

5. Bay of Plenty

British troops landed at Tauranga on 22 January 1864 with the aim of stopping Bay of Plenty iwi from going to the Waikato in support of Tainui and Kingitanga. This prompted local Māori to return to the area and put up a series of pā to challenge the Pākehā presence.

On 29 April 1864, 200 Māori defeated a much larger British force at Pukehinahina (Gate Pā) in one of the best known battles of the New Zealand Wars. On 21 June 1864, local Māori with others from Rotorua and the East Coast were badly beaten in and around an uncompleted earthwork at Te Ranga, inland of Gate Pā. On 25 July, most Tauranga iwi met with British authorities at Te Papa to give up their arms.

Before Gate Pā there was fighting at Lake Rotoiti and near Maketu and on the beach to Matata, where sections of Te Arawa fought eastern Bay of Plenty and East Coast contingents heading for the Waikato in support of Tainui. When Arawa had the better of the fighting some of the eastern force withdrew to island pā in the swamp that took up most of the Rangitaiki Plains at that time, where there was more fighting in 1865.

Other Bay of Plenty fortifications relate to inter-tribal conflict at western approaches to the Te Urewera mountains, and the arrival of Pākehā troops at Opotiki in 1865. Te Kooti's long campaign in the east and central North Island included fighting at Whakatane in 1869 and throughout Te Urewera country of Ngai Tuhoe in 1869–72.

Bay of Plenty fortifications are listed here under:

- Tauranga and district
- Rotorua and district
- Eastern Bay of Plenty
- Te Urewera and its western approaches

TAURANGA AND DISTRICT

5.1 Aongatete Blockhouse

U14/1001 (2770800E 6394300N); recorded 1982.

Aongatete, Katikati; south bank of the Aongatete River, c. 250 m west of Tauranga–Waihi Road (SH2).

Said to have been a camp for soldiers, presumably militia or Armed Constabulary, protecting the Aongatete district in the late 1860s.

Destroyed before 1982 for construction of a piggery.

Prior to 1982, a trench is said to have surrounded the site.

5.2 Durham Redoubt

U14/433 (2789500E 6386250N); N58/234; recorded 1980, updates 1984, 2000, 2004.

Tauranga; in the city block between Cameron Road, and Harington, Durham and Hamilton Streets.

Built in early 1864 on the arrival of British troops (see also Monmouth Redoubt (5.9)); the name is from 68th (Durham) Regiment. Associated barracks were west of Cameron Road (NZAA site record U14/3155). Rebuilt by Armed Constabulary in 1868, and held by 80 men as late as September 1869.

Square earthwork, fully flanked from northeast and southwest angles.

A tender was accepted on 15 December 1877 to level the redoubt, which was subsequently built over. Three trenches excavated in 1984 showed no sign of the redoubt.

5.3 Fort Colville

V14/6 (2814830E 6376480N); N68/23; recorded 1970, updates 1983, 2004; also Pukemaire Redoubt (Cowan 1983 II: 416).

Maketu; School Road, first ridge east of school.

In March 1864, Major Fiennes Colvile (for spelling, see Hart 1869: 304) was ordered to Maketu with 200 of the 43rd Regiment in support of Te Arawa who were opposing eastern Bay of Plenty and Ngāti Porou taua on their way to aid Tainui in the Waikato War. Fighting took place on 7–9 April at Lake Rotoiti, 21 April at Maketu and west of Matata on Kaokaoroa beach 27–28 April (Cowan 1983 II: 414–419).

Fort Colville was put up next to the pre-war Pukemaire pā.

Now mostly under grass except for some of the ditch and bank defences; the main platform and defensive ditch and banks survive.

5.4 Gate Pā Redoubt

U14/192 (2786800E 6382500N); N58/71; recorded 1973, updates 2000, 2004; Fig. 45.

Gate Pā, Tauranga; at the high point of peninsula, at or near St George's Church.

Established by British troops on the site of the main Māori strong point, after the 29 April 1864 Battle of Gate Pā (see Pukehinahina (5.11)).

A field sketch by Lieutenant Horatio Robley (Melvin 1990: 21) shows the redoubt earthwork to cover most of the larger of the two pā strong points (see Fig. 48), being shorter but substantially broader than the Māori work.



Figure 45. Gate Pā Redoubt, on the site of Pukehinahina/ Gate Pā. Photo: Auckland Museum album 91, p. 15.

Largely destroyed under St George's Church and an adjacent memorial. Earthwork traces in the historic reserve may relate to the pā or redoubt or both; the west end may be cut by Cameron Road.

5.5 Judea Redoubt

U14/336 (2787800E 6385000N); N58/228; recorded 1980, update 2002; also India Redoubt.

Judea (Te Huria), Tauranga; east of Judea Road above Waikareao Estuary.

Established by British troops c. June 1864; still occupied at the time of the 1867 so-called Tauranga Bush Campaign (see Cowan 1983 II: 153–160).

Shown in 1864 map as a rectangular work, with open rear to a cliff and bastion defence at the southwest corner covering the west and south sides only (War Office 0270 I: map No 18).

Largely destroyed in several suburban properties; archaeological excavations in 2000.

5.6 *Maketu rifle-pits*

V14/9 (2816400E 6376900N); N68/45; recorded 1977.

Maketu; east side of peninsula, cliff-top above the Waihi Estuary outlet; south of pre-European Herekaki pā.

May relate to an April 1864 episode, when Fort Colville troops exchanged fire with East Coast Māori across the Waihi Estuary outlet.

Said to have been c. six rifle-pits in 1972; in 1977 two pits were visible, 2 × 2 m, 600 mm deep and filled with fern; no later record.

5.7 *Maketu rifle-pits*

V14/19 (2815500E 6376400N); N68/121; recorded 1977.

Maketu; east side of peninsula, 400 m north of road junction to Little Waihi, near 'Maketu F' trig, southeast of house.

Rifle-pits reputedly built by East Coast Māori attacking Fort Colville (Cowan 1983 I: 417).

Present condition not known.

5.8 Moerangi

U15/119 (2779900E 6367000N); N67/48; recorded 1975, update 2003; Fig. 46.

Omanawa, Tauranga; on the terrace 30 m west of McLaren Falls Road, 300 m south of the Peers Road junction, 10 m from steep scarp west into gully.

Established 27 February – 4 March 1867 in the Tauranga Bush Campaign by an Arawa force under Major William Mair, at the site of the former Paengaroa village (Cowan 1983 II: 159; Jones 1983: 68).

Broadly rectangular earthwork, c. 40 × 30 m, with hut floors inside. Traversed rifle-pits behind the forward bank are of Māori fortification style (Jones 1983: 73–75).

Good condition under pasture in 2007 (Google Earth).

5.9 Monmouth Redoubt

U14/174 (2789700E 6386400N); N58/48; recorded 1972, updates 2000, 2004; Fig. 47.

Tauranga; Monmouth Street and Cliff Road corner, in a park at the edge of cliff to harbour.

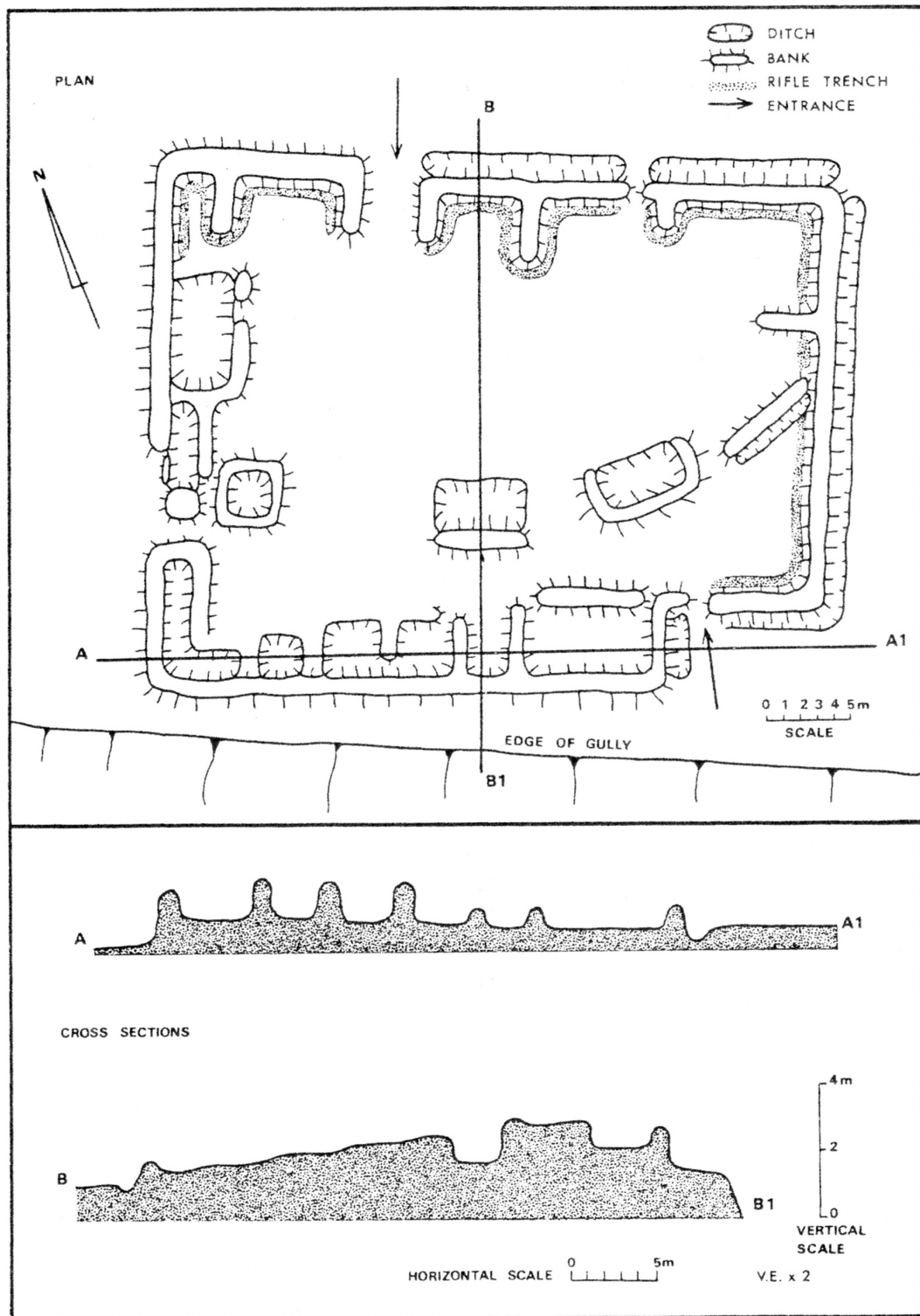


Figure 46. Moerangi, Paengaroa: fortification of Arawa force under Major William Mair, 1867. From Jones 1983: 71.

One of two redoubts put up in early 1864 to defend the British Army camp at Te Papa (see also Durham Redoubt (5.2)). Named after the 43rd (Monmouth) Regiment, led by Colonel Booth who was killed at Gate Pā on 29 April 1864.

Rectangular work fully flanked by bastions at three angles, west and south sides covered from the southwest angle.

Restoration has adversely affected historical integrity of the site; otherwise well maintained in historic reserve.



Figure 47. Monmouth Redoubt: one of two positions (with Durham Redoubt) defending the British camp at Te Papa, Tauranga. Photo: N. Prickett, 2001.

5.10 Omanawa Redoubt

U14/210 (2781000E 6377800N); N58/90; recorded 1974.

Tauriko, Tauranga; east of Wairoa River and Tauranga–Matamata Road (SH29), south of Belk Road intersection.

Redoubt involved in 1867 Tauranga Bush Campaign (see Cowan 1983 II: 154).

Form not known.

Present condition not known.

5.11 Pukehinahina

U14/192 (2786800E 6382500N); N58/71; recorded 1973, updates 2000, 2004; also Gate Pā; Figs 14, 48.

Gate Pā, Tauranga; the earthwork extending across the peninsula, between Kopurererua Stream (west) and Waimapu Estuary, included two strong-points on high ground cut by Cameron Road, at or near St George's Church; partly in historic reserve (see also Gate Pā Redoubt (5.4)).

Construction of Pukehinahina began in early April 1864, directed by Pene Taka Tuaia. The name 'Gate Pa' is from a gate through the mission boundary fence there. On 29 April, c. 200 Ngai Te Rangī and Ngāti Ranginui with some Ngāti Paoa and individuals from other iwi, all under Rawiri Puhirake, turned back an assault by 300 43rd Regiment and Naval Brigade, then abandoned the pā that night, in one of the best-known engagements of the New Zealand Wars.

Contemporary plans show two strong points, c. 90 × 18 m and 26 × 18 m, each a complex of traversed rifle trenches and bunkers with light surrounding fence. A trench between the strong points extended to swamps on low ground east and west.

St George's Church and an adjacent memorial occupy the high point of the defensive line and likely location of the main pā. The rest of the pā was either destroyed by Cameron Road, or is in the historic reserve where surface earthwork traces may relate to Pukehinahina and/or the later redoubt.

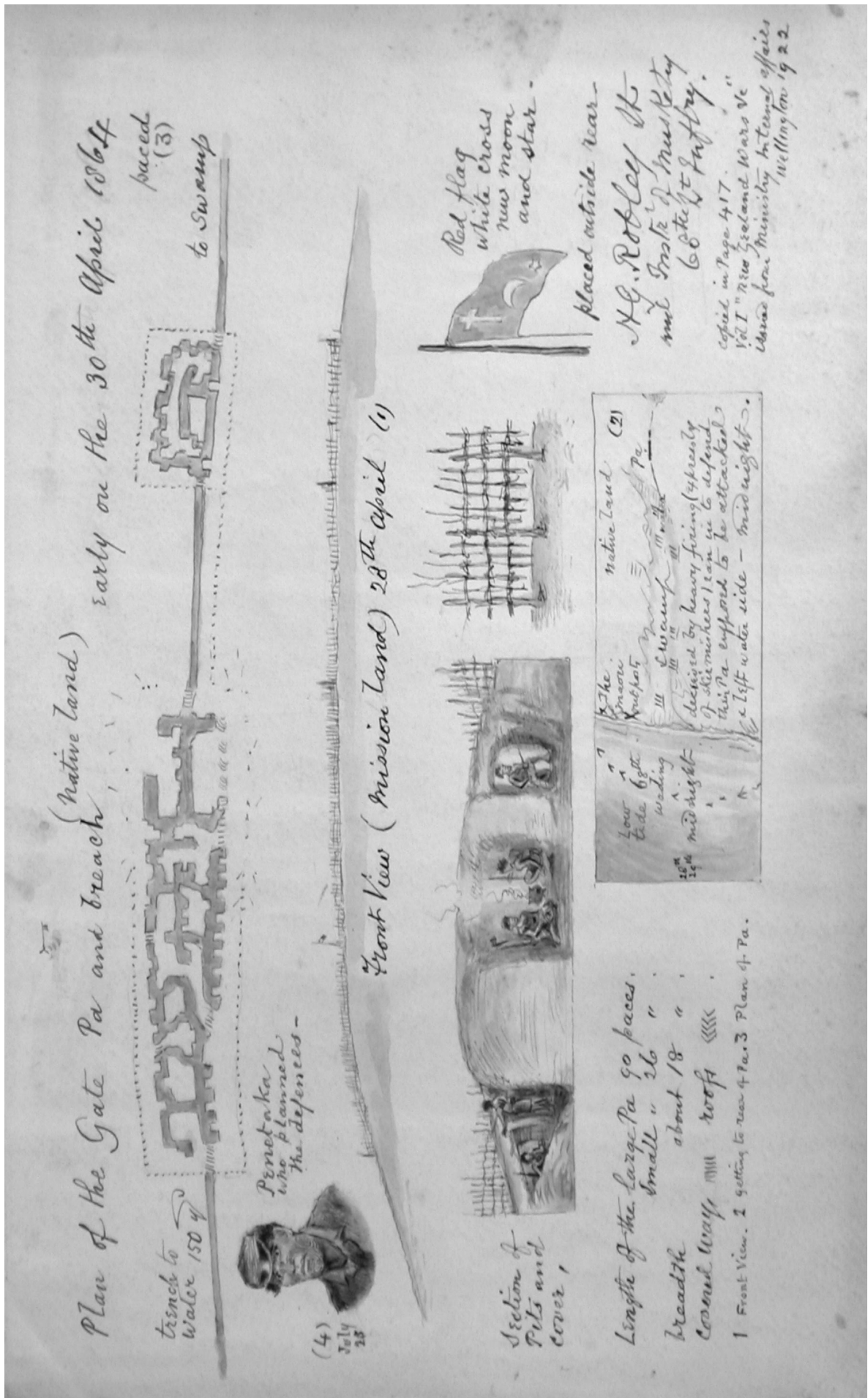


Figure 48. Pukehinahina/ Gate Pa: plan and details of the pa. Lieutenant H.G. Robley, 68th Regiment, Auckland Museum PD 48(50).

5.12 Pye's Pā Redoubt

U14/64 (2785500E 6370900N); N67/100; recorded 1980, update 2003; Fig. 49.

Pyes Pā, Tauranga; 994 Pye's Pā Road, between the road and terrace edge to the west.

Established early 1867 in the Tauranga Bush Campaign (Cowan 1983 II: 155); held by 17 men in December that year; abandoned by 1869.

Off-square four-sided earthwork 108 × 72 ft (33 × 22 m), two pits inside. Described as a blockhouse for 25 men in 10 September 1869 'Return of Blockhouses, Redoubts and Stockades in the North Island' (National Archives AD35/12).

In 2003, the site was in good condition under native trees; well-defined pit, scarps, banks and terraces; the east side possibly cut by the road.

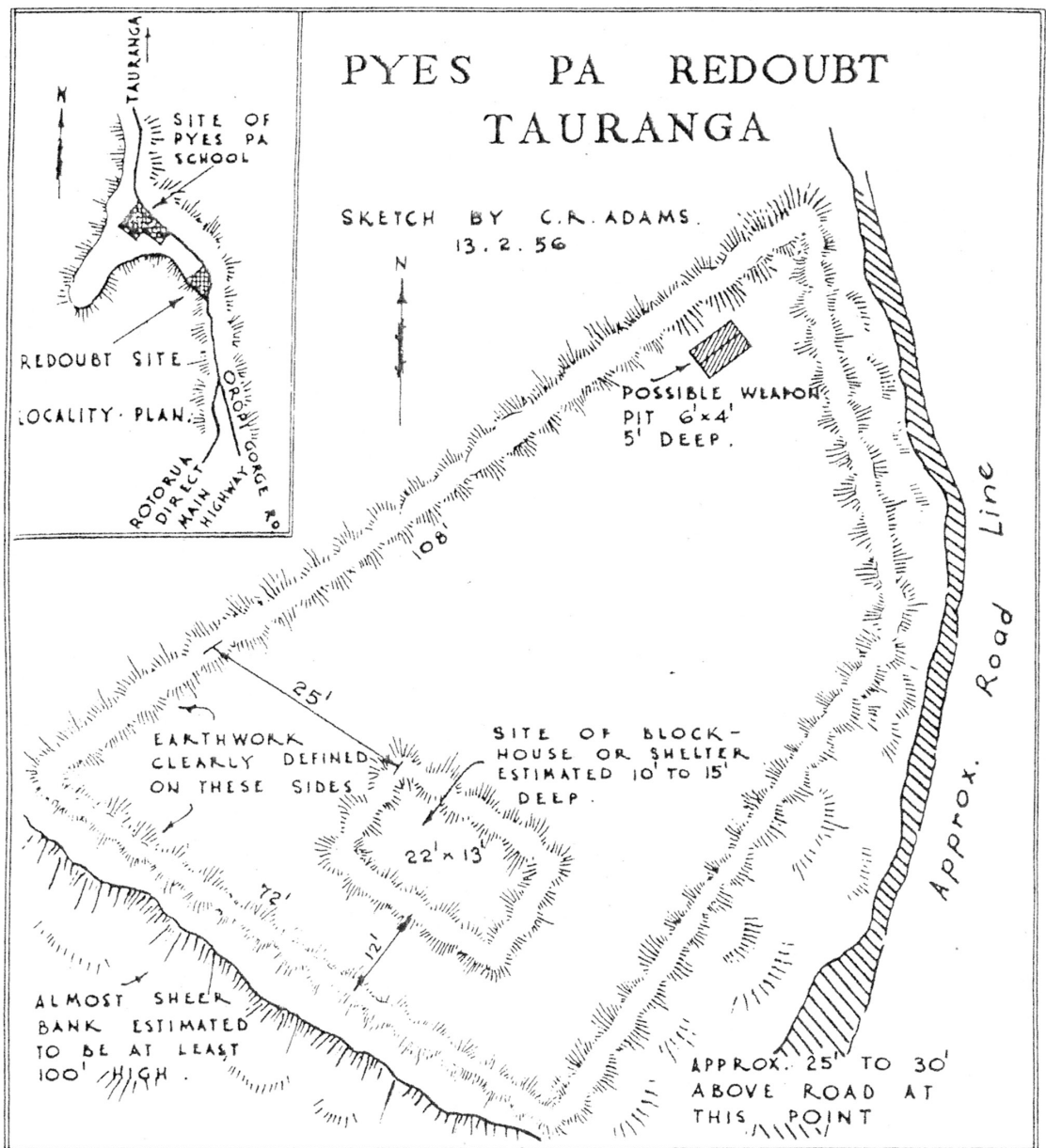


Figure 49. Pye's Pā Redoubt: off-square, four-sided work of 1867 Tauranga Bush Campaign. From *Tauranga Historical Society Journal* 1982: 6.

5.13 Tawhiti Nui

U14/160 (2776500E 6386150N); N58/13; recorded 1968, update 1982; Fig. 50.

Whakamarama; on a prominent hill-top inland of the Barrett Road junction with Old Waihi Highway, west of Whakamarama Road.

Pā prepared by Te Moananui after the arrival of British troops at Tauranga in early 1864 and held by c. 70 Ngai-te-Rangi and 30 Koheriki, but not attacked. The fortified position Waaku (section 5.17), and Kaimai, Poropori and Wairoa, all in or near the inland bush, were also occupied at this time (Cowan 1983 I: 421-422).

Pā 110 × 25-30 m; the 1982 site record plan shows inner traversed ditch and outer, generally straight, ditch around most of perimeter; pits in the pā include bunkers behind firing positions and storage pits. Cowan (1983 I: 422) refers to a double stockade.

Shows clearly on 1943 NZ Aerial Mapping photographs (500/33-34); well-preserved in 1982; present condition not known.

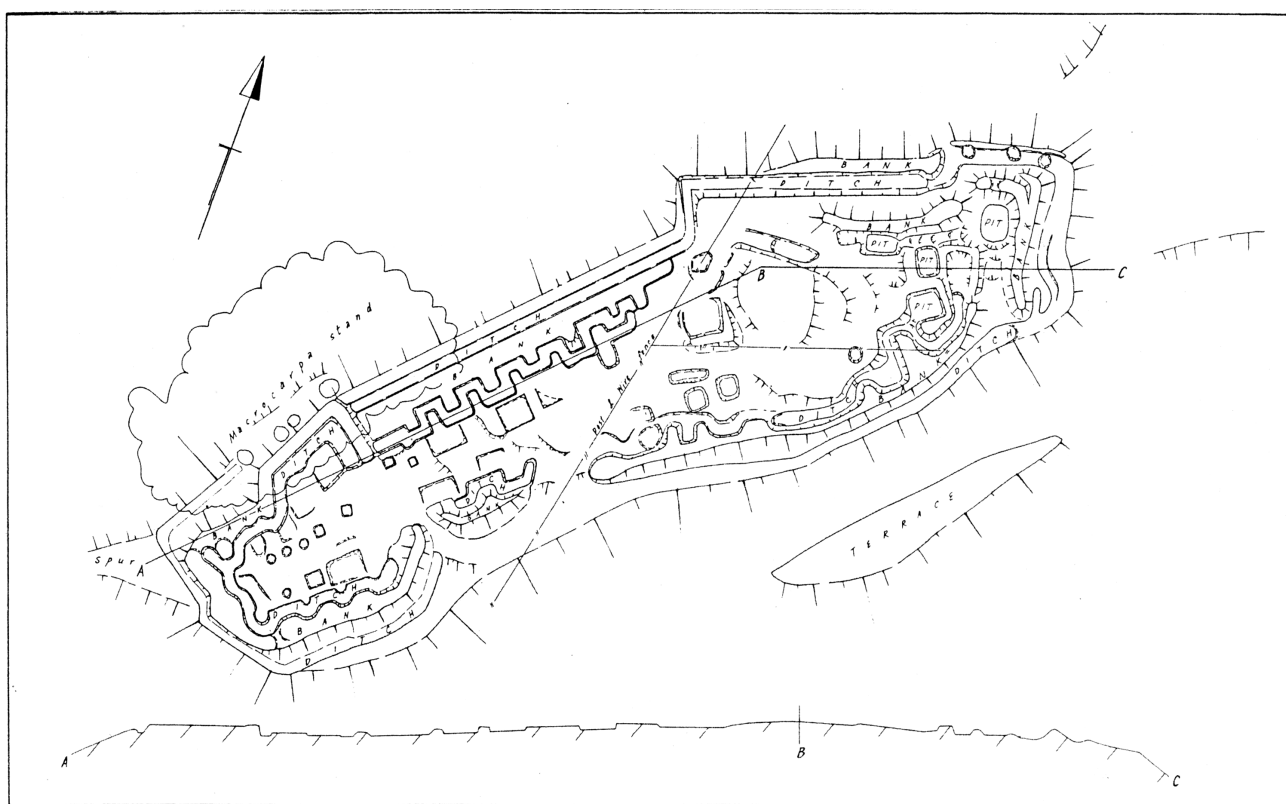


Figure 50. Tawhiti Nui, Whakamarama, near Tauranga: a strongly fortified 1864 pā, 110 x 25-30 m, on a hill-top position. From N.Z.A.A. site record.

5.14 Te Irihanga

U14/328 (2776800E 6380600N); N58/218; recorded 1982.

Wairoa, Tauranga; ridge south of Mangakurukuru (Ohourere) Stream; access from Crawford Road.

Identification as a 'pā' is unclear in the site record; Cowan (1983 II: 154-159) refers to Te Irihanga only as a kāinga and scene of fighting in January-February 1867.

In 1982 described as a knoll on a spur between stream tributaries, with double ditch and banks to the south and west and a steep natural scarp east.

Present condition not known.

5.15 Te Papa Camp

U14/3171 (2789500E 6386400N); recorded 1997.

Tauranga; city block between Cameron Road and Willow, Monmouth and McLean Streets, and probably extending west of Cameron Road into the domain and east to the cliff edge.

British Army camp from 1864, and probably also the later Armed Constabulary camp, making use of modified mission farm ditch and bank fence for a defensive work. An 1864 sketch map locates 'rifle pits' and 'deep ditch filled up' (Bilcliffe 1995: 150), and photographs show a substantial earthwork extending east from Monmouth Redoubt or nearby, one picture showing a tent camp behind (Bilcliffe 1995: after p. 160). See also Durham Redoubt, section 5.2 and Monmouth Redoubt, section 5.9.

Archaeological excavations in 1997 at 32 Cameron Road revealed a trench modified for access to an adjacent rifle-pit. The trench extended into 36 Cameron Road and 37 McLean Street.

5.16 Te Ranga

U14/191 (2784900E 6378200N); N58/70; recorded 1973, updates 2000, 2004.

Te Ranga, Tauranga; Pyes Pā Road 2.5 km south of Barkes Corner, 200 m south of Joyce Road; historic reserve east of road with signpost and Heritage New Zealand cairn.

After the 29 April Battle of Gate Pā (5.11), British troops and militia on 21 June 1864 attacked a Māori force of 500–600 Ngai Te Rangī, Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāti Porou, and the Arawa tribes Ngāti Rangiwewehi and Ngāti Pikiao. The fight took place in an unfinished rifle trench dug in one night across a terrace between two gullies. About 130 Māori were killed or died of wounds in one of the bloodiest engagements of the wars, c. 108 were buried in their rifle-pits after the battle.

From a contemporary source, the Māori defences comprised a '... semi-circle of about 250 yards [225 m] and consisted of 43 pits 6 feet by 4 [1.8 × 1.2 m] with traverses of 3 feet [0.9 m]—the whole about 4½ feet [1.35 m] deep' (Gifford & Williams 1976: 242).

The rifle trench is under pasture on both sides of Pyes Pā Road; a geophysical survey has showed a section of trench immediately south of the cairn (McFadgen 1977).

5.17 Waoku

U15/146 (2790100E 6369100N); recorded 1974, updates 1992, 2003.

Oropi, Tauranga; south of McPhail Road, east of Waimapu Stream.

Pā built in early 1864 by Ngai Te Rangī under Rawiri Puhirake; when it was not attacked, Puhirake moved forward to Poteriwhi on Wairoa River where a second pā was made ready, but again not attacked. A third pā was then put up at Pukehinahina/ Gate Pā (5.11; Cowan 1983 I: 421–423). Other Māori positions inland of Tauranga at this time were 'Te Houroa', 'Ngapurako' and 'Kahakaharoa' (GBPP Grey to Cardwell, 9 June 1864).

Waoku is described as '... an ancient earthwork renovated and palisaded' (Cowan 1983 I: 421).

Under high grass and scrub; a line of rifle-pits on top of an 8 m scarp with a stream to the east (1992 record).

ROTORUA AND DISTRICT

5.18 Kaiteriria

U16/3 (2799950E 6324900N); N76/25; recorded 1968, update 1999.

Lake Rotokakahi; on a small peninsula, south side of lake.

A former kāinga or pā was made into a redoubt by Captain Gilbert Mair and Arawa troops in the 1870 campaign against Te Kooti in Rotorua district (Cowan 1983 II: 394-397).

Ditch and bank earthwork at lake edge, c. 30 × 20 m; lack of north end defences may be the result of lake shore erosion, or may not have been required; angled for defence at the landward end (Google Earth).

Under pasture; hut sites identified in 1968 were barely discernible in 1999 and a reported bell-pit not found; glass and clay pipe fragments in erosion at the north end. Google Earth images show the earthworks clearly in 2006, but barely visible in 2009.

5.19 Maharo Redoubt

U16 (2794800E 6336150N); no site record, not located.

Rotorua; Pukeroa (Hospital Hill), east side of hill, at the highest point above Rangiuuru Street.

Defences of an older Maharo pā were modified by Captain Gilbert Mair's force in March 1867, and held by 25 men under Henare Te Pukuatua (Cowan 1983 I: 162; Stafford 1994: 43).

Earthwork redoubt.

Stafford (1994: 43) notes remnants of defensive bank from redoubt or earlier pā.

5.20 Puraku

U15/49 (2786000E 6342000N); N76/79; recorded 1967, update 1989; Fig. 51.

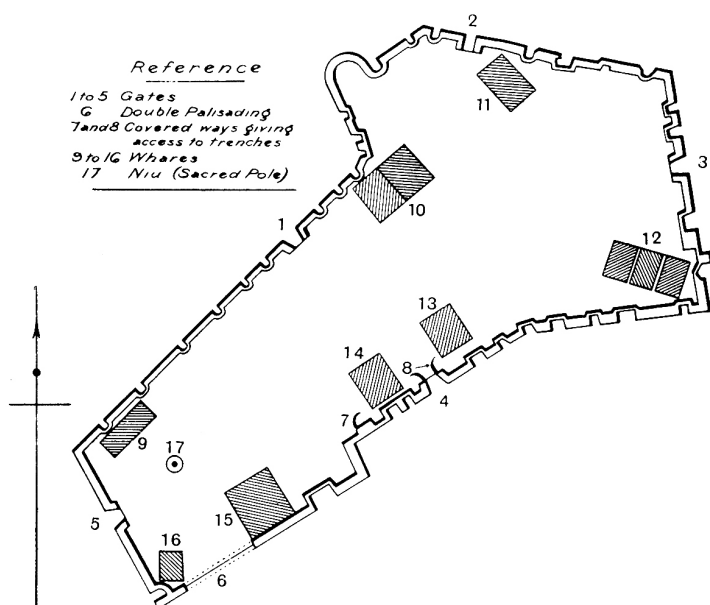


Figure 51. Puraku: an historically important pā in good order as late as the 1950s before destroyed in land development. From Cowan 1983 II: 169.

Tarukenga, Ngongotaha; south of railway, between Te Poti and Manurewa Streams; map reference is from location in Stafford (1994: 190).

First built by Ngāti Tura and some Ngāti Rangiwewehi, before being strengthened in early 1867 by Waikato, Ngāti Haua and others under Kihitu, in a move threatening Rotorua. On 28 March 1867 it was attacked by Te Arawa under Gilbert Mair and militia under Major Thomas McDonnell and was given up without a fight, the garrison withdrawing west to the bush and followed up in a running fight.

An outstanding New Zealand War fortification, 80 paces long and 45 paces at its widest point (c. 80 × 45 m); all round was a traversed rifle trench with one totara stockade line in front and one

behind, but for a short section without a trench and of two stockades only; dug-out huts inside (see Cowan 1983 II: 166–173).

Described as the ‘... best existing example of Māori skill in entrenchment in the wars of the “sixties” ...’ (Cowan 1983 II: 173), which ‘... should be preserved from destruction’; ‘flawless condition’ protected by scenic reserve status to 1950s, but since then ‘totally obliterated’ in land development (Stafford 1994: 100, opp. p. 97); under pasture, ‘levelled’ according to 1989 record.

5.21 Te Niho-o-te-Kiore

U17; no site record, not located,
Atiamuri; on the Waikato River.

Site of a redoubt occupied by Captain Gilbert Mair and Arawa in the early 1870s (Stafford 1967: 502; Cowan 1983 II: 393).

EASTERN BAY OF PLENTY

5.22 *Kutarere gun-fighter pā*

W15/170 (2871900E 6342200N); N78/97; recorded 1972, update 1986.

Kutarere, Ohiwa Harbour; knoll east side of the main Hiwarau Ridge, 50 m west of a farm road.
Gunfighter pā; name and history not known; included here from the site record only.

Rectangular platform c. 35 × 10 m enclosed by two banks and rifle trench; external terraces east and northwest.

Good condition in 1986.

5.23 Oheu

No site record, not located.

Rangitaiki Swamp island pā; trenched and palisaded pā (Cowan 1983 II: 97, 105).

When eastern Bay of Plenty tribes were driven from Parawai (section 5.30) and Te Matapihi (5.32) in 1865 they withdrew to a group of island pā in the Rangitaki Swamp, including also Omeheu (5.24), Otamauru (5.26), Pa-harakeke (5.28) and Te Teko (5.38).

5.24 Omeheu

V15; no site record, not located.

Rangitaiki Swamp island pā; island east of Tarawera River, c. 4 miles (6 km) inland. The last of the Rangitaiki island pā to be abandoned (Cowan 1983 II: 98; see Oheu (5.23)).

5.25 Opotiki Redoubt

W15/884 (2886300E 6346500N); recorded 2004, update 2005; Fig. 52.

Opotiki; 128 Church Street and adjacent sections, between Elliott and Kelly Streets.

The missionary Rev. Carl Völkner’s Hiona (Zion) church, built in 1862–64 by its Whakatohea congregation. On 2 March 1865, Völkner was hanged from a nearby willow tree for spying for the

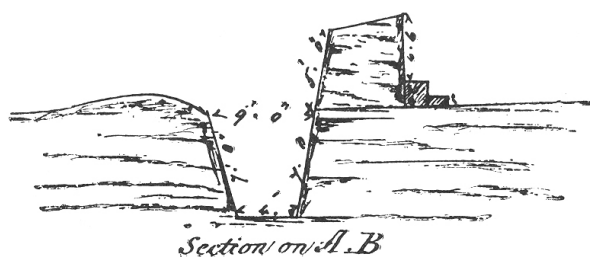
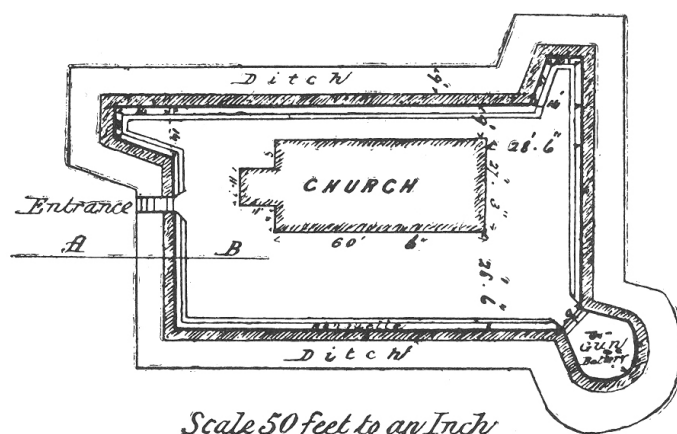


Figure 52. Opotiki Redoubt: the September 1865 earthwork enclosed Hiona, now Church of St Stephen the Martyr. From Cowan 1983 II: 109.

government. This led to a punitive expedition in early September that put up a redoubt around the church as military headquarters in the district. Hiona was later renamed 'St Stephen the Martyr'.

The rectangular redoubt, c. 40 × 20 yards (37 × 19 m), had bastions at three angles covering all four sides, with an artillery piece in the larger southeast bastion.

There are no visible remains of redoubt earthwork; part of the redoubt and external camp is under adjacent properties; the historic church is still in use.

5.26 Otamauru

W15; no site record, not located.

Rangitaiki Swamp island pā; right bank of Orini Stream, 1–2 km south of Whakatane Airport. Large strongly-trenched and palisaded pā; in 1865 surrendered to 100 Ngāti Pikiao (Arawa) under Major William Mair (Cowan 1983 II: 97–98; see Oheu (5.23)).

5.27 Otarā Blockhouse

X16; no site record, not located.

Otarā, Opotiki; near start of Otarā River gorge.

Established to protect Opotiki Pākehā settlement shortly before January 1869 when Ensign J.R. Rushton was reported in command of 25 men, c. half of them Māori (Cowan 1983 II: 282–283).

Present condition not known.

5.28 Pa-harakeke

V15/159 (2843600E 6344500N); N77/30; recorded 1964.

Te Teko; right bank of river, 450 m south of bridge at township.

A support pā located across the river from the main Te Teko pā (5.38) in the 17–20 October 1865 siege by Ngāti Pikiao under William Mair. When Ngāti Pikiao volunteers crossed the river, the leading Pa-harakeke chief, Maraki, who was related to Ngāti Pikiao chiefs, surrendered without a fight (Cowan 1983 II: 102).

Form not known.

Under pasture; 'Poor state, some ramparts still show' in 1964 record.

5.29 Papaka

W15/10 (2861300E 6353300N); N69/10; recorded 1968, update 2004.

Whakatane; west of Hillcrest Road opposite Seaview Road corner, on the steep end of a ridge.

Pā remodelled for Armed Constabulary redoubt.

Earth parapet around off-square platform on top of ridge.

Good condition in reserve 2004.

5.30 Parawai

V15/46 (2838350E 6349500N); N68/66; recorded 1972, update 2007.

Te Teko; 1.4 km east of Johns Road and Braemar Road corner, near left bank of Tarawera River; access by farm track from the end of Johns Road; visible from Braemar Road.

In 1865 William Mair and 400 Arawa at first considered the pā, held by eastern Bay of Plenty tribes, was too strong to take, but later returned to take it (Cowan 1983 II: 96–97).

Ring-ditch pā; associated with outlying rifle trenches (see below).

Terrace and pit features; under pasture, with stock, farm track, fence line and power pole damage; steeper sections eroding badly.

Parawai rifle trenches

Two site records have the same map reference.

1. V15/48 (2838800N 6350000N); N68/68; recorded 1972, update 2007

Te Teko; 2 km east of Johns Road and Braemar Road corner, west of Tarawera River; access by farm track from the end of Johns Road.

Under c. 15 year-old pine plantation, thick scrub undergrowth; not confirmed in 2007, probably in poor condition.

2. V15/50 (2838800E 6350000N); N68/70; recorded 1972, update 2007

Te Teko; 2 km east of Johns Road and Braemar Road corner, west of Tarawera River; access by farm track from the end of Johns Road.

In 2007 under thick scrub, not confirmed.

5.31 Rauporoa

W15/35 (2859700E 6348900N); N69/37; recorded 1967, update 1986; Fig. 53.

Poroporo, Whakatane; left bank of Whakatane River; access is 500 m over paddocks from the house 250 m north of the corner of Rewatu and Titoki Roads.

Ngāti Pukeko pā attacked in March 1869 by Te Kooti's force of 400–500, during raids on the Whakatane district; Te Kooti withdrew on the arrival of government forces (Cowan 1983 II: 314–325). Unusual in the use of attacking trench or sap by a Māori force.

Cowan (1983 II: 318) shows a rectangular work, c. 120 × 57 yards (110 × 52 m), all sides covered by projecting defensive angles.

Under pasture; extensively damaged by bulldozing in 1994.

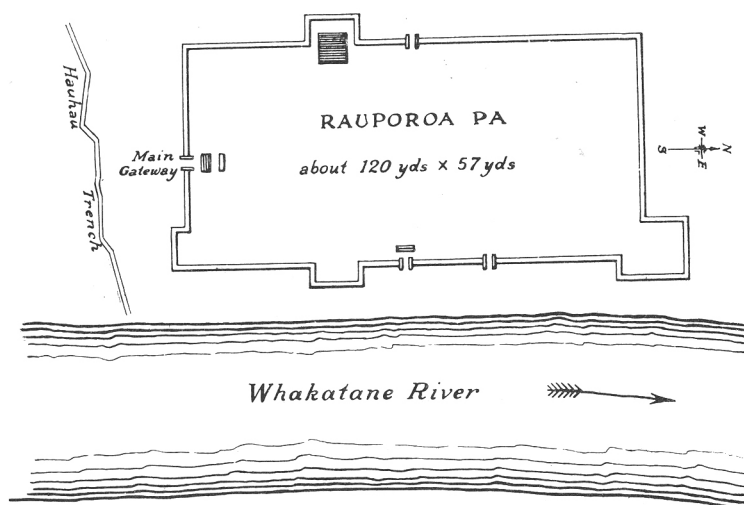


Figure 53. Rauporoa, Whakatane: Ngāti Pukeko pā attacked by Te Kooti, March 1869; c. 110 × 52 m. From Cowan 1983 II: 318.

5.32 Te Matapihi

V15/14 (2842200E 6358700N); N68/26; recorded 1971.

Matata; c. 2.5 km southeast of township, on the Rangitaiki Plain, between Awakaponga Canal and Tarawera River, but closer to the latter.

Pā fortified by Whakatohea, Ngāti Awa, Ngai-te-Rangihouhiri and Tuhoe after their defeat in the Kaokaoroa fight on the beach near Matata in April 1864; taken in spring 1865 by Arawa under Major William Mair (Cowan 1983 II: 96–98, 105).

A 2–3 acre (c. 1 ha) area of high ground in swamp fortified with earthworks and palisades (see Cowan 1983 II: 105).

Present condition unknown.

5.33 Te Paripari

W15/23 (2864650E 6351700N); N69/25; recorded 1966, update 2005; also Marama Tuwhana.

Ohope, Whakatane; on ridge west of marae; Possible associated rifle trenches recorded to the south on farmland above Otarapuhia Stream (W15/25, 2864500E 6351200N).

Said to have been constructed in 1865.

Good condition in Te Paripari Pā Historic Reserve; some stock damage noted in 2005.

5.34 Te Poronu Redoubt

W15/94 (2860400E 6349000N); N69/100; recorded 1971, update 2004.

Whakatane; 4 km south of the town on Taneatua Road (SH2); in paddock c. 100 m west of the road at memorial, on slightly elevated ground.

Small redoubt built in 1868 near a flour mill (W15/94). Defended in March 1869 against a section of Te Kooti's force, while most were attacking nearby Rauporoa pā (5.31); Cowan 1983 II: 315–319).

Fortification particulars not known.

Under pasture; there are likely to be surviving remains of the earthwork.

5.35 Te Poronu rifle-pits

W15/97 (2860500E 6348900N); N69/103; recorded 1972.

Whakatane; 4 km south of Whakatane on Taneatua Road (SH2); near Te Poronu Redoubt (5.34) and Poronu mill site (W15/94).

Trenches are possibly the work of Te Kooti's force in the siege of Te Poronu Redoubt and mill, March 1869; Cowan (1983 II: 317) refers to a row of shallow rifle-pits.

Present condition not known.

5.36 Te Puia

W15; no site record, not located.

Waioeka, Opotiki; described as ¾ mile (1.2 km) from and in full view of Te Tarata pā (5.37); Cowan 1983 II: 111).

In the 4 October 1865 Kiorekino fight (see section 5.37), reinforcements from Te Puia pā were driven off by a troop of Wanganui Yeoman Cavalry in a rare cavalry engagement in the New Zealand Wars. Next day Te Puia was abandoned on the approach of a European force (Cowan 1983 II: 110–114).

Described by Cowan (1983 II: 110) as an entrenchment consisting of 'three redoubts close to each other on knolls or terraces, one in rear of the other', two of them enclosed in palisades.

Present condition not known.

5.37 Te Tarata

W15/155 (2885600E 6340000N); N78/63; recorded 1970.

Waioeka, Opotiki; west of SH2, seaward of Pile Road.

Pā built in early October 1865, attacked 4 October by colonial forces under Major Thomas McDonnell; c. 35 Māori are said to have been killed in Kiorekino engagement (from the name of the district), mostly in an attempt to fight their way out of Te Tarata pā (Cowan 1983 II: 110–114). Reinforcements from nearby Te Puia pā were driven off (5.36).

Pā was '... a hastily-built double stockade, consisting largely of *whanake* (cabbage-tree) trunks set in closely between posts of heavy timber; inside were trenches and rifle-pits, connected with each other and well traversed' (Cowan 1983 II: 111); at the west side was a 20 ft (6 m) scarp to the Waioeka River.

Present condition not known.

5.38 Te Teko

V15/158 (2843550E 6344300N); N77/28; recorded 1964, updates 1986, 2004; Fig. 54.

Te Teko; left bank of Rangitaiki River near Tahuna Road, 450 m south of bridge at township.

The last of 1864–65 Rangitaiki Swamp pā to be taken was held by 170 men plus non-combatants, mostly from eastern Bay of Plenty tribes (see Oheu (5.23)). Over 17–20 October 1865 Te Teko was subject to a three day siege by 400–500 Arawa and some Ngāti Tuwharetoa, all under Major William Mair. Several saps were close enough for an assault when the pā was surrendered (Cowan 1983 II: 98–105); see also Pā-harakeke (5.28).

Cowan (1983 II: 99–100) describes a strong pā with a 10 ft (3 m) split totara stockade, a gateway to the west and a covered way 20 ft (6 m) down to the river at the rear.

Under lucerne in the 2004 site record update visit; general destruction of surface features by ploughing.

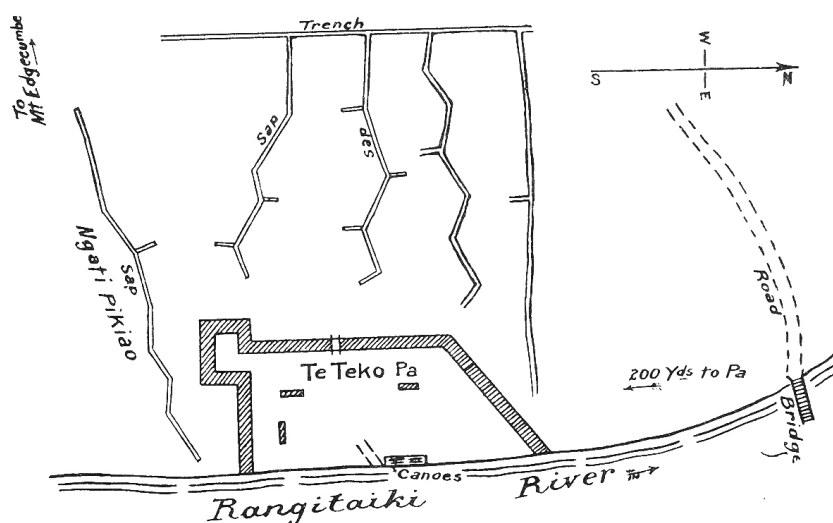


Figure 54. Te Teko: taken by Arawa, October 1865, in a three-day siege in which several saps were dug to the pā, in a rare use of sapping by Māori. From Cowan 1983 II: 519.

5.39 Waioeka Redoubt

W16; no site record, not located.

Waioeka, Opotiki; at the entrance to gorge, near east bank of river (Cowan 1983 II: 114).

Established c. May 1867; in September Māori made an attempt to burn down a blockhouse under construction (Cowan 1983 II: 177).

No description of redoubt or blockhouse.

Cowan (1983 II: 114) tells of 'grass-grown ruins of Waioeka Redoubt', in early 20th century. Present condition not known.

TE UREWERA AND ITS WESTERN APPROACHES

5.40 Fort Alfred

V15/416 (2843500E 6341600N); N77/337; recorded 1982.

Te Teko; Tahuna Road, c. 3 km south of township near the left bank of Rangitaiki River, exact position not known, possibly on a small promontory directly southeast of the Otianai spring, or near junction of Wai-mangeo Stream and Rangitaiki River (Best 1925: 616).

Established in 1869 as a supply depot for Colonel Whitmore's invasion of Te Urewera (Cowan 1983 II: 511). In May it was occupied by 120 Pākehā Armed Constabulary and 418 Māori troops and transport support. Named after the Duke of Edinburgh who visited New Zealand in 1869.

Possibly a small defensive work for stores with an extensive associated camp.

No cultural material or earthworks located in 1982; present condition not known.

5.41 Fort Clarke

V16/265 (2841200E 6331300N); recorded 1982, update 1995.

Matahina; turn left off Matahina Road north of school by old swimming pool, 400 m up a forestry road, then take the left track and walk up spur to the northwest.

Armed Constabulary position, established on 2 May 1869 in Whitmore's invasion of Te Urewera; held by a Māori force under Captain Preece as late as 1871. Named after the expedition's Civil Commissioner H.T. Clarke (Best 1925: 616).

Earthworks defend an area c. 45 × 15 m at the spur end.

Archaeological excavations 1982 and 1983. Under production forest; logging damage.

5.42 Fort Galatea (1)

V17/8 (2835350E 6305600N); N86/7; recorded 1972, update 2004.

Murupara, Fort Galatea Historic Reserve; left bank of Rangitaiki River c. 7 km north by Pokairoa Road from Rotorua–Murupara Road (SH38), near Karamuramu (5.46).

Established and first occupied in Whitmore's Te Urewera campaign by a combined European and Māori force under Major Roberts in April 1869, from where troops entered the bush west of the Rangitaiki River on May 4 (Cowan 1983 II: 338). The name is from HMS Galatea which brought the Duke of Edinburgh to New Zealand in 1869 (see Fort Alfred (5.40)).

Good condition under long grass and weeds (see also Jones & Simpson 1995: 27–28); the barrack building was modified c. 1889 for use as a homestead but was destroyed by arson in 1969; archaeological excavations in 1971 (see Spring-Rice 1983) and again in 1985.

5.43 Fort Galatea (2)

V17/6 (2835250E 6305700N); N86/4; recorded 1970, update 2004; Fig. 55.

Murupara, Fort Galatea Historic Reserve; left bank of Rangitaiki River c. 7 km north by Pokairoa Road from Rotorua–Murupara Road (SH38).

1875 Armed Constabulary redoubt on the terrace near 1869 positions at Karamuramu (5.46) and Fort Galatea (5.42).



Figure 55. Fort Galatea (5.43): the 1875 Armed Constabulary redoubt shown here replaced an 1869 fortification at the locality. Photo: K.L. Jones 1995.

Square earthwork c. 60 × 60 ft (18 × 18 m) with bastions at southwest and northeast angles covering all four sides; inside was a barrack building 36 × 16 ft (11 × 5 m), cookhouse and sergeants' quarters.

Good condition; fenced off in long grass and weeds (see Jones & Simpson 1995: 27–28); archaeological excavations 1980–81 (Spring-Rice 1983).

5.44 Hinemoki (1)

V18/12 (2827400E 6279600N); N95/19; recorded 1971, updates 1978, 1981, 1988, 1993, 2001.

Whirinaki, Te Urewera; east of Otutakahiao Stream; access via Te Rake Road. 150 m from the associated second Hinemoki pā (5.45).

Two Hinemoki fortifications were built and held in 1865 by Whakatohea, Tuhoe, Ngāti Whare and Patu-Heuheu under Kereopa. Constructed in response to Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Rangitihi positions at Te Tapiri (5.55) and Okupu (5.50) across the track to the Rangitaiki Plain, by which Kereopa had planned to go to the Waikato. Fighting took place over several weeks in early winter before Ngāti Manawa withdrew (Best 1925: 582–588; Cowan 1983 II: 84–95).

Pā 19 × 11 m on a 3 m high natural mound, the interior platform within a ditch and external bank was largely taken up by five rifle-pits 1.3–1.6 m deep (see Nevin & Nevin 1980).

The site has been progressively cleared of Douglas fir since 1980 and was under scrub and bracken when last inspected in 2001; some pig damage; under active vegetation management.

5.45 Hinemoki (2)

V18/33 (2827500E 6279700N); N95/56; recorded 1978, updates 1978, 1981, 1988, 1994, 2001.

Whirinaki, Te Urewera; east of Otutakahiao Stream; access via Te Rake Road. 150 m from other associated Hinemoki pā (5.44).

For history, see Hinemoki (1).

Low profile, largely rectangular pā 30 × 10 m with rifle-pits or trench behind a defensive bank; six 1–1.5 m deep pits are outside the main east side defences (see Nevin & Nevin 1980).

Bulldozer damage from 1959 land preparation for exotic planting; in 2001 the site in good condition under Douglas fir; under active vegetation management.

5.46 Karamuramu

V17/7 (2835200E 6305550); N86/5; recorded 1970, update 2004; also Fort Galatea.

Murupara, Fort Galatea Historic Reserve; left bank of Rangitaiki River c. 7 km north by Pokairoa Road from Rotorua–Murupara Road (SH38).

A redoubt built in 1869 by Colonel Whitmore’s Ngāti Manawa scouts at the location of their small Karamuramu kāinga; later the site of the 1875 Fort Galatea (section 5.43) officers’ quarters.

Earthwork redoubt at the edge of a scarp above the river valley; 54 × 75 ft (16.5 × 23 m) with one flanking angle.

Mostly in good condition; archaeological excavations in 1980–81 (Spring-Rice 1983).

5.47 Kohi-a-tau

W17; no site record, not located; spelling from Binney (2009: 202), also Kohitau (Cowan 1983 II: 453); Fig. 56.

Maungapohatu; at Hinau-piwai near Torea-a-tai (Best 1925: 662).

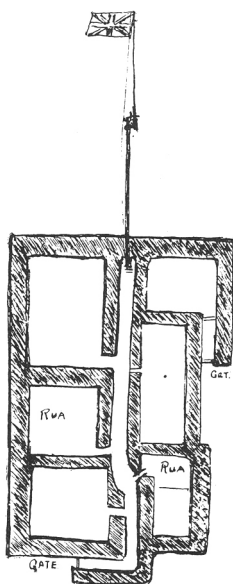


Figure 56. Kohi-a-tau, Maungapohatu: Māori fortification of redoubt form, put up in 1871 by Ngāti Porou in occupying Tuhoe country. From Cowan 1983 II: 453.

Marked out by Rapata Wahawaha in October–November 1871 and held by 30 Ngāti Porou under Ruka Aratapu (Best 1925: 662). Named by Rapata as ‘Gather the Years’ in allusion to the time taken in pursuing Kereopa and Te Kooti (Cowan 1983 II: 453), or referring to ‘... his expected conquest and plunder (‘kohi’) of Tūhoe’ (Binney 2009: 3); abandoned and destroyed within a year.

Small generally rectangular earthwork and stockade (Cowan 1983 II: 453).

Present condition not known.

5.48 Kohimarama

W18; no site record, not located.

Ruatahuna; right bank of Mangaorongo Stream: a little below Orangikawa pā (section 5.51) at Tatahoata (Cowan 1983 II: 454), or at Kiri-tahi (Best 1925: 662).

Redoubt built in November 1871 by Ngāti Porou in pursuit of Te Kooti and Kereopa and their small remaining party. The name, ‘Gather the months’, made a similar reference to Kohi-a-tau (5.47; Cowan 1983 II: 454; Binney 2009: 202).

Described as a redoubt similar to Kohi-a-tau (Cowan 1983 II: 454).

Cowan (1983 II: 353) reports 'ruined earthworks'; present condition not known.

5.49 Koko Tahī

V17/4 (2837100E 6295400N); N86/2; recorded 1969.

Murupara; near Whirinaki Road on the right bank of the Whirinaki River where it leaves the ranges.

Pā built by Ngāti Whare under the chief Matiu c. 1869 (Best 1925: 581).

Under production forest; present condition unknown.

5.50 Okupu

V17/13 (2826800E 6280500N); N95/5; recorded 1969, updates 1978, 1993.

Whirinaki; at Trig 76D, west of Te Taupiri Lookout Road, on escarpment looking west over Whaeo River valley and Rangitaiki Plain; 100 m south of Te Tapiri (5.55).

History as for Te Tapiri.

The two pā covered each other's adjacent sides, Okupu overlooking Te Tapiri. Okupu was c. 40 × 26–10 m, with defences including rifle-pits or trench behind an earth bank (Nevin & Nevin 1980), and palisades (Cowan 1983 II: 87).

Good condition under bracken, flax, grass and scrub: active protection management (Jones & Simpson 1995: 20–24).

5.51 Orangikawa

W18; no site record, not located.

Ruatahuna; above steep right bank of Mangaorongo Stream, near Tatahoata kāinga (Cowan 1983 II: 351).

Paerau's pā was attacked and taken by Lieutenant Colonel St John, May 1869 (Cowan 1983 II: 351–353).

Oblong pā with trench, bank and stockade (Cowan 1983 II: 351).

Present condition not known.

5.52 Tauaroa

V17 (2843000E 6302000E); no site record, not located.

Galatea, Murupara; near mouth of Horomanga Gorge, under the western wall of the Urewera mountains at Tawhiuau hill (all data from Cowan 1983 II: 325).

Pā occupied by Te Kooti's force of 400–500 in the course of his March 1869 withdrawal from Whakatane; an attempt by government troops to surround the pā was unsuccessful and Te Kooti withdrew east into the mountains.

Pā of three stockade lines.

Earthworks and trenches visible to Cowan c. 1920. Present condition not known.

5.53 Te Harema (Salem)

V17/12 (2839700E 6284200N); N95/4; recorded 1969, update 1978.

Te Whaiti; c. 400 m NNE of SH38 junction with Minginui Road, 380 m a.s.l., 500 m SSW of Te Puhī a Kapu (5.54).

Pā of Ngāti Whare supporters of Te Kooti; taken 6 May 1869 by Ngāti Pīkiao under Mair and Te Pōkiha at the head of Whitmore's invasion column (Cowan 1983 II: 340–341; Binney 1995: 164–166).

Pā c. 100 × 75 m, enclosed by an earth bank, with discontinuous rifle trench inside and some burnt stockade posts outside; house floors mark the location of 16 whare inside the pā (see Jones 2004: 118).

Scrub and bush cover burnt off before the 1978 visit, pig-rooting reported; present condition not known.

5.54 Te Puhī a Kapu

V17/11 (2839900N 6284700N); N95/3; recorded 1969, updates 1978, 2003.

Te Whaiti; c. 1 km NNE of SH38 junction with Minginui Road; 424 m a.s.l.; 500 m NNE of Te Harema (5.53).

Built in 1869 as a sacred enclosure (Best 1925: 617–618). One old man and his family were in residence on 6 May 1869 when Ngāti Pīkiao under Mair and Te Pōkiha arrived at the head of Whitmore's invasion column (Cowan 1983 II: 340–341).

Rectangular ditch and bank earthwork with palisade behind the earthworks, c. 31 × 25 m platform on which there was one banked house platform and the bottom of a flagpole in 1978. More than 77 palisade posts lay on the ground (see Jones 2004: 118).

Present condition not known.

5.55 Te Tapiri

V17/33 (2826800E 6280500N); N95/58; recorded 1978, updates 1978, 1993.

Whirinaki; 100 m north of Trig 76D, west of Te Taupiri Lookout Road (different spellings are as given): on the high escarpment looking west over the Wheao River valley and Rangitaiki Plain; 100 m north of Okupu (5.50).

Te Tapiri and Okupu pā were put up and held in 1865 by Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Rangitīhi (Arawa) on both sides of a track from the Urewera mountains to Rangitaiki Plain, to stop Kereopa's force of Whakatohea, Tuhoe, Ngāti Whare and Patu-Heuheu from going through Ngāti Manawa land to the Waikato (see also the two Hinamoki pā (5.44–45) and Te Tuahu-a-te-Atua (5.56)). Fighting took place over several weeks in early winter before Ngāti Manawa withdrew (Cowan 1983 II: 84–95; see also Best 1925: 582–588).

Pā 64 × 15 m; all of the perimeter was defended by rifle-pits or a trench behind an outer bank; two banked house platforms inside. Cowan (1983 II: 87) refers to palisades.

Vegetation is bracken, flax, grass and scrub; 1988 bulldozing destroyed 30% of the pā area and 20% of the perimeter, since restored but in 1993 again damaged in forestry operations; now under active protection management (Jones & Simpson 1995: 20–24).

5.56 Te Tuahu-a-te-Atua

V17/18 (2827400E 6281900N); Ng5/22; recorded 1976, update 1978.

Whirinaki, Te Urewera; at Trig 76 on escarpment looking west over the Wheao River valley and Rangitaiki Plain; site now occupied by a fire lookout.

A third pā built and held by supporters of Kereopa in the fighting at Te Tapiri in June 1865 (see also 5.44-45). Cowan's Ngāti Manawa informants describe an attack on Te Tuahu-a-te-Atua by a small group of Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Rangitahi as the most significant single engagement of the fighting (Best 1925: 582-588; Cowan 1983 II: 91-93).

By 1976 the site was completely bulldozed, apparently to prepare the ground for a fire lookout.