

Dune Restoration Trust of New Zealand

National Conference, 2013

Nelson – A Region of Coastal Diversity

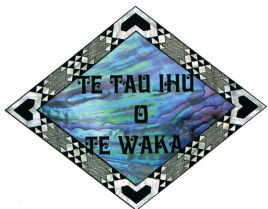
Conference Presentation: Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka: Early Human Settlement in Coastal Tasman and Golden Bay

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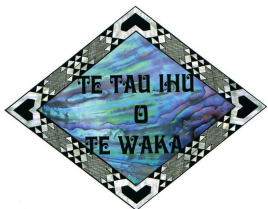


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Dunes Restoration Trust

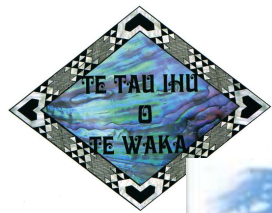
National Conference,
March 2013



Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka:

Early Human Settlement in Coastal Tasman and Golden Bay

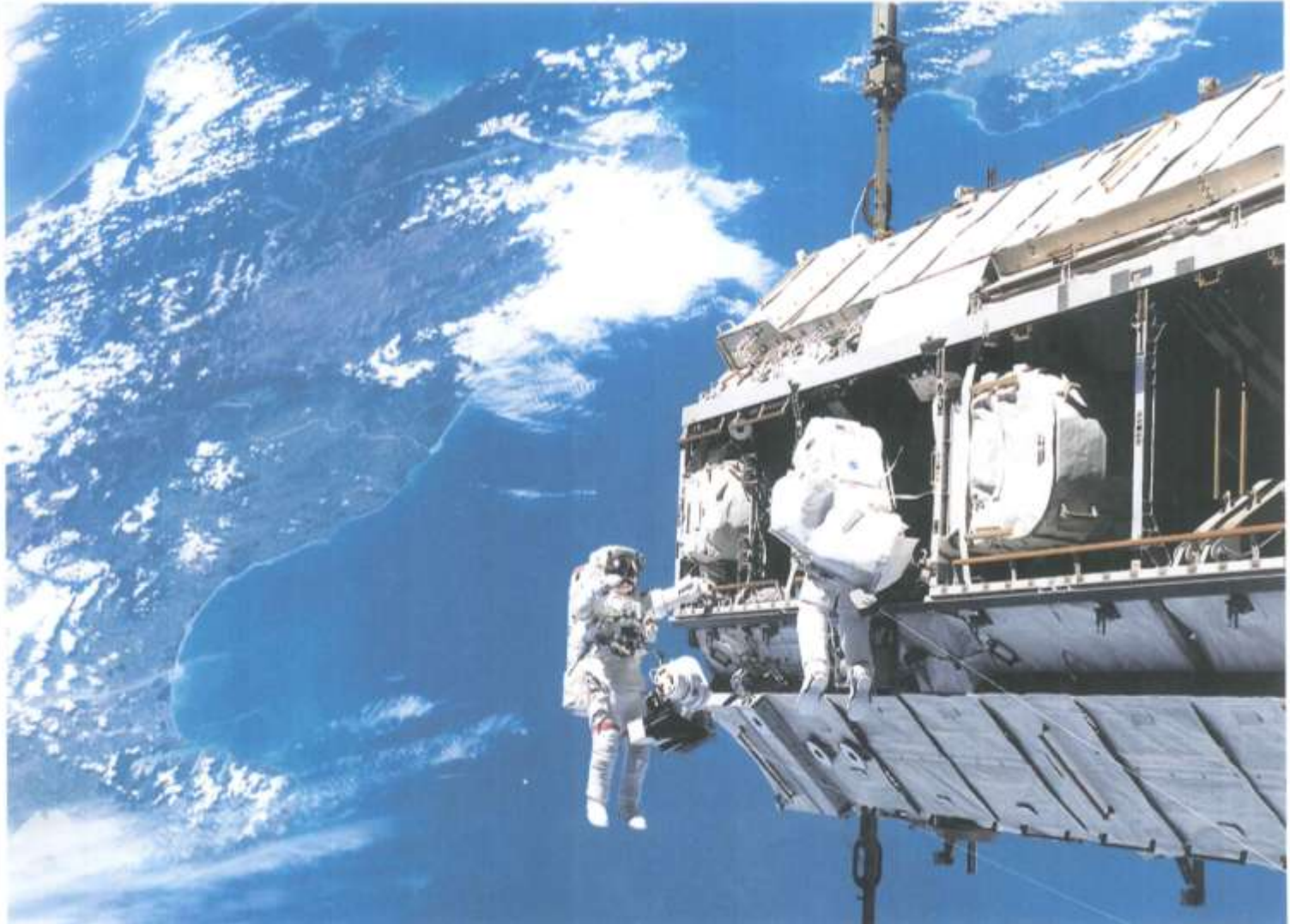




Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka



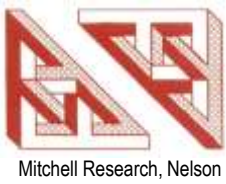
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The Prow of the Canoe



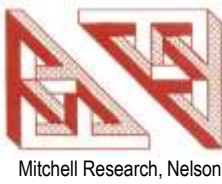
Succession of Resident Tribes of Te Tau Ihu to 1500s



- Usually from the north
- Annihilated or displaced by newcomers
- Some tribes who have lived in Te Tau Ihu:
 - ❖ “Pre-whakapapa” tribes
 - ❖ Rapuwai, Waitaha
 - ❖ Ngati Wairangi
 - ❖ Ngati Mamoe
 - ❖ Ngai Tara
 - ❖ Ngati Tumatakokiri
 - ❖ Ngai Tahu



Tribes Immediately Prior to c.1810



- Eastern Te Tau Ihu: Wairau, Marlborough Sounds, Pelorus Valley, Rangitoto (D'Urville):
 - ❖ Rangitane
 - ❖ Ngati Kuia
 - ❖ Ngati Apa

- Western Te Tau Ihu (Tasman Bay, Golden Bay, Te Tai Tapu & south to Mawhera):
 - ❖ Ngati Tumatakokiri

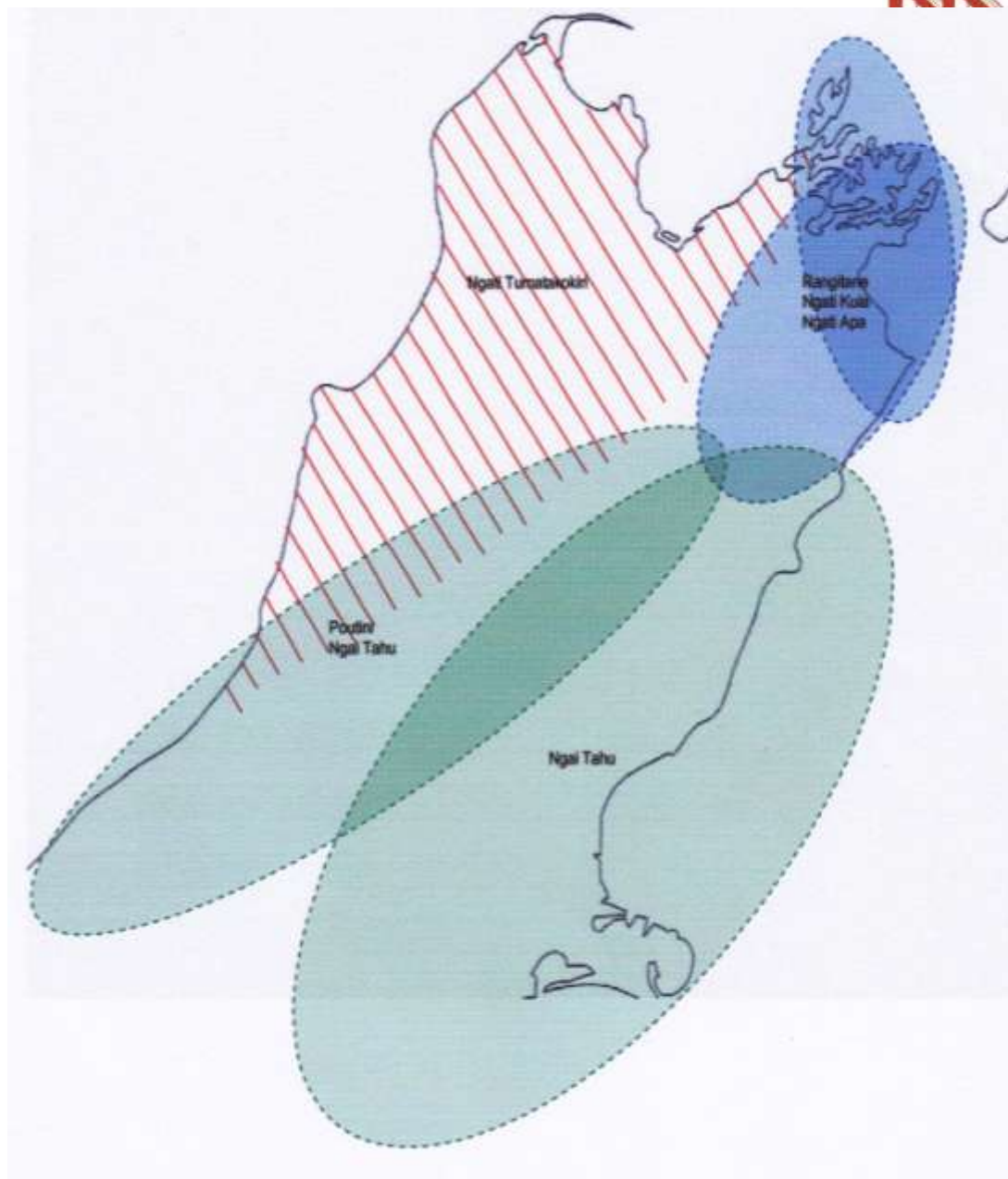
- Te Tai Poutini (Westland, south of Mawhera):
 - ❖ Ngai Tahu



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Tribes
Immediately
Prior to
c.1810

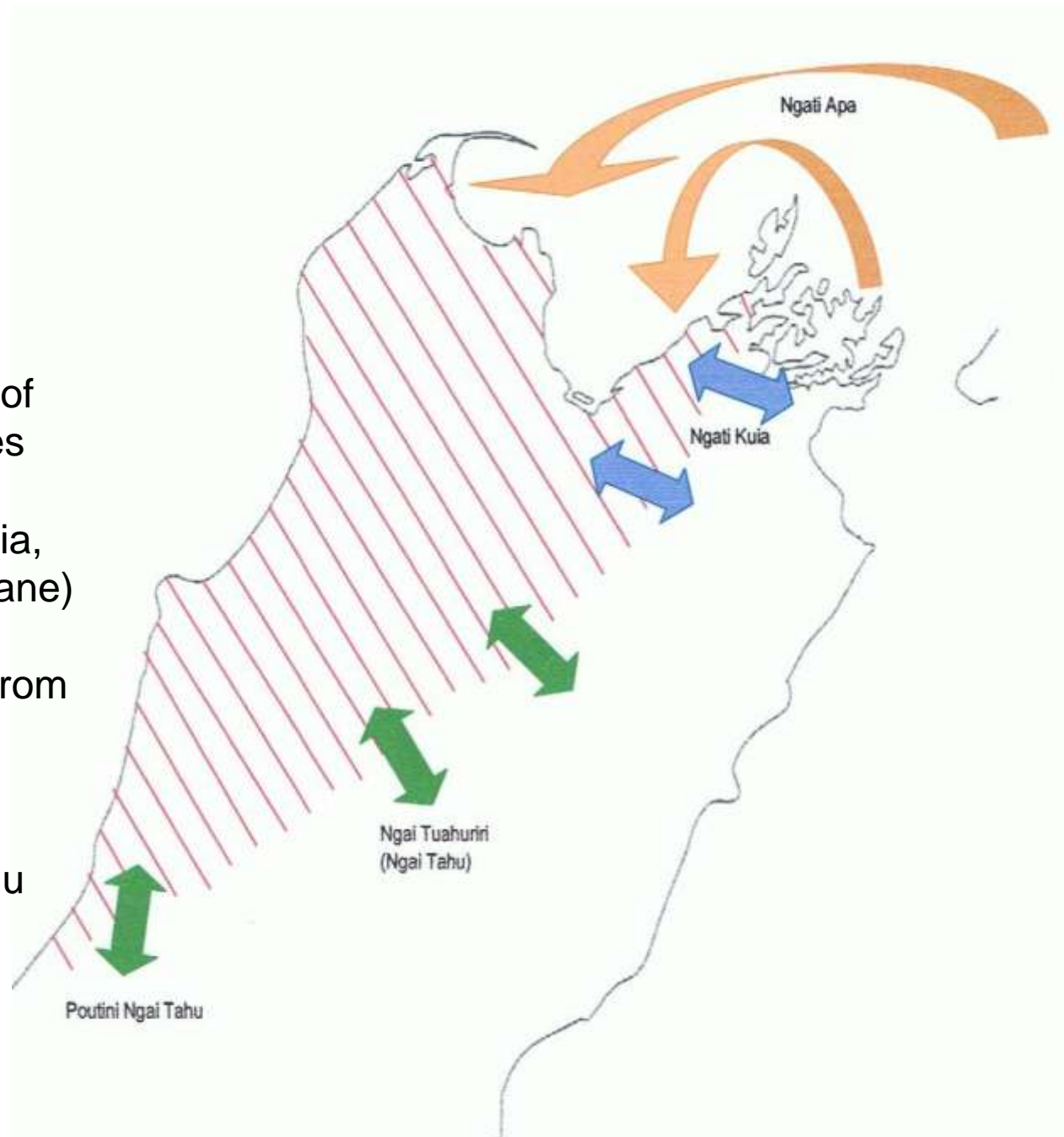
BUT





Retributive Raiding

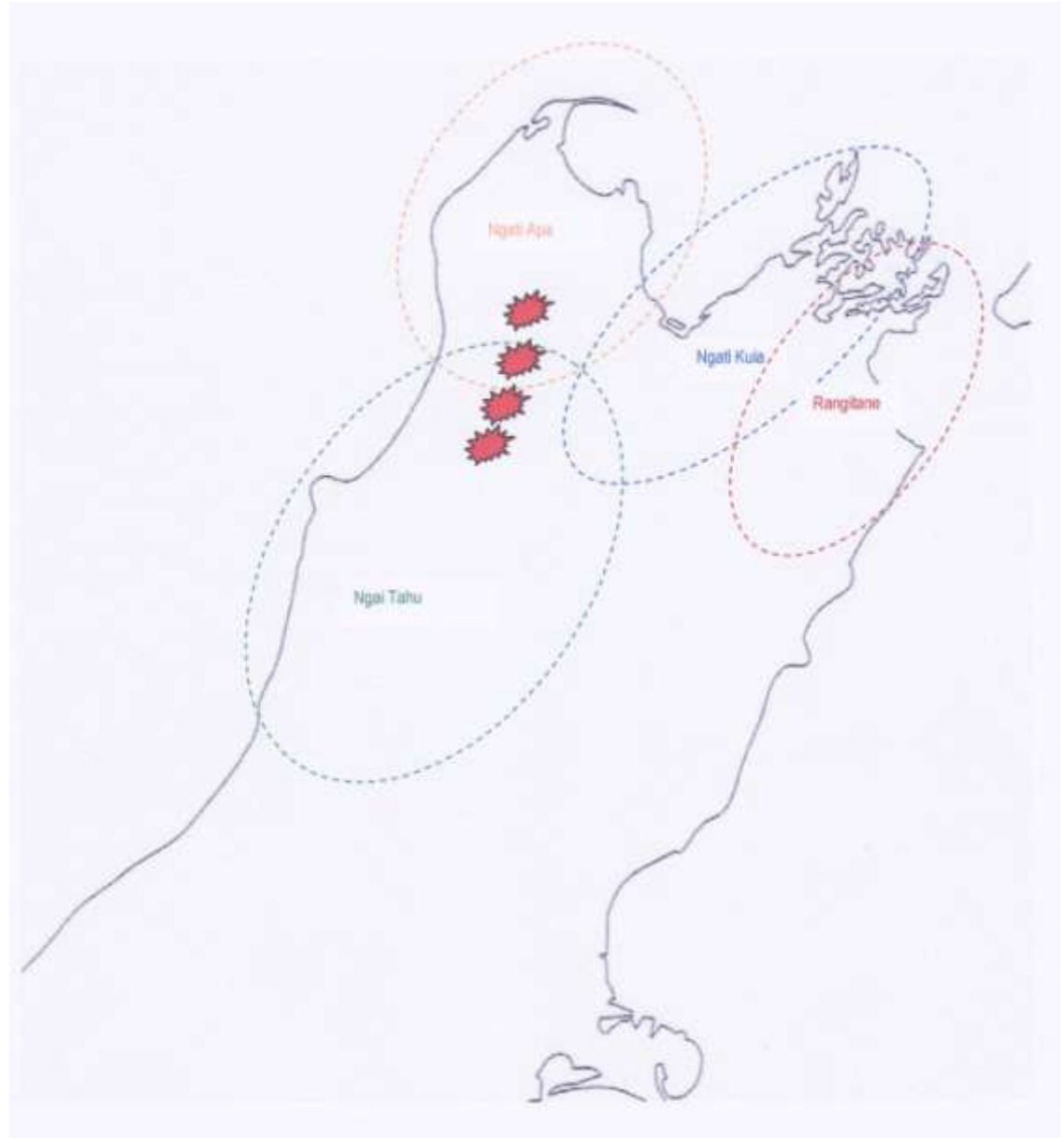
- Situation during much of 17th (and 18th) centuries
- Eastern flanks – N. Kuia, Ngati Apa (and Rangitane)
- Northern – Ngati Apa from North Island
- Southern and inland boundaries – Ngai Tahu





Demise of Ngati Tumatakokiri

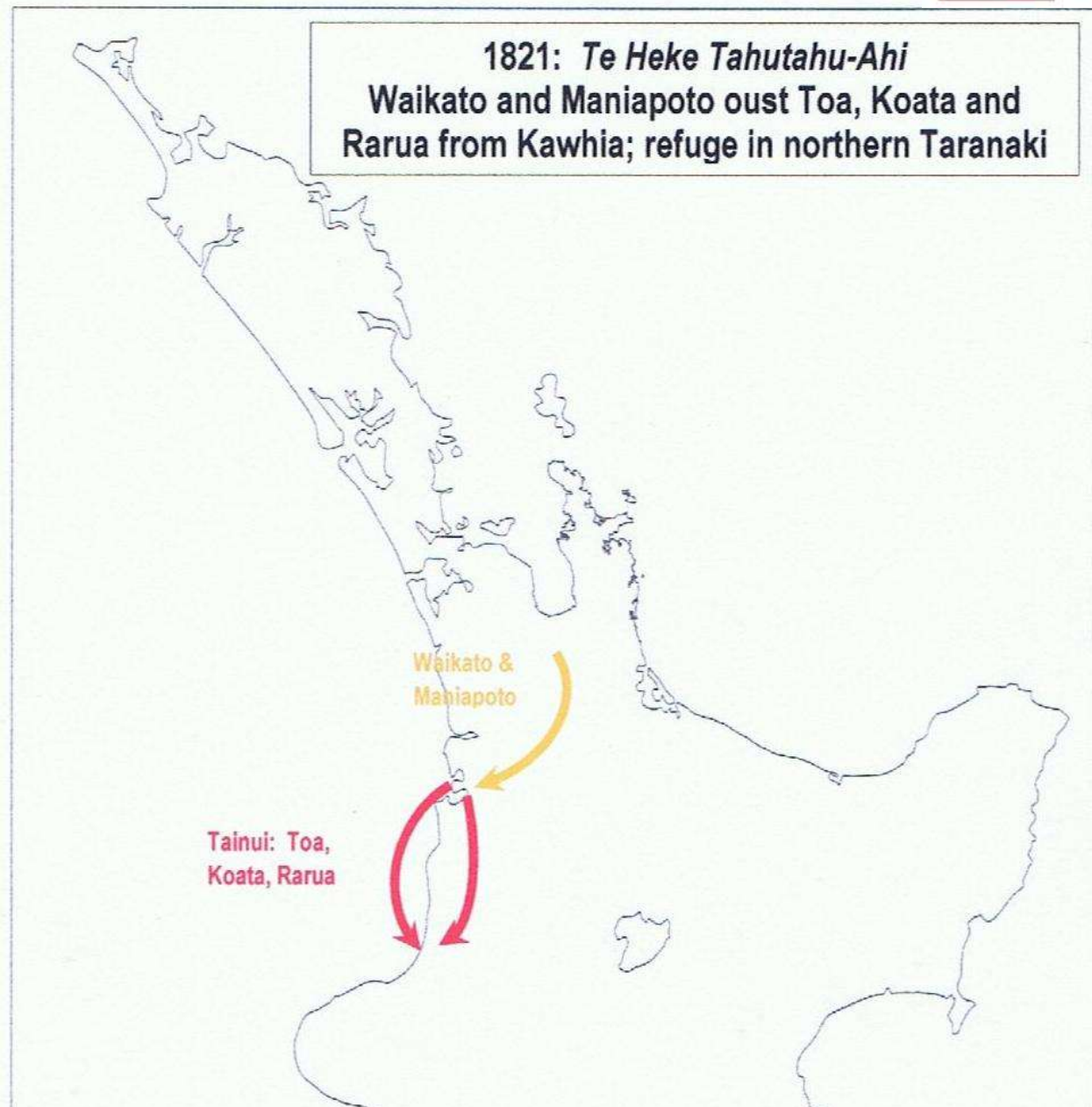
- Tumatakokiri annihilated in final battles in Paparoa Ranges c.1810-1812
- Ngati Apa dominates much of north-western Te Tau Ihu previously held by Tumatakokiri
- Ngati Kuia dominates central northern districts
- Rangitane in Wairau and Sounds
- Ngai Tahu dominates Te Tai Poutini districts
- BUT, in the meantime





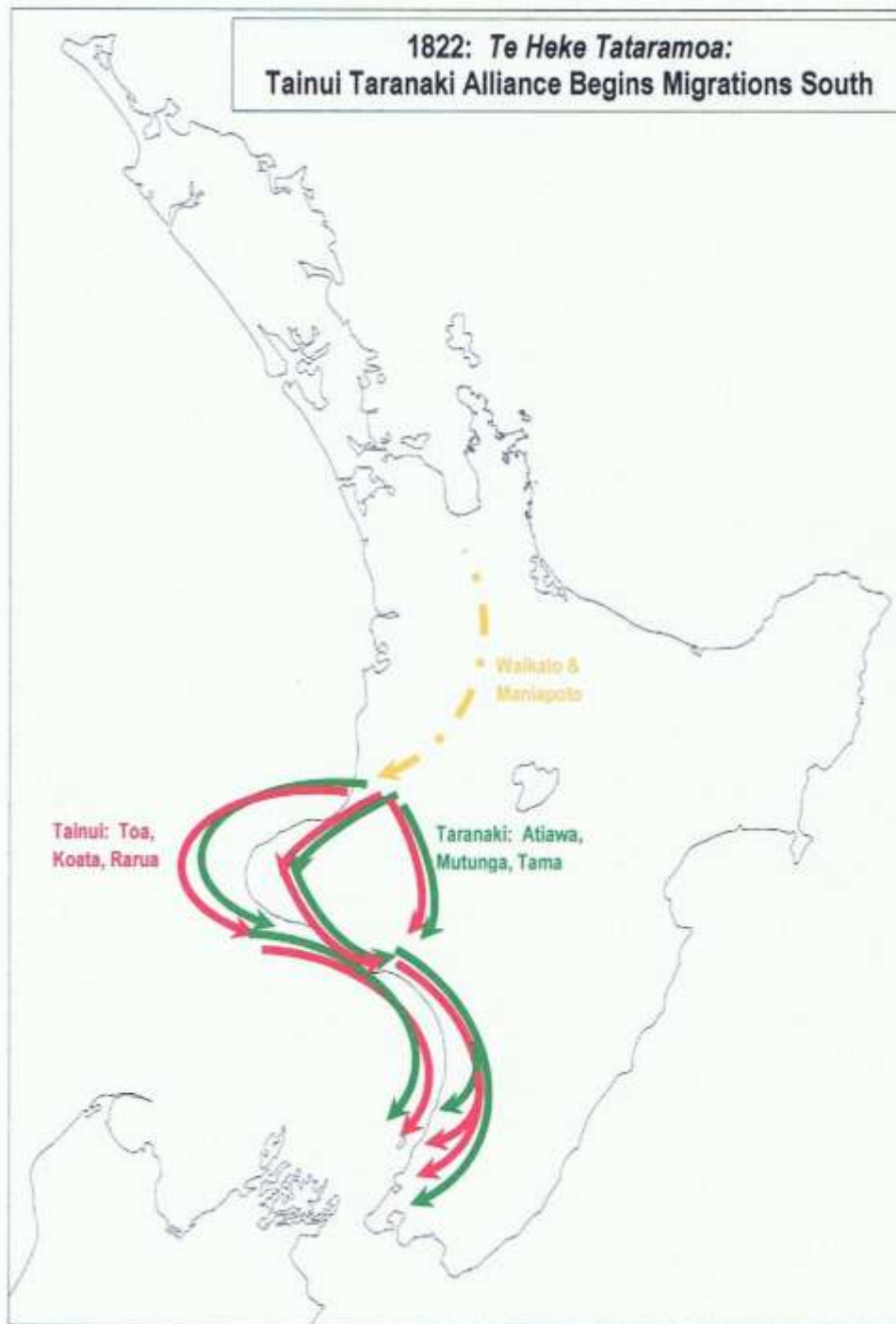
1820s: Turbulence in Northern Taranaki

1821: *Te Heke Tahutahu-Ahi*
Waikato and Maniapoto oust Toa, Koata and
Rarua from Kawhia; refuge in northern Taranaki



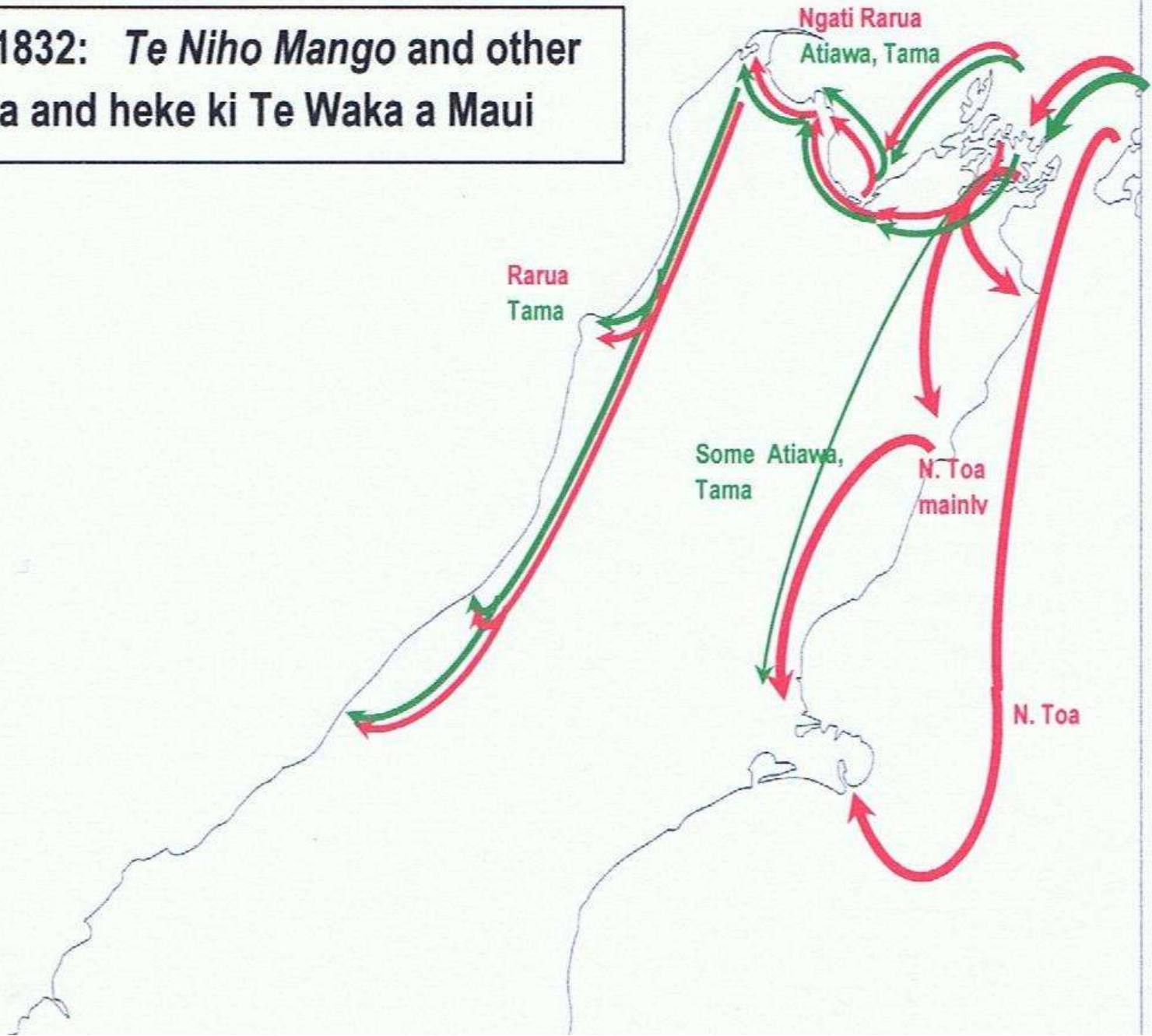


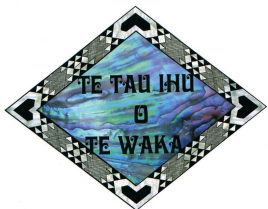
1822-1834: Tainui- Taranaki Migrations



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1828-1832: *Te Niho Mango* and other
taua and heke ki Te Waka a Maui





Tribes c.1830 - Present Day (Nga Tangata Whenua)



➤ ***Kurahaupo:***

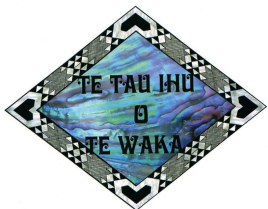
- ❖ **Ngati Kuia** (direct from Hawaiki, 1250-1350 AD)
- ❖ **Rangitane** (from Wairarapa in 1500s)
- ❖ **Ngati Apa** (from Rangitikei, Manawatu etc, late 1700s)

➤ ***Tainui:***

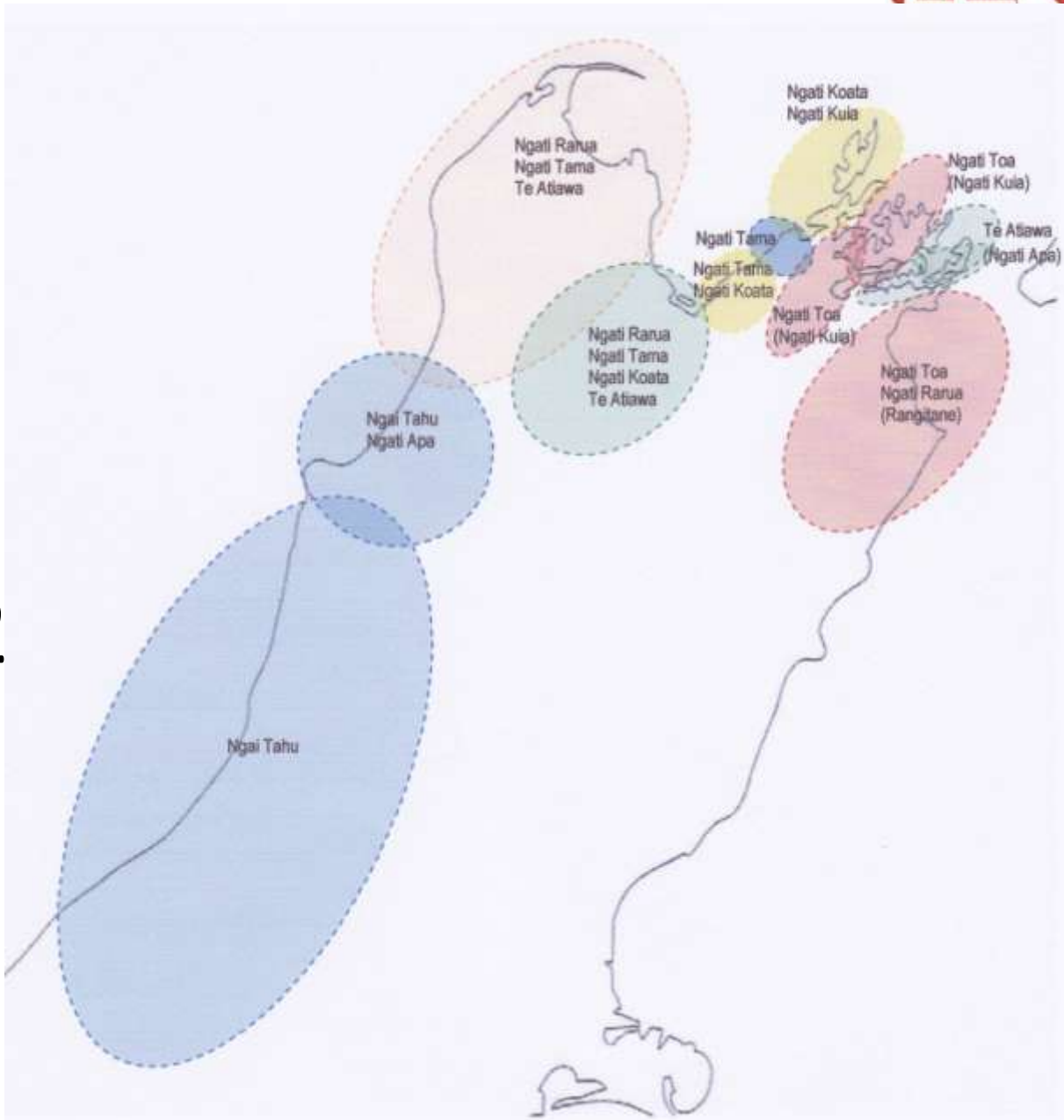
- ❖ **Ngati Toa** (from Kawhia, to Te Tau Ihu c.1828)
- ❖ **Ngati Rarua** “ “ “ “ “ “
- ❖ **Ngati Koata** “ “ “ “ “ “

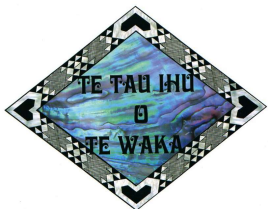
➤ ***Taranaki:***

- ❖ **Ngati Tama** (from Taranaki, to Te Tau Ihu c.1828)
- ❖ **Te Atiawa** “ “ “ “ “ “

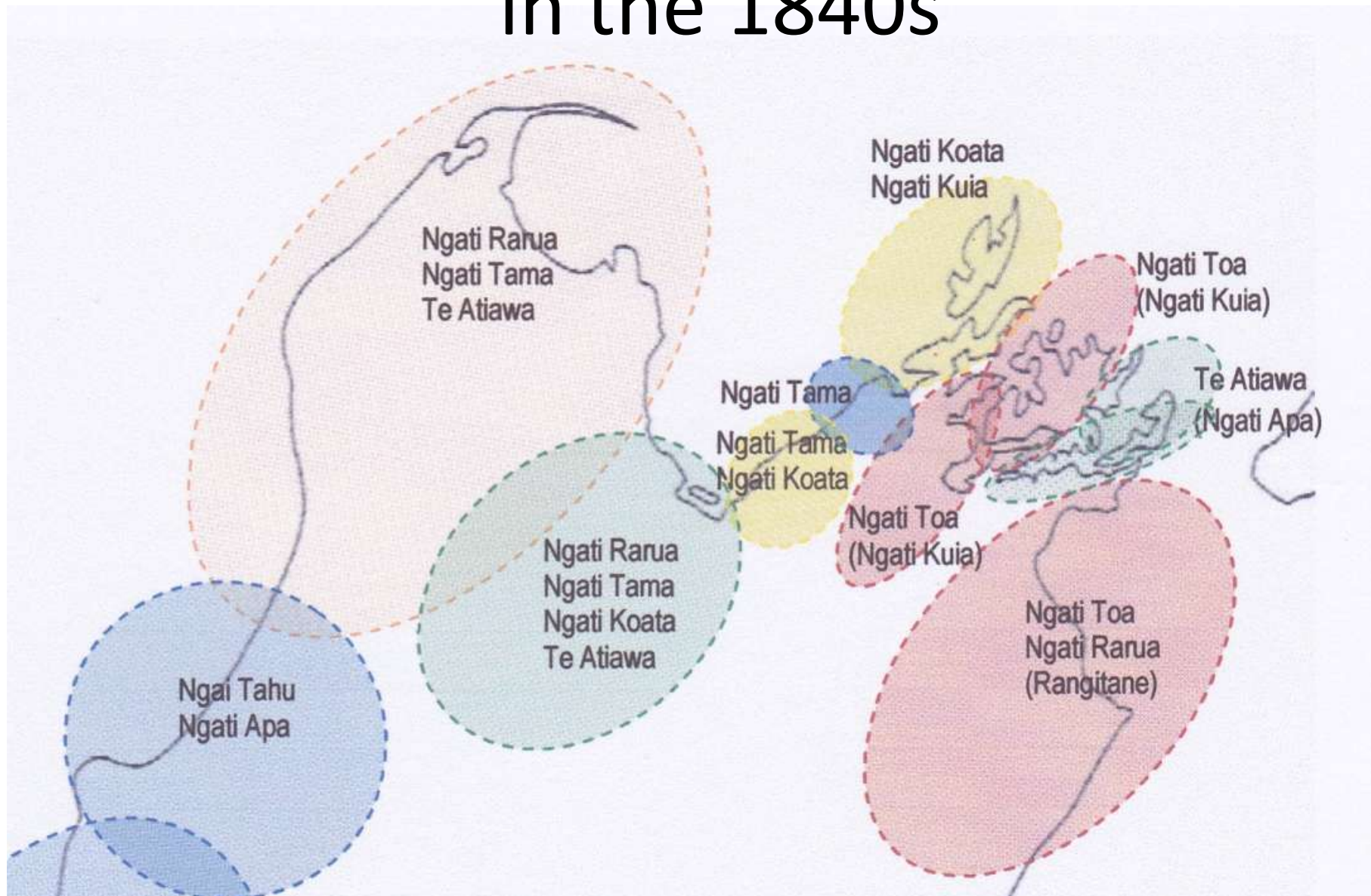


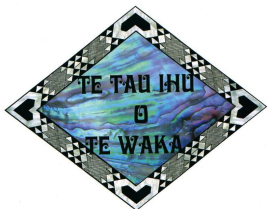
Locations of Iwi after 1832



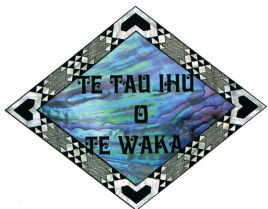


Manawhenua ki Te Tau Ihu in the 1840s



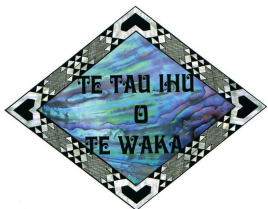


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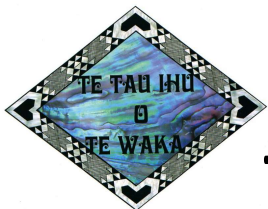


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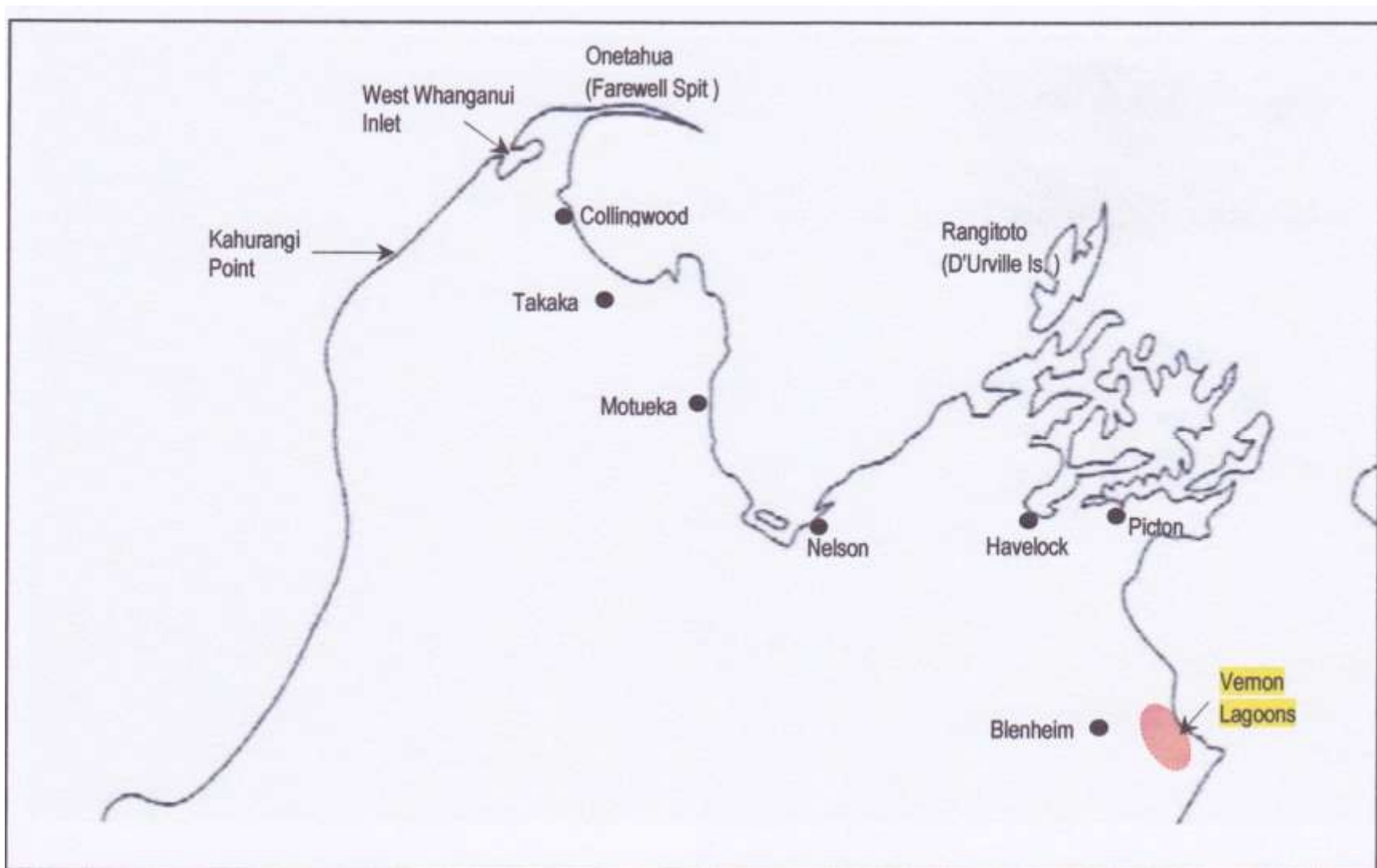
Taonga i roto i nga Taipu (Treasures within the Dunes)

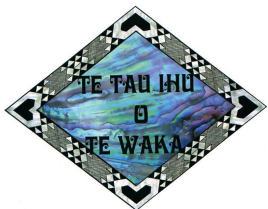


Some Coastal Engineering Works of Te Tau Ihu Maori



The Vernon Lagoons, Wairau

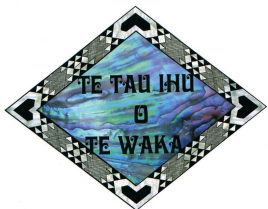




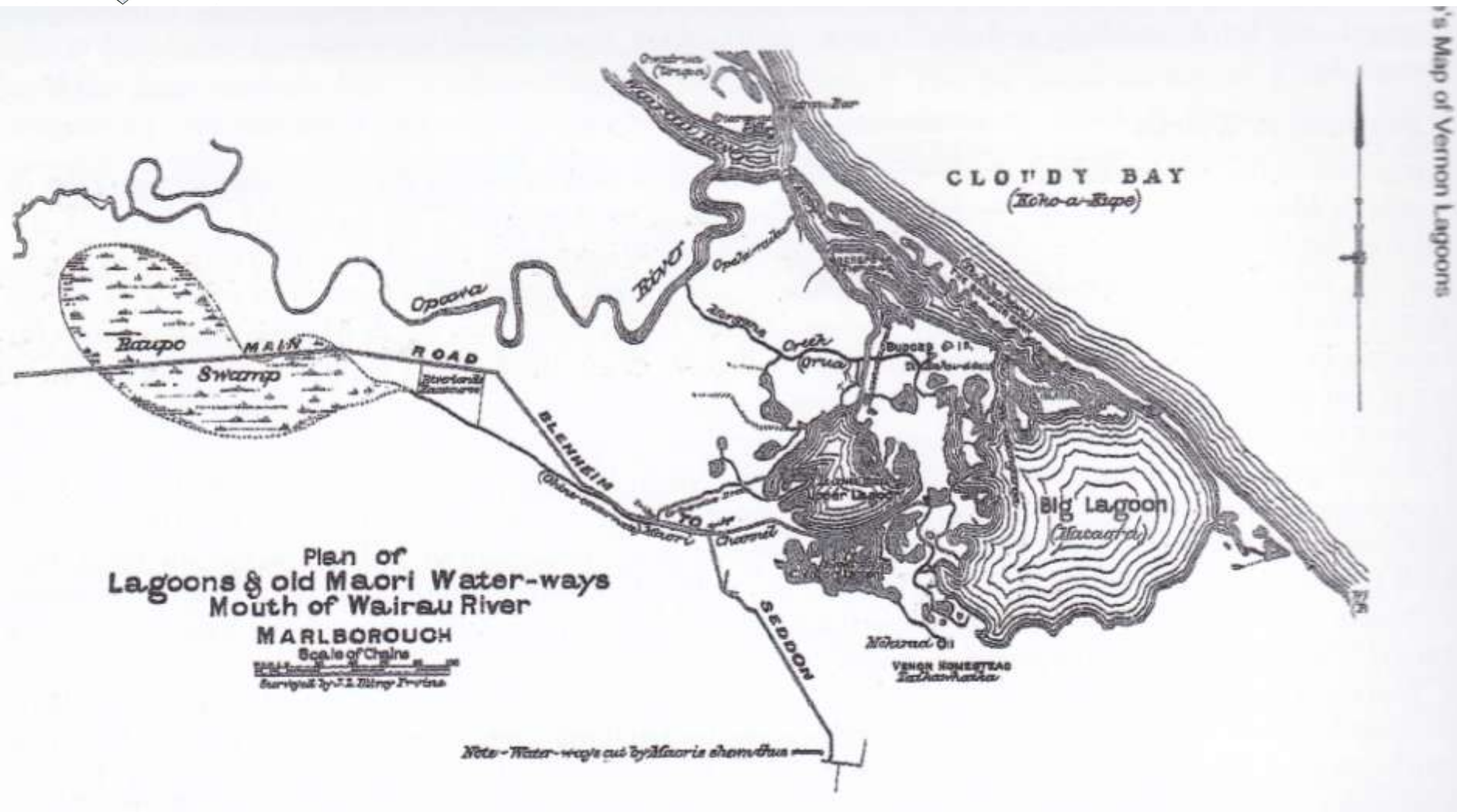
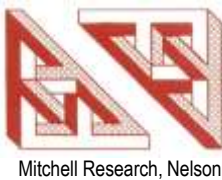
The Vernon Lagoons, Wairau

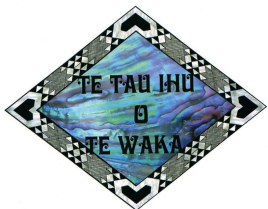


Vernon Lagoons, Wairau.

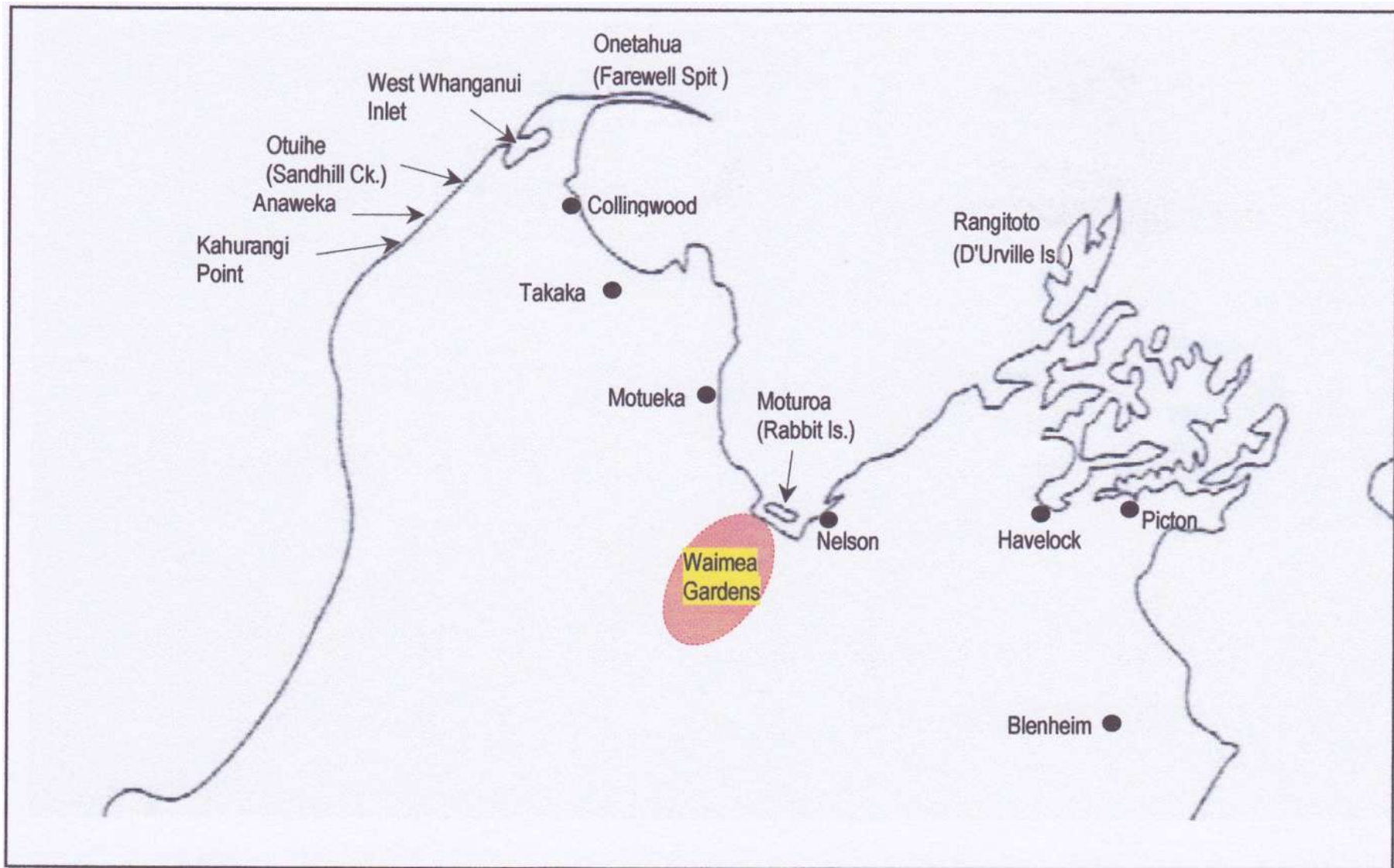


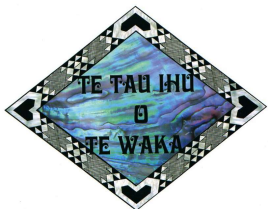
The Vernon Lagoons, Wairau





Waimea Gardens, Nelson

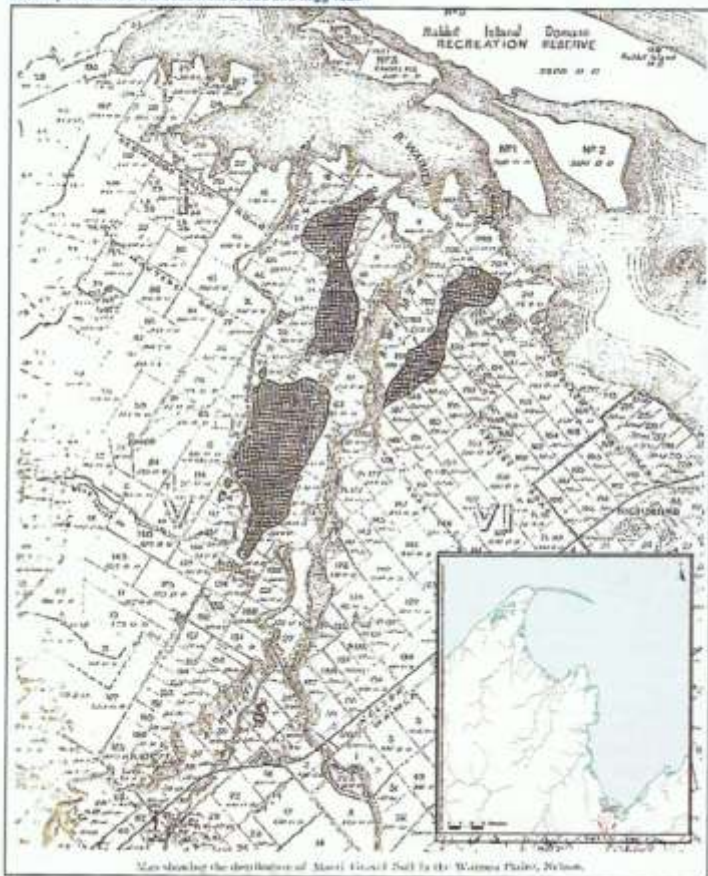




Altered Soils, Waimea Plains near Rabbit Island



Locality of Waimea Gardens from Bruce and Rigg 1923



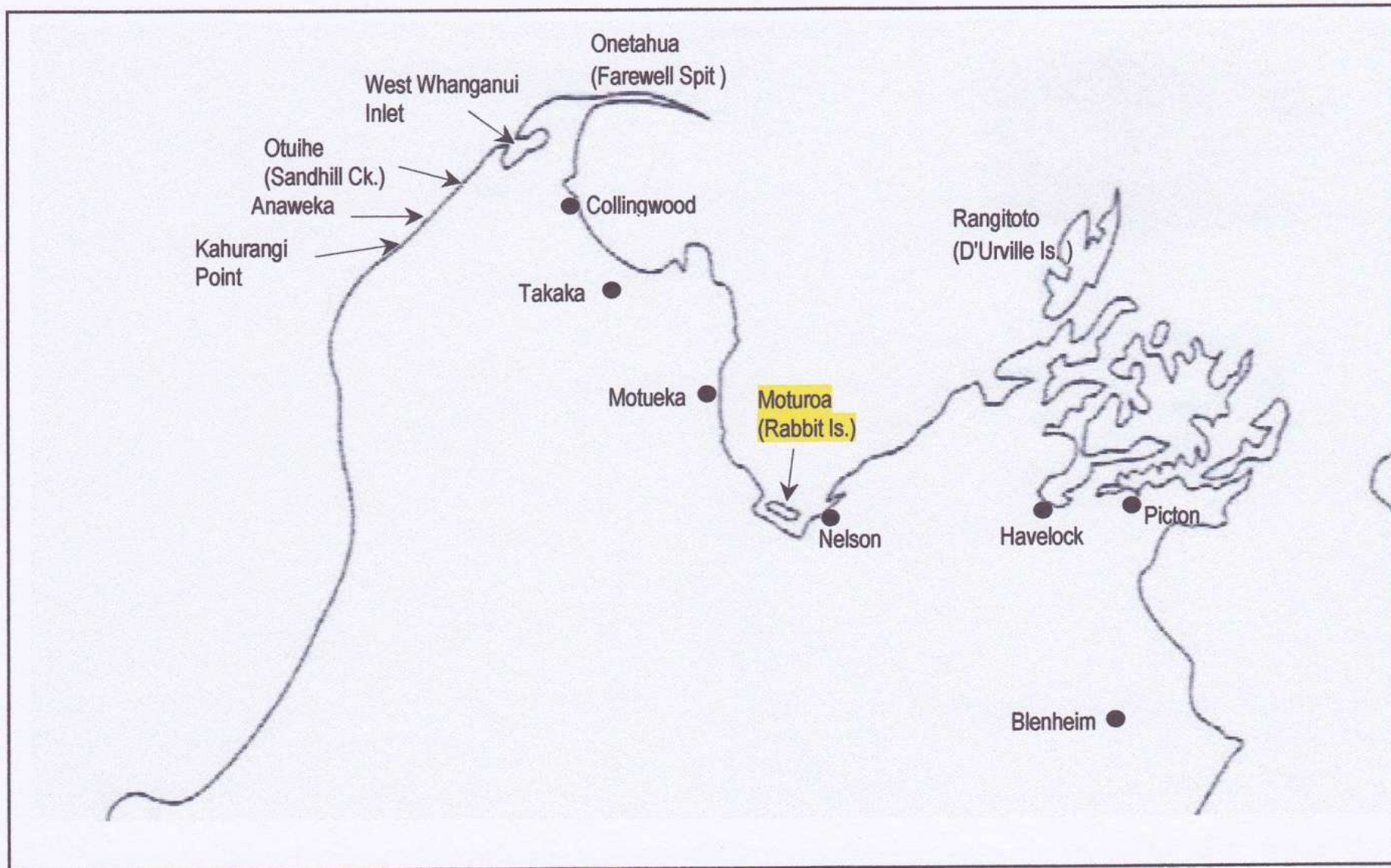
The Maori gravel soil occurs in well-defined areas, on both sides of the Waimea River. The main stretches occur in Waimea West where there are 800 acres of the soil. On the eastern side of the Waimea river there is another large area of the soil, covering about 200 acres. Smaller patches occur along the banks of the Wai-iti river and Eve's creek. The total area of Maori gravel soil in this part of the Nelson district is more than 1,000 acres [400 hectares]

...

Maori gravel soil, as its name implies, contains a large percentage of fine gravel and coarse sand. This makes the soil easy to cultivate and frees it from standing water, even in the wettest weather. The soil is conspicuous by its dark colour and the presence of small stones and coarse sandy particles, in fairly constant proportions.



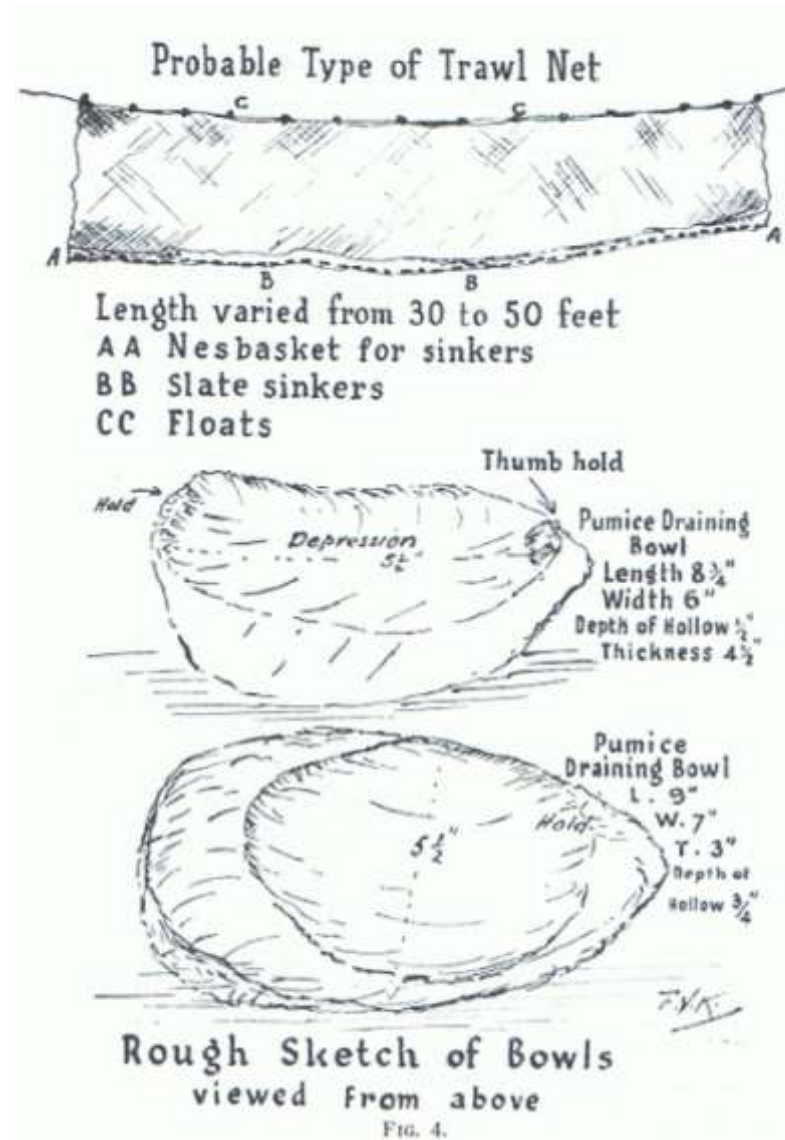
Fishing Gear at Moturoa (Rabbit Island)

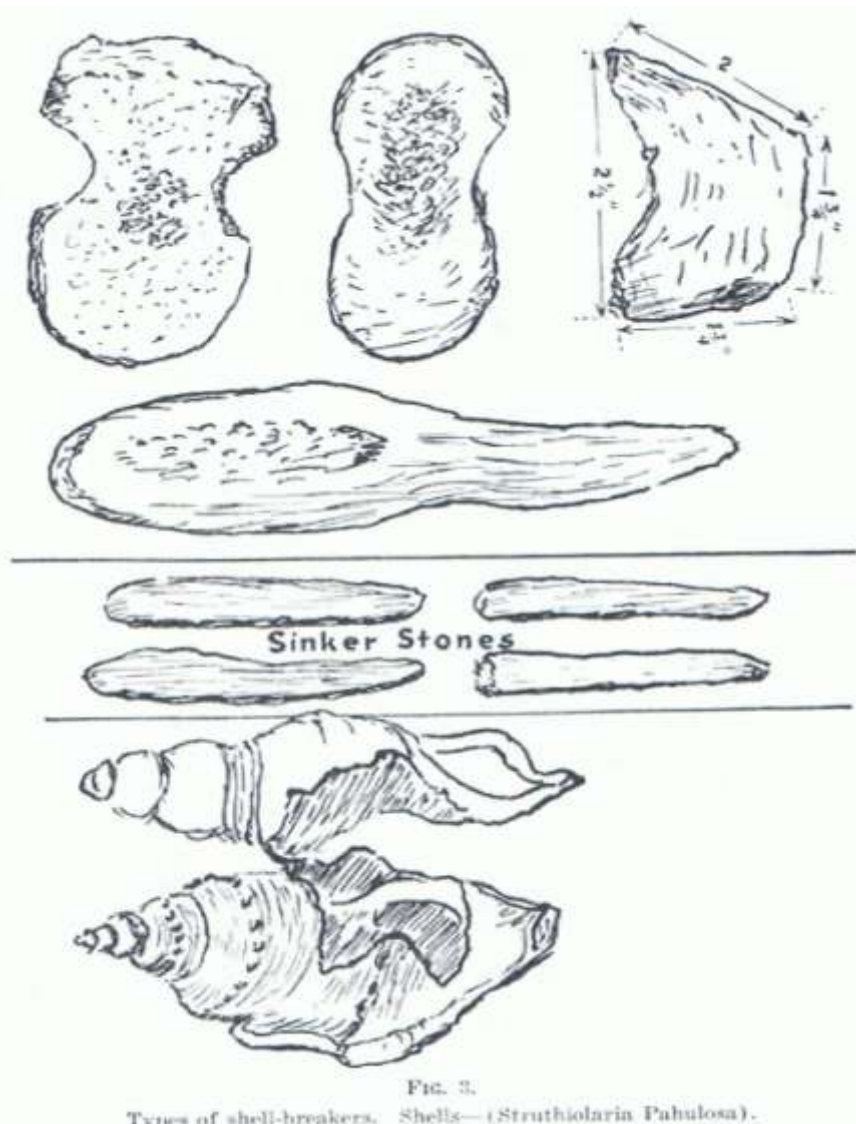
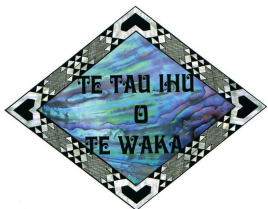




Fishing Gear at Moturoa (Rabbit Island)

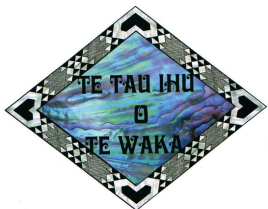
F V Knapp, Nelson ethnographer, noted '... The western end of the Island [Rabbit Island] was the most frequented by Maori, the deep arm of the Estuary being evidently the better fishing ground'. He found remnants of pre-European trawlnets ranging from 10 to 16+ metres long, slate from the Waimea River fashioned into sinkers weighing 0.75kg to 1.3kg to be held in baskets at the bottom of nets, sandstone and greywacke tools to break shellfish, and pumice bowls for draining fish and shellfish (a practice he says Icelandic fishermen had used for a very long time). At least 170 sinkers were used for one net .



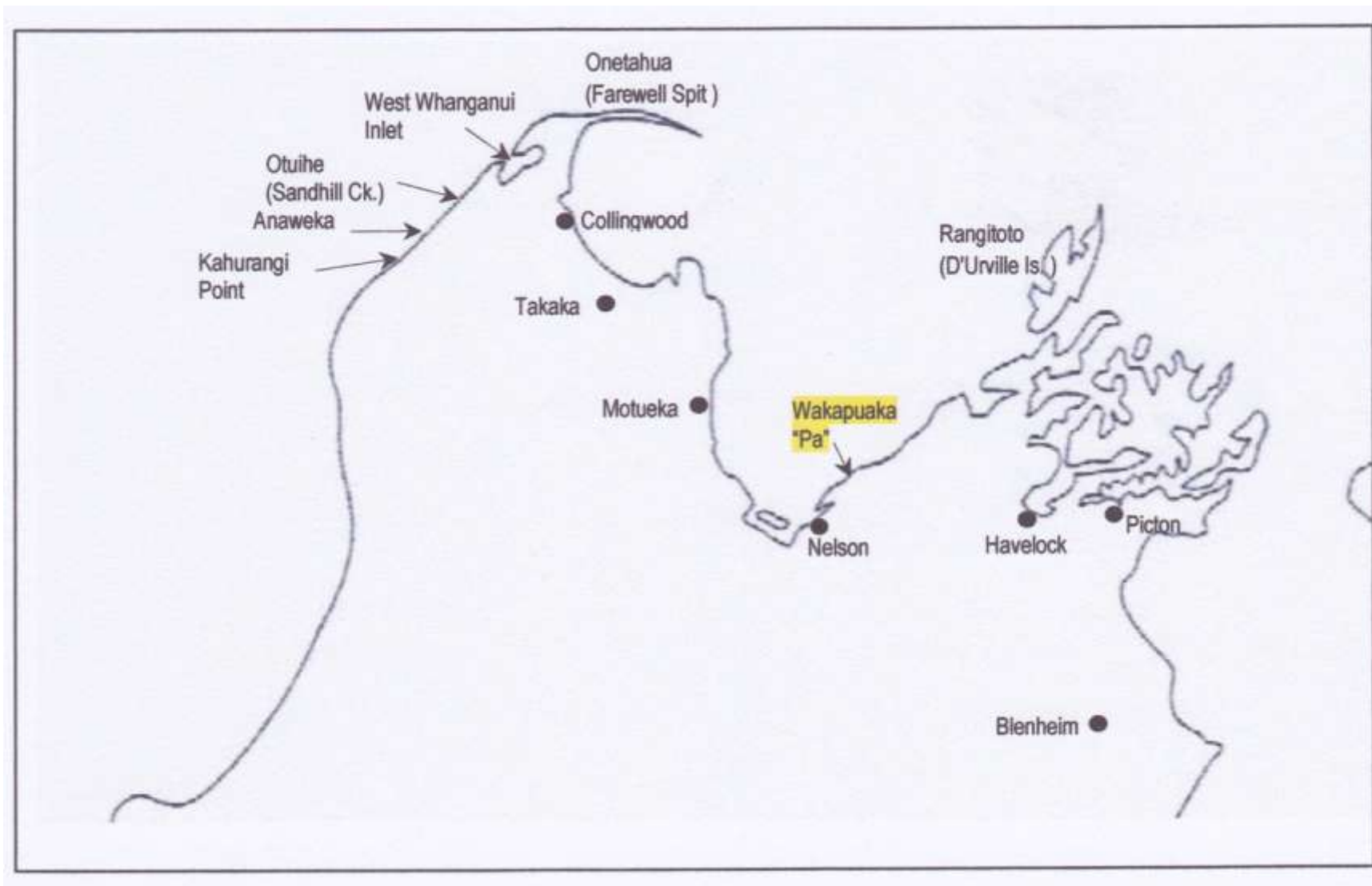
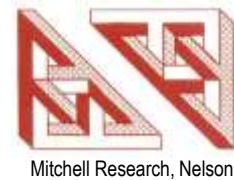


Based on the species in nearby middens Knapp believed the target species for the trawlers were the large *struthiolaria papulosa* (ostrich foot snail), and *calliostoma* (sea snails).

Knapp, F V: *Trawling Customs of the Tasman Bay Maoris*.
Journal of the Polynesian Society, Volume 49 No. 195. 1940
pp375-381.



Pa or Urupa at Wakapuaka?

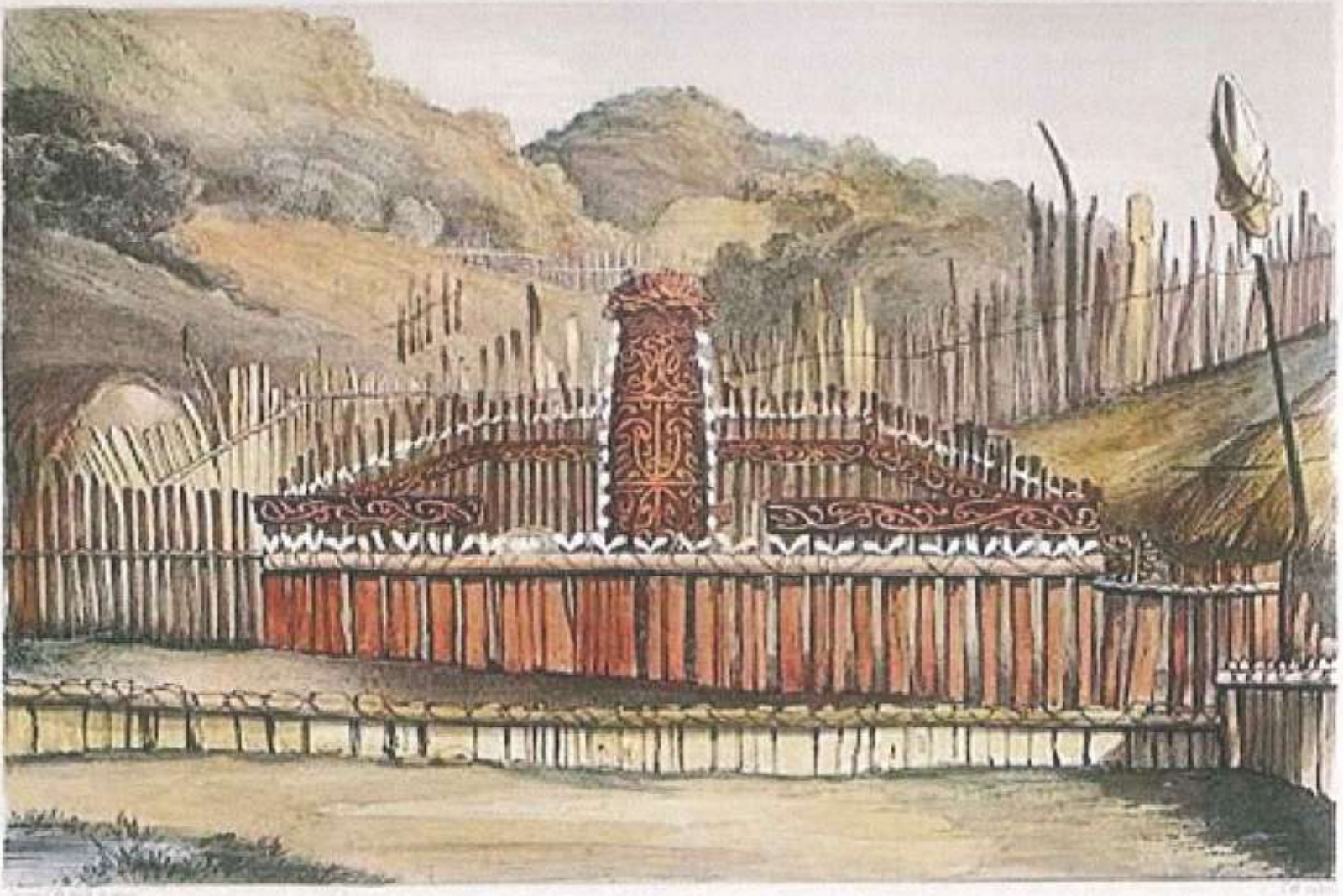




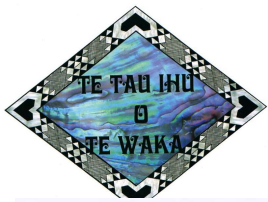
Pa or Urupa?



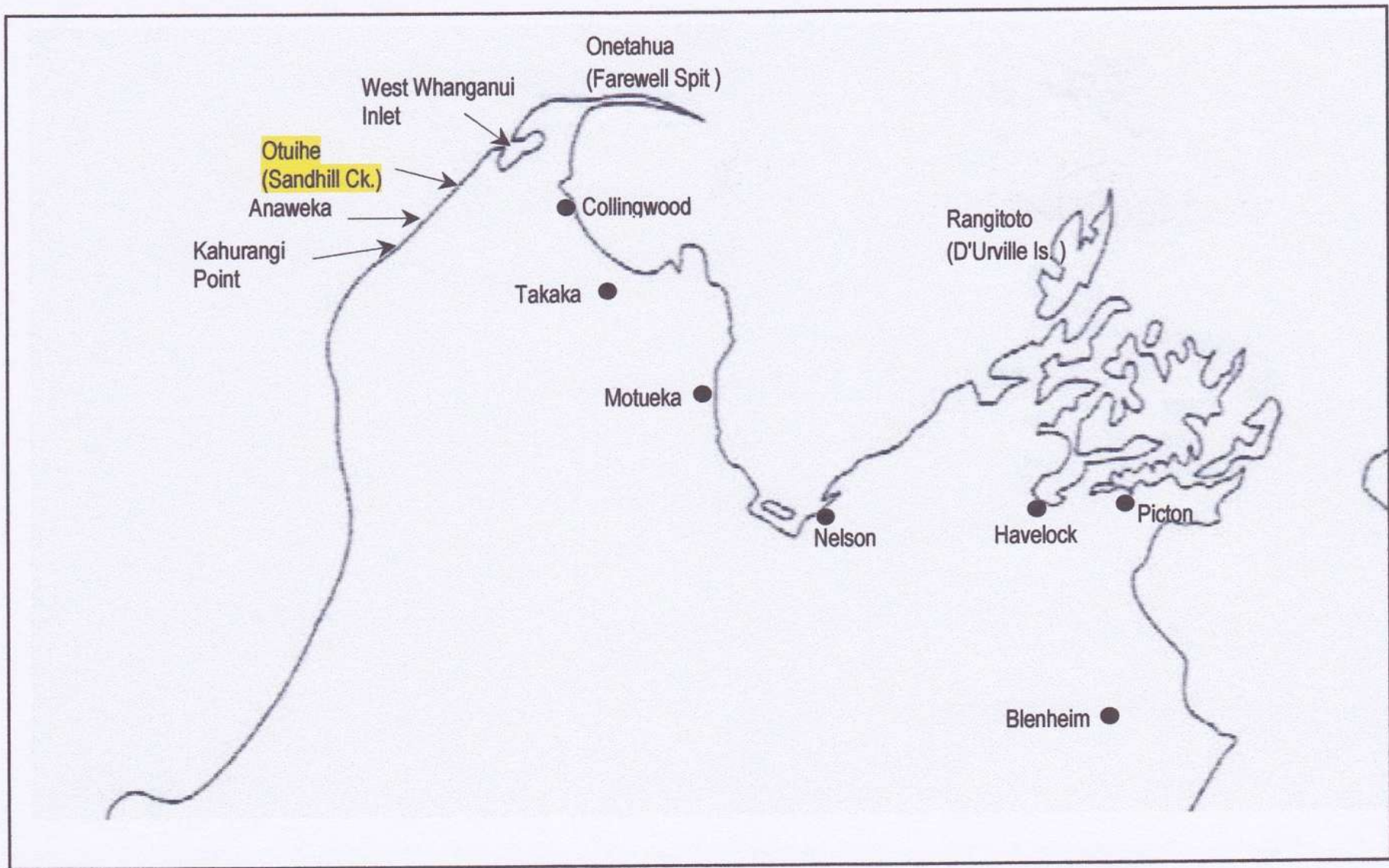
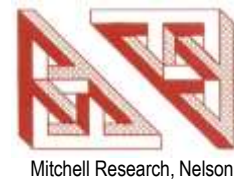
Research, Nelson



G F Angas: Tomb of Huriwhenua (Paramount chief of the Ngati Rahiri Hapu of Te Atiawa), Moioio Island, Tory Channel



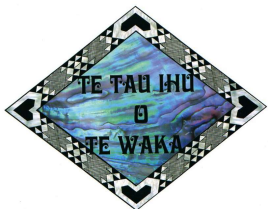
Weavings at Otuihe



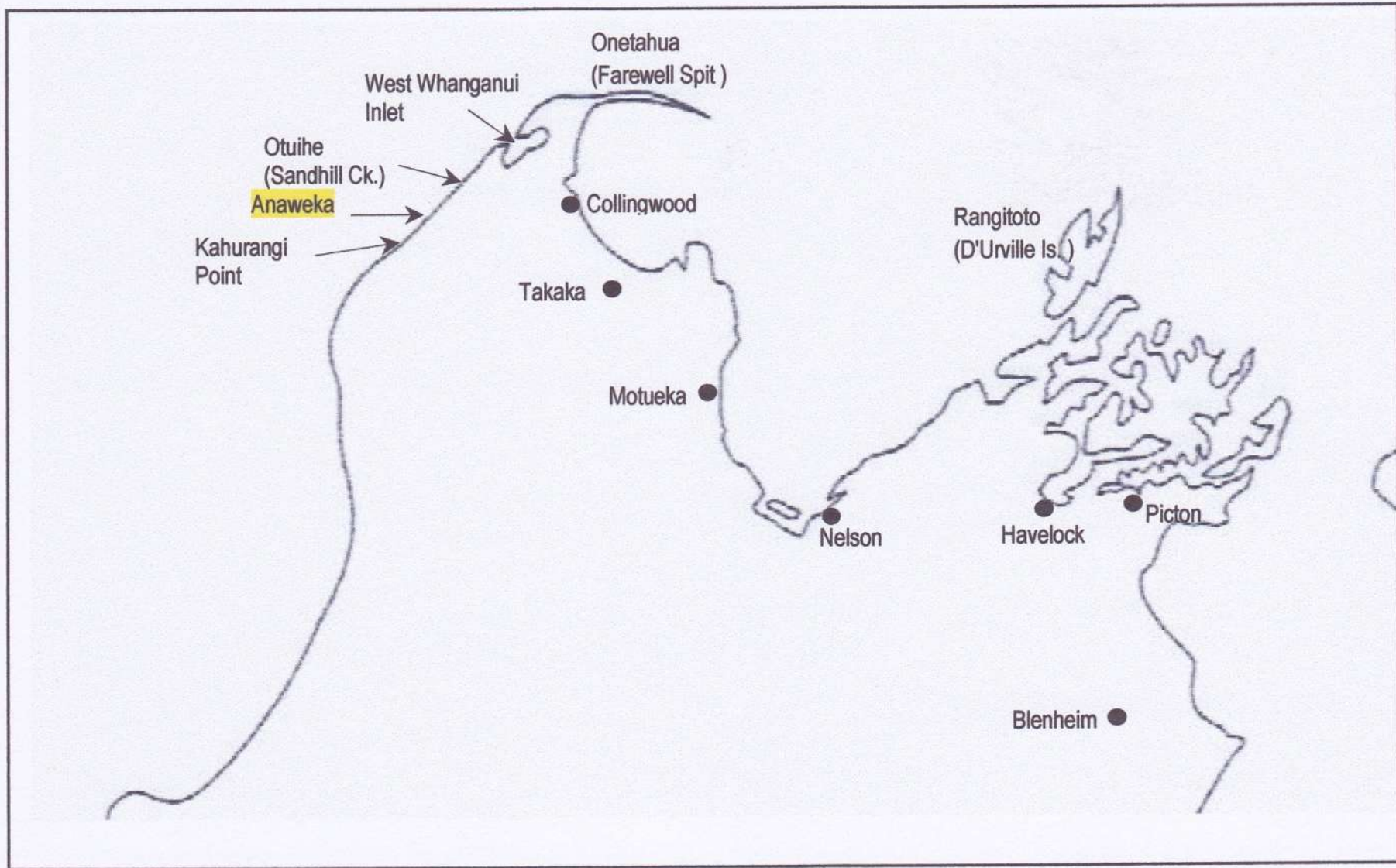


Weavings at Otuihe





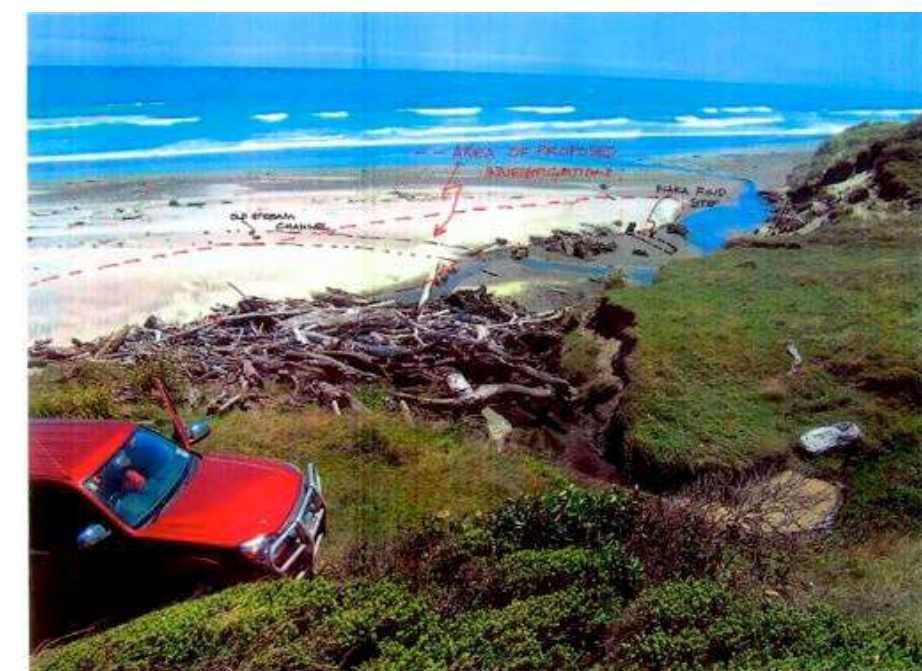
Te Waka at Anaweka



Anaweka Waka



Anaweka Waka



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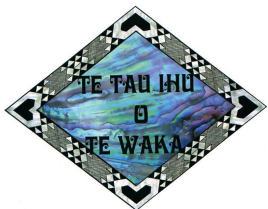
Anaweka Waka



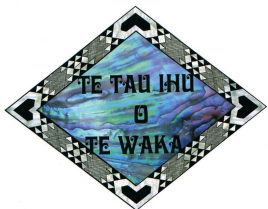


Anaweka Waka

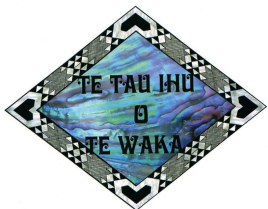




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