

## 11. Whanganui

Military conflict took place in the Whanganui district in 1847, and later from 1864 to 1869. Many Māori engaged in fighting near Wellington in 1846 were from Whanganui and when they returned home afterwards troops were sent there for the security of settlers, arriving in December 1846. The Rutland and York Stockades, put up on two adjacent hills, were to dominate the town for a generation.

Fighting resumed in the region in May 1864, at first between Māori groups at Moutoa on the Whanganui River. With the Waikato War ended, large numbers of British troops were shifted to Whanganui. On 24 January 1865, General Cameron led a substantial army of British troops northward as far as Waingongoro on the last day of March, keeping to open country near the coast and setting up redoubts at the mouths of rivers on the way.

On 30 December 1865, General Chute left Whanganui with a mixed force of British troops, colonial forces and Whanganui Māori totalling about 700 men (Cowan 1983 II: 70), on a very different campaign. Six weeks later he was back in Whanganui, having destroyed seven fortified pā and 21 kāinga in the Patea, Hawera and coastal Taranaki districts (Cowan 1983 II: 70)

The last fighting in the region was Titokowaru's 1868–69 campaign, in which Pākehā forces were beaten at Te Ngutu o te Manu and Moturoa in September and November 1868. Pākehā then withdrew from all posts north of Kai Iwi except Patea and Wairoa (Waverley), and settlers put up refuge works throughout the Whanganui and Rangitikei districts in case Titokowaru's forces continued their advance. But when his greatest pā, Tauranga Ika, was abandoned in January 1868 before it was attacked, it was the turn of Pākehā to take the offensive, reoccupying land north to Waingongoro River. This time they did not leave.

Whanganui region fortifications are grouped by location as follows:

- The town
- Whanganui River
- North to Patea
- South—including Rangitikei and Manawatu

Note that the boundary between South Taranaki (section 10) and Whanganui (section 11) is here put at Patea, despite major campaigns taking place throughout the wider region into South Taranaki. In Cameron's 1865 campaign, the Nukumaru and Waitotara redoubts and Weraroa pā are listed with Whanganui, while Patea, Manawapou and Waingongoro works are included in South Taranaki; in Titokowaru's campaign, Moturoa and Tauranga Ika are included here, and Turuturumokai and Te Ngu o te Manu are with South Taranaki sites in section 10.

The spelling 'Whanganui' is used throughout for the river, district, Māori people of the region and for the town, following the December 2009 New Zealand Geographic Board decision.

### THE TOWN

#### 11.1 Albuera Redoubt

R22; no site record, not located; also King's Redoubt (Smart & Smart ms).

Virginia Lake; overlooking the main road (SH3) west of the lake.

The redoubt dates from after the 57th Regiment's arrival at Whanganui in April 1861. The name is from the Napoleonic Peninsular War Battle of Albuera, 16 May 1811, where the 57th Regiment was urged to 'die hard' by commanding officer Colonel Inglis, taking 400 casualties out of the 570 men engaged, the regiment afterwards being referred to as 'The Die Hards'.

Present condition not known.

## 11.2 Aramoho Redoubt

R22; no site record, not located; also Walker's Redoubt (Smart & Smart ms).

Aramoho; Mt Jowett.

Listed by Smart (ms) as a redoubt and blockhouse; history not known.

Present condition not known.

## 11.3 Castlecliff Redoubt

R22; no site record, not located; also Heads Redoubt and Castlecliff Blockhouse.

Castlecliff; signal station site at mouth of the Whanganui River.

Established 1868 (Smart ms), likely to be in response to Titokowaru's advance on Whanganui.

Present condition not known.

## 11.4 Gunboat Stockade

R22 (c. 2685700E 6139400N); no site record, not located.

Whanganui; in the area of Moutoa Gardens and Market Place, exact location uncertain.

Built during the fighting at and near Whanganui in winter 1847; completed in the third week of July. Its location near a river jetty suggests a role in landing stores.

Sketch by Collinson (see Prickett 2002: 56) shows a rectangular stockade with an external ditch and one hip-roofed building inside.

Destroyed except for any subsurface evidence.

## 11.5 Lower Stockade

R22 (c. 2685300E 6138950N); no site record, not located.

Whanganui; town block between Ridgeway, Wilson and St Hill Streets and Taupo Quay, towards the south end of the area now taken up by the Trafalgar Square shopping centre.

Whanganui's first defensive stockade. Built by the 58th Regiment, Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery when the troops first arrived on 14 December 1846 (Downes 1915: 291-292; Springer ms2: 3).

Made of fortified settlers' buildings (Springer ms2: 3).

Probably completely destroyed.

## 11.6 Nixon's Redoubt

R22; no site record, not located.

Bastia Hill, Whanganui.

Established in December 1868 as Titokowaru advanced towards Whanganui; on Major J. Nixon's land; construction superintended by Captain H. Young.

Earthworks visible until 1950s (Smart ms); present condition not known.

## 11.7 Rutland Stockade

R22/440 (2685400E 6139600N); recorded 2001; Fig. 113.

Queen's Park, Whanganui; the hill top is now public land taken up by the reserve, Sarjeant Gallery, etc.; site of former Pukemanu pā (Smart & Bates 1972: 33).

On 13 December 1846, a detachment of the 58th (Rutlandshire) Regiment arrived at Whanganui on H.M.S. Calliope, starting work immediately on a 60 × 30 yard (54 × 27 m) stockade (Springer ms2: 2-3) on a hill and old pā site above the town. The stockade was completed in April 1847, with a two large two-storey blockhouses added later. Rutland Stockade played a significant part in defence of the town in 1847. The last imperial troops (18th Regiment) left Rutland Stockade and Whanganui in 1870. Demolished in 1887.

The hill is now considerably cut down and modified; subsurface deposits may survive in places.

## 11.8 *St John's Wood rifle-pits*

R22; no site record, not located.

St John's Wood, Whanganui; within or near the Wanganui Collegiate School grounds.

Māori defensive earthworks and a base for advances on Whanganui in 1847 (Downes 1915; Smart & Smart 1965; Cowan 1983 I: 143).

Present condition not known.

## 11.9 York Stockade

R22/253 (2685100E 6139100N); recorded 1996, update 2007.

Cook's Gardens, Whanganui; reserve, adjacent to St Hill Street; commemorative plaque. Site of former Patupuhou pā (Smart & Bates 1972: 32-33).



Fig. 113. Rutland Stockade on hill top with Moutoa monument in foreground, Whanganui. Photograph: Lieutenant Bernard Gilpin Haines, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, [1860s], Ref.: PA1-f-027-12-2. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington.

Situated on old dunes on the seaward side of the 1840s town, opposite the earlier Rutland Stockade (11.7). Dates from the 1847 arrival of troops of 65th (Yorkshire) Regiment. Completed and occupied on 16 July 1847 (Smart & Bates 1972: 68). After the fighting in 1847, the 65th moved to Rutland Stockade and remained as the Whanganui garrison until 1861. York Stockade was used as married quarters (Springer ms2: 15). Demolished in the 1880s.

A platform c. 20 × 15 m remains, now occupied by an historic bell tower. The rest of the stockade platform has been largely or wholly cut down.

## WHANGANUI RIVER

### 11.10 Buckthought's Redoubt

S22/43 (6147050E 2690700N); N138/45; recorded 1963, update 2007.

Upokongaro; terrace edge northwest of village overlooking the Whanganui River; above an old quarry.

Built in November 1868 by settlers and militia as Titokowaru advanced towards Whanganui; the name is from landowner Phillip Buckthought.

Irregular ditch and bank earthwork 40 × 15–20 m cuts off the corner of a terrace; one bastion at the south end and a small bastion next to entry at the north end.

Good condition in pasture, 2007.

### 11.11 Koroniti Stockade

S21 (c. 2695000E 6169800N); no site record, not located.

Koroniti (Corinth); left bank of the Whanganui River.

Established by militia and/or Taranaki Military Settlers to secure river communication after the Pākehā advance to Pipiriki in April 1865. On 15 August 1865, local troops were replaced by 80 rank and file plus officers and non-commissioned officers of the 50th Regiment (War Office 0270.I: lxii, App. 31).

Described on 22 August 1865 by Major G.R. Greaves, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, as '... a stockade which commands everything in the vicinity of the post' (War Office 0270.I: lxii, App. 31).

Site condition not known.

### 11.12 Missionary Road Redoubt

R22; no site record, not located; also Finnemore's Redoubt after the landowner (Smart ms).

Described as being 'on Mt Mission, Waireka Road' (Smart ms), or 'Mt Finnimore' (Smart & Smart ms), right bank of the river 5 km from Aramoho.

Occupied for a short time from December 1868 (Smart ms), in response to Titokowaru's advance towards Whanganui.

Site condition not known.

### 11.13 Nga Mokamokai

S21/5 (2695200E 6169900N); N131/7; recorded 1979; also Victoria Redoubt (Smart & Smart ms).

Koriniti, Whanganui River; probably on the hill at or near trig 'AK4M'.

Built by Whanganui Māori to defend the river and town either in March 1865 or after the siege of Pipiriki in July 1865, according to different sources.

Under pasture and trees, present condition not known.

### 11.14 No 1 Redoubt

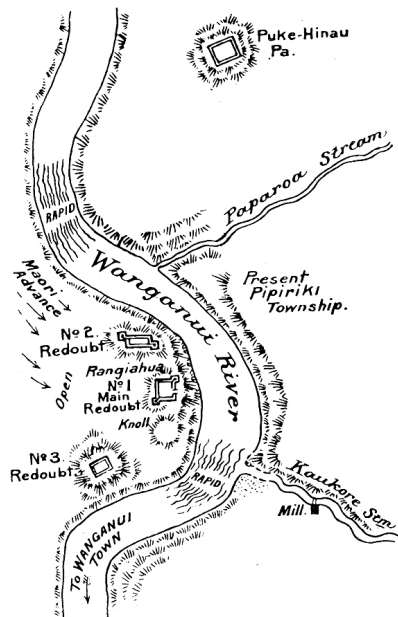


Figure 114. Nos 1, 2 and 3 Redoubts and Pukehinau pā, Pipiriki, 1865. From Cowan 1983 II: 519.

R21/1 (2685600E 6189400N); N121/5; recorded 1978; also Brassey's or Main Redoubt; Fig. 114.

Pipiriki; at the bend on the other side of Whanganui River, on top of the prominent bluff, Rangiahua.

Built and held by Taranaki Military Settlers under Lieutenant Gosling; one of three redoubts of a combined Pākehā and Māori force under Major Willoughby Brassey at Pipiriki from April 1865 (11.15–16), and besieged by Māori based at Pukehinau (11.18) in July that year. Subsequently held by the 57th Regiment until the end of the year (Cowan 1983 II: 36–45, 519; Smart and Smart ms).

Earthwork redoubt.

A 9–10 m square depression on the hill above the river is the only reported field evidence; graves nearby; poor condition in 1978.

### 11.15 No 2 Redoubt

R21; no site record, not located; also Kemp's Redoubt or Popoia Redoubt (Cowan 1983 II: 36–45, 519); Fig. 114.

Pipiriki; across Whanganui River from the settlement, on a spur upstream of No 1 Redoubt.

One of three redoubts built by a combined Pākehā and Māori force under Major Brassey from April 1865. Established by Māori under Keepa Te Rangihiwini (Major Kemp) and the Patea Rangers (Cowan 1983 I: 36–45).

Earthwork redoubt.

Field evidence not known.

### 11.16 No 3 Redoubt

R21; no site record, not located; also Gundagai Redoubt after a supply steamer on the Whanganui River; Fig. 114.

Pipiriki; across Whanganui River from the Pipiriki settlement, downstream of No 1 Redoubt.

One of three redoubts built by a combined Pākehā and Māori force under Major Brassey from April 1865. Established by Māori under Keepa Te Rangihwinui and the Patea Rangers (Cowan 1983 II: 36-45, 519).

Earthwork redoubt.

Field evidence not known.

### 11.17 Parikino Redoubt

S22/50 (2693500E 6154000N); N138/55; recorded 1963.

Parikino; west of the river, near a house on the river flat.

Established by militia and/or Taranaki Military Settlers to secure river communication after the April 1865 advance to Pipiriki (11.14-16). On 13 August 1865, local troops were replaced by 60 rank and file plus officers and non-commissioned officers of the 14th Regiment (War Office 0270.I: lxii, App. 31).

Described on 22 August 1865 by Major G.R. Greaves, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, as '... redoubt near the bank of the river ... commanded by a hill on the opposite side of the river; but the parapet has been raised on that side to defilade the interior of the work, and loopholed to enable the defenders to fire on the counterscarp' (War Office 0270.I: lxii, App. 31).

Identified on the S22/50 site record from a 1942 aerial photograph ('May be the Parikino Redoubt'); 'earthworks' in 'excellent condition' and 'surface pits still clearly recognisable under grass cover'; no record of a field visit.

### 11.18 Pukehinau

R20/1 (2685600E 6190200N); N121/4; recorded 1978; Fig. 114.

Pipiriki; on a hill north of township; trig 'Pukehinau', 188 m a.s.l. on site.

Pā occupied by Pai Marire forces during the 1865 siege of Pākehā and allied Māori works on the other side of the river (11.14-11.16; Cowan 1983 II: 37-45).

Under bracken and gorse in 1978; present condition not known.

### 11.19 Suffren's Redoubt

S22/37 (2690200E 6144000N); N138/39; recorded 1963, update 2007.

Whanganui East; above SH4 between Kaimatira and Kukuta Roads.

Built in 1868 as Titokowaru advanced towards Whanganui; laid out by Captain H.C. Young (Royal Engineers), attached to the 18th Regiment.

Field evidence of ditch and bank redoubt 100 ft square (30 × 30 m), in poor position for defence and not commanding the Whanganui River.

Most of the redoubt bank still visible in 2007.

### 11.20 Tawhitinui Redoubt

S21; no site record, not located.

Ranana; 'commanding position opposite Ranana' (Smart & Smart ms); 'opposite Moutoa Island' (Smart ms).



Established in September 1865 by 150 men of the 68th Regiment brought up-river by the steam ship *Gundagai* (Smart & Smart ms).

Present condition not known.

## NORTH TO PATEA

### 11.21 Alexander's Farm Redoubt

R22/145 (2672890E 6144880N); N137/101; recorded 1963, update 2002; Fig. 115.

Rapanui, Whanganui; terrace edge south of Mowhanau Stream; access via Rapanui Road and Peat Avenue, in paddock past houses at end of road.

In 1864 a large camp was set up north of Whanganui, as a base from which General Cameron left on 24 January 1865 for the advance into South Taranaki (Cowan 1983 II: 46–60; Prickett 2002: 108–111). Remaining troops then put up a 250-man redoubt (Springer ms1), probably the recorded site. On 31 December 1865, General Chute left the post on the second South Taranaki campaign.

The redoubt and associated features are mostly in excellent order, but for the ditch and some of the bank on the southeast side destroyed by a road formation. Three hut sites are cut into the adjacent terrace edge; other features are visible on sloping ground north of the redoubt.

### 11.22 Bluff Redoubt

R22 (2655750E; 6149900N); no site record.

Waitotara; on a commanding hill on the left (south) bank of Waitotara River, 2 km from mouth; at or near 'P No 2' trig, 34 m a.s.l.; the name is from Colonel Gamble's reports (War Office 0270 I: 145).

Established on 5 February 1865, along with Waitotara Redoubt (11.41) on the other side of the river, in General Cameron's advance into South Taranaki (War Office 0270 I: 142). On 1 July 1865 there were 126 troops at Waitotara (War Office 0270 II: 435), although it is unclear which of the two Waitotara redoubts this refers to.

Redoubt for 150 men and two field guns (Smart & Smart ms).

No sign of earthworks in 1963 (Smart & Smart ms); present condition not known.

### 11.23 Bryce's Redoubt

R22/6 (2683300E 6151900N); N138/48; recorded 1963.

Brunswick, Whanganui; on a hill-top, right of Kai Iwi Stream, c. 350 m north of Mt Bryce trig.

Built in 1868 as part of defences against Titokowaru's advance on Whanganui (11.35, 11.39). Name is from Lieutenant John Bryce, Kai-iwi Yeomanry Cavalry Volunteers (who was to play a major role at Parihaka in 1881).

The site record form tells of a redoubt and blockhouse.

Earthworks 'not very clear' under grass and scattered trees when recorded in 1963. Present condition not known.

### 11.24 Kai Iwi redoubt

R22/417 (2674000E 6150150N); N137/280; recorded 1963.

Kai Iwi; east of Ngarino Road, on the scarp edge above SH3 (Smart & Smart ms).

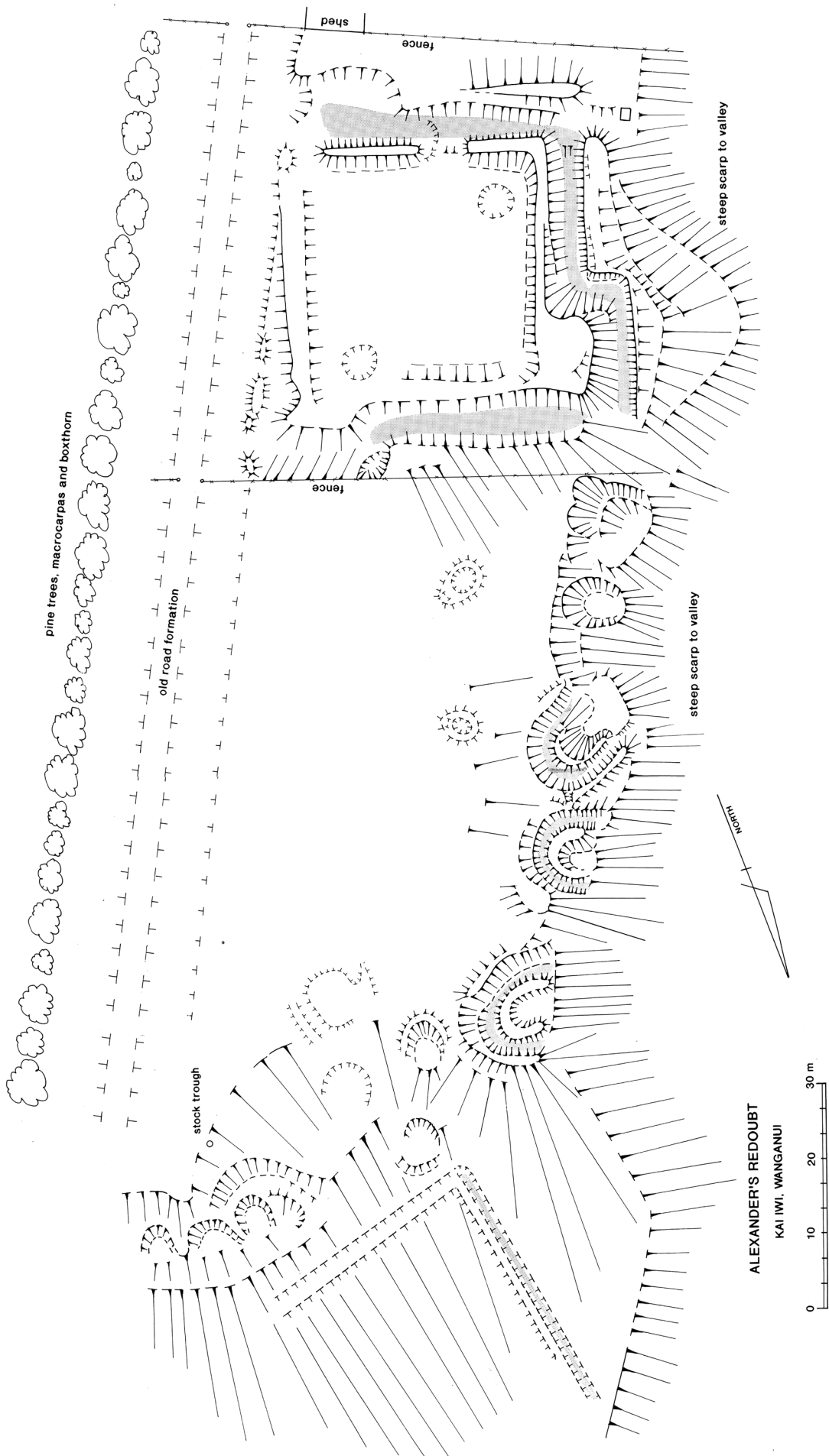


Figure 115. Alexander's Farm Redoubt. Plan: N. Prickett.



No known history.

Surviving west side and northwest bastion indicate a 25 × 25 m redoubt.

Visible on 1943 aerial photograph (E93161); described in the 1963 record as difficult to see on the ground. Present condition not known.

## 11.25 Lyon's Redoubt

R22/146 (2673800E 6149250N); N137/102; recorded 1963, update 2007; also Fort Lyon.

Kai Iwi; east of Ngarino Road ('Mt Smith'), 1 km from SH3, in a paddock immediately south of farmhouse.

Established by colonial troops under Lieutenant Colonel William Lyon near the end of the Titokowaru campaign, either in December 1868 or on 21 January 1869 (Gudgeon 1879: 255; Lyon 2009). On 26 January, Māori skirmished with an outlying picket from the redoubt. After Titokowaru abandoned Tauranga Ika (11.36) on the night of 1 February 1869, Lyon's Redoubt continued in use to March or April.

Ditch and bank earthwork c. 30 yards square (27 × 27 m), with flanking angles at the east, west and south sides and entries indicated at north and south sides; three dug-out soldiers' huts are at the top of the adjacent scarp southeast to the Kai Iwi valley.

Under pasture; part of earthworks visible in 2007.

## 11.26 Moturoa

R21 (2651600E 6164100N); no site record; Fig. 116.

Waverley; pā cut by Braemore Road near the battle notice board; 6 km from SH3 via Chester Street, Mangatangi Road and McDonald Road. Cowan (1983 II: 261) gives location as 'Papa-tihakehake'.

Titokowaru's pā, where Colonel Whitmore was defeated on 7 November 1868 (Cowan 1983 II: 244-262; Prickett 2002: 120-122).

A barrier pā (rather than fully enclosed) extending c. 110 m across a clearing, with three strong points: at each end, and at an angle c. 44 yards (40 m) from west end and 66 yards (60 m) from the east (see Fig. 116).

No known visible remains, trenches will survive subsurface; the 1921 site is described by Cowan (1983 II: 261).

## 11.27 Moturoa attacking trenches

R21 (c. 2651350E 6163800N); no site record, not located.

Moturoa, Waverley; Braemore Road, on terrace in front (south) of Moturoa pā.

Temporary works dug by Captain Hawes' Wairoa Militia in Whitmore's 7 November attack on Moturoa (Smart & Smart 1965).

Trenches.

Condition not known.

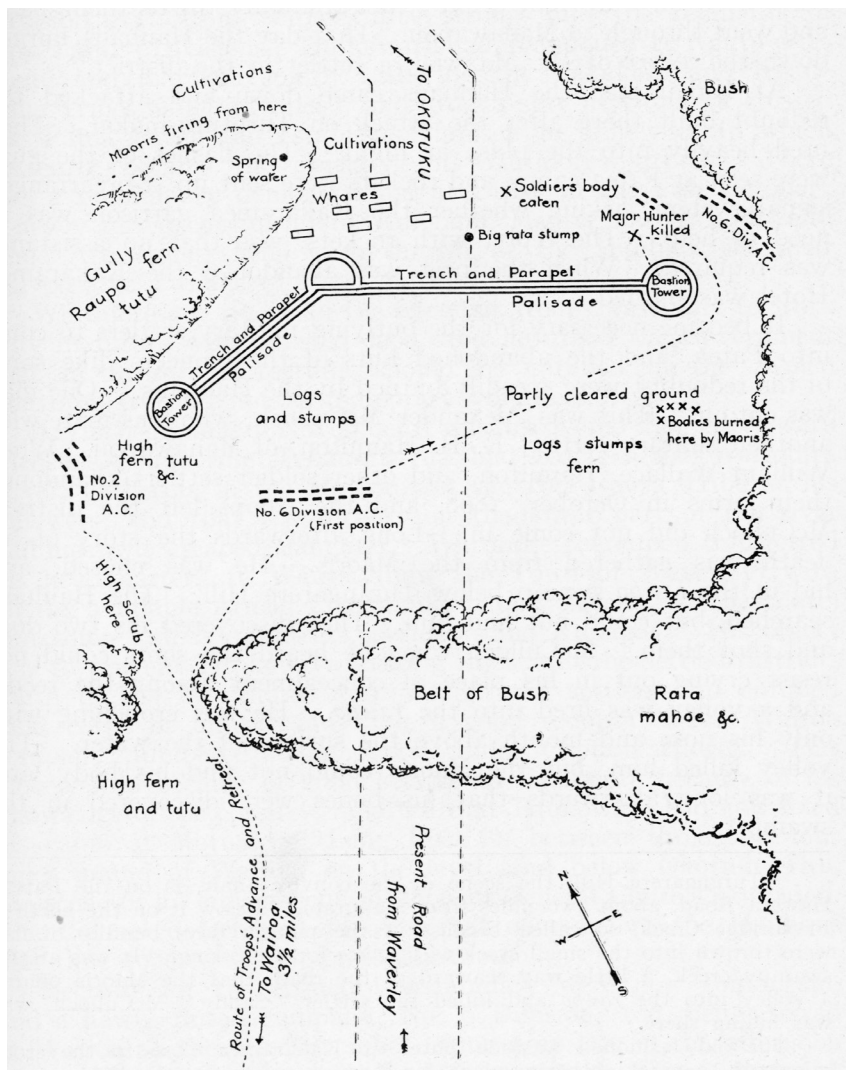


Figure 116. Moturoa battlefield and pā. From Cowan 1983 II: 245

## 11.28 *Nukumaru picket (1)*

R22/106 (2661200E 6152000N); N137/147; recorded 1962, update 2006; Fig. 117.

Nukumaru; c. 40 m north of railway line; access via Paetaia Road.

One of three small picket redoubts (11.29–30) established forward of General Cameron's Nukumaru camp after Māori attacks on 24–25 January 1865. When the camp was abandoned on 15 February the picket redoubts were destroyed by Māori from Weraroa pā (11.42). In June 1865 Nukumaru was reoccupied by troops with establishment of the 200-man Nukumaru Redoubt (11.31), the three picket works being rebuilt.

Square ditch and bank earthwork 25 × 25 m, two parallel lines of four pits from the south angle to the railway cutting may have been soldiers' huts.

Under pasture; clear in 1943 NZ Aerial Mapping photographs 376/21 and 2154/64; ploughed out by 1962; no observed field evidence in 2006.

## 11.29 *Nukumaru picket (2)*

R22/107 (2661600E 6152300N); N137/149; recorded 1962, update 2006; Fig. 117.

Nukumaru; 50 m south of Paetaia Road end.



Figure 117. Nukumaru Redoubt and three earthwork pickets (left to right: 11.28, 11.29, 11.30), from General Cameron's 1865 campaign. Sourced from aerial photography S.N. 215 376/22, 4 October 1942. Crown Copyright Reserved.

One of three small picket redoubts established forward of General Cameron's Nukumaru camp after the Māori attacks of 24–25 January 1865 (see **11.28** for history).

Ditch and bank earthwork of two squares joined at a corner make up a work c. 40 yards (36 m) in length.

Under pasture; clear in 1943 NZ Aerial Mapping photograph 376/21; ploughed out by 1962; no observed field evidence in 2006.

### 11.30 *Nukumaru picket (3)*

R22/108 (2662000E 6152250N); N137/151; recorded 1962, update 2006; Fig. 117.

Nukumaru; from the end of Paetaia Road c. 200 m east over farm paddocks and gully.

One of three small picket redoubts established forward of General Cameron's Nukumaru camp after the Māori attacks of 24–25 January 1865 (see **11.28** for history).

Square ditch and bank earthwork c. 22 × 22 m; possible entrances east and west sides. Shallow ditch and pits to the north.

Under pasture; clear in 1943 NZ Aerial Mapping photograph 376/21; visible on the ground in 1962; no observed field evidence in 2006.

### 11.31 **Nukumaru Redoubt**

R22/109 (2662250E 6151900N); N137/155; recorded 1962; Fig. 117.

Nukumaru; west of Lake Waikato, between Paetaia and Russell Roads, 500 m north of railway line, on flat land.



Established on 8 June 1865 by 600–700 men from Alexander’s Farm, for the security of European military communications north of Whanganui to Patea and South Taranaki, and to keep a watch on the large Māori force at Weraroa pā (11.42). The 200-man redoubt was located behind the January 1865 picket works (11.28–30), which were found to have been destroyed and were rebuilt.

Square redoubt, c. 60 × 60 yards (55 × 55 m); flanking defence at two corners covers three sides, with the fourth (west) side apparently covered by an angled projection from centre of the face. Pits in the larger (northeast) angle and scattered pits outside.

Clear in 1943 aerial photograph 376/23 and 1952 aerial 2154/65; ploughed out by 1962 (aerial photograph 3395/19).

## 11.32 Oika

Q22/28 (2642400E 6159050N); N137/212; recorded 1974; Fig. 118.

Whenuakura; on a hill-top south of SH3 Whenuakura River bridge, 100 m west of road and 100 m south of river.

Almost certainly of the New Zealand War period, but particular history not known; the name is from the site record.

Near rectangular earthwork 50 × 20–30 m, marked out by a strongly traversed trench; a projection at the northwest corner makes use of a point of the scarp edge.

In outstanding order when visited by the writer in the 1970s; fair condition in 2012 (Google Earth).



Figure 118. Oika gun-fighter pā. Photo: K.L. Jones, 1994.

### 11.33 Okotuku

R21 (2651800E 6164650N); no site record.

Waverley; Braemore Road, top of hill 500 m beyond (north) of Moturoa (11.26).

Pā attacked on 4 January 1866 in Chute's campaign (Cowan 1983 II: 62).

Defences consisted of an 80 yd (72 m) palisade, several feet high, made of piled horizontal logs between two rows of uprights, at the rear of a clearing, across a ridge between steep scarps (Chute to Grey 8 Jan 1866, GBPP [3695]).

Present condition not known.

### 11.34 Peake's Redoubt

R22/419 (2671950E 6145350N); N137/285; recorded 1963.

Kai Iwi Beach; high point west of Kai Iwi Stream near mouth.

History not known; name from Smart (ms), but note that Woodall's Redoubt (11.44) is also referred to as 'Peake's', presumably after the same landowner.

Located from NZ Aerial Mapping photograph (G 91744).

Present condition not known.

### 11.35 Stewart's Redoubt

R22/148 (2681400E 6150300N); N137/104; recorded 1962; also Mussen's Redoubt from landowner.

Brunswick, Whanganui; north of Brunswick Road at edge of tableland overlooking Kai Iwi Stream valley to the north, at or near 'Mt Stuart' trig.

Established before General Cameron's 1865 South Taranaki campaign, to secure Pākehā settlement behind the advancing troops (see also Woodall's Redoubt, 11.44). Held by 70 men of the 57th Regiment before militia took over on 31 January 1865 (War Office 1270 I: 141). Name probably from Captain J. Stewart of the 57th Regiment. Reoccupied by local forces after Titokowaru's success over Whitmore at Moturoa in November 1868 (see also 11.23 and 11.39).

Square ditch and bank earthwork c. 50 × 50 yards (45 × 45 m), with bastions at two corners covering three sides. The north side above scarp to valley has a bank only and no flanking defence.

Shows clearly on 1942 NZ Aerial Mapping photograph 377/40; ploughed out before 1962 (see aerial photograph 3396/31); defensive trenches will survive subsurface; now under pasture.

### 11.36 Tauranga Ika

R22/110 (2663400E 6153250N); N137/166; recorded 1962, update 2002; Fig. 119.

Nukumaru; the church 'Tutahi', on rising ground north of SH3, is said to be near or on the site.

Pā built by Titokowaru after the 7 November 1868 fight at Moturoa (11.26). The Māori strategy was to advance on Whanganui—outflanking the enemy who kept to open country near the coast, and fighting in or near the bush on Māori terms, as at Te Ngutu o te Manu (10.23) and Moturoa. Tauranga Ika was found abandoned by Colonel Whitmore's colonial troops on the morning of 2 February 1869, for reasons explored by Belich (1989).

Tauranga Ika was one of the largest enclosed (as opposed to barrier) pā of the New Zealand Wars, c. 140 × 140 m with concave sides and strong points at each corner. A double palisade line was backed by traversed rifle trench and tunnel access to underground bunkers behind.

The 1962 site record refers to traces of earthworks (but which were not seen by the recorder). Subsurface remains may be located by surface examination and geophysical testing.

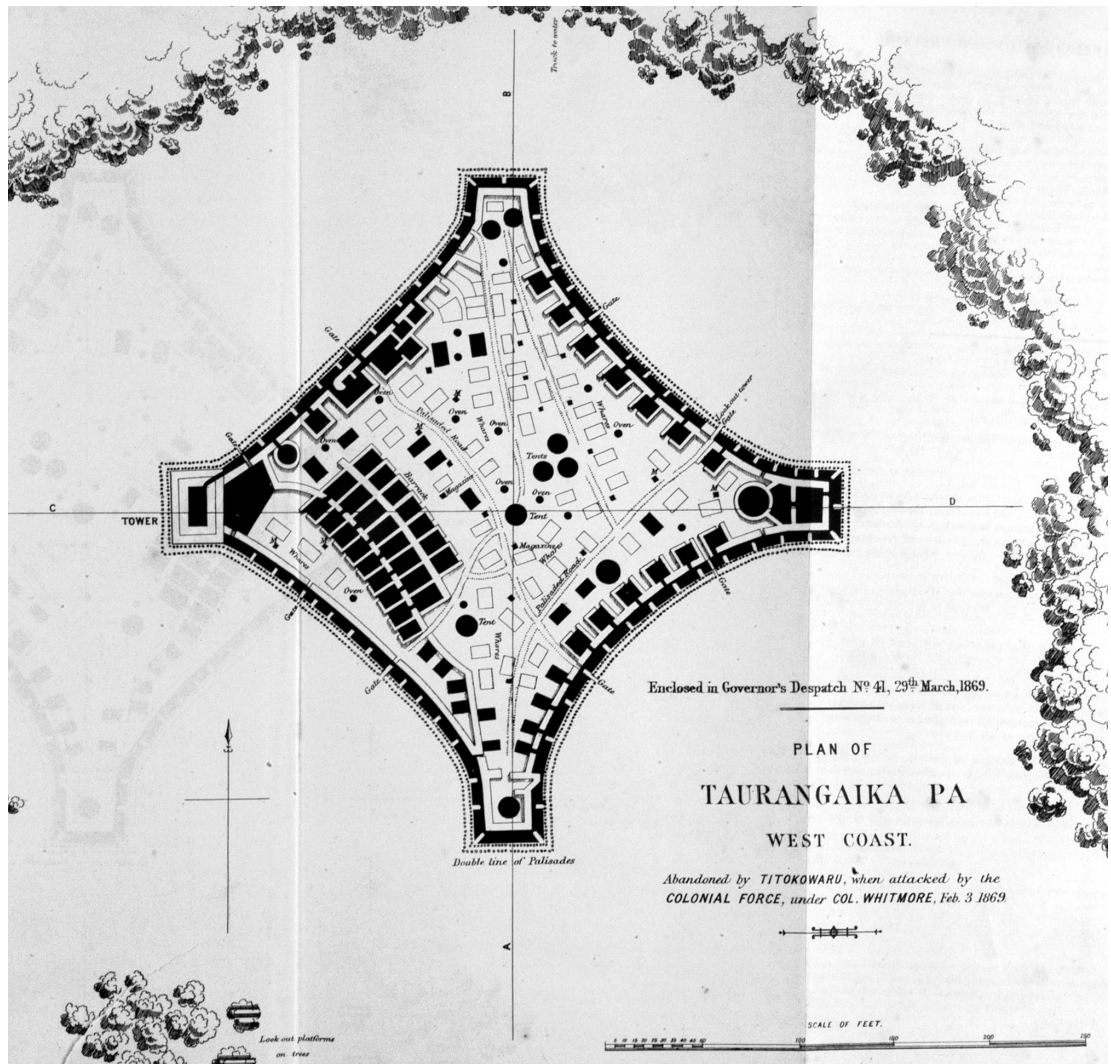


Figure 119. Tauranga Ika: a traversed rifle trench has two rows of palisades in front and tunnel access to underground shelters behind. In the pā are surface huts (open squares) and food storage and shelter pits. Bastion strong points are at each corner of the 140 × 140 m pā. From GBPP 1868–69 *xliv* (307) p. 396.

### 11.37 *Tauranga Ika attacking trenches*

R22; no site record, not located.

Temporary attacking trenches of Pākehā forces east and south of Tauranga Ika (Cowan 1983 II: 290; Smart & Smart ms).

Present condition not known.

### 11.38 *Te Putahi*

Q21/209 (2644400E 6162100N); N130/17; recorded 1965.

Waverley; above east side of Whenuakura River, west of Karahaki Road.

Te Putahi pā was taken by General Chute, 7 January 1866 (Cowan 1983 II: 62).

Pā in dense bush, no available account of stockade or earthwork defences. Rectangular pits recorded in 1965; no subsequent visit.

Present condition not known.



### 11.39 Trafford's Redoubt

R22/5 (2686500E 6149150N); N138/47 recorded 1963, updates 1997, 2007.

Brunswick; terrace edge above right bank of the Whanganui River opposite Kaiwhaiki; at 'Trafford' trig (205 m a.s.l.); access from Tokomaru East Road.

Built in 1868 in the Brunswick district as Titokowaru advanced towards Whanganui (see also **11.23** and **11.35**). Named after Major Trafford.

An unusual triangular work at a sharp terrace point, high above the Whanganui River. A large angled bastion dominates ditch and bank defences facing the terrace on the west side. At the other two sides above the steep hillside there is now a bank on part of the north side only. In the 1961 visit for the original record this was visible also on the southeast side to the eastern point of the redoubt.

Good condition in pasture, fenced from the terrace. Three interior depressions noted on the 1963 record were not visible in 2007.

### 11.40 Wairoa Redoubt

R22/455 (2650000E 6158900N); N137/238; recorded 1981, update 2004; Fig. 120.

Waverley; north side of the main street just west of the Chester Street corner; World War I and II Memorial clock tower now on the site.

The township of Wairoa, now Waverley, was laid out in 1867 for Taranaki Military Settlers. The redoubt was built by Wairoa militia under Captain Hawes (Smart & Smart ms). After the defeat of colonial troops at Te Ngutu o te Manu in September 1868, Wairoa and Patea were the only remaining Pākehā posts north of Kai Iwi. On 7 November 1868, Colonel Whitmore was defeated near Wairoa at Moturoa (**11.26**). The militia garrison was disbanded in March 1870 (Church 1982: 136-137; see Lovegrove 1969).



Figure 120. Wairoa Redoubt, Waverley. Photo: N. Prickett, 1994.

Square redoubt. In the early 20th century, Cowan (1983 II: 262) reported parapets to 9–10 ft (2.7–3 m) high and a small bastion. Earthwork defences, and probably also the redoubt platform, were largely or completely destroyed in construction of the present memorial tower.

#### 11.41 Waitotara Redoubt

R22/117 (2655400E 6150000N); N137/203; recorded 1962.

Waitotara; Waitotara River right bank, in flat paddock 2 km from the river mouth.

The forward post established 5 February 1865, with Bluff Redoubt (11.22) on the opposite bank, in General Cameron's advance into South Taranaki (War Office 0270 I: 142).

Earthwork c. 50 × 50 yards (45 × 45 m) square; aerial photograph shows three visible corners with bastions covering one side only (Smart & Smart 1965).

Present condition not known.

#### 11.42 Weraroa

R22/66 (2659400E 6154600N); N137/56; recorded 1962, update 2002; Fig. 121.

Waitotara; on high ground east of Waitotara River inland of SH3, at 'Weraroa No. 2' trig (114 m a.s.l.)

Weraroa is the pā from which Māori attacked General Cameron's army at Nukumarū on 24 and 25 January 1865. Cameron's decision not to attack Weraroa but advance further up the coast led to an argument with Grey, who captured the abandoned pā in July 1865 with a combined Pākehā and Whanganui Māori force. Cameron left New Zealand in August. Weraroa Redoubt (11.43) was later put up on the site.

A large pā of three connected strong-points, backed by a precipitous bushed scarp; double and single stockade lines with traversed firing trenches and huts behind.

Under pasture, the generally levelled earthworks appear as slight undulations in places. Excavated trenches and other features will survive underground.

#### 11.43 Weraroa Redoubt

R22/65 (2659400E 6154600N); N137/55; recorded 1962, updates 1986, 2002; Fig. 122.

Waitotara; on high ground east of Waitotara River inland of SH3, at 'Weraroa No. 2' trig (114 m a.s.l.).

Established on the site of Weraroa pā (11.42) after the pā was taken in August 1865. Held by the 14th Regiment to August 1866; reoccupied by militia 1–16 November 1868, and later by Armed Constabulary from March 1869 to 1870 (Smart & Smart 1965).

Ditch and bank earthwork of a rectangular plan, with bastion defence at three corners covering four sides. Track from the north side leads down to the Waitotara River; a commemorative cairn was placed on the site in 1948.

Under pasture; clear in aerial photograph 375/25; stock damage to the northwest and southwest corners and stock erosion around the cairn.

#### 11.44 Woodall's Redoubt

R22/147 (2674950E 6148450N); N137/103; recorded 1963, update 2002; also Peake's Redoubt after landowner; Fig. 123.

Kai Iwi; edge of high ground above school, south of the Kai Iwi Valley Road and SH3.

PLAN  
OF  
WERAROA PA  
Evacuated 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1865.

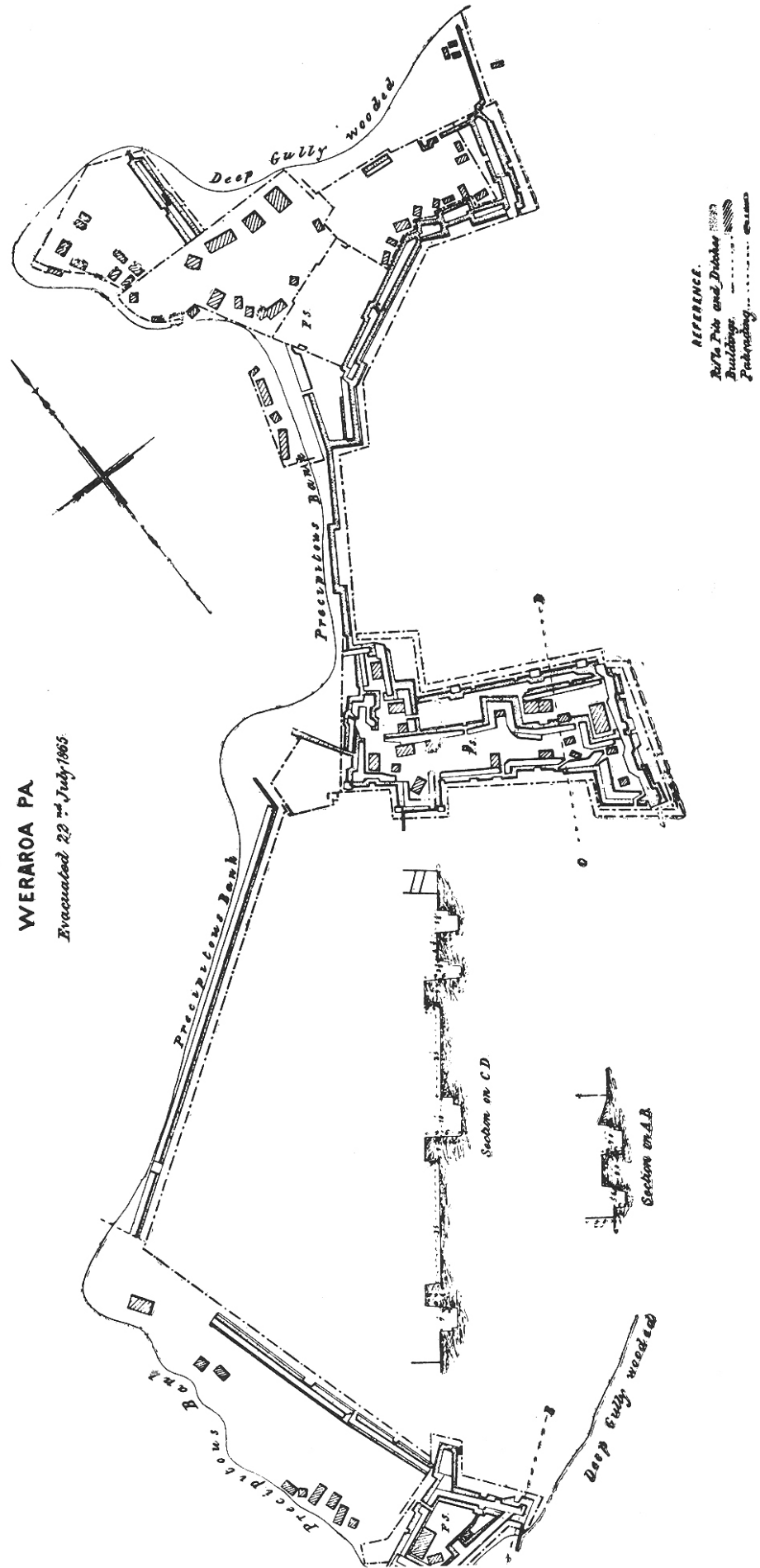


Figure 121. Weraroa pā. Cowan 1983 II: 50.

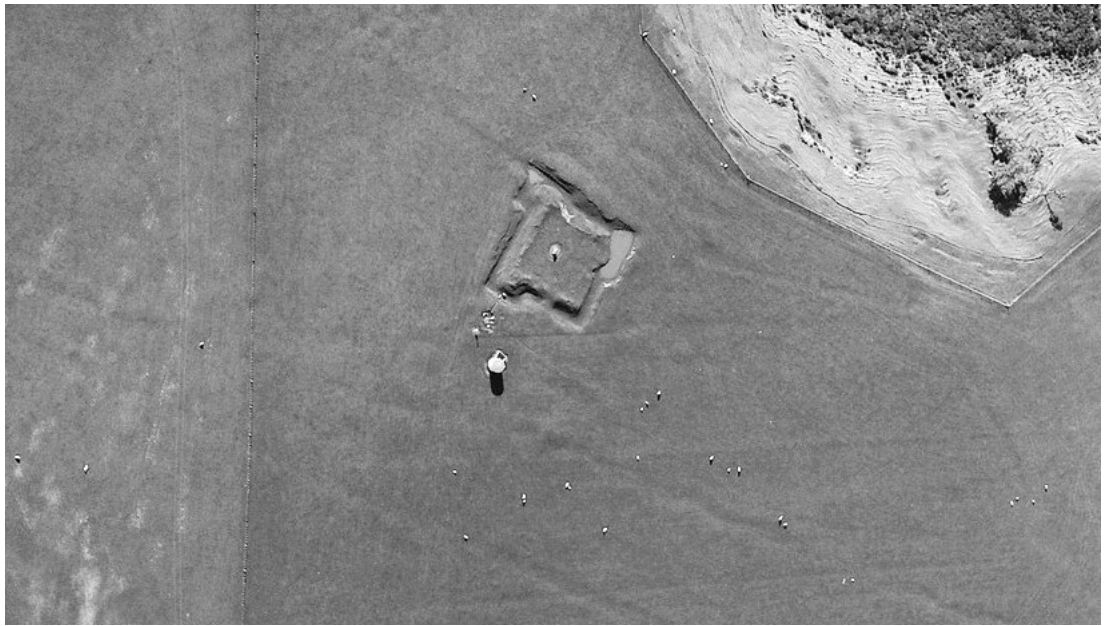


Figure 122. Weraroa Redoubt, 1865. *Photo: K.L. Jones, 1995.*



Figure 123. Woodall's Redoubt, Kai Iwi, Whanganui. *Photo: A.G. Buist, 1965.*

Established before General Cameron's 1865 South Taranaki campaign, in order to secure Pākehā settlement behind the advancing troops (see also Stewart's Redoubt, **11.35**). Held by 100 57th Regiment before militia took over on 31 January 1865 (War Office 1270 I: 141). Name from Captain T.N. Woodall, 57th Regiment. Reoccupied after Whitmore's November 1868 defeat at Moturoa, when the Armed Constabulary garrison exchanged shots at over 1000 yards (900 m) with a Māori outpost to the west.

Ditch and bank earthwork c. 25 × 25 m with bastions at three corners covering all four sides. At the terrace edge east of the redoubt are the remains of two dug-out soldiers' huts.

Well-preserved under pasture, some stock damage.



## SOUTH—INCLUDING RANGITIKEI AND MANAWATU

### 11.45 Austin's Redoubt

S23 (2713000E 6130000N); no site record, not located.

Tutaenui, Marton; north of Jefferson's Line.

Established on 23 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten works put up and held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 30).

Redoubt of clay and fern for 100 men (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). Described as powerful work of redan form, with flanking angles (Lundy 1995: 30); a redan is defined as a V-shaped projection facing an expected line of attack.

Lundy (ms2) describes 'soil disturbance and marks in grounds of old house'. Present condition not known.

### 11.46 Bryce's Redoubt

S23 (2714000E 6127000N); no site record, not located.

Marton; Lundy (1995: 23) locates work east of the Tutaenui Road and Bryce's Line corner, east of Tutaenui Stream.

An earlier redoubt, history unknown, is said to have been rebuilt on 22 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten works put up and held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 30). A redoubt at Brunswick north of Whanganui has the same name (11.23).

Redoubt of clay and fern for 80 men (National Archives AD 1869, 2957).

Present condition not known.

### 11.47 Hassard's Redoubt

S23/94 (2708600E 6124800N); recorded 2000.

Bonny Glen, Marton; north of the Wanganui Road, east of Fern Flats Road.

The location was chosen by Lieutenant Colonel Jason Hassard, 57th Regiment, some time before January 1866 when he died of wounds received at Otapawa (10.15). Subsequently a redoubt was put up, later to be rebuilt on 23 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten works held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 30).

The redoubt was made of sods and clay and housed 60 men (National Archives AD 1869, 2957).

Site 'levelled in 1913' (Lundy ms1); in 1995 it was reported under the corner of a house (Lundy ms2). Present condition not known.

### 11.48 Hogg's Redoubt

S23/93 (2704800E 6120400N); recorded 2000.

Makirikiri South, Marton; south of SH3, on a low ridge northeast of Lake Dudding.

Established on 24 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten works put up and held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 30).

A bastioned redoubt made of sods and clay for 60 men (National Archives AD 1869, 2957).

Visible in 1962 NZ Aerial Mapping photograph 3630/11; 'bastions still faintly visible' on the ground (Lundy 1995). Present condition not known.

### 11.49 Matthew's Redoubt

S23/95 (2712800E 6123950N); recorded 2000, update 2005; also Marton Redoubt.

Marton; St Stephen's Church, 23 Maunder Street, now occupies the site (Lundy 1995).

Established 22 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten works put up and held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 30–31).

Redoubt made of wood, sod and clay, large enough for 100 men (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). Adjacent external blockhouse covered two sides of the earthwork (Lundy 1995: 30–31).

Nothing seen in 1995 (Lundy ms2).

### 11.50 Marangai Blockhouse

S22 ; no site record; also Cameron Blockhouse; Heritage New Zealand Category I registration No 7179; Fig. 8.

Marangai, Whanganui; 6 km south of Whanganui, in a paddock north of SH3.

Built in 1868 by local militia on John Cameron's farm as a secure place for local settlers, in response to Titokowaru's advance on Whanganui town and district.

Wooden building restored 1988–90.

### 11.51 McDonald's Redoubt

S22/125 (2704200E 6130600N); recorded 2000.

Turakina; Glenmore Station, in paddock west side of the Turakina Valley Road.

Established on 22 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten works put up and held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 30).

Sixty-man redoubt made of sods and clay (National Archives AD 1869, 2957).

Visible in NZ Aerial Mapping 1962 photograph 3625/18; since levelled (Lundy ms1); when visited in 1995 it had been recently cultivated (Lundy ms2).

### 11.52 Nga Haere

S25/60 (2701600E 6068500N); recorded 1990, update 2007.

Poroutawhao, Levin; on an old dune ridge 100 m south of the SH1 and Waitarere Beach Road corner.

Pā occupied in 1872 by the Ngāti Tuwhakawahai hapu of Ngāti Huia, for defence against Keepa Te Rangihiwini's Whanganui at nearby Pipiriki pā (11.54).



Reported by Adkin (1948: 246–247) as a pā defined by a level area 80 × 20 yards (66 × 18 m) along the crest of an old dune ridge, with numerous depressions marking sunken house sites and pits, a ditch across the ridge at the western end of the platform is the only remaining visible defensive work.

In 2007, under pasture with features vague and slumped; some visible midden material.

### 11.53 Parewanui

S23/4; (2707500E 6107350N); N143/7; recorded 1979, updates 1980, 2005; Heritage New Zealand Category II registration No 6231.

Parewanui, Bulls: 50 m west of Parewanui Road, 400 m south of the Pukehou Road corner, on low rise in a paddock.

Built in late 1868 by local Ngāti Apa in response to Titokowaru's advance on Whanganui.

Gunfighter pā of irregular rectangular layout c. 55 × 26 m, with ditch defences and ten pits scattered over the interior platform.

Shows clearly in 1942 NZ Aerial Mapping photograph 394/15. Some ploughing damage at the site margins (Lundy ms1). Now of subdued features, fenced off under grass.

### 11.54 Pipiriki

S25/51 (2700700E 6064400N); N152/54; recorded 1983, updates 1995, 2007.

Lake Horowhenua, Levin; west side of the lake on an old dune.

Pā built in 1872 by Whanganui chief Keepa Te Rangihwinui; named after Pipiriki on the Whanganui River, home of his mother's hapū (see also Nga Haere, 11.52).

Long, low dune with highest platform at the southern end.

A distinct scarp at the southern approach is the only clearly visible feature; other defences are vague on this deflated site. Formerly under pines which are now removed.

### 11.55 Robert's Redoubt

S23/96 (2717800E 6121900N); recorded 2000.

Marton; c. 100 m south of Onepuhi Road, at a cliff edge overlooking the Rangitikei River.

Established on 22 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten works put up and held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 31).

A 60-man redoubt made of sods and clay with a drawbridge, enclosing a private house (National Archives AD 1869, 2957).

Lundy (ms1) reported 'one corner of ditch and bank still visible—rest frequently ploughed'; and in 1995 still as above (Lundy ms2).

### 11.56 Ross's Redoubt

S23/5 (2705600E 6106100N); N143/8; recorded 1979; Heritage New Zealand Category II registration No 6232; also Ratahi Redoubt (Smart & Smart ms) and Waitatapia Redoubt (Heritage New Zealand registration).

Parewanui, Bulls: Waitatapia Station, c. 250 m south of the west end of Dalrymple Road.

First established by European settlers after 1863, in response to local inter-iwi conflict over land (Heritage New Zealand registration). Renovated on 23 November 1868 as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten redoubts held at the time by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers (Lundy 1995: 31).

An 80-man redoubt of sods and clay with a drawbridge, enclosing a private house (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). Small square earthwork with flanking angles at two opposite corners, visible in NZ Aerial Mapping aerial photograph 394/13 (1942).

Under pasture; in 1995 visible in paddock beside farm road (Lundy ms2).

## 11.57 Strachan's Cave

S22/124 (2694300E 6141800N); recorded 1993, update 2007.

Okoia, Whanganui; Kaukatea Valley Road, 3 km from No 3 Line; 70 m south of road, on the steep east side of a gully.

Built by the Strachan family in 1860s.

Small excavated defensive cave with two gun slits.

Good to excellent condition; some vandalism, engraved names, etc.

## 11.58 Turakina Redoubt

S23/92 (2698800E 6126500N); recorded 2000.

Turakina; on a hill and terrace edge; the site now occupied by cemetery, east of SH3, above the township centre; hill name 'Pukepoto' (Smart & Smart ms).

An older work, rebuilt 18 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869 2957). One of ten redoubts held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 29).

The 1868 200-man redoubt was made of timber, sods and clay, with a drawbridge, and blockhouse within the earthwork (National Archives AD 1869, 2957).

Reported 'destroyed' in 1963 (Smart & Smart 1965); in September 1995, Lundy (ms2) noted 'suggestive' surface features.

## 11.59 Willis's Redoubt

S23/9 (2713400E 6112000N); N143/14; recorded 1980; Heritage New Zealand Category II registration No 6233.

Bulls; access from High Street just north of Fagan Street, at the rear of a private garden, under macrocarpa trees on the edge of a terrace above Bulls Domain.

Established 23 November 1868 (National Archives AD 1869, 2957). One of ten works put up and held by Rangitikei Militia and Volunteers as Titokowaru advanced on Whanganui (Lundy 1995: 31).

Redoubt made of wood, sods and clay, to house 80 men; a bastioned front with low but abrupt scarp to the rear; a blockhouse was set diagonally within earthwork (National Archives AD 1869, 2957; Lundy 1995: 31).

Earthworks in good order under lawn, creepers and macrocarpa (Lundy ms1, ms2). Present condition not known.