



# Heritage Assessment: Motukiore

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Motukiore Heritage Assessment

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Cover image: Motukiore with the Whangarei Heads in the background (Maria Butcher)

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## Site Overview

The island of Motukiore reflects centuries of changing land use within the Whangarei Harbour. Over the years, the island has been a Maori pa and food gathering place, the site of a timber pit-sawing enterprise, a farm, a private holiday spot, and finally, a Recreation Reserve managed by the Department of Conservation (DOC). Certain aspects of the history of Motukiore are highly visible in the landscape today. A beautiful example of a “Classic” Maori pa is juxtaposed with the remains of 19<sup>th</sup> century gardens and orchard trees, and a line of aged square-profile fence posts.

Motukiore, with an area of 4.5 hectares, is located 400 metres from Manganese Point, at entrance of Parua Bay in the Whangarei Harbour. At low tide, a sand bank connects the island to the mainland. The low flat area on the island’s western aspect contains Maori midden and was the site of two cottages associated with a more recent farming history. The central area slopes upwards to a ridge oriented north-south. The homestead garden and the pa are located, respectively, at the northern and southern ends of this ridge. The fringes of the island are fenced, and the central area is a single large paddock, grazed periodically by sheep.

The most direct route to the island from the end of Manganese point is not available to the general public, as there is a gated community on the headland. The public can access Motukiore at low tide, by walking about 2.5 km around the coast.



Figure 1: Map of Whangarei Harbour (above); aerial photograph of Manganese Point and Motukiore (left)

## History Description

Two management plan-type documents have been produced for Motukiore. The first was prepared in 1975 by the Department of Lands and Survey<sup>1</sup> (a predecessor to DOC), and the second was prepared in 1998 by DOC<sup>2</sup>. The 1998 report contains original research about the history of Motukiore.

Although no published traditional information is available about Motukiore, traditions of land ownership of the adjacent Kaiwha may be of relevance. J. G. Johnson, Native Lands Purchasing Officer during the 1850s, recorded the history as told to him by George King Tahua. King stated that Whangarei was held first by Ngati Awa. In about 1600 there was an exodus of Ngati Awa from the north, after a long series of battles with Ngati Whatua and Nga Puhi<sup>3</sup>. According to King, after Ngati Awa, the harbour was in the possession of Ngaitahuhu. Ngaitahuhu, in turn, were defeated by a combination force from the Hokianga and the north.

It is beyond the scope of this report to describe the Maori history of the Whangarei Harbour in any detail. Some details of the subject, according to written evidence, may be found in G. Nevin<sup>4</sup> and N. P. Pickmere<sup>5</sup>. To summarise, the traditional histories tell of many hapu/iwi living in the Whangarei area over the centuries, of fierce battles, displacements and amalgamations.

A tenuous reference to Motukiore as a place of feasting appeared in a newspaper article published in 1941:

*[Motukiore] was a place of activity with the Maoris [sic.] of ancient days, for they are supposed to have used it as a special place of feasting and celebration of victories at war<sup>6</sup> ...*

The archaeological and historical evidence shows that many people lived around the Whangarei Harbour, although great upheaval during the 1820s saw the area all-but-abandoned. From the diary of Dumont D'Urville, in February 1826:

*While I was admiring the beauty of the scene all round us, and its flourishing vegetation, I was astonished by the silence that reigned on all sides and the absence of any human being on such fertile soil. But I recalled the war-like habits of Zealanders ... In fact while prowling about in the neighbourhood, I soon discovered, under the rough growth that covered the soil, the scattered remains of many huts. A village had once stood on this hill and its inhabitants had been wiped out or had fled into the interior<sup>7</sup> ...*

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<sup>1</sup> Motukiore Island Working Plan. Prepared by NZ Department of Lands and Survey for the Hauriri Gulf Maritime Park Board. 1975.

<sup>2</sup> Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Recreation Reserve. Department of Conservation, Northland Conservancy. 1998.

<sup>3</sup> *Maori Peoples of New Zealand (Nga iwi o Aotearoa)* 2006 p. 147.

<sup>4</sup> G. Nevin. Whangarei Harbour Study: Archaeology. 1982 p. 6 – 9.

<sup>5</sup> N. Preece Pickmere. *Whangarei: The Founding Years*. 1986.

<sup>6</sup> *The New Zealand Farmers Weekly*, 9 October 1941 p. 6.

<sup>7</sup> Cited in D. McManaway. *Whangarei Heads: 125 Years*. 1994 p.6.



A few decades later the situation had calmed, and people moved back into the Whangarei area. From Nancy Preece Pickmere:

*By 1840, though some of the villages had palisades, they no longer had a need to be fortified.*

During the 1850s, Johnson (the Native Land Purchasing Officer) had dealings with the Parawhau, Ngapuhi and Ngatiwhatua people. Specifically, he dealt with the Chiefs Tirarau, Tahuna, Te Wiremu and Pirihi. Deeds of purchase provide the information that Te Tirarau claimed Matakoho (Limestone) and Motuotawa (Rabbit) Islands to the west of Motukiore in 1865. That same year, Taurau claimed Te Koare Island to the south-west for Parawhau, and in 1875 Ngatikahu claimed nine islands in the “River of Whangarei” one of which, Motukarro, lies to the south-east of Motukiore<sup>8</sup>.

Motukiore was apparently sold some years before the other islands in the Whangarei Harbour. In 1839, Thomas Scott (shipwright), Flower Russell (caulker) and James Anderson (painter) claimed to have purchased an area of 2000-3000 acres, including Motukiore, from the Maori owners<sup>9</sup>. The validity of this land claim was assessed in 1844 by the commission appointed by the crown to examine all pre-1840 land sales. It confirmed that the land had been sold by Chief Wiremu Pohe, Tipene Hari, Tauru-rangi, and the chiefs of Ngati Kahu<sup>10</sup>. The commission recommended that a grant of 519 acres be issued to the partners, with the exception of about 8 acres claimed by Pohe.

The partners set up a boat-yard on the northern side of the peninsula now called Manganese Point. An early sketch of the area by Ainsworth c.1844 shows a cutter being built at the yard, most likely by Thomas Scott, since he gave his occupation as shipwright on the deed of purchase (figure 2).

The first pakeha to use Motukiore itself were not those who purchased it. In 1839 – the year the island was reportedly sold – two men landed on the island to pit saw timber. William Carruth, the first pakeha to take up permanent residency in Whangarei, visited the island in 1839:

*We proceeded to Whangarei where my friend the interpreter considered the most likely place he knew to find a piece of good land [...]. Having reached the harbour late at night we anchored at the heads till morning, and then proceeded up the river, calling at Motukiore, better known as “Ross Island”. Here we found a solitary “pakeha” (white man) who was in the employment of Mr Mair and had been working as a sawyer. He said that his mate had left him and that he had tried to work with a stone fastened to the lower end of his saw, but not succeeding, he had resigned himself to “calm contemplation and poetic ease”<sup>11</sup>.*

Carruth continued up the Whangarei Harbour, and obtained a plot of land, and lived under the protection of Wiremu Pohe – one of the original Maori owners of Motukiore. Carruths position was rather precarious; after being harassed by some of the locals, he told Pohe that he feared for his life. Pokes’ reply was not particularly reassuring:

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<sup>8</sup> G. Nevin.1982 p. 9

<sup>9</sup> Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Island. 1998 p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> N. Preece Pickmere. 1986 p. 25; Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Island. 1998.

<sup>11</sup> W. Carruth. Carruth Papers. n.d. 2.

*I wish they would kill you, said he, and then a man-of-war would come and pay them out for it, and then when I get another pakeha he will be allowed to live in peace<sup>12</sup>.*



Figure 2: Sketch by Ashworth c.1844. Shipbuilders yard in the Whangarei Harbour showing the remains of a pa on Motukiore

By the mid-1850s there were four pakeha families living in Parua Bay/Manganese Point area<sup>13</sup>. One of these was the family of David Hay, a prominent businessman originally from Scotland. In 1851, Mr Hay became the next pakeha owner of Motukiore, when he purchased the property owned by Thomas Scott and associates<sup>14</sup>.

Mr Hay built a house for himself near the present golf course, immediately north of Manganese Point. The Hay family became involved in the manganese business:

*The manganese taken from the property of Mr David Hay, Parua Bay, by Mr William Hay, has been very favourably reported on by Mr Tunny, provincial analyst [...]. Mr W. Hay is perfectly satisfied with the prospects, and intends to open out the mine in a through practical manner early next year, providing the 15 tons he sent home some months ago receive a favourable report<sup>15</sup>.*

In 1855, Hay sub-divided his property. One of these plots was sold to the Brown family; later that year Malcolm and Elizabeth Brown, husband and wife, drowned after their boat capsized as they were returning home. Mr Hay was with them, but he was rescued after clinging to the bottom of the boat<sup>16</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> W. Carruth. n.d. 7.

<sup>13</sup> N. Preece Pickmere. 1986 p. 49

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> *Daily Southern Cross*, 25 November 1875 p.2

<sup>16</sup> N. Preece Pickmere. 1986 p. 49; *Daily Southern Cross*, 1 February 1856 p. 3

According to a secondary source, the plot sold to George Ross included Motukiore<sup>17</sup>. However land registration records show that Ross purchased the island in 1863 for £33 in the form of a mortgage, and that ownership reverted back to Hay<sup>18</sup>. Whoever actually owned the land, the Ross family were the first pakeha to live on Motukiore on a permanent basis. George Ross and his son George Jr. built a house on the island and started farming. George Sr. moved to Whangarei not long after, leaving his son to manage the farm. Donald Ross, the son of George Jr., continued to farm Motukiore after his fathers' death<sup>19</sup>. Motukiore became known as Ross's Island to the settlers in the area.

Between 1912 and 1974 Motukiore changed hands at least eight times, and was farmed by a succession of local and absentee owners. The owners are listed in Appendix A.

George Edwin Alderton, founder of the *Northern Advocate* and a pivotal figure in the history of Kerikeri, owned Motukiore between 1914 and 1924. Alderton was a keen orchardist with a great interest in growing citrus fruit<sup>20</sup>. The next owner after Alderton was a woman called Elsie Hoyer, who built a holiday cottage. She married William Bushill, and together they made extensive additions to the cottage. Motukiore was the Bushills' home; when William died in 1933 his death notice described him as “the dearly



loved husband of Elsie Bushill, of Motu Kiore, Whangarei<sup>21</sup>.”

Figure 3: The homestead and jersey herd in 1941 (image held at Whangarei Area Office)

<sup>17</sup> N. Preece Pickmere. 1986 p. 49.

<sup>18</sup> Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Island. 1998 p. 5.

<sup>19</sup> N. P. Pickmere. 1986 p. 49; F. Keene. Milestone: Whangarei County's First Hundred Years. 1976 p. 13.

<sup>20</sup> N. Pickmere. Kerikeri: Heritage of Dreams. 1994 p. 92.

<sup>21</sup> *Evening Post*, 11 November 1933 p. 1.

Four more private owners followed Elsie and William, before the island was purchased by the Northland Harbour Board. In 1941, when it was farmed by a Mr King, Motukiore featured in the *New Zealand Farmers Weekly*. Overwrought writing style aside, the article is quite informative. The island is described as a tiny farm in its own right, made profitable by intensive use of every bit of land<sup>22</sup>. Figure 3 is a photograph which accompanied the newspaper article.

*In a wonderfully rich flat sandy soil at the foot of the volcanic hill he [Mr King] planted an orchard of fruit trees, built a house and run for 50 hens, and a model cowshed large enough the ten-cow Jersey herd. [...] On the island edge of the flat, just where the ground began to rise, he made three small pig paddocks, each with a draught-proof tongue-and-groove floor. [...] Not far from the cowshed and just above the level of the high spring tides he built a little manure shed, with its wide doors facing the water<sup>23</sup>.*

The Northland Harbour Board paid \$46 000 for Motukiore in 1969<sup>24</sup>. Five years later, the commissioner of the board, Sir Rochford Hughes, described it as an “exclusive holiday resort for board members, guests and staff”<sup>25</sup>. The island was reportedly costing the Harbour Board \$10 000 per year to maintain.

In 1975, the Crown purchased Motukiore from the Northland Harbour Board for \$75,000<sup>26</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> *New Zealand Farmers Weekly*, 9 October 1941 p. 6 – 8.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* p. 6.

<sup>24</sup> Newspaper item included in Department of Conservation file HGM-0204-01.

<sup>25</sup> Newspaper items included in Department of Conservation file HGM-0204-01.

<sup>26</sup> Letter from the Department of Lands and Survey to the Minister of Lands. 15 August 1975. Department of Conservation file HGM-0204-01



# Fabric Description

## MAORI ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Motukiore is dominated by the pa at the southern and highest end, the homestead gardens to the north, and trees and hedges on the flats. Figure 8 is a map of Motukiore before to the removal of almost all structures and fences.

The pa is the only recorded site on Motukiore, however the entire island ought to be considered a prehistoric archaeological site<sup>27</sup>. Archaeologist Janet Davidson visited the island in 1977, and noted that -

[The pa is] *most impressive and in a good state of preservation ... In addition to the pa there is extensive shell midden, suggestive of long occupation on the western flats and at several other places around the perimeter of the island*<sup>28</sup>.



Figure 4: The eastern aspect of the pa (seaward side)

The pa is medium-large<sup>29</sup>, with three defensive ditches and more than 20 terraces. 'Terraces' are artificially levelled areas which provided space for activities and buildings. Typically, whare or houses would have been built on the terraces, with other structures like cook houses, drying racks for seafood and storage for fishing and gardening equipment. On Motukiore, the end of the ridge has been shaped on all sides, with terraces arranged around a rectangular flattened area at the highest point. This flat area is called a *tihī*, and offers panoramic views of the Whangarei Harbour. Tihī were often associated with important people. The ditches are positioned to defend the pa from the otherwise vulnerable northern aspect, blocking a potential access route along the top of the ridge.

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<sup>27</sup> Davidson, J. Unpublished file note attached to *Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Island*. 1977.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>29</sup> Walton, T. 2006. How big are pa? *Archaeology in New Zealand* 49:174-187.

The design is suited to traditional hand-to-hand combat, and so its construction must predate 1820, when pa design changed radically to meet the needs of musket warfare. The existence of the pit-sawing operation in 1839 may provide further evidence as to the age of the pa: assuming that Motukiore was cleared of timber when the pa was built, sufficient time must have passed for mature timber to be available in 1839 for Gilbert Mairs' men to process.

The following was written about the pa on Limestone Island, further up the Whangarei Harbour, and the same could be assumed of the pa on Motukiore:

*The island pa, with its panoramic view of much of the harbour, provided the essential early warning capability of any pending invasion by water. While in times of peace the population on the island would not have been high, when invasion threatened more warriors could be placed on it<sup>30</sup>.*

Below the pa, the flats may have been gardened. The gathering of fish and shellfish is evidenced by the thick layer of midden (cooking refuse) which rings the foreshore of the island. Midden is exposed in many places around the island, concentrated near the gently sloping western shore. Visible contents includes whole and broken cockle shells, burnt stone, charcoal rich soil, and ash. Extensive midden are present on the western flats, as evidenced by the exposures labelled (5) and (6) on the island map (figure 8). Exposure (5) is three areas of midden along a 70 metre stretch of shoreline, likely part of a continuous deposit. The midden at (6) is exposed for more than 60 metres, eroding from behind a historic sea wall which protected this area of coastal flat from storm erosion. This is the largest area of flat land on the island, and the midden deposits with burnt stone, ash and charcoal suggest that this was the primary shellfish processing and cooking area<sup>31</sup>.

Three 'findspots', places where artefacts have been found, are among the archaeological features identified on Motukiore. The findspots are shown in figure 8, and the artefacts are described in *Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Island*:

- a. large Onerahi chert flake found below high tide mark at the northern end of the island
- b. Onerahi chert core found below the high tide mark on the beach adjacent to the western coastal flat.
- c. a small polished adze found between the low and high tide marks on the south side of the shell bank causeway, where it joins the island.

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<sup>30</sup> Clark, G. M. *A History of Matakoho-Limestone Island*. 2001 p. 2.

<sup>31</sup> Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Island. 1998. Appendix 3.

## HISTORIC PERIOD FEATURES

Aside from the pa itself, Motukiore is covered with relics of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There were three houses on the island (two 'cottages' and one 'homestead'), orchard trees, hedges, gardens, numerous sheds, and stockyards. Of all the structures shown in figure 8, only four remain: the two water tanks, the pump shed and windmill. The pump shed and windmill are recent additions, built some time after 1976 (see figure 6).



*Figure 5:* Photographs taken from the southern end of the ridge, looking down at the western flats. Above: 1976; below: 2011

A bamboo hedge, exotic trees, a water tank, and remnants of concrete building foundations remain of the two cottage sites on the western flats (figure 5). A large pear tree and a fig tree, both still producing fruit, are among the remnants of the old orchard.



The site of the northern-most cottage is shown in figure 6. A remnant of the well-trimmed hedge (in the 1976 photo) remains. The front of the cottage is marked by a jacaranda tree, just visible in the older photo.



Figure 6: Photograph taken at the northern end of the ridge, looking down on the western flats (showing the other side of the bamboo hedge seen in figure 4). Left: 1976 right: 2011

A mixture of natives and exotic species form a grove at the site of the homestead. The homestead itself was a timber building with board-and-batten siding, and a tin roof (figure 2; appendix B). There was an arched veranda at the northern end of the house, with posts of unhewn logs, and beautiful views across the harbour. Two large phoenix palms mark the east-facing entrance to the veranda (see figure 7). One of the phoenix palms appears in a photo from 1941. Also notable among the trees of the homestead garden are two kauri and a medium sized oak.

Figure 8 shows the island divided into at least eight paddocks. The fences are of variable age; a row of square profile posts on the western flats appears to be the oldest. In recent years, the wire from all internal fences has been removed.



Figure 7: The site of the homestead



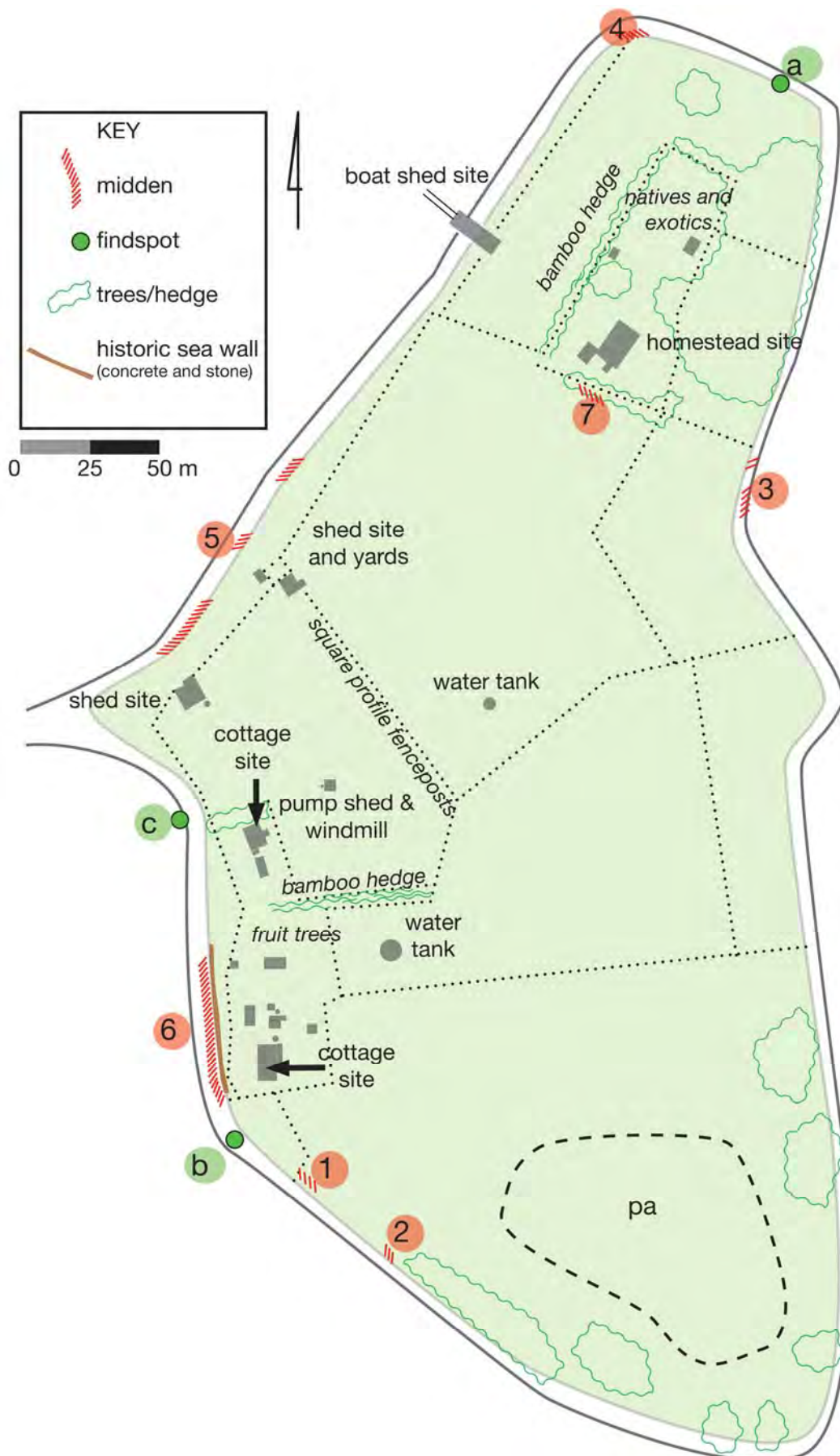


Figure 8: map of Motukiore showing old building sites (adapted from *Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Island*)

## Cultural Connections

The Whangarei Harbour is an area of overlapping iwi/hapu interests. Ngatiwai, Te Parawhau, and Nga Puhi have strong connections with the harbour, and therefore Motukiore.

## Context/Fabric Significance

The historic sites on Motukiore are not unique. Pa and especially midden feature strongly in the archaeological record of Northland. There are at least 1364 pa recorded in Northland<sup>32</sup> alone. However, the pa on Motukiore is an important representative of its class. It is an excellent example of a pre-European fortification, with intact, highly visible terraces and defensive ditches. The midden should be considered part of the same site complex.

Likewise, the significance of the homestead and cottage sites rests with their ability to represent a certain period of history. They tell a story of late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century settlement, and farming on a scale which seems quaint to 21<sup>st</sup> century eyes.

In 1977, Janet Davidson noted that “the significance of the pa is enhanced by the destruction of several pa on the surrounding mainland.<sup>33</sup>” Since the 1970s, northern side of the Whangarei harbour has evolved into a semi-urban area. Ongoing development continues to affect archaeological sites. For example, of the six pa recorded on the fringes of Parua Bay, one is destroyed, another had a double garage and turnaround built on top of it, and a third has a track cut through it.

Motukiore is in a prominent position within the Whangarei Harbour, and the pa and plantings are highly visible from the seaward and landward sides (see cover and figure 3). The island can be ascribed a high degree of landmark significance as defined in Schedule 13A in the Whangarei District Plan:

Landmark Significance: The heritage building, site or object is an important landscape feature of a particular area and in the community consciousness.

Taken together, the archaeological and historic features on Motukiore are something special. Motukiore is a microcosm of Northlands’ history through time, reflecting (perhaps) 300 years of changing land use.

## Historic Significance

Nothing is recorded about the Maori history of Motukiore, so the historical significance of the pa cannot be assessed. It is not known who built the pa, or whether it was associated with a particular chief or great deeds.

Motukiore was associated with early examples of Pakeha industry in the Whangarei Harbour. The unsuccessful pit-sawing enterprise of 1839 has left no visible traces on the landscape. However it is likely that the pit could be detected using archaeological methods. Not long after, the first Pakeha owners of Motukiore started their boat-building on the mainland adjacent to the island.

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<sup>32</sup> Furey, L. Northland Archaeological Resource Statement (draft). Unpublished Manuscript. 2007.

<sup>33</sup> Davidson, J. Unpublished file note attached to *Conservation Proposals for Motukiore Island*. 1977.

For 10 years, Motukiore was owned by a prominent figure in the history of Northland, namely George Edwin Alderton. It is easy to imagine (but impossible to prove) Alderton the orchardist planting the fruit trees remaining on the island to this day.

## Management Chronology

- 1969 Northland Harbour Board purchases Motukiore from private owners
- 1975 The Crown acquires Motukiore from the Northland Harbour Board and includes it within the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park<sup>34</sup>
- c. 1976 Homestead building and cottages removed.
- 1979 Motukiore classified as a Recreation Reserve<sup>35</sup>.
- 1984 Motukiore comes under the management of the Department of Lands and Survey and is removed from the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park<sup>36</sup>.
- 1987 Motukiore comes under the management of the newly-formed Department of Conservation.

## Management Recommendations

- (1) **Grazing**  
The status quo – periodic grazing by a small flock of sheep – is an appropriate way to control the grass with a minimal impact upon the archaeological features.
- (2) **Animal pest control**  
Rabbits are the main animal pest on Motukiore, known to be causing damage to the archaeological features. Options for controlling the rabbit population should be investigated.
- (3) **Vegetation control/maintenance**  
There are a number of weed species present on the island, including plantings associated with the historic homestead and cottage gardens. In certain instances, the need to protect historic values may come into conflict with DOC/Whangarei District Council weed control policies. Motukiore requires a weed control programme sympathetic to historic values. Certain individual trees are of particular note, and should be protected:
  - western flats orchard trees, including the large pear tree and fig tree;
  - jacaranda tree at northern cottage site;
  - two phoenix palms at Homestead Garden;

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<sup>34</sup> New Zealand Gazette 1979:1971.

<sup>35</sup> New Zealand Gazette 1979:2813.

<sup>36</sup> New Zealand Gazette 1984:494.

- oak tree at Homestead Garden.

As well as protecting the individual plants listed above, it is important to maintain the overall integrity of the homestead and cottage plantings. For instance, the two bamboo hedges at the western flats and the Homestead Garden are not especially old (planted at least a few years before 1976<sup>37</sup>). However they are integral to the “feel” of the place by demarcating edges and creating backdrops.

At the same time, the spread of exotic species needs to be prevented, like the sprawling hedge plant seen neatly trimmed in figure 3. Some species – namely gorse and pampas – clearly do not have any historic value and the eradication programme should continue.

The mature macrocarpa trees on the north-west and eastern edges of the island need to be monitored, and cut back as necessary. The spread of macrocarpa seedlings is not desirable; these should be removed as encountered.

**(4) Archaeological monitoring**

It is important to implement an archaeological monitoring schedule, paying special attention to areas of erosion at the pa. Photopoints should be established<sup>38</sup>.

## Conclusions

The history of Motukioire mirrors, in miniature, a history of changing land use in Northland. The significance of the archaeological/historic remains rests with their ability to represent their respective site types and time periods.

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<sup>37</sup> The Homestead Garden bamboo hedge is absent in a photo from 1941; the western flats bamboo hedge is well-established in the photo from 1976. Assuming they were planted at the same time, the hedges must be at least 37 - 40 years old.

<sup>38</sup> See Walton, T. 2003. *Methods for Monitoring the Condition of Historic Places*. Department of Conservation Technical Series 27.



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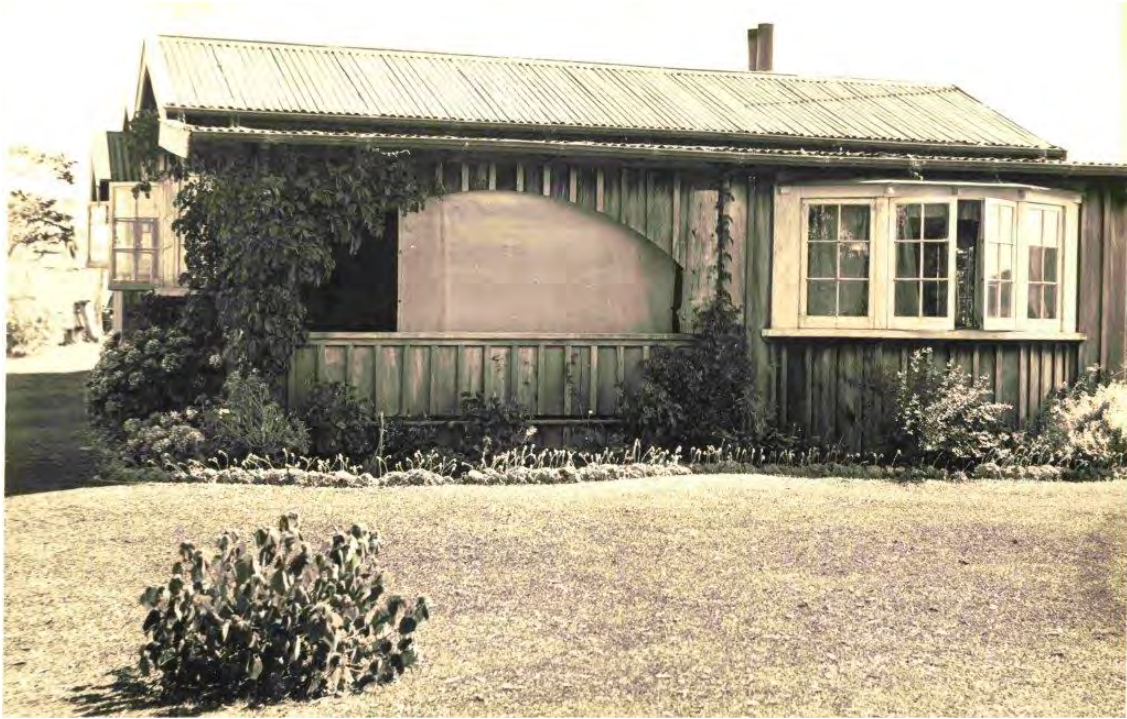
## ***Department of Conservation Files***

Motukioke Island Recreation Reserve (Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park). HGM-0204-01.

## Appendix A: Summary of Motukiore ownership history since 1839

- 1839 Thomas Scott, Flower Russell and James Anderson purchase a block of land including Motukiore from its Maori owners.
- 1851 The land block purchased by Mr D. Hay, businessman.
- 1853 First accurate survey of the area, indicating that “Hay’s Grant” covered 656 acres rather than the estimated 519 acres.
- 1855 Allotments sold to Brown, Scott and Ross. In the years following, the 8 acres of Maori reserve set aside for Chief Pohe were incorporated into the lot purchased by Ross.
- 1863 (?) George Ross purchased Motukiore from David Hay for £33 in the form of a mortgage, with within a year the island reverted to Mr Hay.
- 1912 By this time “Hay’s Grant” had been sold to Alfred Langham Foster.
- 1913 Motukiore sold to Mary Honour Grant.
- 1914 Motukiore sold to George Edwin Alderton.
- 1924 Motukiore sold to Mrs Hone, and Auckland woman, who built a holiday home there. She married a Mr. Bushill, and extensive additions were made to the cottage.
- 1934 After the death of Mr Bushill, the island was owned by Eva King.
- 1941 Motukiore sold to K. W. Jones.
- 1943 Motukiore sold to K. Miller of Auckland.
- 1955 Motukiore sold to John Seabrook of Auckland.
- 1974 Motukiore sold to the Northland Harbour Board.
- 1975 Motukiore sold to the Crown.

## Appendix B: Additional Photographs

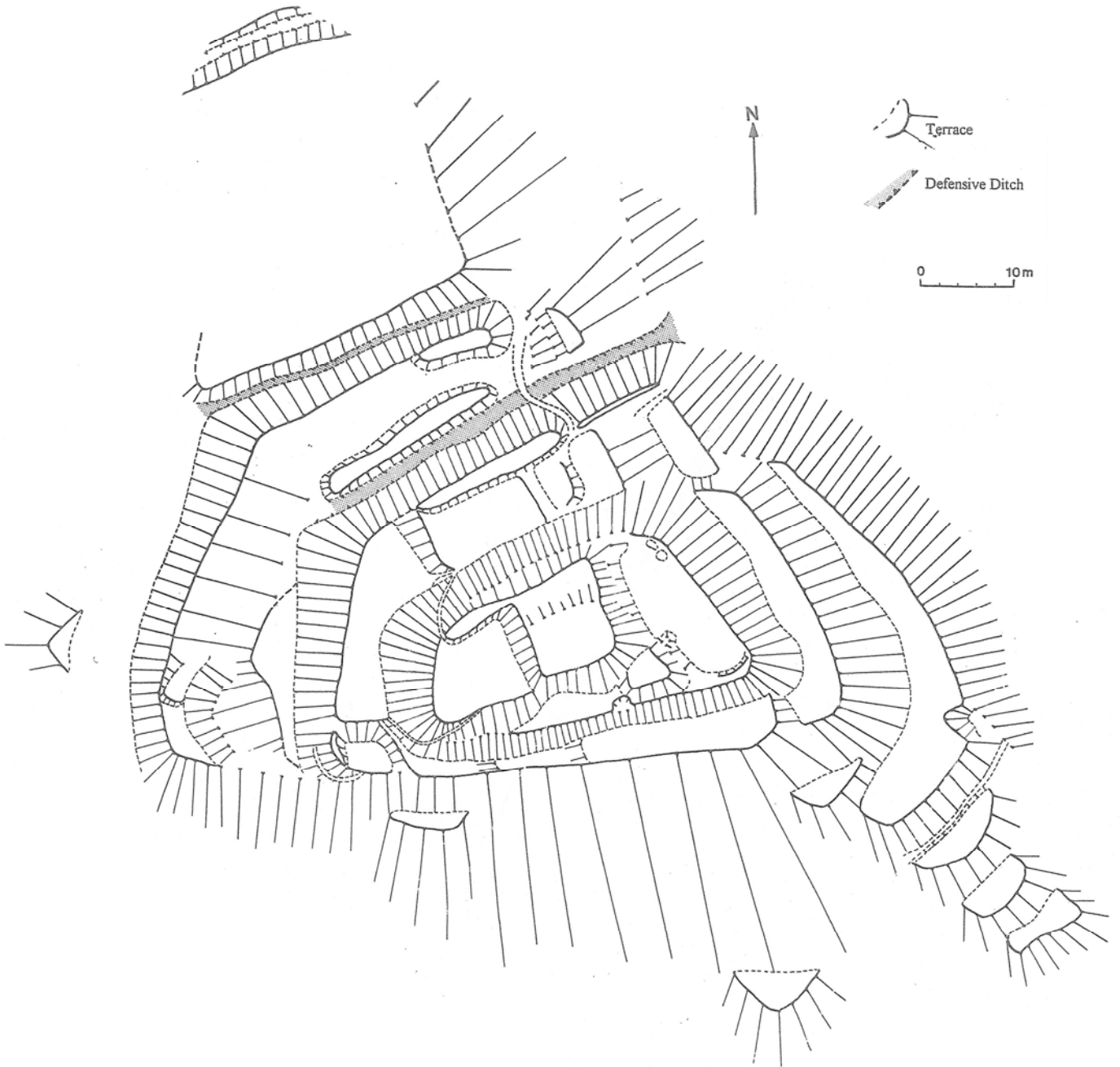


*Figure B1:* Northern Homestead in 1941 (photo accompanied New Zealand Farmers Weekly article, October 1941)



*Figure B2:* View from the eastern facing entrance to the veranda in 1941; note the small phoenix palm to the right of the picture

# Appendix C: Map of pa





## Appendix D:

Map showing recorded archaeological sites in the Parua Bay area. Pa (or former pa) shown in red. Source: New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme, accessed 9 March 2011.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

