

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER



This document is made available by The New Zealand Archaeological Association under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/. Two types of obsidian were found. The obsidian from Mayor Is. was predominant in the Archaic site, while that from N30/4 was predominantly of the clear type characteristic of obsidian from Gt. Barrier Is.

Old mining records and local information had indicated that obsidian was to be found on 1300ft. Te Ahumata. A party of five covered the top of the extensive plateau and found boulders of the clear grey obsidian of an excellent flaking quality on an extensive flat at the southern end.

The party also investigated the obsidian found in great quantities in the Awana Stream, but this proved to be useless for flaking purposes, being crumbly and full of spherulites.

When the complete bone and shell identifications and analyses are completed, it is intended to publish a full report of this excavation in the Auckland University Archaeological Society's Monograph series.

Finally, thanks are due to Mr and Mrs Harry Overton, formerly of Harataonga, for their wonderful hospitality, and to the Navy, for transport in their motor launch Ngapona. Without them our investigations would have been impossible.

References:

(1) Spring-Rice W. 1962. "Gt. Barrier Is." N.Z. Arch. Assn. <u>Newsletter</u>. Vol. 5, No. 1, pp.92-95.

(2) Golson J. 1955.

"N.Z. Arch. Assn." Journal of the Polynesian Society. Vol. 64, pp.349-351.

Fig. 1. Map of Harataonga Bay - showing pa sites and middens, with file numbers.

Fig. 2_, Pit and trench on headland.

CLASSIC AND EARLY EUROPEAN MAORI SITES ON THE HAURAKI PLAINS

By R.C. and Kaye Green

One difficulty in New Zealand archaeology is that the published record for materials recovered from prehistoric sites in the North Island is scant and difficult to assemble. This is especially true for sites of the Classic Phase. While our museums are filled with such items, seldom do they comprise valid assemblages such as we have for Oruarangi, Paterangi, Kopuarahi, and Kiri Island. Even though these particular collections lack a precise stratigraphic context,

they exhibit a sufficiently consistent pattern as assemblages from single site units to be considered valid samples of the materials expected from this type of site. Moreover, the general character of those materials is one of a regional variant (aspect) of those items known to have been in use at the time of European contact, a supposition which is consistent with the fact that two of these sites were occupied during the Early European Maori Phase. There is then no question that these materials are in general late, but only how far they extend back in time, and what quantitative changes, if any, there were between the earliest and latest layers. While this question will have to be answered by more precise techniques of excavations than have been employed to date, this does not mean these collections are without value. For this reason it has seemed worthwhile to us to assemble here the qualitative and quantitative data we possess at present on these four sites as an example of one regional variant of the Classic Phase, and one which seems to contrast significantly with that from other regions. Only in this manner can we eventually expect to build a valid basis for inter-regional definitions of aspects which may be tied in with traditional tribal histories.

Hauraki Plains. (a) Bibliography:

Fisher, V.F.

- 1934 "The Material Culture of Oruarangi, Matatoki, Thames, 1. Bones and Implements", <u>Records of the Auckland</u> <u>Inst. and Mus.</u>, vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 275-286.
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- 1935 "The Material Culture of Oruarangi, Matatoki, Thames, 3. Stone Implements and Ornaments", <u>Records of the</u> <u>Auckland Inst. and Mus.</u>, vol. 2, No.1 <u>pp. 15-27.</u>
- 1936 "The Material Culture of Oruarangi, Matatoki, Thames, 4. Musical Instruments", <u>Records of the Auckland</u> <u>Inst. and Mus.</u>, vol. 2, No. 2, pp.111-118.
- 1959 "Culture Changes in Prehistoric New Zealand", in <u>Anthropology in the South</u> <u>Seas</u>, J.D. Freeman and W.R. Geddes (eds.), New Plymouth. pp. 54-58.
- Teviotdale, D. and Skinner, H.D. 1947 "Oruarangi Pa", <u>Journ. of the Polynesian</u> <u>Soc.</u>, vol. 65, pp. 357-363.

Golson, J.



IN THE HAUFAKI PIQIN Primary Sources:

(b)

C.J. Murdock collection - unpublished notes on artefacts from Kopuarahi, Kiri Island, and Paterangi, and Oruarangi.

Pictures, collections and files of the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland.

(c) Stratigraphy: At Oruarangi some evidence for stratification can be assembled from the published descriptions of Teviotdale and from the photos of test excavations made there by J. Golson. Teviotdale describes this site as comprising up to four feet of shell, stone and midden build-up on top of a mud base. He considered a part of this build-up as artificial and not occupational accumulation. The mud at the base was covered with a layer of chips of wood up to three inches thick or, in places, by mats of undressed flar. This was overlain by 3' 9" of shell and stones. Golson's test cuttings revealed well stratified deposits of up to five feet in thickness. The section from which he sampled the shells (Cutting 1) may be described as follows:

Layer 1 — three to six inches of fine shell in clay matrix on which present turf has developed.

Layer 2 — a poorly assorted broken shell and clay matrix up to one foot in thickness.

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- Layer 3 a shell spread, mostly of entire shells, intruding at an angle and resting on a dark black earth deposit of wedge shape, from six inches to more than a foot in thickness.
- Layer 4 a four to eight inch band with a high proportion of entire shells.
- Layer 5 a shell and clay deposit with many fine fragments of shell, up to eight inches thick.
- Layer 6 a shell and clay deposit with many fragments of shell, up to eight inches thick.
- Layer 7 a more compact darker clay deposit with fewer fragments of shell, up to 14 inches in thickness.
- (d) Economy: From the literature, one gains the impression that the middens produce a fair amount of dog bone, but restricted amounts of bone from sea birds. The teeth of the make shark are in evidence, and there is little or no moa bone. A preliminary analysis of five samples from Cutting 1 by Golson yielded the following results :

Sample 2 — Shell Layer 4 - Frequent: <u>Chione stutchburyi</u> . Moderate: <u>Cyclomactra ovata</u> , <u>Mytilus canali</u> Sample 3 — Shell Layer 5 - Frequent: <u>Chione stutchburyi</u> . Moderate: <u>Cyclomactra ovata</u> . Sample 4 — Shell Layer 6 - Numerous: <u>Amphidesma australe</u> . Frequent: <u>Chione stutchburyi</u> .	ample 1	1	- Shell	Spread	3		Frequent: <u>Chione stutchburyi</u> (shell more elongate than those in layer 7, indicating that it comes from a more	
Sample 2 — Shell Layer 4 - Frequent: Chione stutchburyi. Moderate: Cyclomactra ovata. Sample 3 — Shell Layer 5 - Frequent: Chione stutchburyi. Moderate: Amphidesma australe. Sample 4 — Shell Layer 6 - Numerous: Amphidesma australe. Frequent: Chione stutchburyi.				site site			brackish locality Infrequent: Comi Cyclomactra ovate	r). nella glandiformis,
Sample 3 — Shell Layer 5 - Frequent: Chione stutchburyi. Moderate: Amphidesma australe. Semple 4 — Shell Layer 6 - Numerous: Amphidesma australe. Frequent: Chione stutchburyi.	ample 2	2 -	- Shell	Layer	4	-	Frequent: Chione Moderate: Cyclon	stutchburyi. mactra ovata.
Sample 4 - Shell Layer 6 - Numerous: Amphidesma australe. Frequent: Chione stutchburyi.	ample 3	3 —	- Shell	Layer	5	-	Frequent: Chione Moderate: Amphic	e stutchburyi. lesma australe.
Infrequent: Cyclomactra ovata, Co	ample 4	1 -	- Shell	Layer	6	•	Numerous: Amphio Frequent: Chione Infrequent: Cyclo	lesma australe. stutchburyi. mactra ovata, Cominell

crenata.

Sample 5 — Shell Layer 7 - Numerous: Amphidesma australe. Frequent: Mytilus canaliculus. Infrequent: Chione stutchburyi.

(e) <u>Portable artefacts</u>: To make it possible to place more confidence in the Oruarangi materials as an assemblage of portable artefacts representative of the Classic Phase on the Hauraki Plains, we present here a study of the artefacts collected by Mr. C.J. Murdock of Hikutaia from three other swamp pa sites in the region of the Hauraki Plains. These we have compared with the materials from Oruarangi published by Mr. V.P. Fisher and others, with the result that a fairly consistent pattern emerges from the materials provided by the four sites.

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									31
Des	crip	tion	of Item:	Oruara	ngi	Pate	arangi	Kiri Island	Kopuarahi
1.	Adz	es							
	(a)	Gene	eral 2B form in						
	(b)	Oru	arangi forms A & B)	160			6	41	38
		(a 1	number are in baked	prisario.				aal waxoane	
		arg	illite)	2	ă	a 1 1 7	0 Joughe	6* d un nearby	2* and not in
						1	sit	e itself.	eg. (a)
	(0)	Gree	angtone				2010 12	3	5
	(0)	area	CITP FOTO	-				3	,
2.	Chi	sels		26					08
	\a_{\n}	Gree	enstone (not perforate	32	2		1	6	20
	(3)	Sto	ne flake	(5		õ	1	õ
	774		stal back						
3. 1	(a)	Lar	gear ze Wooden Hooks in one	10000					a share -
		pie	08	13			0	0	0
(Ъ	(b)	Sim	ple hooks in one and pieces					anti menerali Anti-	
		i.	one-piece: without be	urbs 1	(sh ba	rb)	0	1 (out bar	er O b)
			facets on point and s legs): Point legs Crescent form Oruarangi form Shank legs	shank 13 pre	sent	;	551	2 1 1	3 0 2
	(c)	Com or ben leg	posite hooks with bond tooth points and large t wooden shank (Point s classified according form of base):	9 8 3					
		i.	Pointed base: Dog too Imitation in bone or	oth 3			2	1	2
			shell	2	2		1	0	2
		ii.	Plain or square cut 1	base:					100
			Crescent moon barb j Oruarangi Point	point	pres	sent)	1 5	16	3 5
	8	(iii	Plain rounded base		pres	ent	1	2	0
	Poln	iv	.Square with outer bas knob	80	3+	?	2	10	11
	larangi	{▼.	Square with outer bas notches	3 0	8+	2 there	10	15	19
	Orio	{ vi .	Square with broad out	ter	1+	r }	0	1	6

-	Oruarangi	Paterangi	Kiri Island	i Kopuarahi
(d) Sinkers				
Knobbed head	present	1	2	1
Grooved form	present	4	i	2
85 <u>86</u> 0				
4. Weapons		1.0		1227
(a) <u>patu</u> : stone <u>onewa</u> greenstone <u>mere</u>	present 2	1	0	10
wahaika wood	1	0	0	0
	E.			
		State and	in the second second	
5. Bird Spears	6	4	2	1
6. Tatooing Implements	75	14	7	3
7. Tops (wooden and stone)	1 stone	1 wood	1 stone	1 wood
8. Wooden Fern Beaters	present	1	1	1
9. Pumice Bowls	present	1	0	0
10. Kumara god stone image	0	1	0	0
11. Bone needles	57	6	2	16
12. Thatching needles	1+49	0	0	0
13. Bone combs	16	0	0	1
14. Calabash stonners	2 stone &	0	õ	2
141 ouroban proppers	hone			minico &
	00110			kauri sum.
				Berry Berry
15. Ornaments				
(a) reels	2	0	0 .	0
(b) toggles	48	3	5	21
(c) breast pendants			1	
i, hei tiki	1	0	0	0
ii. rei puta	1	0	0	0
(d) Pendants				
i. Perforated greenstone				
chisel	1	0	2	3
ii. Plain stone pendant	0	1	0	1
iii. Plain shell pendant	0	0	1	C
iv. Carved whale tooth	0	0	0	1
v. Small human bone	2	0	0	0
vi. human teeth	22	1	8	14
vii. dog's teeth	29	4	3	7
viii. seal? tooth	0	Ó	1	ò
ir. make shark teeth	2	0	0	0
x. straight-sided greenston	e 6	0	2	3
Ti. J-shaped greenstone	1	0	õ	õ
rii, fish home	À	0	0	3
xiii. tuatara jaw	0	õ	o	1
· · ·				1.1
(e) Necklace - human teeth with			2 00 2 2 00	19 teeth
flat polished jaw piece	0	0	0	1 jaw
			and a start	Prece

Description of Item	Oruarangi	Paterangi	Kiri Island	Kopuarahi	
(f) Cloak pins (g) <u>paua</u> shell "eye" discs (h) elongated <u>paua</u> shell dis	9 0	0	00	02	
with point at one end a	nd	0	0	S Islands I	
(i) decorative bone combs (i) carried flat greenstone	18	0	0	1	
ornament	0	0	0	1	
(k) carved flat bone ornamen	nt 1	0	0	2	
16. Musical Instruments:					
(a) nose flutes	13	2	0	3	
(b) mouth flutes	2	0	0	1	
(c) shell trumpets	6	0	0	0	
17. European goods: (a) pig tusks, some drilled	85				
pendants	2	-	3	-	
(b) pieces of European potte	ry prese	nt -	4	-	
(c) musket balls	1	and the second	0		
(d) coins and trade tokens	0	1907 James 19	3	-	
(e) clay pipe bowls	0	agreen et :	2	- 15.15	
(f) clay pipe stems	0	A 4 1 2 1 4 7 1	7	10 847 64	
(g) guns flints	0	28.77 E	9		
(h) pendant in willow patter	m	tion and been	mail in Acard	astis in	
(i) pounded iron blade for a	dze 0	-	1	- to locat	

- (f) Settlement type: Flatland pa, variety A with natural obstacles to approach on all sides and palisading as the sole defensive method. At Oruarangi the palisade around the greater part of the pa was a single row of posts, doubled only in the wet swampy part where it could easily be pulled down. Palisade posts were also found by Golson in his test excavations.
- (g) <u>Architectural features</u>: At Oruarangi Teviotdale records many posts and post holes, one set of which may make the rounded end of a round or oval house. He also notes a wooden piece from a ? <u>pataka</u> and a trench for steeping corn which was lined with wooden slabs. Golson encountered numerous post holes and occasional butts of wooden posts at most levels. More importantly, his excavations revealed at least one shallow broad pit with post holes along one side wall and on the side opposite on the floor along the wall. He also uncovered portions of other pits of a smaller and deeper form.

(h) Dating:

Oruarangi - up to 300 years before 1820 A.D. according to traditional evidence. It is said to have been taken about 1650 A.D. by the Ngati-Maru who have held it since. There are enough European trade items to suggest that it persisted well into the time after first European contact. Kiri Island - European trade items dating between 1816 and 1860 A.D.. Thus we have placed in the Kiri Island Aspect of the Early European Maori Phase, the sites of Kiri Island and Oruarangi, and in the Hauraki Plains Aspect of the Classic Maori Phase the sites of Kopuarahi, Paterangi, Oruarangi and Kiri Island.

MAORI QUARRY, TAHANGA HILL, OPITO

by Elisabeth Shaw

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Hans Pos and Mr. R.W.G. Jolly have brought to the notice of the University of Auckland's Archaeological Society the existence of an extensive quarry site and fortified hill top at the southern end of Opito Bay. The hill is assigned the name of Tahanga on the inch to the mile map, and the quarry has been named after it. The writer and Mr R.W.G. Jolly have carried out more detailed investigation of the sites on this hill and as well examined more fully the recently recorded beach midden site yielding Classic type artefacts. Sites are located on Fig. I of the article by Roger Green on page 79.

TAHANGA QUARRY (Site N40/8)

Tahanga hill lies at the Eastern end of Opito Beach, Goromandel, half a mile from the shore, and reaches a height of 688'. It is roughly conical in shape with a flattened top. The quarry lies at the foot of the only large outcrop of rock, halfway up the western side of Tahanga. The two small flaking floors at the foot of this fifteen foot high outcrop of rock, and probably originating from it, are entirely covered in rock fragments, flakes and broken hammerstones. The flakes are of homogeneous fine-grained basalt, or andesitic basalt, which is heavily jointed. There are two similar outcrops of stone nearby and two areas of very small flake concentrations.

The stone piles are on the lower slopes of the hill facing seaward and generally lie sloping towards the beach. They range from twenty to sixty feet long, are approximately three to five feet high and up to twenty feet wide. The material consists of large flakes and hammerstones, beach pebbles, roughout adzes and flaked cores. Fifteen of these piles were analysed and the counts recorded. Some are partially overgrown with grass and manuka scrub. The stones are yellowish-brown in colour, and flake easily when hit with a hammerstone. The water-smoothed stones are chipped and sometimes broken in half, and several piles are entirely of these.