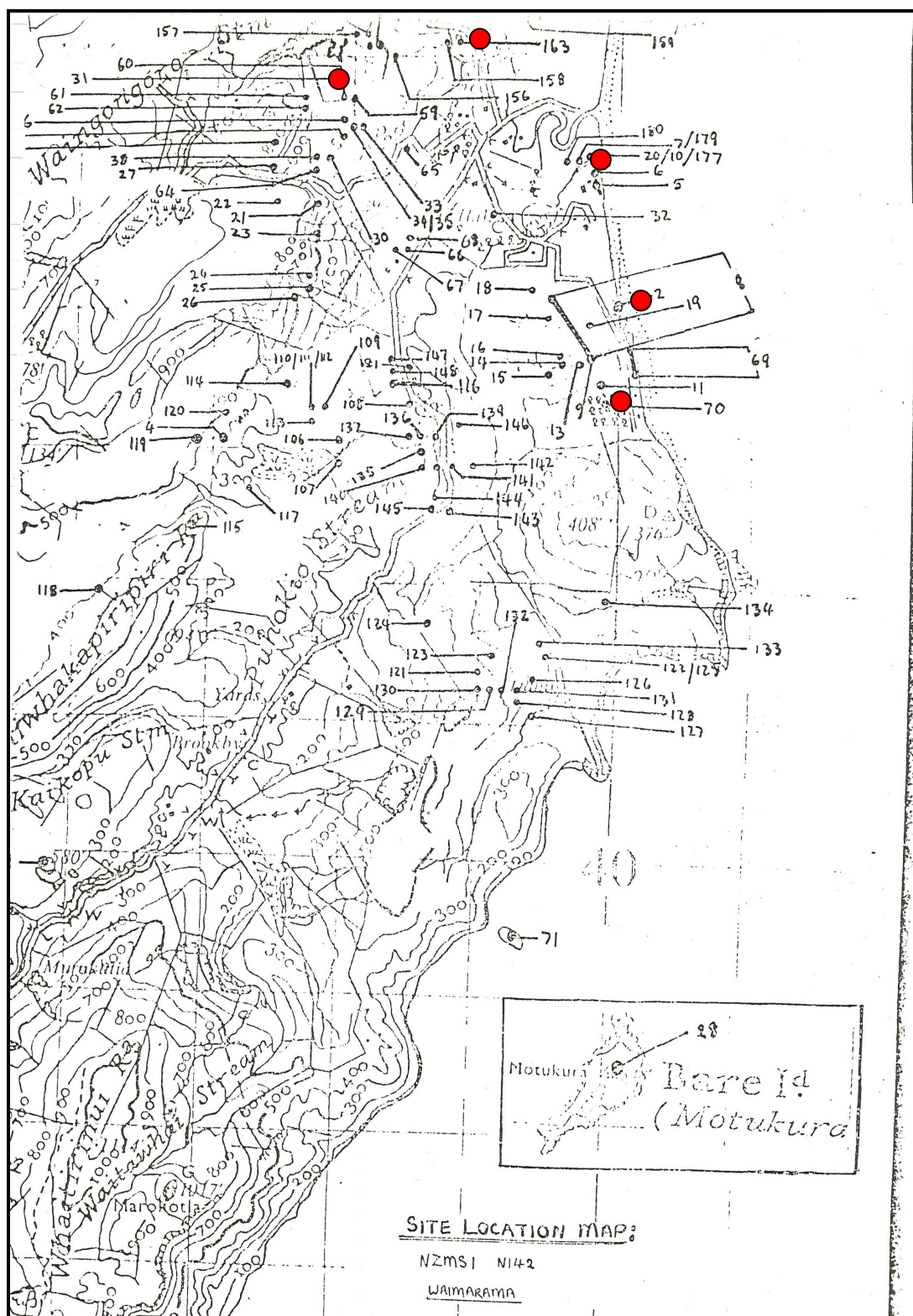


Figure 7: Map 1: Archaeological sites recorded by Ritchie and Cave, 1975

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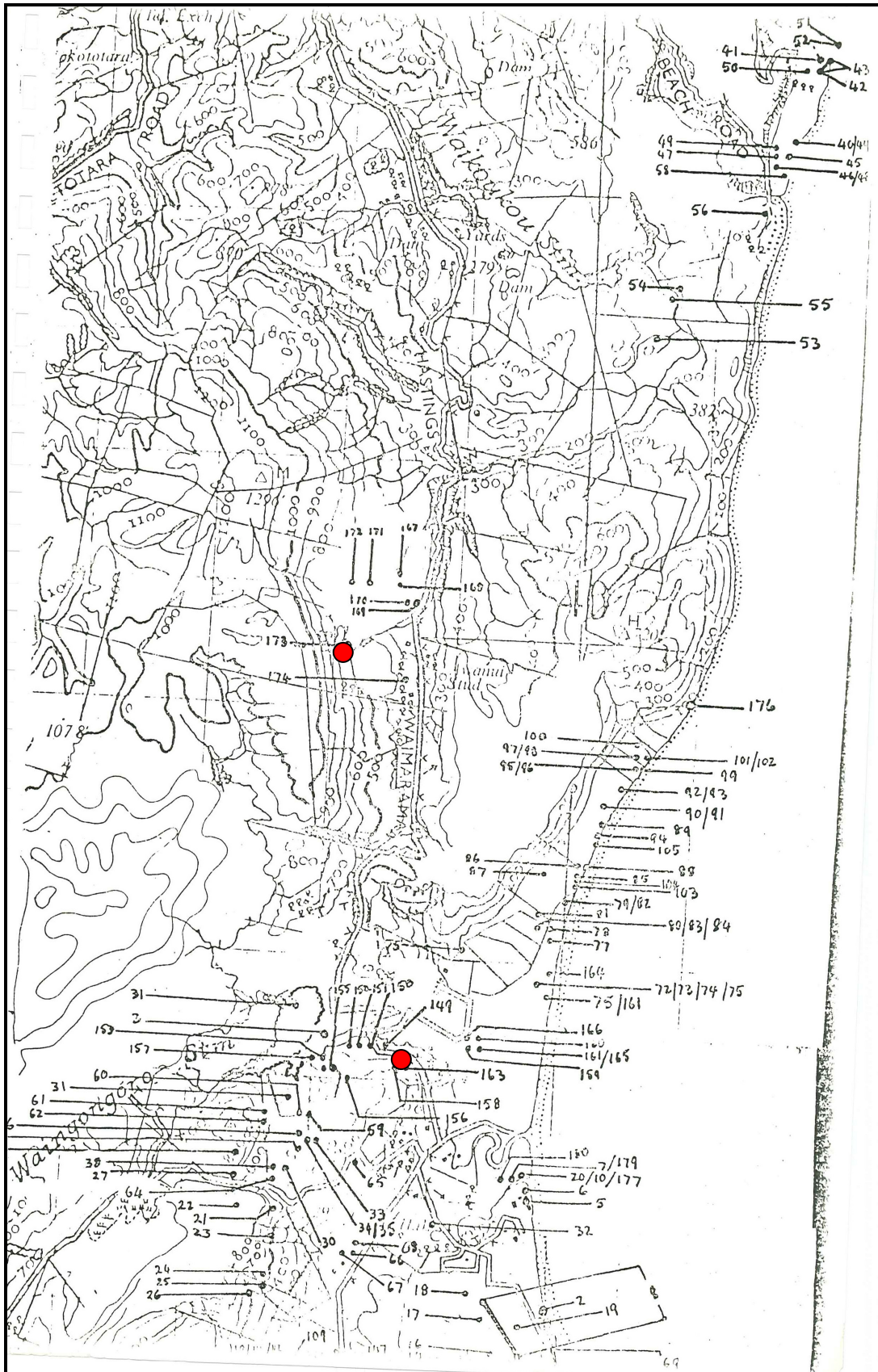


Figure 8: Map 2: Archaeological sites recorded, (north of Map 1) by Ritchie and Cave, 1975

Conclusion

In 1876 Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen sent 5 skeletons and 13 crania to the Canterbury Museum. Five of the eighteen kōiwi tangata have been repatriated from two institutions in Sweden, Göteborg Natural History Museum in 2009 and Lund University in 2011. These kōiwi tangata were collected by Meinertzhagen and his wife from the sandhills of Waimārama.

Nine pieces of human bone were also repatriated from the British Museum in 2008. They were part of the Meinertzhagen collection on over 500 objects collected by him during his time in New Zealand. There is not strong evidence that these fragments of bone were collected from the Waimārama area however the researcher (Amber Aranui) feels that it likely to be the case.

This report provides information regarding tīpuna that will be repatriated back to the Hawke's Bay rohe of Waimārama.

Kōiwi Tangata No:	Other No:	Provenance	Description
KT640	Oc1895-396	New Zealand	Heavy piece hollow bone (human)
KT641	Oc1895-397	New Zealand	Heavy piece hollow bone brown (human)
KT642	Oc1895-627	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone: cut at ends
KT643	Oc1895-628	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone: flatter
KT644	Oc1895-629	North Island, NZ	Piece of human bone
KT645	Oc1895-630	North Island, NZ	Piece of human skull-bone: blackened
KT646	Oc1895-631	North Island, NZ	Smaller piece of human skull-bone
KT647	Oc1895-633	North Island, NZ	Flattish piece of bone cut across
KT648	Oc1895-634	North Island, NZ	Concave piece of bone cut across at both ends
KT623	No. 1323	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Skull, loose teeth and bone fragments
KT624	No. 1324	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Near complete skeleton
KT651	ZMN:75	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Cranium of a female Māori
KT664	ZMN:69	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Skeleton of a male Māori
KT665	ZMN:76	Sandhills, East Coast, North Island	Skeleton of a male Māori

Appendix I: Accession Records from Göteborg Natural History Museum

Numr.	Exemplarets				Fädernesland och Ställe.	Dödstid.	Anteckningar, rörande Exemplarets lefnad.	Från hvem Exemplaret bekommits.	Uppsatt i	
	Sign.	Kön.	Drägt.	Beskaffenhet.					Sprit-Saml.	Torr-Saml.
1318			November	gentiana	Skh. Sked. d. 20. 1876.	6 75.	i öfr. af N.-V.-A.-F. 1876. Beskrifna af N. M.!	18 5/176		
19. 190	8		Scombry Mustela	Kr. Lilla Edet.		11 75.	Franses stoppad.	C. L. Larsson.		187
1320			erginea vulgarit	3me foster.	Sörby, Hönömen	7 76.	Modrines stoppad	Jnk.		76
1321			domesticus	Tränöst foster.	Göteborg.	16 5 76		Reinh. Svenson.		76
2		jun	Homo sapiens	Nästän fullt på d. 1876. Skallet af ett ungt individ antagligen Nya Zealands förtidsboner funnet i en sandhöj på norra delarna af ön östra Kust, i närheten af Uruie med händerna om Knäna.				Förlämnat från Naturhistoriska Museum i Christchurch, N. Z., af Dr. J. J. P. 18 27/19 76.		76
3				Kranium från samma lokal, men i autopsom.						76
4.			Harpagornis Moorosi (Haast)	Högra ulna, dia tibia.			Venstra lårben, metatarsus och dia beaktans båda led. (Sittsaff).			76
4 (8)			Harpagornis assimilis (Haast)	Högra öfverarm och venstra lår.			N. Z. Haast tro att det kan vara ung & ellet och ? af föregående (Sittsaff).			76
5.			Palaepiteryx elephantopus	Skallet, 59 ben, nästan komplett.			Nya Zealands.			76
6		jun		Högra tibia, venstra lårben och dia metatarsus.			Nya Zealands.			76
7				Venstra tibia och dia metatarsus.			Nya Zealands.			76
8				Högra tibia.						76
9			Palaepiteryx crassus	Venstra tibia.						76
1330			Sinomys struthioides	Högra tibia, dia metatarsus, 4 ryggkotor och 2 tårben			Nya Zealands.			76
1			Sinomys	1. sk. skul. Håren			1. sk. skul. Håren			76

Skeletons from Göteborgs Natural History Museum

November 18, 2009

Text for the skeleton (there is more information in the registration-layer (see copy) than it is on the label:

“Almost complete skeleton from a young individual.... found in a sandy mound in the northern part of the eastern coast of the island, in sitting position the hands on the knees.”

Text for the cranium:

“From the same locality (as the skeleton) but in a peat bog”.

Appendix II: Information from Lund University

Bilag 2
(sid 12-13)

Reg. Nr: B:1:031 (AI 93 g) (1220)
Kommentar: text på mappkort: "Cranium af en öbo från Celebes (Boegies)."

Kina

En individ

Proveniens: okänd
Årtal: 1854
Status: kalvarium av man
Accession: gåva (G. A. Frank i Amsterdam)
Reg. Nr: B:1:026 (AI 91)
Kommentar: text i panna: "Chinensis". Text på lapp i brun mapp: "Cranium af en gammal Chines (mesocephalus)."

Malta

Proveniens: okänd
Årtal: okänt
Status: kalvarium av man
Accession: okänd
Reg. Nr: B:1:045
Kommentar: text på katalogkort: "Det typiska kraniet från Malta."

Norge

En individ

Proveniens: Ostfinnmarken, Varangerfjorden
Årtal: okänt
Status: skelett (monterat) av kvinna
Accession: inköp (Heiberg/Nordvi, se kommentar)
Reg. Nr: 5 (1278)
Kommentar: text mappkort: "Skelett av Lapp♀, funnet i en hednisk graf vid Varangerfjorden i Ostfinnmarken, inköpt genom Prof. Jacob Heiberg af Herr A. G. Nordvi i Kristiania för 100 kr.- Å skelettet saknas: Manubrium sterni, os coyg. på högra handen: os pisif, os capit..."
varpå följer en uppräknig av de småben i händer & fötter som saknades vid ankomsten till Anatomen.

Nya Zeeland

Tre individer

1
Proveniens: Northern Island, östkusten
Årtal: 1876

Status: kranium av kvinna, fragmentariskt

Accession: okänd

Reg. Nr: B:1:046 (AI -) (Mus. Zool. 75)

Kommentar: text på lös lapp "Cranium af en aboriginal Northern Zealand. East Coast. Buried among sand hills in a sitting position." Text på katalogkort (gemensamt med de två följande): "Maori. Funna 1876, begravda i en sandbank med händerna knäppta om knäna."

2

Proveniens: Northern Island, östkusten

Årtal: 1876

Status: skelett av man

Accession: okänd

Reg. Nr: B:1:046 (AI -) (Mus. Zool. 76)

Kommentar: gemensamt katalogkort med föregående

3

Proveniens: Northern Island, östkusten

Årtal: 1876

Status: skelett av man

Accession: okänd

Reg. Nr: B:1:046 (AI -) (Mus. Zool. 69)

Kommentar: gemensamt katalogkort med de två föregående

Papua Nya Guinea

Två individer

1

Proveniens: New Britain (New Britannia)

Årtal: okänt

Status: kranium av barn

Accession: okänd

Reg. Nr: B:1:041 (AI-)

Kommentar: text på lapp i kraniefåda: "New Britannia (ben?) G. Retzius"

2

Proveniens: New Britain

Årtal: okänt

Status: kranium av man

Accession: okänd

Reg. Nr: B:1:042 (AI-)

Kommentar: text på kraniets ena tinning: "Nya Britannien M. Parkinson"

Polen (Ryska Polen)

En individ

Proveniens: Filipow

Årtal: 1879

Status: kranium av man, 25 år

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

Bil 3 (3 sid)

Utdrag ur museijournalen

Oktober 1876

- 5 Från Direktör v Haart å Canterbury-Museum.
(bytesobjecten):
1. *Apteryx mantelli* (spritlades),
2. *Glaucopis cinerea* skulle skeletteras
3. *Keropia crassirostris*

Juni 1877

22 Sändt till Canterbury Museum följande naturalier:

Mineralier från Kemiska institutionen 25 No:

No 1	Magnetic Iron fr	Persbery
No 2	" " "	Donnemara
No 3	Red Iron	Pajsbery
No 4	Pyrasmalit	Norbery
No 5	Pyrophyllit	Westanå
No 6	Svanbergit	d.o d.o
No 7	Manganosit	Långban
No 8	Manganophyll	d.o d.o
No 9	Lead	d.o d.o
No 10	Gadokinst	Ytterby
No 11	Tabergit	Taberg
No 12	"	Ytterby
No 13	Petalit	Utö
No 14	Stilbit	Island
No 15	Mosandrit	Brevej
No 16	Yttertitanit	Burö
No 17	Orthit	Arendal
No 18	Euxenit	Arendal
No 19	Apatit	Kragerö
No 20	Eudialyt	Brevej
No 21	Calcite	Norberg
No 22	Manganit	Speseryd
No 23	Rodonit	Pajsberg
No 24	Pyrokronit	Nordmark
No 25	Cerit	Bastnäs

Mineralier från Docent Sv Berggren 76 No

No 1	Zinkblende	No 10	Baulangerit
No 2	d.o	"	11 Geokronit
No 3	Blyglans	"	12 Arsenik kis
No 4	Svafvelkis	"	13 d.o

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

No 5 d.o	” 14 ----
No 6 d.o	” 15 d.o
No 7 Magnetkis	” 16 Sumplera
No 8 Kopparkis	” 17 ----
No 9 d.o	” 18 Titansyra
No 19 Vanlig Quartz	No 39 Edelserpentin
No 20 Jernkisel	No 40 Vanlig serpentin
No 20 ½ Bergmjöl	No 41 Skillospat
No 21 Spinell	No 42 Cerit
No 22 Magnetisk Eisen	No 43 Pyrophyllit
No 23 Spigelendes magnet.	No 44 Orthoklas
No 24 Magnetisk Eisinera	No 45 Triphon
No 25 Flusspat	No 46 Oligoklas
No 26 Krebelit	No 47 Anorthit
No 27 Malakolith	No 48 Skapolit
No 28 Rhodonit	No 49 Glimmer
No 29 Hypersthemit	No 50 Epidot
No 30 Strålster	No 51 Idokras
No 31 d.o	No 52 Granat
No 32 Asbest	No 53 d.o
No 33 Hornblende	No 54 d.o
No 34 Talk	No 55 Allanit
No 35 d.o	No 56 Orthit
No 36 Sperksten	No 57 Falunit
No 37 Aphrodit	No 58 Pysargillit
No 38 Pikophyll.	No 59 Chlorit
1 amonites Stobde fr ---Mus	No 60 Tabergit
1 Packe Alger fr Berggren	No 61 Bergkork
1 d.o innehållande:	No 62 Gillingit
1 par byxor fr Grönland	No 63 Choridrodit
1 par stöflar fr Grönland	No 64 Kalkspat
1 tacka fr d.o	No 65 d.o
Sälskinn med huvet utvändt	No 66 d.o
Samt diverse stenvapen	No 67 Bitterspat
fr Skåne i 33 No	No 68 Järnsbat
1 st bearbetat råbockshorn	No 69 Malachit
	No 70 ----
	No 71 --- (Titanit)
	No 72 Yttrotantalit
	No 73 Schellit
	No 74 Laandith
	No 75 Apatit
	No 76 Tungspat

Waimārama, Hawke's Bay – Kōiwi Tangata Report
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<i>Pecten varius</i> 3 st	<i>Arion</i> --- 13 st
<i>Pecten septemradiata</i> 2 st	<i>Yoldia pygmaea</i> 3st
<i>Pecten Islandicus</i>	<i>Yoldia arctica</i> 8 st
<i>Cyprina Islandica</i> 5 st	<i>Dentalium abyssorum</i> 5 st
<i>Leda pernuta</i> 4 st	<i>Natica nitida</i> 4 st
<i>Nucula tennis</i> 4 st	<i>Natica clausa</i> 8 st
<i>Nucula nucleus</i> 7 st	<i>Litulinu litaren mōnga</i>
<i>Syndestrin alba</i> 6 st	<i>Litulinu abtus abta</i> 11 st
<i>Tapes pullastra</i> 5 st	<i>Nassa reticulata</i> 12 st
<i>Mya arenaria</i> 2 st	<i>Purpura lapillus</i> 4 st
<i>Mya truncata</i> 7 st	<i>Buccinum undatum</i> 9 st
" " var. <i>Uddevall</i> 6 st	<i>Buccinum Humphreysi ansem</i> 2st
<i>Pholas cristata</i> 3 st	<i>Cerithium reticulatum</i> 18 st
<i>Corbula gibba</i> 5 st	<i>Trophon clathratum</i> 3 st
<i>Saxicava pholadis</i> 30 st	<i>Fuscus despectus</i> 4 st
<i>Astarte arctica</i> 9 st	<i>Aparhuis pes pelecani</i> 5 st
<i>Astarte Miptica</i> 14 st	<i>Tunitella unguina</i> 1 st
<i>Astarte compressa</i> 37 st	<i>Patella virginea</i> 2 st
<i>Tellina baltica</i> 13 st	<i>Patella vulgata</i> 4 st
<i>Tellina lata</i> 14 st	<i>Balanus Hamvi</i> 7 st
<i>Lucina borealis</i> 10 st	" <i>parcutus</i> 7 st
<i>Henus ovata</i> 8 st	
<i>Cardium fasciatum flera</i>	

Bil 4 (2 sid)

"Afskrift
öfversättning"

Ankommo till Lunds museum i Sept 1876

"Geological Survey of Canterbury"
"Christchurch N. Z." Maj 16_1876

Försändt till Museum i Lund från Canterbury museum for --- Becker Pollight (?)
204 Upper Thrones Street London 5C.

1 Låda med adress Dr Bernhard Lundgren No 2 innehållande "Remains af Dinornithidd".
Dinornis maximus: venstra -tarsus högra tibia, venstra låret ----fibula, stycke af Cranium

&

underkäke, 5 dorsalvertebrer, stycke af bäcken, 12 falanger.

&

Meionornis cassuarius nov sp skelett: cranium med underkäke, 20 vertebrer (Epitropheus

Atlas saknas?); refben; pelvisextremitet och falanger kompletta.

Meionornis didiformis cranium och underkäke; del af pelvis: dorsal vertebrer, 1 cervical
vertebra, extremitet komplett, 6 falanger.

"Immature bones":

Dicornis struthioides, venstra metatarsus, högra femur

" *gracilis*, venstra metatarsus

Palapteryx elephantus venstra låret, venstra tibia, högra metatarsus

Meionornis cassuarius 2 femur högra, 2 tibia högra, högra mitata

Meionornis ----- högra & venstra femur, 2 högra tibia, 3 falanger

"Afgjutningar":

Ofvankäke af *Meionornis* ----

Sternum " " " didiformis

1 kärl innehållande 1 exemplar af *Apteryx Mantelli*

1 *Keropia crassirostris*

1 *Glaucoptis cinerea*

Cranium af större delen af skelettet af Maori, funnen i jernvägskorsning nära "Kudpvi"(?)
begrafen i liggande position.

Skelett af Urinföding (aboriginal) funnet begravet i sand (eller rand?) backe å "Eastcoast
of Northern Island", begravet i sittande ställning med händerna sammanknäppta om
knäna.

----- veta ingenting om den ras eller stam som blifvit begravna i dylika lokaliteter.

2 Cranier från samma begravningsplats.

I lådan med afgjutningar äro likaledes afgjutningar af följande:

Harpagornis Moorei (Haast) troligtvis stor hona af följande ursprung:

venstra femur

" metatarsus

högra tibia

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klofalang af första & baktån på venstra foten, högra ulna
Harpagornis assimilis (Haast) troligen mindre hanne till den förra.
venstra femur
högra humerus

Julius van Haast
Director

Appendix III: Transcribed letters from F H Meinertzhagen to Julius von Haast.

MS Haast Family Papers. Correspondence: Maskell-Middleton
Ref: MS Papers-0037. Folders 111-119
(MS-Copy-Micro-0717-09)

Folder 119: J H Meinertzhagen 1875-1879

Pg 1

4 Jan 1875
Waimārama

(8)

My dear Dr Haast

The box containing the moa bones and bird skins arrived safely the other day. I am exceedingly obliged to you for your kindness in sending them. The moa bones will be very valuable to me for comparing with those few which I occasionally get here. J.D.[Evys?] was here the other day, and [walk?] over the sandhills with me in which I found the moa eggshells. I was lucky enough to find one moa skull, in tolerable preservation.

Pg 2

I have found among them numerous flakes and a considerable number of [polished?] stone implements. I shall make a [number?] of notes on the place now that my leisure time has come, and will send you them, with some moa eggshells. I may say that the shells and fish bones accompanying the eggshells are of a totally different character from those on other [ovens?] in the same place, which are evidently of recent date. The shells in the former are estuary shells and those

Pg 3

in the latter, open beach shells. There is no estuary now within 30 miles of the place, and it is hard to guess where one could ever have existed. – I sent an egg of *Cordea Lacra* down by Evy's telling him to give it to the museum, if Potts got the former one, which I was not aware of. The birds are now nesting somewhere else, having abandoned this old place. I may however, come on them again.

Yours sincerely,
F. H. Meinertzhagen

Pg 1
19 May 1876
Waimārama

(9)

Mr dear Dr Haast

I received your last letter last week and I hope that this time you will have received my boxes. I put a small piece of paper with each describing the position in which it was buried, but I will add a few details in answer to your queries. I got the skeleton from sandhills which have been former I imagine by the encroachment of sand on a former plain

Pg 2
near the sea. I can perhaps best explain myself by a small diagram.

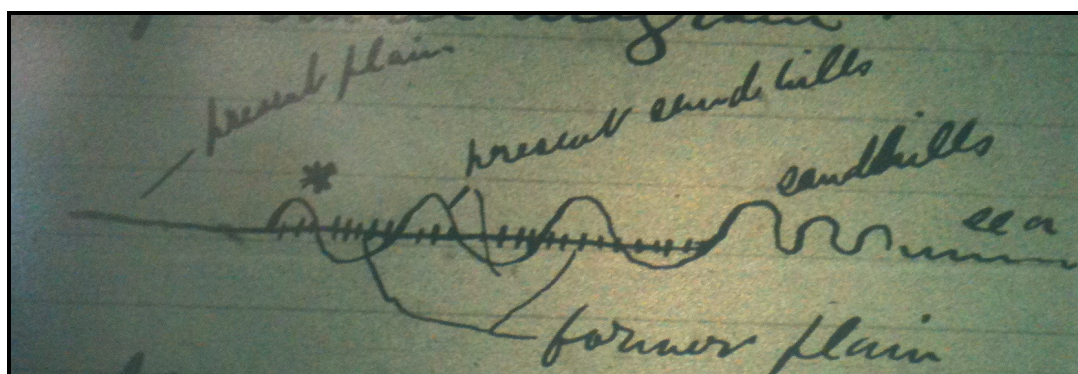


Diagram drawn by Meinertzhagen, showing general location of burials

I take it that the plain of which a portion still remains, formally extended much nearer to the sea – that the sand has encroached upon it – in places covering it up, and in other places scooping it out. I base my belief on these facts; where the plain has been scooped out I find moa bones, fragments

Pg 3
of moa eggshell, implements both polished and chipped, and estuary shells, whence obtained I know not, as the nearest locality I know of is at least fifteen miles distance. They are in such numbers that they must have served as food, as must also the moa eggs, many fragments of which are [discoloured?] by fire. The place from which I got the skeletons is however on the last of the sandhills which must have been formed after the plain had

Pg 4
been overwhelmed by sand, and must therefore be referred to a more recent date. They came from sand which was above the level of what I consider was once a plain, which is I think conclusive that they did not belong to the same age as the remains which have, as it were, dropped out of that former plain. I found nothing with the skeletons with one exception. With that one I found a large [mesodesma?] shell which had evidently been used to

Pg 5

hold red ochre – the colour still remaining in the shell - and fragments of the [conventional?] maori “Tiki”, carved on a piece of whalebone. The maoris here have no tradition of burials in that neighbourhood. – In the places where the surface soil of the original plain [protrudes?] as it were, from the sandhills, there are places where the sand is glued together by [what? Whall?] I long ago recognised must be the remains of large

Pg 6

(10)

animals of some kind. This was [borne?] out by my finding in one instance the image, as I must call it, of a moa's pelvis in the [agglomerated?] mass of sand. The least touch suffices to crumble this [defosin?] to dust, but I am not exaggerating when I say that acres are covered by it, representing either the destruction of enormous quantities, as the natural death of large numbers of the birds.

Pg 7

I have collected a few bones, which in almost every case are those which would have lain away from the carcase, and consequently not been incorporated in the peculiar white mass which I have frequently noticed both human and moa remains to produce in a [sandy?] place. I will try, when I next go to Canterbury, to bring with me those moa bones which I think worthy of consideration. Some of the bones seem to

Pg 8

me, as far as my limited means of reference go, to be referable only to [Cueuisolous?]. I have one metatarsal however which is larger than the one you sent me of [Domaximus?] I think I can get you one more [perfect?] human skeleton but, as my wife is the discoverer, I will not guarantee it till I see myself, though almost all the others were discovered by her.

Hoping to see you before [leaving?], I remain,
Yours sincerely
F.H. Meinertzhagen.

Pg 1

(11)

23 Feb 1878

Napier

Introducing "Te Maangi"

My dear Dr Haast

I have ventured to give this letter to a Maori chief who is visiting Canterbury, thinking that as he is a man well acquainted with the old traditions of his race, he might be of use to you. I should be obliged if you would show him your wonders.

Yours sincerely,

F.H. Meinertzhagen.

Pg 1

(12)

17 Nov 1879

Waimārama, Hawke's Bay

My dear Dr Haast

I have packed up, and will send to you by first opportunity, a maori skeleton, and a number of land and fresh water shells from this neighbourhood. – The skeleton is perfect excepting the lower jaw and one patella. It is that of a young person. I regret I have not more to send you, but there are 200 maoris living on my run which is leasehold, and I cannot afford to run counter to their prejudices. You doubtless know how they

Pg 2

respect the bones of their ancestors.

- I enclose also several crania of the old Maori dog, which I found with moa bones in sandhills, in such a position as to prove that they were contemporaneous with the moa.

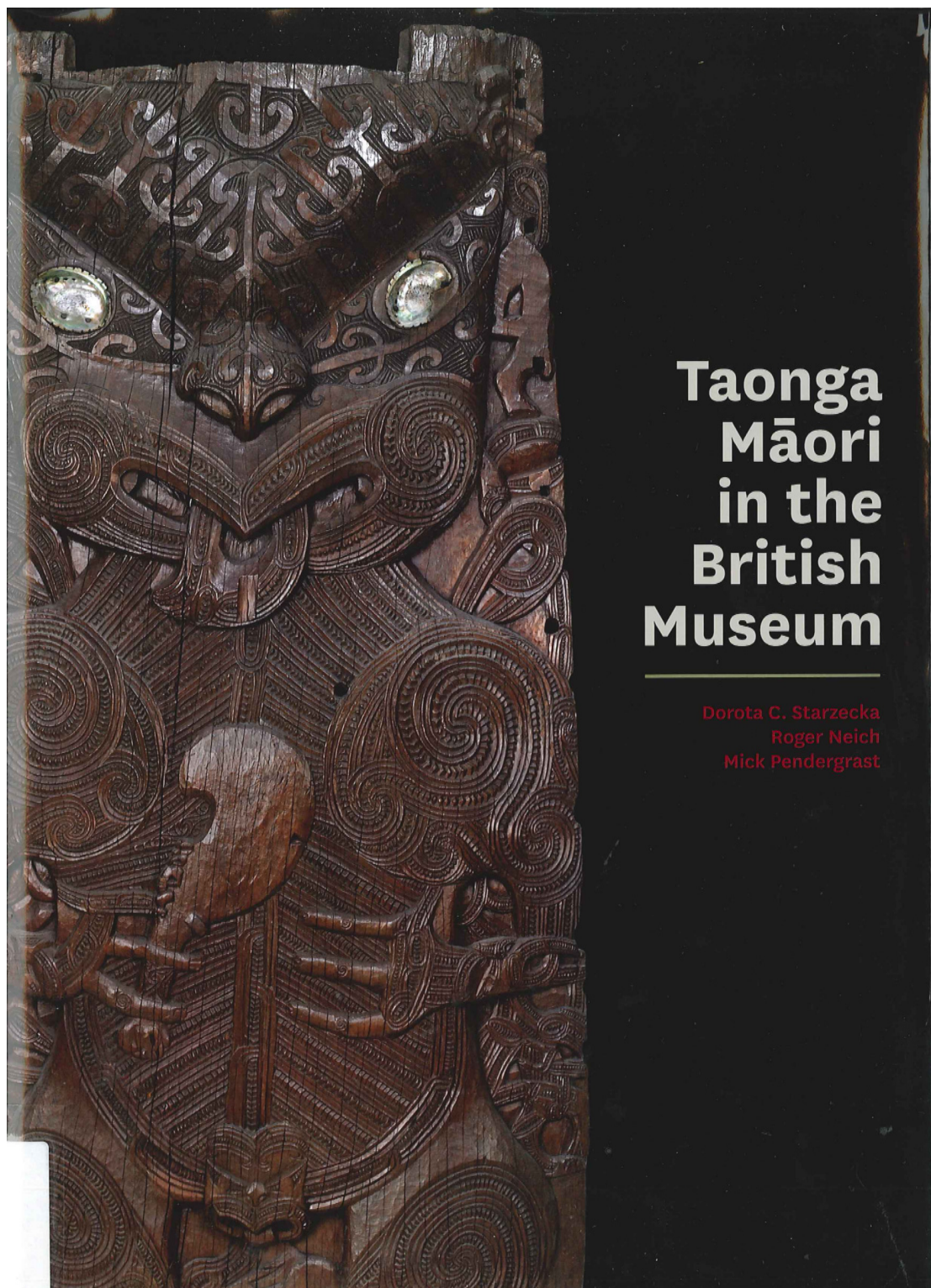
- Some bones, both of moa and dog mixed, I have found charred by fire in the ovens where they were cooked. – There is nothing new amongst the land-shells, but thought they might possibly be useful to you for exchanging with

Pg 3

collectors in your part of the country, and therefore sent them. I also send a little ["awricula"?], which I found on Rangitoto Island, near Auckland. It is not common.

Yours sincerely,
F.H. Meinertzhagen.

Appendix IV: Information on Meinertzhagen in *Taonga Māori in the British Museum*



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

It was carved in 1910 for a model Maori village erected in Clontarf, Sydney, under the leadership of Maggie Papakura, the well-known Rotorua guide (she was the Duchess's guide during the 1901 visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to New Zealand) and Maori scholar. The village was later shipped to London for the Coronation of George V in 1911 (Dennan 1968: 51–3), where it was included in the Coronation Exhibition in White City and the Festival of Empire in Crystal Palace, both exhibitions concurrent from May until October (C. Ross, Museum of London, pers.comm. 19 June 2007). At the time Fuller wrote to Joyce:

I do not know whether you have met the Maoris who were at White City, & are now at the Crystal Palace, but they are very well worth seeing. Yesterday we had one or two to see the collection & the leader of the company – Maggie Papakura – was very interested. She is returning to N.Z. in about a month, but is coming back to this country for good. She told me she has a very fine collection of Maori specimens in N.Z., & that as she was leaving, she thought of giving them to a Museum. I, of course, strongly pressed the claims of the British Museum, & I think you may get something. One thing she is thinking of giving, is a unique jade fishhook, – completely of jade. Another is a Patika [sic] (food house) which is at present at White City. It is a very nice one & valuable, & would make a nice addition, if you could secure it. I think she would much like to meet you, & I should say that, if she has a good collection, she may prove a valuable friend to the Museum. I believe she is leaving this neighbourhood at the end of the week, so no time ought to be lost. Would you care to come down to dinner one evening – say Thursday or Friday, – & I could then introduce you & we could see the performance, which is quite different from that at the White City.

(BM PE correspondence: A. W.F. Fuller, 8 October 1911)

Maggie Papakura's visit is mentioned again in another letter to Joyce:

As you said you had not heard, or seen anything, of Miss Maggie Papakura, I thought it about time to give her a reminder as to the Pataka, & I accordingly asked her for this afternoon. She came with two other people, & said she has not had time to go to the Museum but was certainly coming up soon to see you.

(BM PE correspondence: A. W.F. Fuller, 29 October 1911)

Whether Maggie Papakura did come to the Museum is not known; there are no more letters referring to her.

The gift of the storehouse was recorded by the Museum in June 1933 (BM central archives: Book of Presents, 1933, item 1631) as coming from 'Mrs Todd, Lessness Park, Abbey Wood SE2'. Coincidentally Mrs Todd, this time recorded as 'Mrs George Todd', also of Lessness Park, appears as the donor of a Maori fish-hook (1032, 1944-oc.2.176) in the Beasley Collection, registered by him in June 1933. Consequently, it would seem that the two donors are one and the same person. However, a search in the local archives of the area where Mrs George Todd had lived revealed that according to the 1901 census George Todd, Actuary Life Assurance, and Beatrice Todd lived not in Lessness Park but at Preston Lea, Woolwich Road (they were still there during the 1911 census; later census data are not available). Lessness Park was a large Victorian house in Woolwich Road belonging to a wealthy Gray family, of which the last owner, Miss Bethia Aitken Gray, died in April 1933 (Bexley Local Studies & Archive Centre, pers.comm. 20 February 2009). After her death the contents of the house, Lessness Park, were sold at a local auction on 4–5 July of the same year; there is no mention of the storehouse in the auction catalogue, although a few exotic objects are included. According to the Register of Electors 1932 (in force 15 October

1932 to 14 October 1933) for this area there is no George Todd living there, but the name Todd appears in Miss Gray's will: Captain Alfred John Kennett Todd is one of the executors, and his wife, Edith Mary Todd, is one of the beneficiaries and Miss Gray's niece. A.J.K. Todd was a Member of Parliament in the 1930s, and his grandson, Mr Mark Todd, also an MP, has been able to provide the conclusive evidence that the storehouse indeed came from Lessness Park:

... he [A.J.K. Todd's son and Mr Mark Todd's father, Mr Matthew Todd] remembers the storehouse. He describes it as about 4 ft tall and maroon... It was kept in a relatively neglected part of the huge garden... The Mrs Todd who made the donation would have been my grandmother, Edith Mary Todd, the wife of A.J.K. Todd. She would have been dealing with the house contents as the wife of one of the executors, my grandfather and the closest relative of Bethia. (Mark Todd, pers.comm. 29 July 2009)

What happened to the storehouse between the 1911 Coronation Exhibition and its presence at Lessness Park in 1933 is still a mystery. Mr Mark Todd speculates that it might have been acquired by the Gray family through their business connections, spread over many countries, which probably included New Zealand; and Mr Matthew Todd confirms this. And what about 'Mrs George Todd, Lessness Park' recorded in Beasley's catalogue? It seems pretty obvious that Beasley's Mrs Todd and the Museum's Mrs Todd must be one and the same: the same surname, the same address, the nature of donations (the Beasley one consists of five Oceanic objects, three of them Maori ones). However, Mrs George Todd recorded as living at Preston Lea in 1911 must be discounted, because although her husband, the actuary George Todd, was related to Alfred John Kennett Todd, both she and her husband were dead by 1920 (Mark Todd, pers.comm. 11 August 2009; Matthew Todd, pers.comm. 16 September 2009); in fact Mr Matthew Todd is quite firm that 'No Mrs George Todd related to me was involved in the disposal of Lessness Park in 1933' (Matthew Todd, pers.comm. 16 September 2009). The conclusion therefore must be that Beasley simply made a mistake in writing down the name, and that it was Mrs Edith Mary Todd, on Miss Gray's death on 13 April 1933, who decided to dispose of ethnographic objects before the sale of the contents of Lessness Park in July 1933.

Meinertzhagen Collection of 1895 (Eth.Doc.836)

Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen was born in 1845 into a prosperous and well-connected banking family. His German father, Daniel, came to London in 1826 from Bremen, to seek his fortune, and joined the banking house of Frederick Huth, eventually marrying his daughter Amelia (the Huth family were collectors of books, manuscripts and pictures – J.C.H. King, pers.com. 19 November 2007). After private schooling, Fritz, as he was known among his family and friends, emigrated to New Zealand in 1866, where he took a lease on land in Waimarama, Hawke's Bay, in partnership with his school friend, Walter Lorne Campbell, and married Ellen Moore, daughter of a Christchurch doctor. Campbell died suddenly in 1874 and was succeeded as Fritz's partner by Fritz's brother-in-law, Thomas Richard Moore. In 1881 Fritz took his entire family to England – his wife, five daughters and an adopted Maori son, Tame Turoa Te Rangihauturu. But on arrival at Liverpool a disaster struck – his wife, two of his daughters and the Maori son died of scarlet fever. Fritz never recovered from this tragedy, and it is not clear whether he ever returned to New Zealand, where eventually his daughter

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TE PAPA TONGAREWA

Notable collections | 17

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Gertrude continued to farm. Meinertzhagen died at Tunbridge Wells in 1895 and in the same year his collection, the largest single Maori collection at the Museum, consisting of over 600 items and including other Pacific material, was sold by Gertrude to the British Museum.

These scant facts about Meinertzhagen's life are given in Richard Meinertzhagen's (1964) *Diary of a Black Sheep* and Sydney Grant's (1977) *Waimarama*, both of which mention Fritz's collecting only very briefly, although Grant gives a detailed history of his farming activities in Waimarama and later those of Gertrude. It is Walter Lorne Campbell's unpublished journals (volumes 1–3 and 6–12, covering the period 1 January 1862 – 31 January 1863 and 1 March 1866 – 10 July 1874; volumes 4 and 5 are missing) which flesh out this elusive figure and throw some light on Fritz's collecting passion (his collection came to the Museum without any accompanying documentation). Apart from Campbell's journal, the only other documentation about Meinertzhagen that could be traced consists of his incomplete laconic diaries for 1867 and 1874 in the Canterbury Museum, Christchurch¹ and a few letters to von Haast, dated 1875–9, in the Alexander Turnbull Library in Wellington (MS-papers-0037-119).

Meinertzhagen and Campbell were friends since their early days in a private school, the Mr Thomas James Scale Academy, Wellesley House, in Twickenham near London, in which they spent five years, leaving in December 1862. It is obvious from Campbell's journal that it was a close friendship, the families knew each other, the boys visited each other's houses and spent a lot of time together, and wrote letters when they were in their respective family homes, Fritz in London, Walter in Carmyle near Glasgow. It was during those school years that Fritz's collecting began, although at that stage it was mainly natural-history specimens. Walter writes about a lunch with Fritz's mother and sister 'and then Fritz showed me his curiosities' (Campbell: 15 March 1862), and two days later they go 'to town to buy sand and a bath for Fritz's birds' (Campbell: 17 March 1862). In the same year there are several mentions of their collecting expeditions, for example: 'Went to Richmond with Fritz in the afternoon, and to Langley Park in the evening, where we got some moths, 2 of which are rather rare; I had the pleasure of seeing them first, which is rather difficult as Fritz has eyes like a weasel.' (Campbell: 10 May 1862).

What prompted the two young men to try their luck in New Zealand remains a mystery because the part of Walter's journal which would probably provide the answer is missing, but in March 1866 their plans are well under way: 'Got a letter from Fritz saying that his Father consents to the New Zealand plan.'; 'Got a letter from Fritz saying that both his parents consent to our plan. Wrote to him. Our plan looks very real now – I think it will be charming if it succeeds.' (Campbell: 12 March 1866; 13 March 1866). After preparations, shopping in London and family farewells, they left aboard *Sir Ralph Abercrombie* from Gravesend on 31 May and landed in Lyttelton on 5 September. They spent the next two years getting to know the country and sheep-breeding business, staying with friends and travelling, sometimes together, sometimes separately, and prospecting for land, during which time Fritz did not neglect his collecting. 'Fritz found a lot of veritable Moa bones amongst the limestone – not fossil, but real bones.' (Campbell: 1 October 1866); 'Fritz has got a good lot of moths & butterflies while in Nelson,

also a greenstone hatchet.' (Campbell: 15 January 1867). And Fritz himself: 'Found a piece of greenstone this morning, just begun to be worked for an axe.' (Canterbury Museum. Manuscripts Collection. ARC 1998.4. 1: 13 April 1867). After getting to Rangiora he 'instantly commenced bargaining with the proprietor of the Accom. Ho. for two Fijian clubs he had. He wanted £2.10 for them but I beat him down to 30 shillings very soon.' (ibid.: 14 April 1867). In Christchurch: 'I walked about this evening with little Dapper (who gave me a Maori cartridge box) [perhaps 840, cartridge box 1895-415, although the date of 1869 given on the label pasted on the box seems to contradict it]...' (ibid.: 20 April 1867). At Lake Forsyth he came across an abandoned *pa* (fortified village): 'There were lots of nets made out of flax, which I felt very inclined to pocket, but didn't, I am happy to say. I found some spears also, made out of some very hard wood but they were too large to carry away.' (Canterbury Museum. Manuscripts Collection. ARC 1998.4.2:17 May 1867).

Finally in 1868 Meinertzhagen and Campbell took possession of Waimarama: '...having landed in Napier on the 27th July 1868 – I am now a full blown squatter & am going to take possession of the Waimarama station – The firm is to be Messrs Campbell & Meinertzhagen. Fritz had got married in the meantime...' (Campbell: note after 8 May 1867; there is a gap in the journal between 8 May 1867 and 30 July 1868), and Fritz and his wife arrived in Waimarama in October. While getting things organized on their station, Fritz did not neglect collecting: 'Fritz, his wife & I walked up to Monaghan's ... On our way back we looked for curiosities at a place where there had been a great massacre & cannibal feast. I picked up rather a good jaw-bone & Fritz found an ear-ring of black jade [probably 365, nephrite pendant 1895-656].'; 'Fritz & his wife went out for a walk, Fritz got some specimens of obsidian & shot a brace of grey ducks.' (Campbell: 31 January 1869; 11 February 1869). Fritz and Walter ran the station together, but one gets the impression from Walter's journal that it was he who carried the heavier burden (Fritz was frequently away), although there is not a trace of resentment on his part. Fritz continued his collecting and took interest in the local Maori, and they were both learning the language: 'Fritz & I worked at Maori grammar for a bit in the evening & then overhauled Station Accounts.' (Campbell: 9 August 1869); 'Fritz has taken to skinning birds & does them very well. ... Arapiu came over to see Fritz about some Maori Axes that he has been making handles for.' [probably 1255 to 1260, hafted adzes 1895-438 and 1895-864 to 868] (Campbell: 3 October 1869); 'Fritz unpacked his celebrated box of Auckland curiosities. His Mere "poenamoo" is lovely.' [probably collected when Fritz took his wife for confinement in Auckland in July where their daughter Gertrude was born but the present Meinertzhagen Collection at the Museum does not include any nephrite club]. (Campbell: 13 October 1869). They also got themselves tattooed: 'Both my tattoo & Fritz's are healing rapidly, I have had our crest & arms done on my chest ... Fritz has had a Maori device put on his shoulder – The Natives did it, & very well, too.' (Campbell: 1 July 1870).

In July 1870 Fritz, with his wife and young daughter Gertrude, left for England, to raise funds for their farming venture, and there they stayed until late 1871. Fritz's mission was accomplished successfully, but their return was delayed by the arrival of another daughter. While in London

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Meinertzhagen came to the British Museum, met Franks, looked at the Museum's Maori collections and made some general comments about various types of objects. These are recorded in Franks's notebooks under the name 'Mr Meinenhausen' (*sic*) under the dates 7 December 1870 and 9 December 1870 (BM AOA Archives: Franks Ethnographic Notebook ss2). He also visited the Christy Collection at Victoria Street on 9 December 1870 and 9 January 1871 (BM AOA Archives: Visitors Christy Collection, 1866 – Sept. 1880) and on 31 December 1870 presented to the Museum a pair of sandals, samples of flax and kauri gum and a collection of obsidian flakes (respectively, 1953, 7012; 2032, 7013; 2033, 7014 and 1691, 7015, where his initials are recorded in the Register incorrectly as 'J.H.'). At the same time he must have shown Franks and others some of his own 'curiosities', for Campbell writes after Fritz's return: 'Showed Fritz all the changes & improvements that have taken place since he left. Went down to the beach & he at once began to pick up chips of obsidian. He says his collection of stone adzes was very much prized at home – All the big wigs were in raptures about that big Okai Hau axe [perhaps 1531, Hawke's Bay-type adze blade 1895-832].' (Campbell: 24 February 1872).

After Fritz's return in January 1872, it was Walter's turn to take a break at home. He left in May 1872 and returned in February 1874. We can tell Walter also acquired the collecting bug: there are several mentions of it in the journal and he brought home some items: 'We unpacked all my curiosities which were very much admired by all the dear people...' (Campbell: 12 September 1872). He also gave some objects to museums: 'I went to Edinburgh by 10.35 train ... Went to the Antiquarian Museum & saw my Maori axe in a very good position among the stone weapons.' (Campbell: 27 June 1873). 'Went to Edinburgh by 10.35 train. Took my carved Maori image to the Antiquarian Museum. Mr Anderson, the Curator, was very much pleased with it.' (Campbell: 11 July 1873). This image is illustrated on the cover of Dale Diens's (1982) *Pacific Art*. During his stay in Britain he frequently visited the Meinertzhagen family, of whom he writes very warmly in his journal, and kept in constant touch with Fritz. On his return he writes: 'Fritz has changed a good deal in the last two years. He looks very healthy & sun-burnt & his beard has grown enormously. It is very jolly seeing him again & makes the return to this miserable place much more bearable.' (Campbell: 17 February 1874). At Waimarama a new house had been finished and Fritz's family had increased by a third daughter.

In 1874 Fritz went away again (and this period, from 27 March to 27 May 1874, is recorded in his own diary), first sightseeing around Taupo and Rotorua, and never forgetting his collecting: 'Mooned about Ohinemutu & bought Maori curiosities.' (Canterbury Museums, Manuscripts Collection. ARC 1998.4.4: 5 April 1869? [1874]), then embarking on a trip to Fiji – where he also collected whenever there was an opportunity. At Navuso on the river Rewa on Viti Levu: 'Stayed at a house 80 feet long 50 feet wide and about 50 feet high.'; the following day: 'The other gentlemen all started this morning to go further up the river, but I, seeing signs of very good implements etc. about the place, thought I would stay on & see what I could get ... I have been well repaid & have got more than ever I expected & than our boat will carry, I am afraid.' (ibid.: 4 and 5 May 1869? [1874]). On his return to Waimarama, Walter writes: 'Fritz looking very well – he says

he has enjoyed his trip immensely. He and Agnew Brown [a farmer near Gisborne, well thought of by the local Maori and depicted in a carving in the meeting house Te Mana o Turanga at Manutuke for helping them with a supply of timber for the building] were about 5 weeks at Fiji & saw a good deal of the Islands.' (Campbell: 29 May 1874). Life in Waimarama continued as usual, and the last entry in Campbell's journal is on 10 July 1874, where he writes about fishing with Fritz, letters from home and the work going on at the station; seven days later, on 17 July, Walter died suddenly while floating rafts of timber down the Tukituki River. His death was recorded as due to natural causes, and he was buried in the Napier cemetery (Grant 1977: 46).

Without Campbell's diaries, the information about Meinertzhagen's later life largely dries up. Soon after Walter's death, Meinertzhagen took on a new partner in Waimarama, his brother-in-law Thomas Richard Moore, who eventually became the de facto manager of the farm and Meinertzhagen gradually less active in its affairs (Grant 1977: 47). It is very likely that he concentrated more on his intellectual pursuits and collecting. He was a member of the Hawke's Bay Philosophical Society, the Hawke's Bay Agricultural and Pastoral Association and the Acclimatization Society (Grant 1977: 102), and in 1879 he had a paper published in the *Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute*. He corresponded with Sir Julius von Haast, Director of the Canterbury Museum in Christchurch, with whom he exchanged specimens (BM AOA: Eth.Doc.836, R. Fyfe letter, 7 May 1996) and to whom he reported on his searches: 'I found nothing with the skeletons with one exception. With that one I found a large Mesodesma shell which had evidently been used to hold red ochre – the color still remaining in the shell [probably 194, shell for mixing ochre, 1895-751] & fragments of the conventional "Tiki", carved on a piece of whalebone.' (Alexander Turnbull Library. MS-Papers-0037-119: 19 May 1876). In his searches he was accompanied by his wife: 'I think I can get you one more perfect human skeleton but, as my wife is the discoverer, I will not guarantee it till I see myself, though almost all the others were also discovered by her.' (ibid.). He also knew Augustus Hamilton, who mentions him in his diaries and in 1886 visited Waimarama – Meinertzhagen was not there, but Moore told him that he had given permission for Hamilton to take whatever he wanted from his room – mainly natural history specimens are mentioned (BM AOA: Eth. Doc.836, E. Pishief letter, 21 October 1997). Edge-Partington, while on his travels, wrote to Read from Auckland in 1897, two years after the Museum bought Meinertzhagen's collection:

I am ... in the thick of it here & have come across Mr Hamilton who knew Meinertzhagen well & has sketches of most of his things so we shall be able to get I think right descriptions for all specimens. The two fish hooks with the moa bone backs [probably 1193 and 1194, composite trolling hooks, variant *pa kahawai* form, 1895-408 and 1895-409] are genuine & there is only one other pair known & those in the collection of Mr Colenso of Napier.

(BM PE correspondence: J. Edge-Partington, 5 July 1897)

According to Skinner (1974: 24), at some stage Meinertzhagen visited the Chatham Islands, and there are indeed some objects from the islands in his collection.

Meinertzhagen's relationship with his Maori workers and neighbours was good. There were occasional frustrations and quarrels, but these were quickly patched up. He took interest in the people and visited them when they were sick,

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and Campbell writes when in Scotland: 'Got New Zealand letters on 28th Nov. – two from Fritz ... Matutaera is very ill & they fear he will die – Fritz has been vaccinating all the Maori children.' (Campbell: summary after 12 September 1872). That he had the trust of the Maori is perhaps best evinced by the fact that he was allowed to adopt a Maori child and take him to England, and his name was known and respected, for Hamilton mentions in his diaries, while on one of his expeditions to a *pahi*, that 'Meinertzhagen's name acted like a charm' (BM AOA: Eth.Doc.836, E. Pishief letter, 21 October 1997).

Meinertzhagen died in 1895 in Tunbridge Wells. The last years of his life were sad. His health, never robust, declined, and his nephew writes: 'I scarcely remember my uncle. He never recovered from his triple bereavement and my recollection of him is of a thin, gaunt, bearded man with sad eyes.' (Meinertzhagen 1964: 35) – a poignant contrast to the humorous, enthusiastic, inquisitive and energetic young man who comes alive on the pages of Walter Campbell's journal.

When his collection was offered to the British Museum, Read wrote to Gertrude: 'If the collection comes here, it may be a satisfaction to you to know that every label will be marked "Meinertzhagen Coll." so that the objects will be always associated with your father.' (BM PE correspondence: C.H. Read, 10 October 1895). Read kept his word and the collection does have such labels. Franks was very happy with this purchase. He wrote to Hooker (one of the Trustees of the Christy Collection): 'I have recently made a wonderful acquisition for the Christy Collection in the form of a very good series collected by the late Mr Meinertzhagen in New Zealand and filling up a number of our gaps. It was necessary to buy the whole, so the purchase could not conveniently be made by the Museum, as there are many duplicates.' (BM PE correspondence: A.W. Franks [unsigned], 8 November 1895). The payment for the collection had to be made quickly as Gertrude Meinertzhagen was going abroad, so Franks paid for it himself and was reimbursed later from the Christy fund. The collection was duly registered, but some objects, considered 'duplicates', were not entered in the Register but were relegated to the Duplicate Collection and were incorporated into the main collection only in the 1980s, identified as Meinertzhagen's pieces thanks only to those labels promised by Read almost a century earlier. Meinertzhagen's is the Museum's largest single Maori collection, consisting of well over 500 objects.

Meyrick Collection, 1878.11-1.

Formed by Samuel Rush Meyrick (1783–1848), an antiquary, historian of arms and armour, and collector, this collection was displayed by him at Goodrich Court near Ross, Herefordshire, where there was a 'South Seas Room' (King 1997: 150). On Samuel Meyrick's death it was inherited by his second cousin, William Henry Meyrick, to whose son, Augustus Meyrick, it then passed. The collection was offered in its entirety to the government, but when the offer was turned down the collection was broken up: the European part was sold and the rest was presented to the British Museum in 1878. The entry for the collection in the Museum's Register reads:

The objects given to the British Museum from the residue of the Meyrick-Douce collections. The bulk, after being exhibited at the S. Kensington [South Kensington Museum as the Victoria and Albert Museum was then known] about 1872, were sold by Pratt

of Bond St. about 1876. Many objects were bought by Spitzer. Objects from the coll. had previously been exhibited at the Loan Exhibition of the Society of Arts in 1850, and at the Manchester Exhibition, 1857.

However, a later source gives the dates for the collection being exhibited at the South Kensington Museum as 1868–71 and part of it as sold in 1871 (Caygill and Cherry 1997: 330.84). Francis Douce was an antiquary and collector, at one time employed by the British Museum, who, on his death in 1834, left his antiquities to Meyrick; Francis Spitzer was a Parisian dealer and collector.

The importance of the collection lies in the early date of its acquisition, and the Maori component of it, consisting of 13 objects, can indeed be dated stylistically to the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. The Meyrick Collection was published in 1830 as a two-volume album of illustrations by Joseph Skelton: *Engraved Illustrations of Antient Arms and Armour, from the Collection of Llewelyn Meyrick at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire, after the Drawings and with the Descriptions of Dr Meyrick*. (Llewelyn Meyrick was Samuel's only child, and then legal owner of the family property, as Samuel's father had arranged for it to bypass him and devolve to his children; when Llewelyn died without issue in 1837 the property passed to Samuel.)

In volume 2 of the album, plate CXLIX consists of illustrations of 'Weapons from the isles and shores of the Pacific' and plate CL of 'Weapons from the isles and coasts of the Pacific'. These illustrate 11 Maori objects (one, a paddle, is misattributed to New Caledonia). Of these, two can be clearly identified as being now at the Museum: a whipsling, *kotaha*, 615, 1878.11-1.606 and a basalt club, *patu onewa*, 768, 1878.11-1.610.

Reid/Luce Collection, 1927.11-19. and 1950 Oc.6.1

This small collection was formed by Captain John Proctor Luce, RN, whose ship, *HMS Esk*, was involved in the New Zealand wars of the 1860s on the East Coast. His collection was presented to the Museum by Captain Luce's daughter, Mrs M. Reid, the last piece added to it by his grandson, Mr J.A. Reid in 1950.

The Royal Anthropological Institute has Captain Luce's private journal (MS 280), presented by Mr John Reid, his great-grandson in 1970, and covering the period 1852–67, in which there are several entries referring to his collecting.

In November 1865 Captain Luce wrote:

Our friends the Waiapu natives came forward & gave us a war dance. Then some speechifying took place – the chiefs welcoming the Superintendent & delivering their prisoners over to him. My old friend Wekiuopi came out strong making a vigorous speech with much energy & having a Flax cloak over his shoulders all covered with feathers & holding in his hand a handsome Taiaha, a war club, which on finishing his speech he gave to McLean who afterwards kindly handed it over to me.

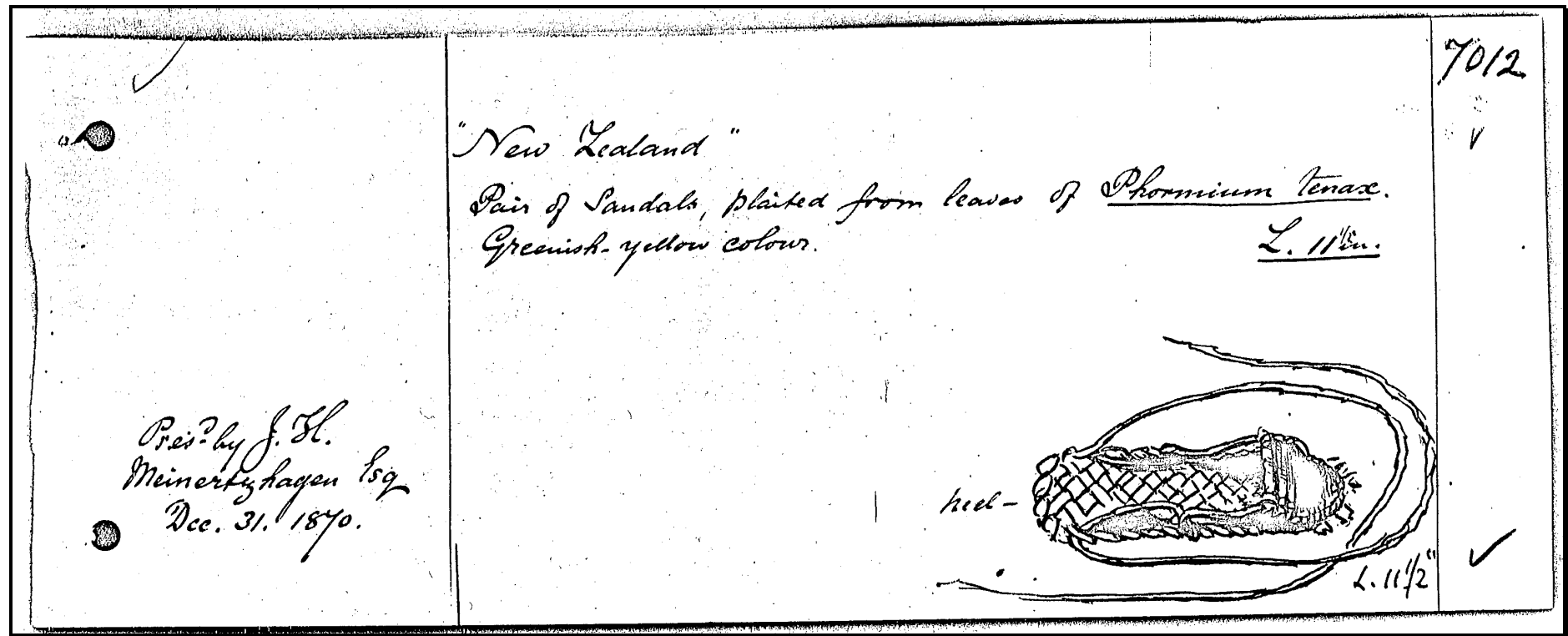
(Royal Anthropological Institute Archives. MS 280.5).

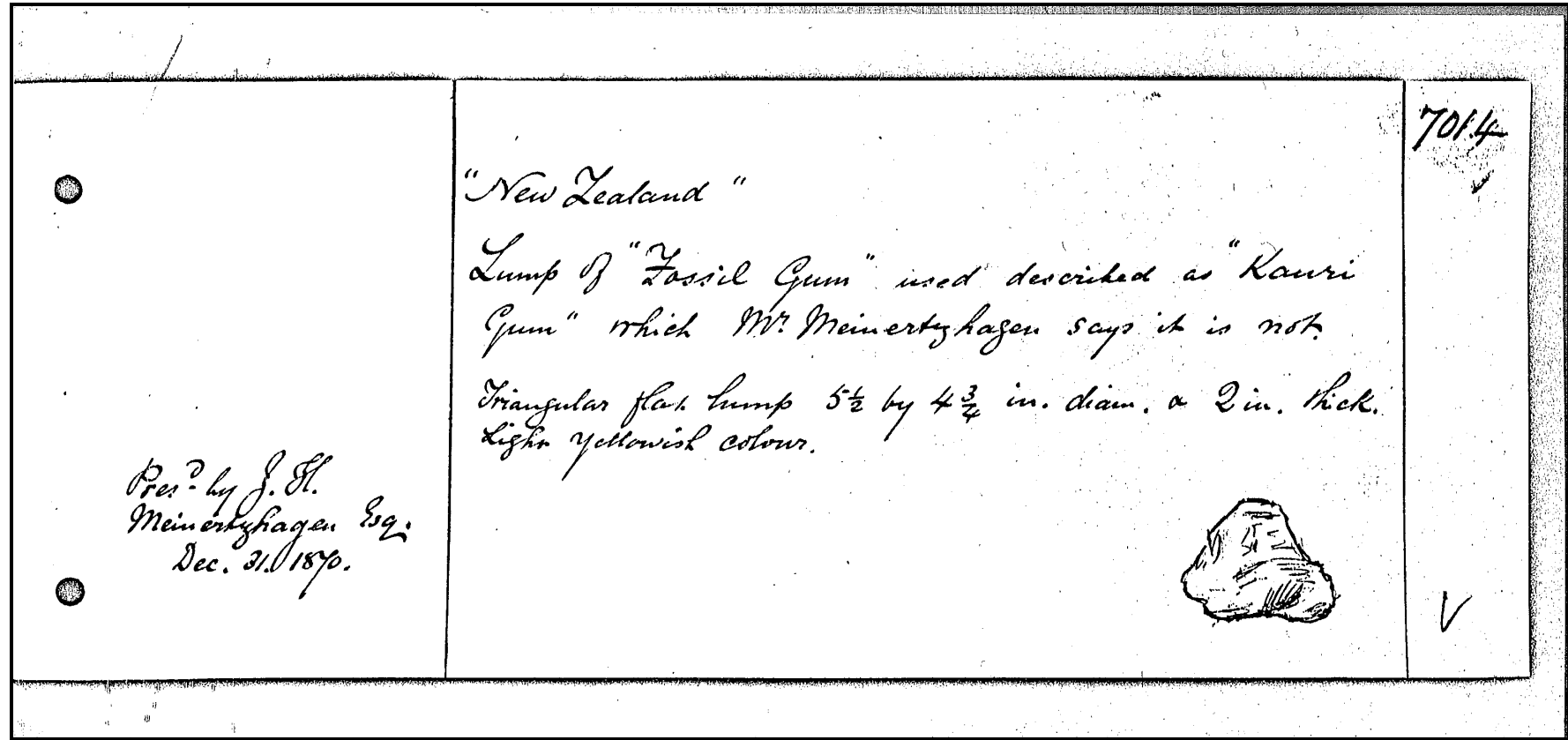
This *taiaha* may be 690, 1927.11-19.7. On 9 November in Poverty Bay, he continues: 'Finding the fleas still troublesome I thought it best to exchange my old coat & trousers that I had worn ashore for two greenstone Eardrops & a whalebone mere-mere... [none of which is included in the collection]', and the next day: 'Capt Fairchild gave me four specimens of native carving, he has a large quantity on board which was taken at Opotiki. Some of the Wanganui natives are fighting on our side in the Bay of Plenty. These carvings are their loot

Appendix V:

Accession Records for Meinertzhagen Collection at the British Museum, London

Presented in 1870 by Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen






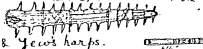




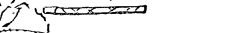

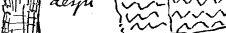
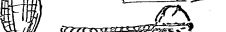
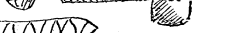
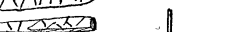




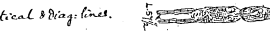

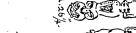







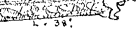



<p>Pres? by J. St. Meinertzhagen Esq Dec. 31. 1890.</p>	<p>"New Zealand"</p> <p>10 rough short flakes of black obsidian } most of them "used" on 1 " " " " " grey " the edges. L. 1-1½ in. 1 " " " " " red gasper? L. 1¼ in. 1 " " " " " from a polished implement? of a light mottled greenish grey stone () polished smoothly on one face. 5 " " " " " of flints, etc.; am of grey flint "scrapers" shape 1 very 2: of black mottled brown stone } L. 1½ in. - 2 in. L. ½, 11/32 in.</p> <p>Found on Shell heaps or "Middens" near old Maori encampments at Hawks' Bay, North Island of New Zealand.</p>	<p>7015 V V</p>
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Appendix VI:

Accession Records for Meinertzhagen Collection at the British Museum, London



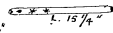



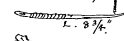
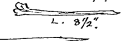
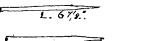
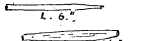
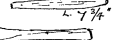
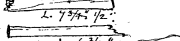
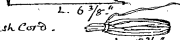
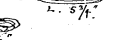


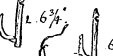
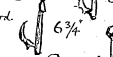
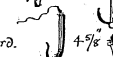
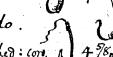
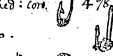



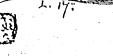
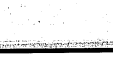




Donated in 1895 by Gertrude Meinertzhagen (Collected by F H Meinertzhagen)

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1895.					
Aug. 24	335	Circular plaited basket.		Purchased	Trobricand Islands.
	245	Sn. Proboscis of Saw Fish.		Christy Funder (Whillens)	Sept. 7/9/95.
Aug. 25	246	Ornamented Bamboo case & gecos harps.		W. W. Rockhill	Batang, Eastern Tibet.
	247	do do with thong & red beads.		"	"
Sept. 2	248	Chisel of green jade.		Sir A. W. Franks	Brought from Taranaki. 1830-1840.
" 20	249	Woman's dress of twisted string "Gelapei"		"	Mulgrave Blacks Queensland
	250	Forehead ornament of painted bark		"	"
	251	Nose ornament of cane bound on		"	"
	252	Large basket of woven reeds		"	" made from the bark of the fig tree.
	253	Oblong piece of bark cloth painted		"	"
	254	Painting brush of cane		"	"
	336	Stone axe cane loop & bindings.		"	"
	337	Wooden woman's stick		"	"
	338	"		"	"
	339	"		"	"
" 20	340	Humming top		Mr. Chas. Handley	"
	341	Circular food bowl.		Purchased Christy Funder (Whillens)	Trobricand Islands.
	342	"		"	"
October 16	343	Wooden post: male figure vertical & wing lines.		Purchased	New Zealand.
	344	do do female: similar, legs wanting.		Christy Funder	do do
"	345	do do male, tattooed face.		Miss G. E.	do do
"	346	do do figure tattooed: coloured red.		Meinertzhagen	do do
"	347	do do male do do.		"	do do
"	348	do do Bust only: tattooed: coloured.		"	do do
"	349	Wood gable orn. face red: halibut eye.		"	do do
"	350	do do face red: pierced, imperf.		"	do do
"	351	do fem. fig. col. red.		"	do "Pare Whare": linked or architrave over entrance.
"	352	Wood orn. of prow: fig. & open-work: red.		"	do do
"	353	Wood prow: figure & open-work		"	do do
"	354	do stern post: midrib & open-work.		"	do do

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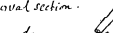


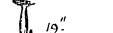
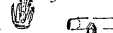







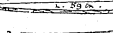


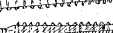
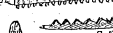
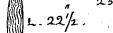





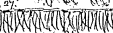

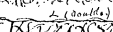


1895.

- October 1895
- 385 Grass Basket; black & yellow pattern. 
 - 386 Rush Basket; bands: edges tied together 
 - 387 Flute of bamboo: 3 holes. 
 - 388 Cone of brown wood: pearl button inla. 
 - 389 do. pumice stone. 
 - 390 Tattooing instrument: pale wood & bone. 
 - 391 large bone needle, with ^{split} cord. 
 - 392 Bleached bone implt.: split. 
 - 393 Pointed solid cylinder: hard dk. br. wood. 
 - 394 do. do. dark bone. 
 - 395 Flat piece bone. 
 - 396 Heavy piece hollow bone (human) 
 - 397 do. do. brown (human) 
 - 398 Rush tied into a bottle-shape: rush cord. 
 - 399 Roll fishing line containing stone sinker. 
 - 400 do do do 
 - 401 Large Fish hook: wood shank, bone barb. 
 - 402 do do do do serrated. 
 - 403 do do do dark bone barb. do. 
 - 404 do do do barb a nail: cord. 
 - 405 do do pearl shell, long iron hook: cord. 
 - 406 do do do do do. 
 - 407 do do do barbed bone hook, lashed: cord. 
 - 408 do do ^{shank} horn maia bone: do. 
 - 409 Medium do do do cachalot tooth, orn. 
 - 410 Large do. Entirely of iron: stout fluted ^{shank} 
 - 411 do do curved wood shank: barbed bone hook. 
 - 412 Shell trumpet: wood stem: bands: void. 
 - 413 Short club; hard brown wood: pointer. 
 - 414 Block of dark-grey porous stone: 

Purchased
Described.

Purchased	Described	Source
✓	New Zealand.	
✓	Christy Fund	do do
✓	[Miss. J. E.]	do do
✓	Meinertzhagen	do do Child's top.
✓	do	do do
✓	do	do do
✓	do	do do ? see note on p. 35 for description.
✓	Chatham Islands.	
✓	New Zealand	Cartridge loader.
✓	do	do.
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	"Poi" or playing ball.
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	do
✓	do	Beater for fern-root.
✓	do	do

395

- 445 Flat bowl: h^o brown wood: handle: 3 legs.  L. 16 3/4"
- 446 Scoop or shovel. do. do.  L. 16 1/2"
- 447 Adze: handle hard dk. wd. dark grey stone blade: oval section.  L. 13 3/4"
- 448 do. do. do. do. do.  L. 15 1/8"
- 449 do. do. do. do. do.  L. 14 1/2"
- 450 Meat-hook: do.  L. 12 1/4"
- 451 do. do. 5 hooks: imperf.  19"
- 452 Head rest; bamboo: legs h^o: dk: wood: lashed.  L. 18 1/2"
- 453 Do. h^o brown wood: legs lashed m.  L. 16 3/8"
- 454 Club: h^o black do: lozenge section: p^o  L. 39 1/4"
- 455 Do. do. brown: round section: p^o  L. 62 3/4"
- 456 Bow. do. do: groove back: leather holo.  L. 62"
- 457 long spear h^o dk w/ slab ^{fine points of 3 or 4 strings}  5' 2"
- 458 do. do. palm wd. 4 bone barbs.  6' 2"
- 459 Bow. h^o black wood: broken rear end.  66 1/2"
- 460 do. bark on back: inner face groove: string.  L. 39 in.
- 461 Piece hard reddish wood, oval sect, rounded off ends.  L. 24"
- 462 Light reed spear: four serrated palm points  L. 45 1/2"
- 463 long sword palm wd edge shanks trim.  L. 5 ft. 0 in.
- 464 do. do. bound with malleting: do.  L. 4 ft. 8 in.
- 465 Piece of black wood one edge serrated  L. 25 1/4"
- 466 Oval shield brown wood, wavy incised lines.  L. 22 1/2"
- 467 Boomerang: one edge rounded wax.  L. 21 1/8"
- 468 Adze: heavy blade black stone: slender hilt.  L. 18 1/2"
- 469 Necklet of plaited palm leaf.  L. 12 1/2"
- 470 Pitticooti: black & white grass.  L. 12 1/2"
- 471 Do. pale fibrous material  L. 12 1/2"
- 472 Do. reddish do. coarser.  L. 12 1/2"
- 473 Do. deep red, red, white binding  L. 12 1/2"
- 474 Do. palm leaf strips: black, red, white  L. 12 1/2"

Drawn.
 Described

Purchased	Source
✓	Fiji.
✓	Christy Fund. do. do.
✓	Miss. S. E. do. do.
✓	Meinertzhagen do. do.
✓	do. do.
✓	do. do.
✓	do. do.
✓	do. do.
✓	do. do.
✓	Tonga.
✓	Fiji. do.
✓	do. do.
✓	Fiji.
✓	Solomon Islands.
✓	Tonga.
✓	Samoa?
✓	New Zealand?
✓	Fiji?
✓	Kingsmill Islands. Drummond Is ^o .
✓	do. do. Tamana.
✓	? New Zealand
✓	Australia.
✓	do. (Worst) King George's Sound. 1870.
✓	Sandwich Islands.
✓	New Zealand?
✓	Fiji.
✓	do. do.
✓	do. do. Woman's dress.
✓	do. do.

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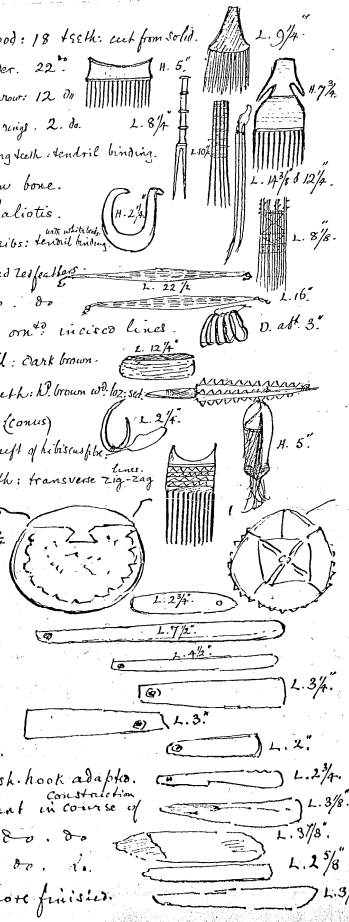
1895			Purchased		New Zealand		North Island	
October 1895	Description	Measurements	Source	Location	Location	Location	Location	Location
505	Small fish hook yellow bone; flax binding	9/10"	Christy Fund	do	do	do	do	do
506	Large bone fish-hook; imperfect.	1 1/10"	Miss S. C.	do	do	do	do	do
507	Fish hook of halotis shell.	1 1/4"	Meinertzhagen	do	do	do	do	do
508	do do do	1 1/4"	"	do	do	do	do	do
509	do do do	1 1/4"	"	do	do	do	do	do
510	do do do	1 1/2"	"	do	do	do	do	do
511	do do notch at base.	1 1/10"	"	do	do	do	do	do
512	do do do	1 1/20"	"	do	do	do	do	do
513	do do do	1"	"	do	do	do	do	do
514	do do do	1 1/2"	"	do	do	do	do	do
515	do do do	1 1/2"	"	do	do	do	do	do
516	Shank of large fish-hook; halotis shell.	L. 3 3/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
517	do do do	L. 3 3/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
518	do do do	L. 3 3/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
519	do do do	L. 2 1/2"	"	do	do	do	do	do
520	do do do	L. 2 1/2"	"	do	do	do	do	do
521	do do do (perforated)	L. 2 1/2"	"	do	do	do	do	do
522	do do do (mended)	L. 2 3/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
523	do do do (grooved)	L. 2 1/2"	"	do	do	do	do	do
524	do do do weathered bone.	L. 2 1/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
525	Do fragment of do.	L. 1 1/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
526	Do. Entake: bone: mended.	L. 2 1/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
527	Do fragment bone: burned.	L. 1 1/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
527a	Three fragments of stone		"	do	do	do	do	do
528	Do; entire do do (mended)	L. 2 1/2"	"	do	do	do	do	do
529	Three curved bone needles; flax cord.		"	do	do	do	do	do
530	One do do	L. 4 1/4"	"	do	do	do	do	do
530a	do do do		"	do	do	do	do	do
531	do do do	L. 5 1/4"	"	do	do	do	do	do
532	do do hole incomplete	L. 4 3/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
533	do do thick weathered bone.	L. 3 3/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do
534	do do thin do.	L. 3 3/8"	"	do	do	do	do	do

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1895.				Purchased	New Zealand.	North Island.
535	Needle of white bone.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
536	do. do. much curved.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
537	do. do. eye imperf.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
538	do. (small) do. perfect eye.		1 1/8	✓	do.	do.
539	do. do. eye split.		1 1/8	✓	do.	do.
540	do. do. do. weather worn.		2 7/16	✓	do.	do.
541	Large bone needle; eye imperfect.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
542	Imperfect do. do. much weathered.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
543	Do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
544	Do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
545	Do. do. very weather worn.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
546	Bone barb of large fish hook.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
547	do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
548	do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
549	do. do. do. much weathered.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
550	do. do. do. angular perforated.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
551	do. do. do. do. one perf. part broken.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
552	do. do. do. do. one perf. pt broken.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
553	do. do. do. do. two transverse notches.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
554	do. do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
555	do. do. do. do. much weathered.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
556	do. of medium hook; projection near base.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
557	do. do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
558	do. do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
559	do. do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
560	do. do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
561	do. do. do. do.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
562	Fish hook barb of haliotis shell.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
563	Shank of fish hook; worn white bone.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
564	do. do. Haliotis sergates eye.		2 3/8	✓	do.	do.
564 ^a	Barb of do. brown wood.		1 1/8	✓	do.	do.

1895.

- October 16 685 Large Comb: hd. brown wood: 18 tseth: cut from solid. L. 9 1/4"
 686 Do. Do. Do: broader. 22". H. 5"
 687 Do. Do: head like barbed arrow: 12 Do
 688 Gannet's foot. Do. Do. lic. set: raised ring. 2. do. L. 8 1/4"
 689 Comb: blackened wood: six long teeth: tendon binding. L. 11 1/4" & 12 1/4"
 690 Two long needles: human bone. L. 8 1/2"
 691 Large fish-hook: one piece: haliotis. H. 2 1/4"
 692 Comb: 17 tseth of palm-leaf ribs: tendon binding. L. 2 1/2"
 693 Head band palm-leaf covered: 20 feathers. L. 22 1/2"
 694 Do. do. do. do. L. 16"
 695 Five shell armlets: 3 on? in circles. D. abt. 3"
 696 Oblong basket cane & tendon: dark brown. L. 12 1/2"
 697 Weapon set with shark's teeth: 12 brown w? 62: set. H. 5"
 698 Fish hook: shell: one piece (conus) L. 2 1/4"
 699 Do. do. do. 2. Do. left of hibi... H. 5"
 700 Comb hard brown w. 12 teeth: transverse zig-zag. L. 10"
 701 Breast ornament of W. 100"
 702 Do. Do. W. 6 7/8"
 703 Ear pendant of jade. 2 1/2"
 704 do. do. L. 2 1/4"
 705 do. do: large. L. 7 1/2"
 706 do. do. L. 4 1/2"
 707 do. do: broad. L. 3 1/4"
 708 do. do. do. L. 3"
 709 do. do. v. dark. L. 2"
 710 do. do. fish hook adapts. L. 2 1/4"
 711 Block of jade: pendant in course of constellation. L. 3 1/8"
 712 Flat piece of do. Do. Do. L. 3 1/8"
 713 Oblong do. do. do. do. L. 2 5/8"
 714 do. do. do. more finished. L. 3 1/8"



Purchased	Drawn	Described	Origin
Christy Fun	✓	✓	Fiji.
Miss. E. E.	✓	✓	do
Maimentaha	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	Priests Comb. Fiji. 1867.
	✓	✓	do. Kula feathers: worn by Kai Colo Chiefs.
	✓	✓	do. do. do. do. do.
	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	Gilbert Solanos.
	✓	✓	Admiralty Islands.
	✓	✓	Marshall do.
	✓	✓	Fiji.
	✓	✓	do
	✓	✓	New Zealand.
	✓	✓	do do
	✓	✓	do do
	✓	✓	do do
	✓	✓	do do
	✓	✓	do do
	✓	✓	do do
	✓	✓	do do
	✓	✓	do do
	✓	✓	do do

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1895.			Purchased	New Zealand.	North Island.
October 16	835	Large thick adze head of pale green stone; well ground.	✓	do	do
	836	do. adze head of grey stone: bevelled.	✓	do	do
	837	do. do. do. do. 2 inches thick.	✓	do	do
	838	do. do. black-grey do. curved outline.	✓	do	do
	839	do. do. grey do. bevelled.	✓	do	do
	840	do. do. green stone flaked with black.	✓	do	do
	841	do. do. green do. rough butt.	✓	do	do
	842	do. do. dark grey do: edge chipped.	✓	do	do
	843	do. do. green grey: ground well.	✓	do	do
	844	do. do. grey-black. bevelled.	✓	do	do
	845	do. do. do. do. ground & polished.	✓	do	do
	846	do. do. green stone: chipped edge: one side rough.	✓	do	do
	847	do. do. black do: rough finish: curved outline.	✓	do	do
	848	do. do. buff. do. do. do.	✓	do	do
	849	do. do. green do. ground all over.	✓	do	do
	850	do. do. grey do. angular outline.	✓	do	do
	851	do. do. grey green: ground all over.	✓	do	do
	852	do. do. do. do. [B. I.]	✓	do	do
	853	do. do. dark grey do. do.	✓	do	do
	854	do. do. Black do: curved surface.	✓	do	do
	855	do. do. grey do. blunt edge.	✓	do	do
	856	do. do. greenish do. all ground.	✓	do	do
	857	do. do. buff. do. edge perfect.	✓	do	do
	858	do. do. black do: butt chipped.	✓	do	do
	859	do. do. green grey: breadth 2/8".	✓	do	do
	860	do. do. do. narrow butt.	✓	do	do
	861	do. do. dark grey: slanting edge.	✓	do	do
	862	do. do. green grey: streaked: butt ground.	✓	do	do
	863	do. do. do. reddish sides: thick: esp. chipped.	✓	do	do
	864	Adze: handle pale soft w. blade dark grey.	✓	do	do

Purchased
do do

Purchased
Christy Furniture
Miss G. E.
Meisner & Co.

1895

October 11. 865 Adze: handle soft pale w. bound flax cord to dk grey stone blade: chipped edge. L. 2.2 1/2"
 866 do do do: bound fine flax cord to dk grey stone blade: chipped edge. L. 1.9"
 867 do do do: bound unsmooth flax: blade pale green stone. L. 2.1 1/2"
 868 do do do (unsmooth) do do do. L. 1.7 1/2"
 869 Heavy adze-head grey stone, in course of construction. other partially ground. L. 2.7 1/2"
 870 Adze-head grey stone: one side rough & chipped; the rest smooth. L. 2.7"
 871 do do: part near edge ground & polished; narrow. L. 2.8 1/2"
 872 Adze-like unpt. dk grey stone: do do. L. 2.6 1/2"
 873 do do green stone: long & very narrow. L. 2.8 1/2"
 874 Flat unpt. of grey stone, ground to a point almost scutiform. L. 1.8 1/2"
 875 Pounder of grey stone: worked butt: circular sect. L. 1.10 1/8"
 876 do do do: oval. L. 2.5"
 877 Rough block of obsidian. 5 1/2" x 3"
 878 Adze-handle pale w. ceramic sect: green stone blade: binding of plaited cotton. L. 2.15 1/2"
 879 Sinker of pale gypsum?: deep longitudinal groove. L. 3.32"
 880 do grey stone: worn: groove faint. 3" x 2 1/2"
 881 do do do oval: do (transverse). L. 3 1/2"
 882 do do do groove longitudinal. L. 2 1/2"
 883 do do flat do: clear cut groove-transverse. L. 2"
 883 do do circular: do: do serrated edge. One side convex.
 884 do do flattish oval: faint groove: striated surface. L. 2"
 885 do do torpeda-shape: longitudinal groove. L. 2 1/2"
 886 do do oblong: do do. L. 2 1/4"
 887 do do like division of an orange. do do. L. 1 3/4"
 888 do do oval: do do. L. 1 3/4"
 889 do do almost circular: deep groove. L. 1 1/2"
 890 do do almond-shape: longitudinal groove. L. 1 7/8"
 891 do do square sect. do do. L. 2"
 892 do do do do. L. 1 1/4"
 893 do do do (angular) do do. L. 1 3/8"
 894 do crystalline: do flattish: do do. L. 2 1/2"

Item	Material	Origin	Notes
865	Stone	New Zealand	North Island
866	Stone	do	do
867	Stone	do	do
868	Stone	do	do
869	Stone	do	do
870	Stone	do	do
871	Stone	do	do
872	Stone	do	do
873	Stone	do	do
874	Stone	do	do
875	Stone	do	do
876	Stone	do	do
877	Obsidian	New Guinea	
878	Stone	New Zealand	North Island
879	Gypsum	do	do
880	Stone	do	do
881	Stone	do	do
882	Stone	do	do
883	Stone	do	do
883	Stone	do	do
884	Stone	do	do
885	Stone	do	do
886	Stone	do	do
887	Stone	do	do
888	Stone	do	do
889	Stone	do	do
890	Stone	do	do
891	Stone	do	do
892	Stone	do	do
893	Stone	do	do
894	Stone	do	do

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5

925 Adze head of green stone: ground, bevelled. L. 4 1/4"

926 do. dk. grey. do.

927 do. grey on flat. L. 4"

928 do. do. bevelled. L. 3 3/8"

929 do. darker do. thin. L. 3 3/8"

930 do. terra cotta colour: square butt. L. 2 7/8"

931 do. dk. grey: crescent edge: one side chipped. L. 2 7/8"

932 do. do. very small. L. 2 1/2"

933 Chisel of gypsum-like stone: conc. sect. bevelled. L. 2 3/4"

934 Flake of chert. L. 4 1/2"

935 Implement of grey stone: one cutting edge. L. 2 7/8"

936 Adze head, black stone: q. polished scrap. butt. angular. L. 5 1/2"

937 Drift implement of ochreous flint. L. 6 1/4"

938 do. do. dark. do. with pale amt.

939 " " small, ochreous brown flint L. 3 3/8"

940 " " black flint turning white L. 5 3/8"

941 " " ochreous flint L. 3 1/2"

942 " " stout, blackish flint L. 3 inches.

943 " " olive, horn dark with. flat amt. L. 5 inches.

944 " " dark grey blotched with ochreous, butt squared. Crust brownish. 5%.

945 " " grey & yellowish, yellowish amt. L. 4 3/8"

946 " " flake, greyish white, crust brown, thin edge on one side. L. 4.

947 " " white L. 3 3/8"

948 " " patch of yellowish amt. L. 2 3/4"

949 Flint flake broad, sides worked. L. 4 7/8" q.

950 " " scraper worked on three sides L. 2 7/8" pale grey.

951 " " knife grey, crust on one edge. L. 2 3/8"

952 " " pointed implement pale grey. L. 1 1/8"

953 " " thin flake greyish white, unblot knife edge L. 2 3/4"

954 " " flake worked along edge & at a point, grey. L. 2 3/8"

955 " " implement worked all round except butt. L. 2 1/2" W. 2 1/8"

Purchased.
 Christy Fern
 Miss G. E.
 Macintyre.

5

925 Adze head of green stone: ground, bevelled. L. 4 1/4"

926 do. dk. grey. do.

927 do. grey on flat. L. 4"

928 do. do. bevelled. L. 3 3/8"

929 do. darker do. thin. L. 3 3/8"

930 do. terra cotta colour: square butt. L. 2 7/8"

931 do. dk. grey: crescent edge: one side chipped. L. 2 7/8"

932 do. do. very small. L. 2 1/2"

933 Chisel of gypsum-like stone: conc. sect. bevelled. L. 2 3/4"

934 Flake of chert. L. 4 1/2"

935 Implement of grey stone: one cutting edge. L. 2 7/8"

936 Adze head, black stone: q. polished scrap. butt. angular. L. 5 1/2"

937 Drift implement of ochreous flint. L. 6 1/4"

938 do. do. dark. do. with pale amt.

939 " " small, ochreous brown flint L. 3 3/8"

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949 Flint flake broad, sides worked. L. 4 7/8" q.

950 " " scraper worked on three sides L. 2 7/8" pale grey.

951 " " knife grey, crust on one edge. L. 2 3/8"

952 " " pointed implement pale grey. L. 1 1/8"

953 " " thin flake greyish white, unblot knife edge L. 2 3/4"

954 " " flake worked along edge & at a point, grey. L. 2 3/8"

955 " " implement worked all round except butt. L. 2 1/2" W. 2 1/8"

Purchased.
 Christy Fern
 Miss G. E.
 Macintyre.

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Repatriation Agreement

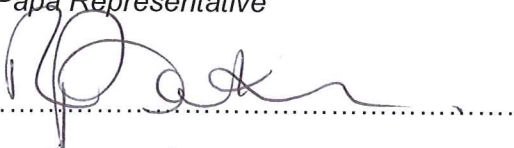
DATE: Saturday 14th September 2013

LOCATION: Waimārama Marae, Waimārama

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 iwi/hapu of Waimārama.

Kōiwi Tangata No.	Repatriated from
KT623	Göteborg Natural History Museum, Sweden 2009
KT624	Göteborg Natural History Museum, Sweden 2009
KT654	Lund University, Sweden 2011
KT651	Lund University, Sweden 2011
KT665	Lund University, Sweden 2011
KT640-648	British Museum, London 2008

Name: Rhonda Paku – Acting Kaihautū
Te Papa Representative

Signature: 

Date: 14/9/13

Name: Bayden Barber
Waimārama Representative

Signature: 

Date: 14/9/13

