

## 8. Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa

Fighting in 1857 between Māori factions in Hawke's Bay led to the arrival of the first British troops, from the 65th Regiment, at Napier on 7 February 1858, with barracks soon built in an earthwork on what is now Hospital Hill. British troops soon established posts at Waipukurau and Waipawamate in the Ruataniwha district. In the 1860s, blockhouses and other works were established in several districts by local residents and militia. On 12 October 1866, a Pai Marire taua (war party), mostly Ngāti Hineuru, was attacked by local Pākehā forces and Ngāti Kahungunu at Omarunui—a kāinga made up of several palisaded enclosures on the right bank of the Tutaekuri River above Taradale.

In northern Hawke's Bay, British troops of the 12th Regiment were stationed at Wairoa by early 1867 (Woodhouse 1970: 17). War came on 9 July 1868 when Te Kooti and his supporters, who had escaped from the Chatham Islands, landed on the coast at Whareongaonga, north of Mahia Peninsula. Most fortifications in Wairoa and its outlying districts date from the military activity that followed. In April 1869 Te Kooti attacked Mohaka, where local Māori withdrew into two pā.

Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa fortifications are listed here under:

- Northern Hawke's Bay
- Central and southern Hawke's Bay
- Wairarapa

Forts on the Napier-Taupo Road are included under 'Central North Island' (6).

### NORTHERN HAWKE'S BAY

#### 8.1 Hiruharama

W19/176 (2872600E 6223400N); recorded 1989.

Mohaka; behind Waipapa-a-Iwi marae, the site now occupied by an urupā (burial ground).

One of two pā, with Te Huke (8.6), held by Ngāti Pahauwera against Te Kooti in April 1869. Te Huke was captured, but Hiruharama held out until help arrived and Te Kooti withdrew (Cowan 1983 II: 326-335).

Stockade and earthwork pā.

Location since used as an urupā. No earthworks or other pā remains visible in 1989.

#### 8.2 Marumaru Stockade

X19/270 (2895050E 6246100N); recorded 1988.

Marumaru, Wairoa; between SH36 and the Wairoa River, c. 1 km south of hotel.

Early 1870s Armed Constabulary stockade.

Survey plan SO853/A/5 marks 'Constabulary Camp'; now under homestead, gardens and pasture; no visible evidence in 1988.

### 8.3 Mohaka Blockhouse

W19/200 (2872200E 6222600N); recorded 1989.

Mohaka; south bank of Mohaka River near river mouth; access via West Beach Road.

Built after the Te Kooti raid on Mohaka in April 1869.

Military blockhouse.

Surface indications of building foundations noted in the 1989 record.

### 8.4 Onepoto Redoubt

W18/2 (2867300E 6258700N); N105/7; recorded 1980; also Goring's Redoubt after a commanding officer; Fig. 67.

Onepoto, Lake Waikaremoana; a five minute walk from car park at end of track around the lake.

An Armed Constabulary post established in the early 1870s that included a small redoubt, external buildings, parade-ground and stock and horse paddocks. Maintained as part of the military pressure on Te Kooti and his Tuhoe allies.

Irregular four-sided redoubt, 20–12 × 15–12 m, unusually of earth and stone walls, with a partial stockade at the east end facing nearby high ground; interior filled with buildings.

Redoubt walls damaged by foot traffic; some scrub and tree regeneration.



Figure 67. Onepoto Redoubt, Lake Waikaremoana: buildings fill the interior of a small redoubt of earth and stone walls. *Photographer not known, Ref: 1/2-020463-F, Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington.*

## 8.5 Te Ariki Redoubt

W19/107 (2879100E 6244200N); recorded 1987.

Ardkeen, Wairoa; 400 m southwest of Waiau and Waikaretaheke River junction, on eastern edge of the river terrace, 30 m north of house and 20 m south of a double concrete power pole.

Built during Colonel Herrick's 1869 advance to Lake Waikaremoana as part of the co-ordinated invasion of Te Urewera (Cowan 1983 II: 360).

Earthwork redoubt; interior 12 × 9 m, enclosed by 1 m wide, 500 mm high bank, with bastions at two opposite corners and ditch outside; no defensive bank on the east side above a natural scarp.

In good condition under pasture in 1987.

## 8.6 Te Huke

W19/177 (2871900E 6223500N); recorded 1989.

Mohaka; west of Hiruharama (8.1), between urupā and cliff to the Mohaka River.

One of two pā, with Hiruharama, held by Ngāti Pahauwera against Te Kooti in April 1869. Te Huke was entered by subterfuge and most inhabitants killed; Hiruharama held out (Cowan 1983 II: 326–335).

Defensive ditch encloses a rectangular area c. 30 × 40 m to the cliff-top, also rectangular pit depressions.

In 1989 the pā defences were greatly damaged by further development of the urupā.

## 8.7 Tokitoki

X19/57 (2901600E 6230100N) and X19/58 (2901700E 6230000N); recorded 1987; Fig. 68.

Whakaki, Wairoa; on flat top of the furthest inland of three hills west of Whakaki Lagoon.

Two associated earthworks 120 m apart date from the Pai Marire conflict which culminated at Waerenga-a-Hika (7.8) in November 1865 (Whaanga 2004: 130, 183).

1. **X19/57 is a classic Pākehā redoubt form**, here adopted by Māori, with two bastions at opposite angles; small 7 × 5 m interior, surrounded by an internal drain, 1 m wide and 200 mm deep, a bank 1 m high and 1.5 m wide, and outside ditch 1 m wide and 300 mm deep.

2. **X19/58 is a 40 × 20 m rectangular earthwork** on a flat-topped hill, surrounded by an earth bank with 1–1.2 m scarp to the exterior; two depressions inside.

In 1987 under pasture; good condition, some stock rubbing and tracking.

## 8.8 Wairoa Redoubt

X19/287 (2892820E 6231620N); recorded 1988.

Wairoa: Queen Street, site of council chambers.

Built by militia as a refuge for Europeans after Te Kooti's 1868 return from the Chatham Islands.

Earthwork 100 feet square (30 × 30 m), with 'flanking bastions at either corner', at one time holding as many as 300 people (Lambert 1925: 587).

Under buildings; some ditches are likely to have survived for archaeological investigation.



Figure 68. Tokitoki, Whakaki: two associated 1865 earthworks are a 40 × 20 m rectangular work and a classic redoubt form of two bastions at opposite angles with small 7 × 5 m interior. *Photo: K.L Jones, 1997.*

## CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN HAWKE'S BAY

### 8.9 Napier Barracks

V21 (c. 2845150E 6183250N); no site record, not located; also Gore Browne Barracks.

Hospital Hill, Napier; on high point of the hill.

Levelling of the top of hill near the initial 65th Regiment camp in Onepoto Valley began in April 1858, the barracks probably being ready by the end of the year. Served as military headquarters in Hawke's Bay throughout the occupation by British troops to 18 April 1867 (Woodhouse 1970: 3, 18).

Extensive angled earthwork on the hill-top with several large buildings inside.

Largely or completely destroyed by the now abandoned Napier hospital.

### 8.10 Patoka Hill Stockade

V20; no site record, not located.

Patoka, Puketiritiri (Bell n.d.: 6).

Occupied by local forces for two years until accidentally burned down (Parsons 1997: 70).

Present condition not known.

### 8.11 *Porangahau pā*

V24/80 (2820700E 6094300N); recorded 1998.

Porangahau; north side of Beach Road, c. 300 m east of the Porangahau River bridge.

History not known, but may relate to the 1866 Pai Marire advance into Hawke's Bay that ended in the 12 October fight at Omarunui. Porangahau Māori were reportedly expecting an attack at the time (Battersby 2000: 114–115).

Rectangular earthwork c. 40 × 15 m, with one visible rounded corner. Inside, a raised bank marks a 13 × 7 m house (Jones & Tanner 2002: 26–27).

Good condition under pasture in 1998; south side may have been damaged by Beach Road (Jones & Tanner 2002: 26).

### 8.12 Takapau Blockhouse

U23; no site record, not located.

Established in 1864 in response to renewed fighting in Taranaki (Bell n.d.: 1).

Opposite the cemetery (Bell n.d.: 1).

Present condition not known.

### 8.13 Tikokino Blockhouse

U22; no site record, not located; also Hampden Blockhouse; Fig. 69.

Established in 1863 in response to renewed fighting in Taranaki, but only fully completed in 1865 (Wilson 1939: 272).

Unusual two-storey, octagonal plan blockhouse.

Any archaeological remains are not known.

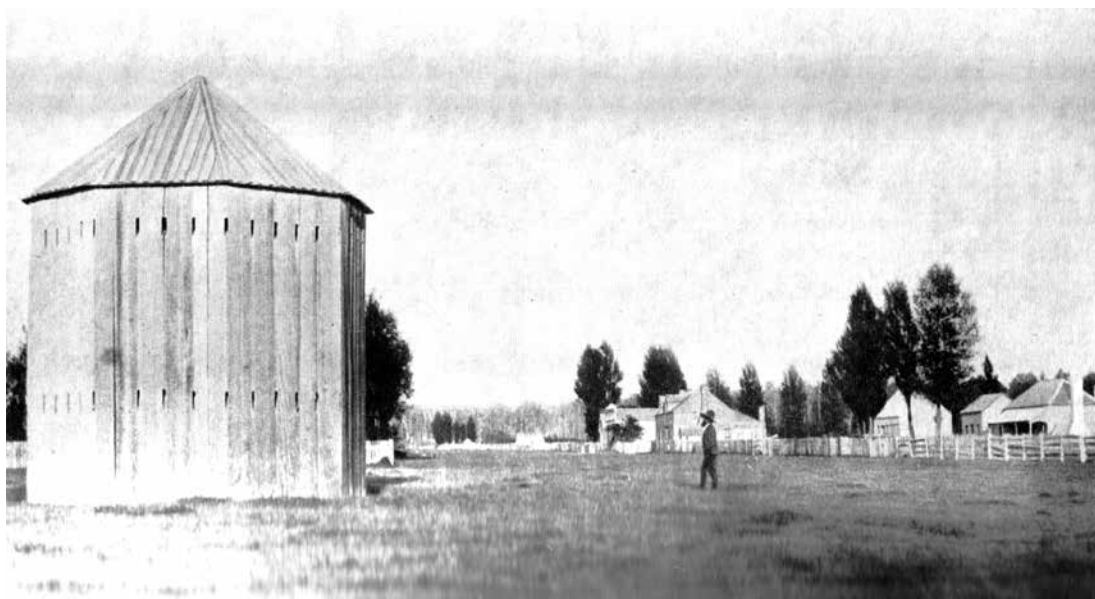


Figure 69. Tikokino, Waipukurau: a unique two-storey, octagonal plan blockhouse. From Wilson 1939: opp. p. 275.

## 8.14 Waipawamate Stockade

V22/588 (2810400E 6136300N); recorded 2004.

Ruataniwha, Waipawa; north of Stockade Road, c. 1 km from the Swamp Road intersection; general location only.

Established in 1860 (Bell n.d.: 1) after the 1858 arrival of British troops in Napier (Wilson 1939: 273). First held by 65th Regiment, then the 14th, including Captain Richard Vivian's company from May to October 1864, and by 14th and 12th Regiment as late as October 1866; also local troops (Woodhouse 1970: 12).

Probably under pasture; condition not known.

## 8.15 Waipukurau Stockade

V23 (2813150E 6128250N); no site record.

Waipukurau; Hunter Memorial Park, Kitchener Street, Pukekaihau hill; 170 m a.s.l. spot height on V23 map sheet.

Established in 1858, after the arrival of British troops in Napier; held by the 65th Regiment from 1859–1862, then the 14th Regiment and local forces including Armed Constabulary after British troops left Hawke's Bay in 1867 (Wilson 1939: 273, 279–280, 443; Woodhouse 1970: 12).

Present condition not known.

## WAIRARAPA

## 8.16 Masterton Stockade

T26/8 (2734300E 6025150N); recorded 2004.

Masterton; Queen Elizabeth Park; between rose garden and toilet block.

Built from December 1868 after settler alarm at the fighting successes of Titokowaru and Te Kooti. A local initiative, publicly funded. The stockade fell down twice soon after construction; buildings later used as immigration barracks; sold and demolished in 1882 (Bagnall 1954: 37–39).

Square stockade with roofed and loopholed 24 × 12 ft (7.3 × 3.7 m) bastions at two opposite corners and a ditch outside. A 600 mm gap between two 3 m split totara walls was filled with gravel to protect against incoming fire; loopholes were in the bastions and 2 m apart along the walls.

Now under lawn and garden beds.