

10. South Taranaki

Fighting in South Taranaki began when General Cameron's invasion army marched north from Whanganui on 24 January 1865. This was a major New Zealand campaign, exceeded in the number of Pākehā troops only by the Waikato War a year earlier. A chain of redoubts protected communications, notably on each bank of the Waitotara, Patea, Manawapou and Waingongoro rivers. Pā were mostly inland, at or near the bush edge, and were left alone. The invasion halted at Waingongoro River on the last day of March 1865. British troops then stayed on at the redoubts, while colonial forces took Māori land in return for service, with local fortifications put up for refuge and defence.

On 30 December 1865, General Chute marched north from Whanganui on a very different campaign. By the time his combined British Army, colonial and Whanganui Māori force returned on 9 February 1866, seven fortified pā and 21 kāinga had been attacked and taken in search and destroy operations. When British regiments left South Taranaki later that year, colonial troops took over the garrison role.

Titokowaru's 1868–69 campaign was an outstanding strategic episode of the New Zealand Wars. Colonial troops were defeated at Te Ngutu o te Manu and Moturoa and forced back to Whanganui, abandoning Pākehā settlement north of Kai Iwi but for posts at Patea and Wairoa (Waverley). The Māori effort failed early in 1869 when Tauranga Ika, the greatest of Titokowaru's pā, was given up without a fight. In the years that followed, Pākehā settlers on Māori land were protected by Armed Constabulary and militia posts.

The last military activity in the region was the Parihaka Campaign, consisting of the Pākehā invasion of coastal Taranaki districts between the Hangatahua (Stoney) and Waingongoro Rivers, the only substantial part of Taranaki still in Māori hands after the wars of the sixties. Key European posts were maintained until the Armed Constabulary was disbanded in 1886. There were no Māori works. Parihaka Campaign works included here are only those south of Opunake; fortifications at Opunake and north are under North Taranaki in Section 9.

Note that in this report the boundary between South Taranaki (Section 10) and Whanganui (Section 11) is taken as being at Patea, despite most campaigns taking place throughout the region north of Whanganui into South Taranaki. In Cameron's campaign, the Patea, Manawapou and Waingongoro redoubts are included here in Section 10, and the Waitotara redoubts and Wēraroa pā are in Section 11. In Titokowaru's campaign, Turuturumokai and Te Ngutu o te Manu are in Section 10, and Moturoa and Tauranga Ika in Section 11.

10.1 Canada Redoubt

Q21; no site record, not located.

Hawera; south side of town, within the block formed by South and Manawapou Roads, 'Princess Street Extension' (Puriri Street) and Fairfield Road (Buist ms 1: 8–9), or at the end of Iredale Road (Bromley 1981: 30).

In July 1868, the Middlemass family from Canada built an earth fort around their whare (Buist ms 1: 8), or around two small houses (Bromley 1981: 31). When settlers returned in 1869 after Titokowaru's war, the redoubt was rebuilt and held by 65 Carlyle (i.e. Patea) Rifle Volunteers. It was closed down in March 1870 (Lovegrove 1971: 20).

The 1868 redoubt was a small earthwork, defensible by a few settlers. In 1869 there were two loopholed blockhouses in a work for 65 men (Lovegrove 1971: 20), suggesting a fort similar to the Hawera Stockade (10.2) or Manutahi Redoubt (10.9).

Any remains or present condition are not known.

10.2 Hawera Stockade

Q21 (c. 2620300E 6178750N); no site record; Fig. 7.

Hawera; High Street, at the site of the present Public Library.

Approval was given in October 1869 for the erection of a stockade with two blockhouses (Bromley 1981: 36). The stockade built in 1870 was then headquarters of No 2 Company of the Patea Militia until 1874, and probably used by other volunteer units after that (Lovegrove 1971: 19).

A rectangular fortification 102 × 50 ft (31 × 15 m) was made up of two blockhouses separated by a 50 × 50 ft (15 × 15 m) square yard, with two lengths of 8 ft (2.5 m) high stockade of 12 × 8 inch (300 × 200 mm) matai, each with an entry to the central yard, between the blockhouses. Each blockhouse measured 50 × 26 ft (15 × 8 m), with a corrugated-iron roof and exterior walls, a timber interior wall (i.e. to the yard) and 6 inch (150 mm) wall cavity filled with gravel all around; all sides of the two buildings, including the yard, were loopholed. Two small timber bastions at opposite corners of the work had pits dug beneath an upper floor to give two rows of four loopholes at all four sides (data from Cowan 1983 II: 478).

The bastion rifle-pits and any other underground features may survive under later buildings on the site.

10.3 Kakaramea Blockhouse

Q21/329 (2634200E 6165400N); N129/221; recorded 1964; also Ginger's Blockhouse (Buist ms2: 10).

Kakaramea; hill west of Kakaramea Road and above SH3, behind the hotel and school.

Occupied by 20 men in September 1866, just inland of the newly surveyed Kakaramea town site; abandoned in March 1867. Reoccupied in August 1868 in response to the Titokowaru campaign, then abandoned a second time in October 1868, along with all of South Taranaki except for Patea (Church ms: 131-132). The significance of 'Ginger's' is not known (Buist ms1: 4).

Probably a standard form of single-storey blockhouse in a stockade.

Church (ms: 131) refers to large depressions where a building may have stood on the high point in the paddock next to the school. Present condition not known.

10.4 Kakaramea Redoubt

Q21/154 (2635350E 6164350N); N129/176; recorded 1964; also Cameron Redoubt; Fig. 104.

Kakaramea, Patea; on a low rise 100 m southwest of the Wilson Road railway crossing, 1.5 km from SH3.

Established by General Cameron after the 15 March 1865 fight at Te Ngaio. Cowan (1983 II: 54) refers to a Māori village at the redoubt site, for which Buist (ms2: 2) gives the name 'Te Awa'. First held by 120 of the 57th Regiment, later by the 50th and 18th Regiments; colonial forces took over in September 1866 but soon abandoned the post (Buist ms1: 2). A militia force returned in August 1868, early in the Titokowaru campaign, but left again the next month; Māori forces then occupied the abandoned work (Buist ms2: 11), destroying the buildings (Lovegrove 1971: 4).

Earthwork redoubt c. 50 × 40 m, of unusual irregular pentagonal form with four bastions covering all sides and entry through the west bastion. A ditch extends c. 40 m from the defensive ditch at the large south bastion, probably to huts outside the fortification.

Important earthwork in good condition under pasture; Buist (ms1: 2) refers to '... signs of early Māori occupation'.



Figure 104. Kakaramea Redoubt. Photo: A.G. Buist, 1965.

10.5 Ketemarae

1. Q21/32 (2620500E 6182400N); N129/33; recorded 1960, update 2000.
2. Q21/33 (2620700E 6182700N); N129/34; recorded 1961, update 2000.

Normanby; two recorded sites north of Ohangai Road, east and west of Tawhiti Stream.

Cowan (1983 II: 66) describes Ketemarae as a 'stockaded village', which may be correct in both respects, i.e. there was only one Ketemarae, not two as indicated by the site records, and that it was not a fortification but a kāinga within a stockade.

The two recorded sites are in poor condition in pasture.

10.6 Manaia Redoubt

P21/24 (2607700E 6183600N); recorded 1994; Fig. 105.

Manaia Domain, Bennett Drive, off Hassard Street; on the golf course, 100 m northeast of clubhouse.

Manaia Redoubt dates from the 1880 Pākehā military build-up to the Parihaka Campaign (Church ms: 107). An Armed Constabulary garrison (80 on 31 March 1881, AJHR1881 H18: 12), took part in the November 1881 advance on Parihaka. Officer in charge at Manaia to 1883 was Captain Walter Gudgeon. In 1886 the redoubt became a civilian police station (Lovegrove 1971: 14-15). The redoubt was built on the site of pre-European Te Takahe pā.

Earthwork redoubt, c. 35 × 30 m, with loopholed 12 ft square (3.7 × 3.7 m) blockhouse bastions at the northeast and southwest corners (Cowan 1983 II: 516-517); a 10 m wooden watch-tower over the entry was added in October 1881 (Church ms: 107); the interior was largely filled with buildings.

Good condition under mown grass; wall levelled and some reconstruction of ditch scarps. Two rare original timber blockhouses; the wooden watch-tower blew down in a storm and in 1912 was replaced by the present concrete tower.



Figure 105. Manaia Redoubt: the Parihaka Campaign fortification has two blockhouses at opposite angles for flanking defence. A concrete tower at the centre of the square redoubt replaces the original wooden watch-tower. *Photo: N. Prickett, 1975.*

10.7 Manawapou Redoubt

Q21/153 (2626150E 6171150N); N129/175; recorded 1961–64, updates 2002, 2006; also Thacker's Redoubt; Fig. 106.

Manutahi, Hawera; terrace country 600 m east of Manawapou (Ingape) River mouth; access from SH3 at Manutahi by Lower Taumaha and Manawapou Roads.

On 17 March 1865, General Cameron's force established Manawapou Redoubt south of the Manawapou River, which was first held by the 57th Regiment to March 1866, then the 18th (Royal Irish) under Lieutenant W.F. Thacker. In June 1866, Lieutenant Colonel McDonnell and



Fig. 106. Manawapou Redoubt and associated archaeological complex. *Photo: A.G. Buist, 1965.*

colonial troops established the Patea Military District headquarters at the redoubt, but left in September. Colonial troops returned in May 1867, but withdrew in September 1868 after the defeat at Te Ngutu o te Manu (10.23). The redoubt was reoccupied in 1869 and finally abandoned in December that year (Buist 1968; Church ms: 130). On the north side of the Manawapou River mouth was Tangahoe Redoubt (10.21).

A ditch and bank redoubt c. 30 × 22 m with bastion defence at north and south angles covering all sides; a 35 m trench from the south bastion ditch gave protected access to huts dug into the scarp above the present road. Nearby are round and rectangular enclosures, hut depressions, an old military road, etc.

Under pasture; an outstanding archaeological complex in good condition; a later ditch and bank fence cuts through the fortification.

10.8 Mangamanga

Q21/34 (2618200E 6184700N); N129/36; recorded 1959.

Normanby; north of Ohangai Road, west bank of Waihi Stream.

Lovegrove (1971: 10) and Church (ms: 109) give a pā 'Mangamanga' as the first location of the Waihi Redoubt (10.26). The site record identifies a square area with depressions enclosed by a ditch as a 'possible pā or military camp'; history and archaeology both are yet to be confirmed.

Under pasture; present condition not known.

10.9 Manutahi Redoubt

Q21; no site record, not located; Fig. 107.

Manutahi, Hawera.

General Cameron's army reached Manutahi on 14 March 1865. When the invasion moved on to Manawapou on 18 March, one officer and 50 men remained to secure communications, in a redoubt with a few huts and a blockhouse inside (Lovegrove 1971: 4). This was abandoned in 1868, then destroyed by Titokowaru's force. A second work was built at Manutahi in 1869 (AJHR 1970: D7), designed by Major M. Noake (Cowan 1983 II: 181), whether at the same location is not known.

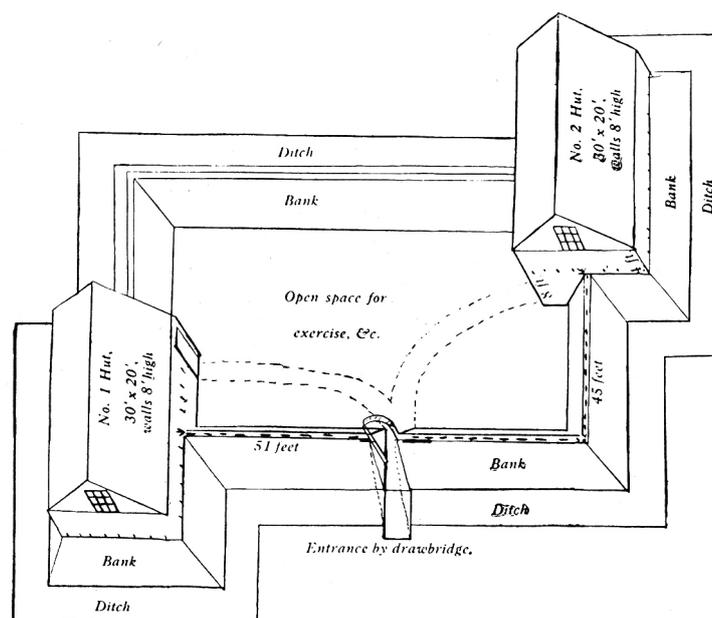


Figure 107. Manutahi Redoubt. From Cowan 1983 II: 181.

The 1869 work was a rectangular redoubt 51 × 45 ft (15.5 × 13.7 m) with two loopholed blockhouses, each 30 × 20 ft (9 × 6 m), in bastions at opposite corners (data from Cowan 1983 II: 181).

Present condition not known.

10.10 Meremere

Q21; no site record, not located.

Meremere, Hawera.

Pā destroyed by Lieutenant Colonel Butler in January 1866 (Lovegrove 1971: 5).

Present condition not known.

10.11 Mokoia Redoubt

Q21 (c. 2627600E 6174200N); no site record, not located.

Lovegrove (1971: 21) reports a redoubt established at Mokoia in 1865, by Royal Engineers for British troops, on the road between Patea and the Waingongoro redoubts. The work is said to have been on the site of the present Mokoia railway station, from which the above map reference is derived.

Present condition not known.

10.12 Normanby Redoubt

Q21/372 (2619400E 6184770N); recorded 2009.

Normanby (Matariki); Normanby Domain, north end of the township, west of Ketemarae Road; at the site is a monument to European soldiers killed in the district.

Site or locality of General Chute's camp in January 1866 before marching to New Plymouth via the inland Whakaahurangi Track. The redoubt dates from 1879 in response to protest ploughing by Māori on land in the district occupied by Pākehā settlers, and is one of three European works east of the Waingongoro River dating from the Parihaka Campaign (see also Waihi Redoubt, (10.26) and Waingongoro Redoubt, (10.27).) Later held by Armed Constabulary (Cowan 1983 II: 515–516).

Rectangular ditch and bank earthwork 70 ft square (21 × 21 m) inside, with bastion defence probably at two corners. A drawbridge was later built over the ditch and a lookout tower erected inside (Cowan 1983 II: 515–516; Bruce 2009).

Under grass in a sports field; rough ground near the monument may indicate earthworks (Bruce 2009).

10.13 Ohawe Redoubt

Q21 (c. 2612900E 6179100N); no site record, not located.

Ohawe: east of Waingongoro River, at the top of the sea cliff (Cowan 1983 II: 528); lost to sea erosion (Cowan 1983 II: 60); also Waingongoro Redoubt.

On 31 March 1865, a British force marched from Tangahoe to put up redoubts on both sides of the Waingongoro River mouth (see also Rangitoto Redoubt, (10.20)). This was as far as General Cameron was to go. Most of invasion army returned to Patea in April, leaving 150 men of the 57th Regiment at each of the Waingongoro redoubts; later replaced by the 18th Regiment. Colonial forces then took over, but left on 13 July 1868, early in the Titokowaru Campaign (Buist ms1: 10). In the nearby river valley is the Ohawe Military Cemetery (Q21/356).

In about 1920 the indistinct earthworks of a northwest bastion and part of the north parapet and ditch survived, the rest having been lost to erosion of the sea cliff (Cowan 1983 II: 60); nothing now remains of the site.

10.14 Okautiro Redoubt

Q21/232 (2627300E 6173800N); N129/174; recorded 1964; also Mokoia Redoubt; Fig. 108.

Mokoia, Hawera; east of Mokoia Road, at the edge of higher ground, 500 m south of Mokoia railway station.

Okautiro Redoubt was completed in June 1867 at a location overlooking the Military Settlers' Mokoia town site. It was held by militia, under Captain Page when Lieutenant Colonel Lepper was in command of colonial forces in south Taranaki (Cowan 1983 II: 185; Buist ms2: 9). By early 1868 it was unoccupied, but maintained for use as needed. Destroyed by Titokowaru's forces on 17 September 1868 (Buist ms1: 8).

Square earthwork redoubt, 50 × 50 ft (15 × 15 m) internally, two 11 × 11 ft (3.5 × 3.5 m) bastions at opposite corners, entry at west side and a wide external ditch. Said to have enclosed a 34 × 18 ft (10 × 5.5 m) unlined and unfloored corrugated-iron shed. A rectangular enclosure measuring 108 × 36 ft (33 × 11 m) to the northwest (see Fig. 108) may have been a stockade (Buist ms1: 8).

Under pasture; present condition not known.

10.15 Otapawa

Q21/123 (2626300E 6181050N); N129/133; recorded 1961, update 2005.

Tawhiti, Hawera; right bank of Tangahoe River, on a spur within a bend; marked on NZMS 260 map; visible over the river from Buchanan Road.

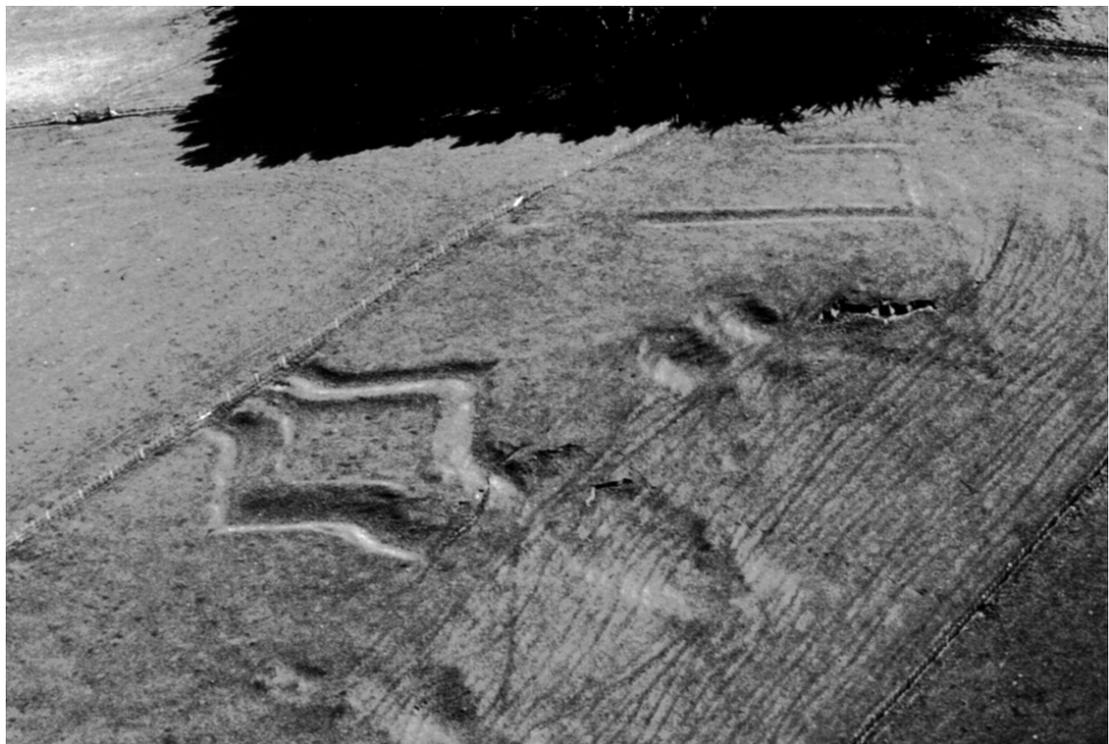


Figure 108. Okautiro Redoubt, Mokoia: the small square earthwork has flanking defence at two angles covering all four sides; a rectangular enclosure above may have been a stockade; on terrace edge are two dug-out soldiers' huts. *Photo: A.G. Buist, 1965.*

Otapawa pā was held by c. 200 Tangahoe, Pakakohi and Ngāti Ruanui when it was attacked by General Chute on 16 January 1866 in the main action of his Taranaki campaign (Cowan 1983 II: 63–66). Māori losses were c. 30 killed and 30 wounded; Pākehā losses were 11 killed, ten wounded.

Otapawa took up a spur extending to the Tangahoe River from terrace country to the west. From a 1918 visit, Cowan (1983 II: 63–64), shows rua forward of the main defences and two external transverse ditches across the spur at the river (east) end.

Under pasture; largely levelled by bulldozer; part of the main defensive bank is clear though damaged.

10.16 Patea Blockhouse

Q21/ Q22; no site record, not located.

Patea; on the terrace within or near the present township.

According to Buist (ms1: 1) the post was established in October 1868 a mile inland, to replace the 1865 redoubt west of the river mouth as the fortified position in the district.

Present condition not known.

10.17 Patea Redoubt (1)

Q22/10 (2637800E 6158500N); N136/9; recorded 1964, update 2006; also Patea Beach Redoubt, Cameron's Redoubt.

Patea; west of end of Beach Road, right bank of the Patea River.

Dates from 16 February 1865 in General Cameron's advance into South Taranaki, when redoubts were put up on both sides of the Waitotara, Patea, Manawapou and Waingongoro rivers, the major position always on the forward side of the river (in relation to the advance of the troops). This (forward) Patea Redoubt was Cameron's headquarters for the remainder of the 1865 campaign, and Pākehā military headquarters in South Taranaki until after the 1868–69 Titokowaru war.

The northern Patea Redoubt has completely eroded into the sea, with the approximate location established from survey plan SO1519 (see also Mallows 2006).

10.18 Patea Redoubt (2)

Q22/9 (2637600E 6158800N); N136/8; recorded 1964; also Dawson's Redoubt, Waitoturi Redoubt; Fig. 109.

Patea; terrace left (south) of river mouth, west of Pilot Station Road, under and behind the Waitoturi Marae meeting house.

When General Cameron's campaign reached Patea on 16 February 1865, redoubts were thrown up on both sides of the river. The left bank redoubt was probably abandoned after the campaign, while the right bank redoubt was occupied until 1868 (10.17). 'Dawson's Redoubt' is probably from Captain Richard Dawson, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment (Hart 1862: 260), presumably in command at the redoubt for part or all of its existence.

Rectangular 140 × 83 ft (43 × 25 m) redoubt with 32 × 27 ft (10 × 8 m) bastions at two angles covering all sides. A trench from the defensive ditch gave access to external huts; a gap in the southwest wall was probably the original redoubt entry.

Most of the site is in good condition under grass, but for the northeast bastion (visible in the 1949 NZ Aerial Mapping photograph 374/3) now under the marae meeting house,



Figure 109. Patea Redoubt: General Cameron's 1865 redoubt on the south bank of Patea River is now partly covered by buildings of Waioturi marae. Photo K.L. Jones, 1994.

10.19 *Patea River pā*

Q21/158 (2638000E 6166000N); N129/178; recorded 1964, update 2006.

Kakaramaea, Patea; on the terrace edge west of Patea River, at the eastern edge of tablelands next to pine plantations on steep slope. Access is from the end of Otoia Gorge Road by the left farm track.

Said to have been associated with Titokowaru in 1868; possibly 'Otoia' pā (Cowan 1983 II: 61, 247, 295).

Fortification consists of a zig-zag trench extending 40 m along the cliff edge, and a ditch enclosing a semi-circular area c. 20 m in diameter. No features are visible on the enclosed defended platform.

The site is badly eroded by cattle and quickly losing definition; under threat from cultivation.

10.20 Rangitoto Redoubt

Q21 (2612550E 6179900N); no site record; also Waingongoro Redoubt.

Ohawe: west of Waingongoro River, on the cliff edge of a river erosion loop opposite Ohawe township.

One of two Waingongoro Redoubts dating from General Cameron's campaign; established on 31 March 1865; for history see Ohawe Redoubt (10.13). The name is from nearby Rangitoto pā (see Houston 1965: 150).

A 1951 NZ Aerial Mapping aerial photograph (1900/13) shows an earthwork open to a cliff above the old river loop; this is likely to have been fully enclosed before erosion of the cliff has taken the missing part. Pits immediately south of the redoubt mark soldiers' huts, with a larger group on the terrace edge c. 200 m north.

The redoubt ditch and bank was destroyed by bulldozer in the 1950s (Buist ms1: 10); both groups of pits have also been destroyed since the 1951 photograph; subsurface remains likely.

10.21 Tangahoe Redoubt

Q21/152 (2625700E 6171500N); N129/173; recorded 1964, update 2006; also Inman's Redoubt; Fig. 110.

Mokoia, Hawera; in a paddock south of the Mokoia Road end, at the seaward edge of tableland between the Manawapou and Tangahoe Rivers.

Dates from 17 March 1865 when General Cameron put up redoubts on both sides of the Manawapou River mouth (see Manawapou Redoubt, (10.7)). Named after Captain John Inman, 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment (Hart 1862: 260). The original 150-man redoubt was later replaced by a smaller work (see Fig. 110), probably in September 1866 when the British Army in South Taranaki was replaced by smaller numbers of colonial troops.

The first redoubt measured 170 × 120 ft (52 × 37 m), with bastion defence at the west and east angles. An external ditch at the north angle may have enlarged the early work (see Fig. 110). The second redoubt was 53 × 42 ft (16 × 13 m), with narrow flanking projections at north and south angles. Both works had communication trenches to c. 12 external huts at the terrace edge to the south (all measurements from Buist ms1: 7-8).

Good condition under pasture.



Figure 110. Tangahoe Redoubt: a later small redoubt can be seen within the partly levelled defences of General Cameron's 1865 work; other features includes a square enclosure at bottom left and dug-out soldiers' huts right of redoubt and top centre. *Photo: K.L. Jones, 1994.*

10.22 Tauranga-Riri

Q21; no site record, not located.

Hawera, inland of Ohangai and Meremere.

Pā occupied by Māori after the 14 January 1866 fight at Otapawa (10:15) in Chute's campaign, and also by Titokowaru's non-combatants after the Otautu engagement of 13 March 1869 (Lovegrove 1971: 5).

Present condition not known.

10.23 Te Ngutu o te Manu

Q20 (2611800E 6190200N); no site record.

Kapuni district; Te Ngutu o te Manu Domain, on Ahipaipa Road, 600 m south of the Skeet Road corner.

From 1867, South Taranaki Māori rallied to Titokowaru at Te Ngutu o te Manu and nearby bush settlements, with the aim of driving Pākehā troops and settlers from the region. Colonial troops advanced on and destroyed the pā on 21 August 1867. A second attack on 7 September was driven off with 24 Pākehā killed and 26 wounded, in one of the notable Māori successes of the New Zealand Wars (Cowan 1983 II: 202–221; Belich 1989: 98–137).

A stockade pā across a small clearing, with concealed rifle-pits and other firing positions in the bush at both flanks (Belich 1989: 120–121).

No confirmed surface evidence.

10.24 Tirotiromoana

Q21; no site record, not located.

East of Ketemarae (10.5).

Pā destroyed by Lieutenant Colonel Butler on 18 January 1866 (Cowan 1983 II: 70); attacked again by Major McDonnell on 5 November 1866, when described as a village (Cowan 1983 II: 151).

Present condition not known.

10.25 Turuturumokai Redoubt

Q21/328 (2621250E 6181320N); N129/220; recorded 1958, updates 1994, 2000, 2004; Heritage New Zealand Category II registration No 6042; Fig. 111.

Hawera; Turuturumokai Reserve, west of Turuturu Road; marked by a tall stone cairn.

Redoubt first put up in October 1866 by the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment; abandoned in early 1867. Reoccupied and repaired in June 1868 by Captain Ross and 25 Armed Constabulary. Attacked by Māori on 12 July 1868 in the first action of Titokowaru's campaign, and one of only three attacks on European redoubts in the New Zealand Wars, all in Taranaki (see Sentry Hill, (9.24) and No 3 Redoubt, (9.46)). Most of the garrison were killed or wounded, survivors holding out in two small bastions before troops came from Waihi Redoubt (10.26) and Māori withdrew (Cowan 1983 II: 186–201; Belich 1989: 81–97). Abandoned in September 1868.

Square earthwork c. 18 × 18 m, with bastion defence at northwest and southeast angles; the 5 ft (1.5 m) high walls and 6 ft (1.8 m) deep ditch were unfinished when the redoubt was attacked.

Mostly under pasture, a shallow ditch marks out the redoubt; the southeast bastion is largely destroyed by the Turuturu Road cutting; stone cairn and plaque on the site.

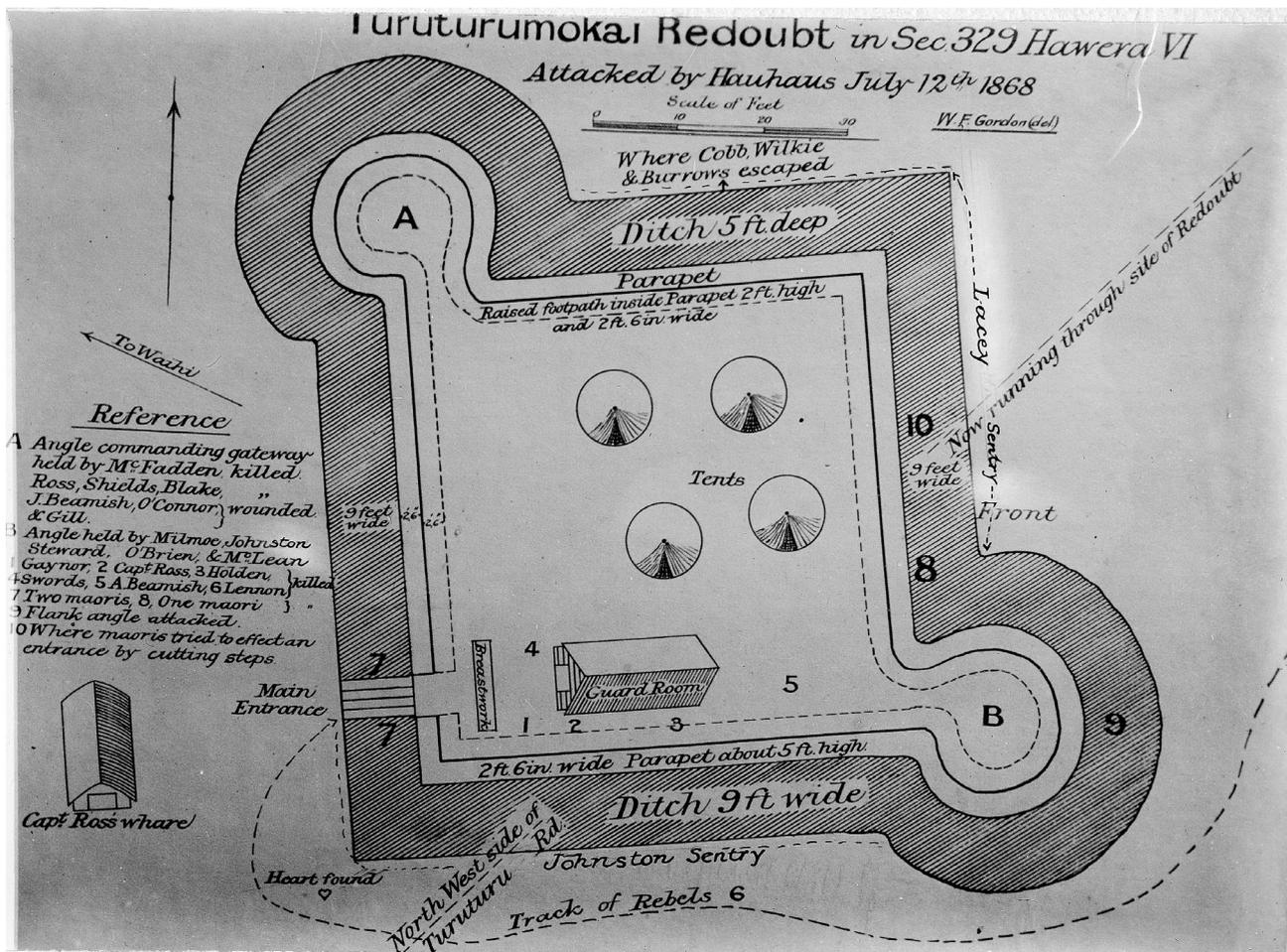


Figure 111. 'Turuturumokai Redoubt', c. 1868. Copy photograph of original drawing by William Francis Gordon, collection of Puke Ariki, New Plymouth, PHO2002-456.

10.26 Waihi Redoubt

Q21/151 (2617850E 6183700N); N129/172; recorded 1964, update 2002; Fig. 112.

Normanby; Pikituroa Road, on terrace past the cemetery, marked by a roadside plaque.

Established in September 1866 by Forest Rangers and Native Contingent; from February 1867 it was McDonnell's district headquarters, with 170 men. The post was abandoned from October 1868 to February 1869 in the Titokowaru campaign. In 1869 it was garrisoned for a time by Ngāti Porou, comprising three chiefs, 115 men and 30 women. Rebuilt as a stockade in the early 1870s and held a large garrison until the early 1880s, then a smaller garrison until abandoned in 1885 (Lovegrove 1971: 10–11, Cowan 1983 II: 146–147, 185).

The first fort was an earthwork redoubt, likely to have been large in order to accommodate the considerable 1860s garrison. Cowan (1983 II: 185) describes the early 1870s work as a 55 × 52 yd (50 × 47.5 m) stockade with two 50 × 52 ft (15 × 16 m) blockhouses made of 7 inch matai (180 mm) extending 8 ft (2.4 m) beyond the line of wall. Inside was a guard room, orderly room, reading room, underground magazine and well. A loopholed lookout tower at the northern angle was 8 ft square and 35 ft (10.5 m) high.

Under pasture; the stockade is still marked out by the ditch despite cultivation.



Figure 112. Waihi Redoubt: the outline of Waihi Redoubt can be seen within the bend of Pikituroa Road at centre right; lower left is a cemetery and pre-European pā. Photo: K.L. Jones, 1994.

10.27 Waingongoro Redoubt

Q21/374 (2614500E 6180100N); recorded 2009 (previously included in 1961 record Q21/73 of a pā 50 m east); also Livingston's Redoubt.

Tokaora, Hawera; south of SH45 just before the road descends to Waingongoro bridge, the northwest angle cut by road works.

Put up in 1879 in response to the Māori protest ploughing on Pākehā-occupied land east of the Waingongoro River. Local settlers declared a 'Hawera Republic' and gathered for security at the home of James Livingston while the redoubt was built nearby (Roberts 1939: 80).

The redoubt was c. 20 yards square (18 × 18 m), with bastions at the southwest and northeast angles. The earth bank was lined with heavy timber allowing for loopholes, and the external trench was 4–5 ft (1.2–1.5 m) deep and wide. A wooden door at the west side was lowered to form a bridge over the trench (Houston 1965: 169).

1951 NZ Aerial Mapping photograph 1900/13 shows the square earthwork and bastions in good order; present condition is good but for the destroyed northwest angle.

10.28 Waukina

Q21/29 (2621900E 6175100N); N129/30; recorded 1960.

Hawera; seaward side of Manawapou Road.

In the site record the pa is said to have been subject to an advance by the Armed Constabulary, who found it deserted; this requires confirmation.

In 1960, the remains of a ditch and bank were visible on the seaward (south) side of the site, with a series of shallow depressions suggestive of collapsed rua or rifle-pits.

Little remained of site when recorded; present condition not known.

10.29 **Whakamara**

Q21; no site record, not located.

Mokoia, Hawera; c. 5 km east of Mokoia.

Pā on a narrow neck of high land, flat in front and behind and flanked by deep gullies (Cowan 1983 II: 296).

Present condition not known.