

Departmental files and archival sources

Department of Lands and Survey files

4/850, 40/1

Department of Conservation files

DOC 010-40

HHA-02-01-02-01

Plans

OLC 164 (06/11/1857)

OLC 293 (29/08/1876)

OLC file 332

SO 17788 (25/06/1914)

SO 28037

SO 35227 (1948)

Auckland Deeds

6D Folios 456-7 (20/11/1857)

10G Folios 191-2 (29/08/1870)

7A/365, 17A/719, CT 64/110, CT 136/48, CT 702/281, CT 708/165,
166

Maori Land Court Records

Auckland Minute Book I - Otata Islands

Orakei Minute Book I — Orakei

National Archives files

D4/123 Vols I, II

D4/1360

Auckland City Council GIS

Auckland Regional Council CHI

New Zealand Archaeological Association site records⁴¹

Newspapers and periodicals

Auckland Weekly News

09/03/1901

18/02/1902:3

27/02/1902:3 (or 18th?)

07/01/1904:7

The New Zealander

23/08/1845:1(2)

The New Zealand Gazette

1871:220

01/10/1936

NZ Graphic

Vol.20 1898:245

New Zealand Herald

12/02/1927 Supplement - Some Maori Folk Lore

19/02/1927 Supplement - Legends of the Maori Era

22/04/1958

30/04/1958

21/07/1973:11

20/05/1995 s.1:24

06/05/1998 s.A:11

06/05/1983 s.2:1

19/06/1996

11/01/1997

02/11/1005 s.1:1

The Southern Cross

23/09/1843

10/08/1857

11/08/1857

30/10/1860:2

The Weekly News

30/01/1908

Friends of the Hauraki Gulf

Issue No. 8 March 1992

Finn scrapbook

Scrapbook No.23 pp.7; 65

North Shore Times

24/10/1995

Photographic Collections

Department of Conservation, photographic collection

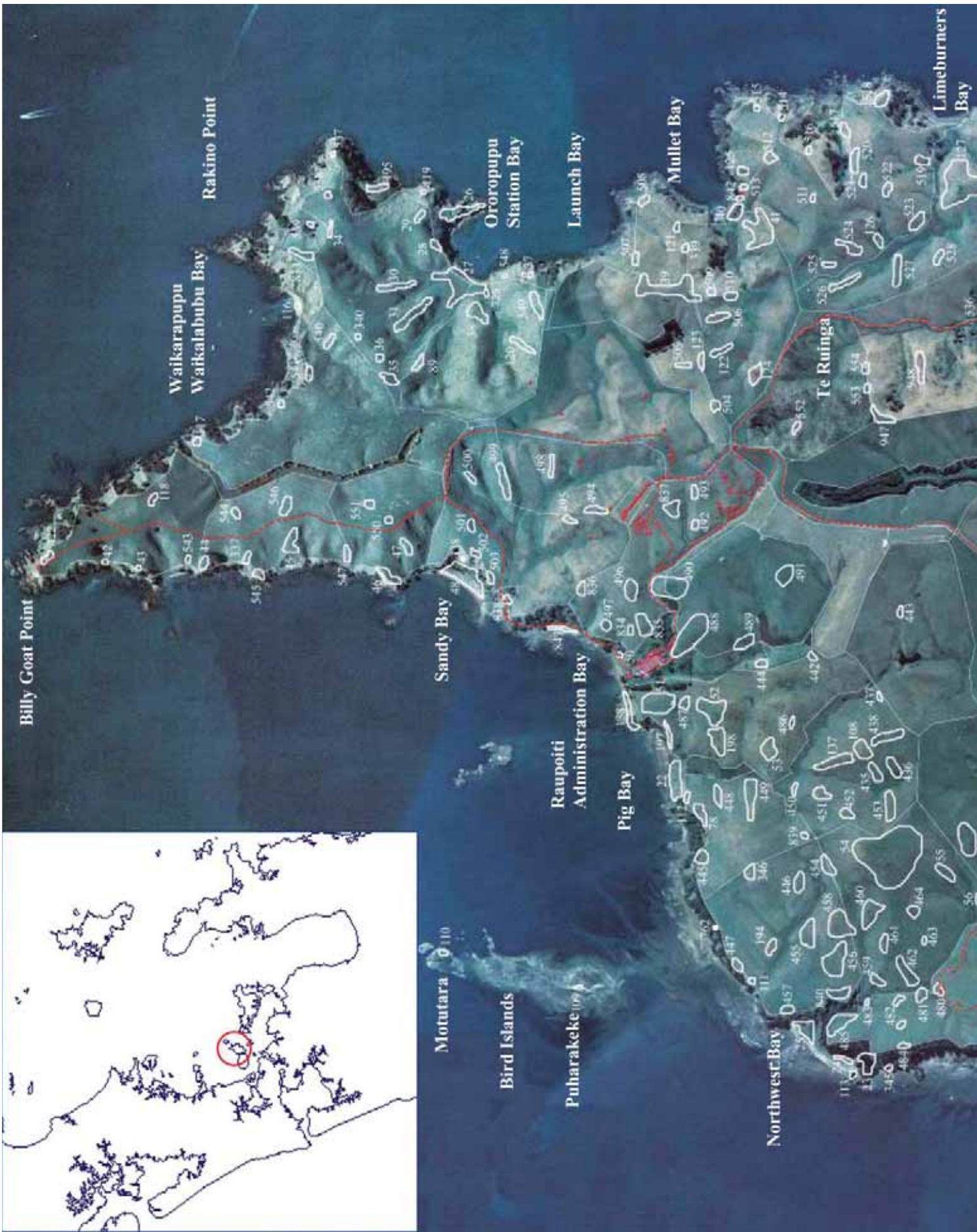
Auckland Institute and Museum photographic collection⁴²

14. EVALUATION OF SOURCES

A considerable amount has been written on the history and archaeology of Motutapu. Several Maori traditions cited in this assessment were originally derived from the Auckland and Orakei minute books of the Maori Land Court. Much of this information was made more publicly accessible with the addition of further oral traditions by Graham,⁴³ and Kelly,⁴⁴ with more recent syntheses by Simmons,⁴⁵ Murdoch⁴⁶ and Monin.⁴⁷ Early European accounts⁴⁸ contain a considerable amount of information, but few focus specifically on Motutapu, and for the early historical period information is largely derived from survey plans, newspapers and early photographs. Unpublished local histories and extensive bibliographies compiled for Motutapu and Rangitoto are available in Department of Lands and Survey reports.⁴⁹

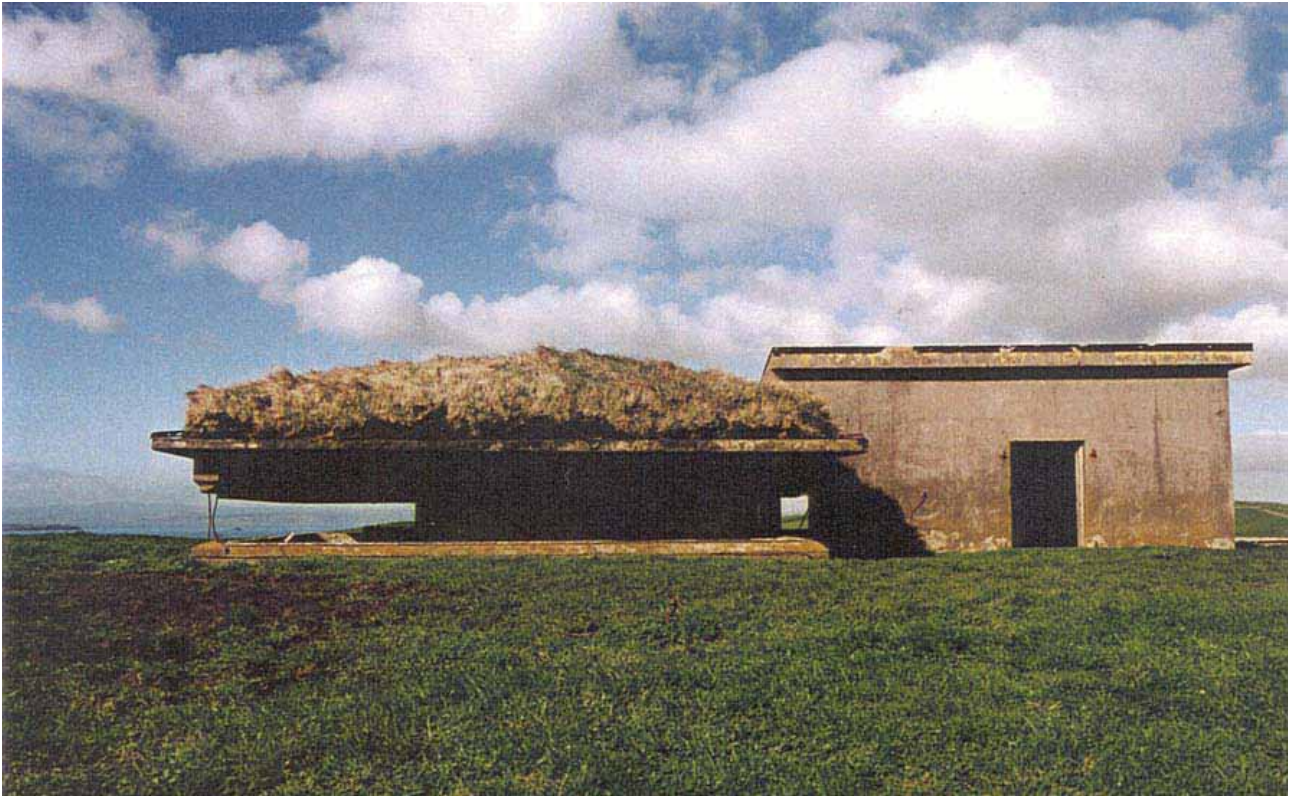
The 1960-70s archaeological survey and investigation on Motutapu have been well published in the records of the Auckland Institute and Museum and the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Newsletter. The publications include accounts of excavations,⁵⁰ dating,⁵¹ analysis of faunal remains,⁵² lithic assemblages,⁵³ human remains,⁵⁴ and site recording surveys,⁵⁵ as well as prompting initial attempts at erosion control.⁵⁶ They have been summarised on a local scale specific to the island,⁵⁷ and incorporated into both regional⁵⁸ and national context.⁵⁹ The discovery of the Rangitoto ash footprints during a 1980s excavation of the Sunde site⁶⁰ rekindled and furthered discussions on dating,⁶¹ and prompted assessments of significance,⁶² and renewed attempts at site management and stabilisation.⁶³ In the 1990s it was the prospect of re-forestation proposed in the 1992 draft working plan that sparked renewed academic interest. Numerous submissions⁶⁴ were received requesting that cultural values be given higher priority. A public workshop was held in 1993,⁶⁵ and a restoration plan developed in the following year.⁶⁶ University of Auckland field survey, geophysical prospecting and excavations were undertaken between 1994-6 to assist in the management of the archaeological landscape,⁶⁷ and the island was included in case studies for archaeological site stabilisation and vegetation management.⁶⁸ More recently the Auckland City Council's Inner Gulf Island project for the revised district plan,⁶⁹ and the NZAA upgrade project⁷⁰ have provided the stimulus for updated information. Field assessments undertaken by Departmental archaeologists⁷¹ for routine farm management and restoration planting include a significant amount of information on individual sites and their location, but as these have been of a frequent and ongoing nature individual references have not been included here.

Historic research, and archaeological survey and assessment of the 19th century farming was undertaken,⁷² and followed by identification and proposed arboreal treatment for significant vegetation at Home Bay and Emu Bay.⁷³ The Reid Homestead and associated plantings are subject to a Conservation plan.⁷⁴ The military history of Motutapu is part of a wider system of Auckland's coastal defence and publications have typically dealt with Motutapu in this wider context.⁷⁵ The structures are subject to a Conservation Plan which also includes a detailed history and bibliography,⁷⁶ and to remedial specifications and maintenance specifications.⁷⁷





Location of recorded archaeological and military sites. Accurate as of October 2007



Battery observation post and radar room. D. Pearson, 1997

ENDNOTES

1. Not confirmed, DOC Visitor Asset Management System estimate is based on Home Bay campsite and MOEC numbers, with the expectation that many other people will be accessing the island on day trips via Rangitoto or on private boats
2. The dating of the Rangitoto eruption has been subject to review since it was originally published. Davidson's review of the dates from the Sunde site in 1974 and Law's in 1975 suggested a late 14th century date on the basis of two charcoal dates NZ1898 and NZ1899. However since that time the problems with in-built age in wood samples have become apparent. Nichol reviewed the dates in 1992, and included evidence from thermoluminescence (AD1400-20) and paleomagnetic (1420) dating. These together with NZ1167 and NZ6954 which suggested AD1400 was the earliest possible date, led him to conclude a date of c.AD1400. This was also supported by McFadgen (1996), and the additional average dates from 6 obsidian hydration samples published in 2000 by Lowe et al. Elliot's pollen dates from swamp deposits on Motutapu putting the eruption pre-Kaharoa at c.1200 BP are inconsistent with the greater body of evidence (Elliot 1995).
3. Davidson 1978; 1984:42. Another significant component of the local diet appears to have been fibrous plant food such as bracken root, as evidenced by severe tooth wear in burials dating from the 15th-18th centuries (Davidson 1984:51, 55-6).
4. Ngai Tai is the modern version of Ngati Tai.
5. Auckland Minute Book 1, Folio 26, Maori Land Court Records as cited in Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:8; Murdoch 191:12
6. Fenton 1879:61-74 as cited in Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:8
7. Turton 1882:561 as cited in Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:10; see also Campbell, J., 1881. Poenamo Williams and Norgate, London p.254
8. Pearson 1997:16-21
9. Register of Actively Managed Historic Places Auckland Conservancy
10. Davidson 1978
11. Davidson 1981:111-2
12. Davidson 1982:31
13. According to the tradition, the Ngati Kui were the first to occupy Te Ika-a-Maui including Motutapu. They were driven beneath the earth by the Tutumaio who were in turn supplanted by the Turehu. The Turehu or Patupaiarehe who occupied Motutapu, Motuihe and the adjacent mainland were known locally as Maewao (Murdoch 1991:5 citing Graham 1927 citing Ngati Kahu elder Wiripo Potene).
14. O-moko-nui-o-Kahu 'the great lizard of Kahu' was placed on Rangitoto in Inslington Bay and Moko-nui-o-Hei 'the great lizard of Hei' was placed at Home Bay. Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:7
15. Murdoch citing Graham 1951:82
16. Murdoch citing Kelly 1949:2
17. Simmons 1984:56; <http://www.teara.govt.nz/EarthSeaAndSky/OceanStudyAndConservation/TangaroaTheSea/3/en>
18. Graham in *New Zealand Herald* 19/02/1927
19. Ibid
20. Ibid
21. Murdoch 1991:10
22. Prickett 1982
23. A more detailed assessment of significance for the military landscape is contained in Pearson 1997:70-2
24. Sites in the Auckland City Council District Plan include R10/22, 25, 26, 31, 32, 41, 54, 90, 112, 127 Schedule B3 3.16-25
25. Schedule B1 1.32-3; B2 2.26
26. Figures from Annual review: Motutapu Farm Park's farming operations 1981-2 Department of Lands & Survey file 40/1
27. Ibid
28. Ibid
29. N38/30, 37, 25 (Leahy 1970:61-82; 1972:15-26; Sullivan 1972:27-60; Davidson 1972:1-14)
30. Ibid

31. Leahy 1986:160-66
32. Figures from Annual review: Motutapu Farm Park's farming operations 1981-2 Department of Lands & Surveyfile 40/1
33. Ibid
34. Invasive species specialist group database held at Auckland University
35. Invasive species specialist group database held at Auckland University
36. R10/410 (Irwin et al 1997:266-77)
37. Irwin, Ladefoged and Wallace 1996:254-8
38. R10/22; 39; 47; 496; 497; R11/1277 (Irwin et al 1997:226-77)
39. Irwin, Ladefoged and Wallace 1996:254-8
40. Carried out by Clough and Associates data available from Auckland City Council GIS
41. Numbers pertaining to Motutapu are (R10/): 22-48; 50-59; 78-79; 89-90; 99; 108; 111-27; 137-38;194-98; 213-14; 231; 337-49; 396; 400-12; 416-19; 422; 435-78; 480-574; 703; 722-25; 738; 761-62; 774; 833-43; 914-15; 934; 947-48; 1028 and (R11/): 115; 144-47; 161-64; 202; 218-19; 670-73; 961; 1203-80; 1396; 1479-92; 1663; 1743-48;
42. B2590, 2593, 2595, 2607 (1903); DU436.1185 (1904); C6430 (1920)
43. Graham 1920; 1921; 1922; 1951
44. Kelly 1949
45. Simmons 1984
46. Murdoch 1991
47. Monin 1996
48. eg. Campbell 1881:254; Terry 1840
49. Cottrell 1984; Coster and Spring-Rice 1984
50. Davidson 1970b; 1971; 1972; 1977; Golson and Brothers 1959; Leahy 1970; 1972; 1986; Nichol 1981; Scott 1970; Sullivan 1972.
51. Davidson 1974a; 1978c; Law 1975; Moore and Tiller 1975
52. Allo 1970; Clark and Duff 1979 (unpublished); Grange 1974; Smith 1981
53. Davidson 1974b; Ward 1974
54. Byrne 1973; Houghton 1977
55. Davidson 1970a; 1987; Law 1987
56. Law 1973
57. Davidson 1978a
58. Davidson 1975; 1978b; 1982; Bulmer and McDonald 1981 (unpublished)
59. Davidson 1984; Prickett 1982
60. Nichol 1981; 1982; 1988
61. Nichol 1992; McFadgen 1996; Lowe 2000
62. Black, Nowell and Hayward 1991; McKay J 1982; Nichol 1983
63. Coster and Spring-Rice 1984; Collen 1983; 1984
64. ICOMOS NZ 1992
65. Proceedings held on file in Auckland Conservancy office
66. Hawley 1993
67. Irwin, Ladefoged, and Wallace 1996; Irwin, Ladefoged, Wallace, Jones, Ross, and Clout 1997; Phillips 1995
68. Jones, and Simpson 1995
69. Copies of material held on file in Auckland Conservancy office
70. Dodd 2006
71. HHA-02-01-02-01; DOC010-40
72. Brassey 1992
73. Arborlab 1997
74. Sharley 1997
75. Cooke 2000; Corbett 2003
76. Dave Pearson Architects 1997
77. Salmond Reed Architects 2001

17. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

C. 14TH CENTURY		Probable date of initial Maori settlement, occupation of Sunde site Sandy Bay and Pig Bay	Davidson 1978
C.1400		Eruption of Rangitoto	
C. 16TH CENTURY		Likely date of pa construction	
1820	June	Samuel Marsden visits Motutapu on the <i>Coromandel</i> , and sloop is dragged through the channel between Motutapu and Rangitoto with the assistance of local Maori as there is not sufficient water to get through	<i>Cottrell 1984:18 citing Marsden's third journal 1820:1; Elder 1932:311</i>
1821		Arrival of Ngapuhi armed with muskets	
1825		Local fishing party attacked by Ngapuhi at Motutapu	<i>Fenton 1879:71; NLC Auckland MB1 1866:18</i>
1826		Motutapu inhabitants flee to Maungatautari to seek refuge with Tainui relatives	Murdoch 1991:12
1827		Dumont D'Urville reports seeing no inhabitants between Whangarei and the Tamaki River	<i>Wright 1950:151-156 as cited by Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:8</i>
1828	July	Ngati Paoa and Ngati Tipa defeat Ngapuhi war party on Motutapu	<i>Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:8 citing Rogers 1961:68,137,339 citing H Williams</i>
1832		Trader John Cowell visits Motutapu and reports it to be deserted	<i>Orakei Minute Book 1, Folios 66,67,69, Maori Land Court Records as cited by Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:8</i>
1832		George Weller attempts to purchase Rangitoto and Motutapu	<i>Terry 1840 as cited by Cottrell 1984:8</i>
1833	27 Nov	Henry Williams camps on Motutapu	<i>Brassey MS</i>
1836		Waikato chief Te Wherowhero leads Manukau, Tamaki and Kaipara people back to their lands. Ngati Tai return to Motutapu.	<i>Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:9; Murdoch 1991:12 citing Native Land Court Auckland Minute Book 1 1866:16</i>
1840	11 Jan	Sale of 2560 acres comprising the northern part of Motutapu sold to Thomas Maxwell by Tara-te-Irirangi, Te Haua, and Te Waru of Ngati Tai	<i>Turton 1877:222; 1882:319, 561;</i>
1840	04 Mar	Treaty of Waitangi signed at Karaka Bay, Tamaki River Mouth	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1841	21 Jul	Maxwell's Motutapu claim advertised for hearing	<i>Murdoch 1991:12</i>
1842	Jan	Maxwell presumed lost on route to Port Nicholas	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1843	22 Mar	Maxwell's Motutapu claim re-advertised for hearing	<i>Angas 1847:293; Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>

1843	01 July	Maxwell's claim investigated and disallowed for failure to appear	<i>Notes on Land Claim 332 as cited by Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:10; Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1844	28 June	Governor Fitzroy demands a court hearing in favour of Maxwell's children	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1844	29 July	Hearing takes place, Te Irirangi claims he never received payment	<i>Southern Cross 10/08/1857</i>
1844	21 Aug	Commissioner Fitzgerald authorises a grant to Maxwell's children upon payment of £20 to Te Irirangi, but grant was never issued	<i>Turton 1883:155; Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1845	22 Apr	Williamson and Crummer apply for a waiver of the crown's right of pre-emption for the northern part of Motutapu comprising 1448 acres	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1845	23 Apr	Deed of sale to Williamson and Crummer for "unsold" portion of island (north of line between Pehimatawha Te Ruinga and Raupoiti)	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1846	21 Nov	Williamson and Crummer begin to stock island	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1846	15 Dec	Governor informs Williamson and Crummer that an injustice has been done to Maxwell orphans and that their earlier claim would be approved	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1848	14 Jul	Commissioner Matson reports Maxwell's original claim upheld	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1849	23 June	Williamson and Crummer refuse a government grant of 86 acres	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1853	21 Nov	Williamson and Crummer application for permission to buy the 2700 acres in their claim, but is disallowed	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:2</i>
1854	17 July	Maxwell children's claim upheld, and Williamson and Crummer's disallowed (except 86 acres).	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:2</i>
1856	1 Mar	Ngatai give evidence that Maxwell had not paid in full, and sale had not been for whole island, and supported boundary from Pehimatawha to Raupoiti	<i>Southern Cross 11/08/1857:1</i>
1857	6 Nov	Survey plan shows a Homestead at Home Bay, a cottage above Islington Bay, and stables and a hut at Emu Bay (Homestead presumed built by Williamson and Crummer)	<i>OLC Plan 164; AIM C6288; APL A1643</i>
1857	20 Nov	Commissioner Bell orders that 2200 acres to be awarded to Williamson and Crummer, and 1448 to Robert Graham, with a 80 acre public reserve set aside in the Administration Bay area	<i>AJHR 1863 D14 p.25; Southern Cross 11/08/1857:3; NZ Gazette 1871:220</i>

1857		Graham acquires Williamson and Crummer's 2200 acres, while owner Graham establishes considerable areas in pasture, and imports pedigree sheep and cattle, and introduces game including deer, rabbits, quail and pheasants	Cottrell 1984:14 citing Wilson 1930:52; Cruickshank 1940:48
1858		Graham purchases Motuihe	http://www.teara.govt.nz/1966/G/GrahamRobert/GrahamRobert/en
1860	Oct	Graham Auckland Representative in the General Assembly	Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:11 citing Platts 1971:223-5 and Carter 1866 Vol II:154
1860	27 Oct	40 gentlemen and 15 ladies from the General Assembly attend a lunch on Motutapu at the invitation of Graham arriving via the steamer <i>Emu</i> . At the end of the day after picking up some of the party from Kai Moriria Bay the vessel strikes a submerged rock and sinks. Kai Moriria renamed Emu Bay, and the previously uncharted rock becomes Emu rock	Platts 1971:223-5
1862		Graham Superintendent of the Auckland Province (1862-1865)	Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:11 citing Platts 1971:64
1869	Sept	Graham sells Motutapu to brothers William, John and James Reid. John lives at Home Bay and James at Emu Bay	Deeds index 7A/365; Brassey MS
1870		Reids acquire northern part of island from Maxwell's descendants	Brassey MS
1870S	Late	Second homestead in Home Bay	Brassey MS
1897		William Reid dies	Cottrell 1984:15
1899		John Reid dies	Cottrell 1984:15
1900S		James Reid marries Eliza Craig, daughter of John Craig the farm manager.	Cottrell 1984:15
1901		Present Reid homestead built	
1902		First homestead replaced by another dwelling; second homestead also removed	<i>Auckland Weekly News</i> 18/02/1902:3; 07/01/1904:7
1908	22 Jan	James Reid dies aged 71 and is buried at Home Bay	<i>Weekly News</i> 30/01/1908; headstone epitaph
1916	Feb	Third Infantry regiment has Territorial camp on Motutapu	Cottrell 1984:16
1935	20 Feb	Reids sign agreement with the Crown to use island for defence purposes and to build a fort, roads, a quarry, yard and wharf	CT 708/165, 166 20/02/1935; SO28037 (05/1935)
1936		Reserve at Administration Bay reclassified for defence purposes	NZ Gazette 01/10/1936
1938		Guns mounted at battery site	Coster and Spring-Rice citing Major George Salt pers. com

1939	03 Sept	NZ enters WWII	
1942		Construction of US Navy magazines begins	Coster and Spring Rice 1984:13
1942	01 Nov	Eliza Reid (nee Craig) dies aged 62 and is buried at Home Bay	Headstone epitaph; Coster and Spring Rice 1984:12
1943	Sept	Additional 3212 acres of land acquired under proclamation for Defence purposes. Purchase is for £50000 and excludes homestead block	Proclamation and CT 708/165
1943		Island farmed by the Land Settlement Board on an agency basis for the Defence Department. Farm managers: R. C. Bull (1944-8); N. Bruncker (1957); L.G. Bedford (1957-9); S. Voyce (1959); N. Burrell (1959-63); M.R. Bennett (1963-65); M.W. Robertson (1965-69); A.J. McLean (1970-6); I.H. Wilson (1976-80); R. McCabe (1980)	Annual Review: Motutapu Farms 1981-2.L& S file 40/1
1944		Homestead block acquired by Crown for defence purposes for £10200; excludes half acre private cemetery at Home Bay.	Cottrell 1984:17 citing National Archives D4 123 Vol.2
1949		Quarantine station opened, former Andrew Craig cottage used for accommodation	Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:14
1958		Prefabricated classroom transported to Home Bay	Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:14
1958		Army vacate Administration Bay	Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:14
1967		Motutapu becomes part of Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park.	
1974		Relocateable school room erected at Islington Bay	Coster and Spring-Rice 1984:14
1976		Emu Bay cottage demolished by Lands and Survey	Brassey MS
1980	01 Jul	Farming operations transferred to management of Commissioner for Crown Lands, Auckland	Annual Review: Motutapu Farms 1981-2.L&S file 40/1
1987		Administration of Motutapu transferred to Department of Conservation	
1992		Motutapu Restoration Trust begins island restoration and revegetation programme	