



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND  
POUHERE TAONGA

## New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero – Report for a Historic Place **Meretoto/Ship Cove, Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound (List No.9900 Category 1)**

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Meretoto/Ship Cove  
(Kerryn Pollock, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 22 August 2018)

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### *Disclaimer*

*Please note that entry on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero identifies only the heritage values of the property concerned, and should not be construed as advice on the state of the property, or as a comment of its soundness or safety, including in regard to earthquake risk, safety in the event of fire, or insanitary conditions.*

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### *Purpose of this report*

The purpose of this report is to provide evidence to support the inclusion of Meretoto/Ship Cove in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero as a Category 1 historic place.

### *Summary*

Meretoto/Ship Cove (including the island of Motuara) is a key early site of sustained contact between Māori and Europeans. As Captain James Cook's Aotearoa/New Zealand expedition base over three South Pacific voyages in the late 18th century, it was the place where the Europeans spent the most time in the country, both compared to other individual anchorage sites and overall. 170 of the 328 days spent there between 1769 and 1777 – just over half – were at and around Meretoto/Ship Cove. It was the only Aotearoa/New Zealand place visited on all three voyages; one of only two places visited in Te Waipounamu/the South Island and the only local anchorage during the third and final voyage. In an area replete with Kupe place names which acted as the gateway between Te Ika-a-Māui/the North Island and Te Waipounamu/the South Island, Meretoto/Ship Cove was already part of a well-trodden cultural landscape.

The duration of the Cook visits allowed for extensive and repeated interactions between Māori and Europeans, forging relationships that were by turns amicable, challenging and violent; mutually-beneficial trading and intellectual curiosity bringing the two peoples together, and misunderstandings and blunders at times driving them apart. Cultural facilitation by Tupaia of Ra'iātea, who joined the first voyage in Tahiti and spent three weeks at Meretoto/Ship Cove in 1770, smoothed relations. For Tōtaranui Māori, he represented the re-joining of Polynesian connections and became a figure of veneration.

From Motuara in 1770, Cook proclaimed British sovereignty over the Te Waipounamu/the South Island. Lengthy stays by the Europeans allowed for important scientific work in the fields of botany, zoology and astronomy. Over the course of the second and third voyage visits, Meretoto/Ship Cove became one of the most precisely measured places in the world, as latitude and longitude calculations were refined. European plants and animals were introduced, some more successfully than others. Extensive written and artistic records made by the Europeans during and after their Meretoto/Ship Cove visit chronicled activities and relationships in rich detail.

The Cook voyages put Meretoto/Ship Cove on the world map and other early European visitors were drawn there by this association. The site was set aside by the government for its historic significance in

1896, making it Aotearoa/New Zealand's first historic reserve. Monuments erected in 1913 and 1920 commemorated the Cook connection with little reference to tangata whenua. This was redressed in 2006 with the addition of pouwhenua and interpretation panels that outlined Meretoto/Ship Cove's bicultural values.

## **1. IDENTIFICATION<sup>1</sup>**

### **1.1. Name of Place**

#### *Name*

Meretoto/Ship Cove

#### *Other Names*

Meretoto, Ship Cove, Ship's Cove, Motuara, Motuara Island, Motuanauru Island, Hippah Island

### **1.2. Location Information**

#### *Address*

Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound

#### *Additional Location Information*

GPS information (NZTM): Meretoto/Ship Cove: E1703642 N5450117; Motuara Island: E1706971 N5449845

#### *Location Description*

Meretoto/Ship Cove is on the west side of Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound between Te Ahitaore and Ekiera points. It is the northern starting point for the Queen Charlotte Track. In addition to the track it is accessible by sea only. Motuara Island is accessible by sea only.

#### *Local Authority*

Marlborough District Council

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<sup>1</sup> This section is supplemented by visual aids in Appendix 1 of the report.

### **1.3. Legal Description**

Sec 4 Blk XV Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1976 p 1932), Secs 36, 53 Blk XI Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Sec 31, Blk XII Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Secs 1,9-10,12-13, Blk XV Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Secs 2,7, Blk XVI Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Sec 141 Queen Charlotte Sound District, (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Sec 3, Blk XV Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1926 p 57), Seabed. All of this land is in the Marlborough Land District.

### **1.4. Extent of List Entry**

Extent includes the land described as Sec 4 Blk XV Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1976 p 1932), Secs 36, 53 Blk XI Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Sec 31, Blk XII Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Secs 1,9-10,12-13, Blk XV Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Secs 2, 7, Blk XVI Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Sec 141 Queen Charlotte Sound District, (*NZ Gazette* 1986 p 3943), Sec 3, Blk XV Gore SD (*NZ Gazette* 1926 p 57) Marlborough Land District, and part of the land described as Seabed, Marlborough Land District, and the structures known as the 1913 monument, the 1920 monument and the 2006 pouwhenua. (Refer to map in Appendix 1 of the List entry report for further information).

### **1.5. Eligibility**

There is sufficient information included in this report to identify this place. This place is physically eligible for consideration as a historic place. It consists of land, archaeological sites and structures that are fixed to land which lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand.

### **1.6. Existing Heritage Recognition**

*Heritage New Zealand List/Rārangī Kōrero*

A Wāhi Tūpuna List Entry (Meretoto and Motuara, List No.9780) was approved by the Māori Heritage Council in June 2018. The List Entry recognised Meretoto and Motuara is a traditional area of Māori settlement in Tōtaranui with pā, kāinga, māhinga kai, Tauranga waka and rua kōhatu, and a place of first encounter between tangata whenua and early European explorers from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

### *Local Authority and Regional Authority Plan Scheduling*

Marlborough Sounds Resource Management Plan, Operative 25 August 2011, Volume Two, Appendix B: Schedule of Areas of Ecological Value, Refs. 3/31 and 4/08.

### *Reserve*

The mainland portion of Meretoto/Ship Cove is a Historic reserve. (NZ Gazette 1986 p.3943). Motuara Island is a Scenic and Historic reserve (NZ Gazette 1926 p.57; NZ Gazette 1976 p.1932).

### *New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme*

This place or sites within this place have been recorded by the New Zealand Archaeological Association. The references are:

Q26/5 (midden/oven)

Q26/8 (pit/terrace)

Q26/9 (terrace/artefact)

Q26/10 (artefact find)

Q26/15 (midden/oven)

Q26/16 (midden)

Q26/17 (history – domestic)

Q26/18 (pit/terrace)

Q26/19 (artefact find)

Q26/20 (agricultural/pastoral)

Q26/21 (Māori horticulture)

### *Other Heritage Recognition*

Department of Conservation ICON Site

Te Ātiawa Ki Te Tau Ihu Iwi Environmental Management Plan, 2014, p.6 clause 2.2, Tino Taonga – Our Principal Treasures: Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound.

### *Statutory acknowledgements*

Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound and Islands is within the Coastal Marine Area given Statutory Acknowledgement under the Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014 and the Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014, and is within the Te Tau Ihu

Coastal Marine Area given Statutory Acknowledgement under the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014. Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound and Islands is given specific Statutory Acknowledgement in association with Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui, in recognition of Te Ātiawa's kaitiaki status with respect to this area.

## **2. SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

### **2.1. Historical Information**

Meretoto/Ship Cove is a bay on the west side of Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound near its opening at Raukawa Moana/Cook Strait. Sheltered by the island of Motuara, it resides within Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka-a-Māui, the top of the Te Waipounamu/the South Island. In tribal narratives, Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka-a-Māui is the prow of the demigod Māui's canoe, where he stood to fish up Te Ika-a-Māui/the North Island.<sup>2</sup> The area's place names are associated with the ancestor Kupe and his battles with the octopus Whekenui whom he finally killed at Arapāoa Island, so-named for the downward blow ('arapāoa') of his patu.<sup>3</sup>

#### *Tangata whenua*

Migrants who traced their descent to the ancestral waka *Kurahaupō* landed in Tōtaranui in the centuries after Aotearoa was first settled (1250–1300 AD).<sup>4</sup> It was the natural gateway between Te Waipounamu and Te Ika-a-Māui because the best route across the strait was between Tōtaranui and the southwest corner of the North Island, a relatively calm sea path guided by favourable north-westerly winds.<sup>5</sup> Traders visited Tōtaranui on their way to and from the argillite quarries of Whakatū/Nelson and Rangitoto and the pounamu deposits further south. This path was also well-trodden by taua (war parties).

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<sup>2</sup> Te Ahukaramū Charles Royal, 'First peoples in Māori tradition - Māui', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/first-peoples-in-maori-tradition/page-3> (accessed 20 June 2018); Hilary and John Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka: a history of Māori of Marlborough and Nelson. Vol. 1, Te tangata me te whenua*. Wellington: Huia in association with the Wakatū Incorporation, 2004, pp. 20-21. The Ngāti Kuia tradition is that Maui stood on Arapāoa when he fished up the island.

<sup>3</sup> Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, p.32; New Zealand Geographic Board, *He korero pūkākau mo ngā taunahanahatanga a ngā tūpuna: place names of the ancestors. A Maori oral history atlas*. Wellington: New Zealand Geographic Board, 1990, p.15.

<sup>4</sup> Anne Salmond, *Two worlds: first meetings between Maori and Europeans 1642-1772*. Auckland: Viking, 1991, p.241; Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, p.56.

<sup>5</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, pp.239-41; Stephen O'Regan, 'Queen Charlotte Sound: Aspects of Maori traditional history' in Glynn Barratt (ed.), *Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand: the traditional and European records 1820*. Ottawa: Carleton University Press, 1987, pp.139-40.



Tōtaranui's flow of human traffic militated against stable occupancy by one tribal group. Beginning in the fifteenth century, major, successive tribal migrations from north to south occurred.<sup>6</sup> In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, Tōtaranui was controlled by Rangitāne, Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Kuia.<sup>7</sup> Meretoto itself was one of the first places settled by Rangitāne when they migrated from Wairarapa the previous century.<sup>8</sup> Small whānau groups occupied Tōtaranui's bays on a seasonal basis and were sustained by fishing, hunting and gathering rather than horticulture, which required more settled conditions to flourish.<sup>9</sup> There was no one dominant tribe in Te Tau Ihu and 'fighting was never far away.'<sup>10</sup>

### *New arrivals*

On the morning of 15 January 1770, a large ship entered Tōtaranui and dropped anchor at Meretoto in the early afternoon.<sup>11</sup> Captain James Cook (1728–1779) and the *Endeavour* had first made landfall at Tūranganui-a-Kiwa on the east coast of Te Ika-a-Māui in October the previous year, having sailed to Aotearoa from Tahiti.<sup>12</sup> On board was the Ra'īātean high priest Tupaia. He was able to converse with Māori because the languages were sufficiently similar and proved a crucial cultural go-between. This was the first European visit to Te Waipounamu since the brief, violent encounter between Dutch explorer Abel Tasman's expedition and Ngāti Tūmatakōkiri at Mohua/Golden Bay in 1642 that left four Dutchmen and possibly one Māori man dead.<sup>13</sup>

The *Endeavour's* entry was observed by lookouts on Te Taonui-a-Kupe/Cape Jackson.<sup>14</sup> The pā off the southern end of Motuara was crowded with people who had retreated there from nearby kāinga (villages) for safety.<sup>15</sup> The Europeans arrived at a time of inter-tribal conflict

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<sup>6</sup> Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, p. 68.

<sup>7</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds: early exchanges between Maori and Europeans 1773-1815*. Auckland: Viking, 1997, p.65; O'Regan, 'Queen Charlotte Sound', pp.155-56.

<sup>8</sup> 'Te Tau Ihu statutory acknowledgements 2014', p.52 <http://nelson.govt.nz/assets/Environment/Downloads/TeTauIhu-StatutoryAcknowledgements.pdf> (accessed 21 June 2018).

<sup>9</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, p.241; O'Regan, 'Queen Charlotte Sound', p.140.

<sup>10</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, p.66.

<sup>11</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, pp.241-42. The Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa has an exact replica of the *Endeavour* <https://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/object/58254>

<sup>12</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, p.119.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., pp.81-82

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p.241.

<sup>15</sup> The Europeans referred to the pā site as 'Hippah Island', an anglicisation of 'he pā'. It is NZAA site Q26/9.



and though word of them had already spread from the north, the people were sheltering from local enemies rather than the newcomers.<sup>16</sup>

### *Science, exploration and empire*

The purpose of Cook's first voyage to the South Pacific (1768-71), jointly sponsored by the Royal Society and the Admiralty Department and driven by Enlightenment thought, was twofold: to observe the transit of Venus and to find Terra Australis Incognita, the fabled great southern continent first postulated by Classical Greek scholars.<sup>17</sup> The hunt for Terra Australis continued on the second voyage (1772-75). On the third voyage (1776-80) they unsuccessfully searched for a north-west passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Driven by Great Britain's imperialist motivations, strategic concerns were also at play as Cook assessed the natural resources and settlement potential of the new lands 'discovered'.

### *Cook's favourite anchorage*

Cook anchored at Meretoto to careen the ship and obtain fresh provisions. It became apparent that the bay, which he dubbed 'Ship Cove', was an ideal base from which to rest the crew at shore camps, undertake scientific work and launch further explorations. It was sheltered by steep hills on three sides and Motuara offshore and the gently sloping sandy beach offered the perfect gradient for turning the ship on its side for repairs.<sup>18</sup> There was plentiful fresh water and the seawaters were crowded with a variety of fish.<sup>19</sup> The thick bush ('one intire [sic] forest') was a source of wood and birds good for eating, while plants that warded off the disease scurvy were abundant.<sup>20</sup> The bay itself was not occupied in 1770 but people from nearby kāinga were keen to trade and the visitors were supplied with fresh and dried fish in addition to what their nets yielded. To these material benefits was added the sheer beauty of the cove, accentuated by what botanist Joseph Banks described as the birds' 'most melodious wild musick' [sic].<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, pp.66-67; *Two worlds*, p.245.

<sup>17</sup> John Wilson, 'European discovery of New Zealand - James Cook', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/european-discovery-of-new-zealand/page-4> (accessed 20 June 2018); Oxford Reference, 'Terra Australis Incognita', <http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803103151680> (accessed 20 June 2018).

<sup>18</sup> A.H. & A.W. Reed (eds.), *Captain Cook in New Zealand*. Wellington: A.H. & A.W. Reed, 1969, p.110; Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, p.151.

<sup>19</sup> Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, p.99.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid. Anti-scurvy plants included *Apium prostratum* (wild celery) and *Lepidium oleraceum* (nau).

<sup>21</sup> W.P. Morrell (ed.), *Sir Joseph Banks in New Zealand from his journal*. Wellington: A.H. & A.W. Reed, 1958, p.99. See J.C. Beaglehole (ed.), *The journals of Captain James Cook on his voyages of discovery: The voyage of the Endeavour, 1768-*

Meretoto/Ship Cove was the only Aotearoa/New Zealand place visited each time over Cook's three Pacific voyages, one of only two South Island sites visited and sole stop of the last voyage. The ships spent longer there than any other anchorage: 170 out of a total of 328 days in the country.<sup>22</sup> On the last visit to Aotearoa/New Zealand in 1777 Cook called it 'our old station'.<sup>23</sup>

#### *First voyage: one visit (1770)*

On the *Endeavour's* arrival, four waka launched from Motuara circled the ship.<sup>24</sup> The occupants threw stones and offered verbal challenges before the rangatira Topaa indicated he wished to board. Tension was dispelled when Tupaia welcomed him with a hongi, which prompted the toa (warriors) on the waka to laugh loudly and join their leader.<sup>25</sup> This incident foreshadowed the great esteem the people of Tōtaranui came to feel for Tupaia, a feeling replicated among iwi at other Aotearoa/New Zealand anchorages. It also highlighted his indispensability to the Europeans – he was, as Cook wrote, 'of infinite service'.<sup>26</sup>

For Tōtaranui Māori, Tupaia was a living embodiment of their Polynesian origins. They spoke with him at length throughout his three-week stay, exchanging knowledge about shared roots and debating cultural practices such as kaitangata (cannibalism).<sup>27</sup> When the Europeans returned in 1773, the first person asked for was Tupaia and there was widespread mourning when news of his death in late 1770 was shared, even among those who had not met him, and Ngāti Kuia composed a lament.<sup>28</sup>

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1771. Cambridge: Published for the Hakluyt Society at the University Press, 1955, p.CI for the value of Meretoto/Ship Cove's aesthetic qualities – 'refreshment is not all of the body'.

<sup>22</sup> 170 days (rounded) has been derived from the visit periods recorded in Salmond, *Two worlds*, p.239 and *Between worlds*, pp.65, 72, 89, 101, 109, 119. A total of 328 days in New Zealand over the three voyages is given by David Mackay. 'Cook, James', Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, first published in 1990, updated November, 2007. Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1c25/cook-james> (accessed 22 June 2018). Also see D. Wayne Orchiston, 'Cook voyage 'trading stations' in early protohistoric New Zealand', *Dominion Museum records in ethnology*, 2(12) 1974, p.139. Note: 170 days includes the second voyage periods in which the *Adventure* was at Meretoto/Ship Cove alone when Cook's *Resolution* was elsewhere.

<sup>23</sup> Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, p.226.

<sup>24</sup> Morrell, *Sir Joseph Banks in New Zealand*, p. 96.

<sup>25</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, p.242; Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, p.176.

<sup>26</sup> Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, p.105.

<sup>27</sup> Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, p.176.

<sup>28</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, pp.68, 81-82. The 1773 drawing 'A group of Maoris in their canoe' by William Hodges, now part of the State Library of Victoria collection, is believed to record a group of Māori who came to Tōtaranui from Terawhiti at the bottom of the North Island during the second voyage and who asked for Tupaia. They had not met him. <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/98028>. The Tahitians Hitihiti and Mai, who came to Tōtaranui on subsequent voyages, were less influential than Tupaia because of their lower status.(Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, p.177). Ngāti Kuia's

While the sailors were busy repairing the ship and Tupaia spoke with tangata whenua, Cook, his officers, the artists, and the scientists on board, led by Joseph Banks, explored the sounds.<sup>29</sup> From a hill on Arapāoa Cook saw Raukawa Moana/Cook Strait, the first telling sign that Aotearoa/New Zealand was not part of a great southern continent and a discovery which provoked 'high spirits' in the normally restrained captain.<sup>30</sup> Topaa and others confirmed the existence of the North and South Islands, which Cook later circumnavigated, providing final first-hand proof.<sup>31</sup> On 31 January Cook raised the Union flag on Motuara and proclaimed British sovereignty over the Te Waipounamu/the South Island, having made the same declaration over what he now knew was Te Ika-a-Māui/the North Island at Te Whanganui-a-Hei/Mercury Bay the previous year. To Topaa, he merely said the pole was to show other ships that 'we had been here before'.<sup>32</sup>

The nascent relationship between Māori and Europeans was amicable but tested. Cook wounded a man who tried to snatch goods during trading, while another was killed by an officer who feared attack after interfering with a tapu site.<sup>33</sup> It is likely that venereal disease was introduced into the local population.<sup>34</sup> In the days before the *Endeavour* left on 6 February, Tōtaranui Māori had tired of their resource-hungry visitors and refused to sell any more fish.<sup>35</sup>

#### *The second voyage: four visits (1773-1774)*

During the first voyage, Cook conclusively demonstrated that Aotearoa/New Zealand was not part of Terra Australis but the continent's existence was neither proved nor disproved.<sup>36</sup> Settling this question was the primary purpose of the second voyage undertaken by two

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lament is remembered in the twenty-first century (submission of Dr. Peter Meihana on the proposed Heritage New Zealand List entry of Meretoto/Ship Cove, 7 December 2018. Copy on Heritage New Zealand Central Region file 22002-009.

<sup>29</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, p.245.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid, p.247; Morrell, *Sir Joseph Banks in New Zealand*, p.101. Banks is credited with the name Cook Strait, which he referred to as 'Cooks Streights' in his journal. See Morrell, p.108. In making this 'discovery' from Arapāoa, Cook was unknowingly following in the footsteps of the ancestor Maui, whi in Ngati Kuia tradition fished up Te Ika-Māui/the North Island there (see fn.2).

<sup>31</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, p.251, 259-64.

<sup>32</sup> Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, p.107.

<sup>33</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, p.242, 246.

<sup>34</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, p.141.

<sup>35</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, p.251; Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, p.109; Morrell, *Sir Joseph Banks*, pp.105-06.

<sup>36</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, pp.36, 38.

ships, Cook's *Resolution*, and the *Adventure*, captained by Tobias Furneaux. By early 1774 it was clear the continent was not in the South Pacific.<sup>37</sup>

The ships spent 133 days over four visits at Meretoto/Ship Cove between 1773 and 1774:

- Visit one: *Adventure* 6 April–7 June 1773 and *Resolution* 18 May–7 June 1773
- Visit two: *Resolution* 3–25 November 1773
- Visit three: *Adventure* 30 November–22 December 1773
- Visit four: *Resolution* 18 October–10 November 1774.<sup>38</sup>

Relationships became tense during these visits. Repeated theft of European goods was likely *murū* (ritual confiscation), given the amount of natural resources the visitors were consuming without permission, and the ships' rowboats were chased by *waka* on a number of occasions. On 17 December 1773, 10 of the *Adventure*'s crew rowed to Wharehunga Bay on Arapāoa to cut grass for the ship's livestock and never returned.<sup>39</sup> The following day a search party discovered their fellow crewmen had been killed, dismembered, cooked and partially eaten. The *Adventure* left for good four days later. When the *Resolution* returned almost a year after, Cook dismissed vague rumours about the killings.<sup>40</sup>

#### *The third voyage: one visit (1777)*

The *Resolution* and the *Discovery* (captained by Charles Clerke) arrived at Meretoto/Ship Cove on 12 February 1777.<sup>41</sup> They stayed two weeks before heading for North America to search for the north-west passage.

Cook learned more about the 1773 killings. The rangatira Matahoua told him seaman Jack Rowe opened fire on a group of Māori, killing two, after bread was stolen from the rowboat.<sup>42</sup> Another informant said the Ngāti Kuia rangatira Kahura, who appeared to be the principal protagonist on the Māori side, was hit on the head after taking items from the boat, a serious breach of *tapu* requiring *utu* (retaliation) for reasons of *mana*. Regardless of the

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<sup>37</sup> Ibid, p.106. Cook's explorations were instrumental in eventually reducing Terra Australis to Australia and Antarctica <http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803103151680> (accessed 28 July 2018)

<sup>38</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, pp.65, 72, 89, 100, 109.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid, pp.102-104.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid, pp.111, 114.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid, p.119.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid, pp.122-24.

exact circumstances, the Europeans were outnumbered and all were killed in the ensuing violence.

For his time, Cook was relatively respectful in his attitude towards indigenous peoples and tried to avoid violence.<sup>43</sup> During this final visit he did not retaliate, instead inviting Kahura into his cabin and having his portrait sketched.<sup>44</sup> This approach pleased few. Cook's esteem fell among his crew and he suffered a loss of mana with Māori as they expected him to avenge the killings.<sup>45</sup>

When the ships left on 26 February, the youths Te Weherua and Koa, whose whānau had engaged in much trading with the Europeans, were on board the *Resolution*.<sup>46</sup> On reaching the Cook Islands, they likely became the first Māori to voyage from Aotearoa/New Zealand to other Pacific islands in many hundreds of years and conceivably ever, if the first migrants did not make return journeys.<sup>47</sup>

### Science

The intellectual aims of the voyages attracted an array of scientists and observers whose activities at Meretoto/Ship Cove constitute some of the earliest European scientific endeavours in Aotearoa/New Zealand. The long stays allowed for systematic and extensive work. During the first visit, botanists Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander 'nearly exhausted all the Plants' and had great success collecting mosses.<sup>48</sup> Naturalists Johann and Georg Forster and Anders Sparrman collected and described numerous birds and fish on the second voyage visits.<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Anne Salmond, *The Trial of the cannibal dog: Captain Cook in the South Seas*. Auckland: Penguin Books, 2003, p.57. Both of these outlooks were shaped by his own temperament and life experiences as well as specific advice ('Hints') given to him by the Earl of Morton, then president of the Royal Society, on the occasion of his first voyage.

<sup>44</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, p.130.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid, p.126; Mitchel, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, pp.168-69.

<sup>46</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, p.130.

<sup>47</sup> Vincent O'Malley, *Haerenga: early Māori journeys across the globe*. Wellington: Bridget Williams Books, 2015, pp.4-5. O'Malley shows (pp.1-2) that they were not the first Māori to leave New Zealand on a European ship, as per Salmond, *Between worlds*, p.131. This was Ranginui of Doubtless Bay, who was kidnapped by the French explorer Jean François Marie de Surville in 1769 and died of scurvy at sea the following year. Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, gives Te Weherua and Koa a tentative tribal affiliation of Ngāi Tahu (pp.188, 191). They were left with the Tahitian Mai on Huahine, one of the Society Islands, where they both died around 1780.

<sup>48</sup> Morrell, *Sir Joseph Banks*, p.103.

<sup>49</sup> J.R.H. Andrews, *The southern ark: zoological discovery in New Zealand 1769-1900*. Auckland: Century Hutchinson, 1986, p.31.

Significant activity occurred in the field of astronomy. Cook and Charles Green made astronomical observations from the *Endeavour* to calculate latitude and longitude for navigation and mapping purposes, but this work was stepped up on subsequent voyages with the aid of chronometers, which kept accurate time at sea.<sup>50</sup> Astronomer William Bayley of the *Adventure* set up an observatory in a whare (house) at the now-abandoned pā off Motuara in April 1773, while William Wales erected a tent observatory at the bay when the *Discovery* arrived the following month.<sup>51</sup> Over the five visits of the second and third voyages, latitude and longitude calculations were refined to the extent that ‘the position of Ship Cove was better established than almost any other place on the surface of the Earth’ including Greenwich, home of the Royal Observatory.<sup>52</sup> In 1770 Cook made an important contribution to geology with the country’s first measurement of magnetic declination (difference in angle between geographic and magnetic north) made at Meretoto/Ship Cove.<sup>53</sup>

### *Trading*

Mutually-advantageous trading facilitated interaction between Māori and Europeans at Meretoto/Ship Cove. In 1770 Tōtaranui Māori were impoverished by constant conflict and the only commodity they were willing and able to part with was fish, in return for nails and cloth.<sup>54</sup> Though most of the Europeans viewed cannibalism with horror, human bones were sought-after curios. On this first visit Joseph Banks became the first European to acquire a mokomōkai (preserved tattooed head).<sup>55</sup>

Europeans were incorporated into Tōtaranui’s existing function as a trading centre. The opportunity to acquire valuable European goods attracted Māori traders from Te Ika-a-Māui/the North Island and Ngāi Tahu from other parts of Te Waipounamu/the South Island during the second and third voyage visits, and they set up camp there.<sup>56</sup> These traders were more affluent than Tōtaranui Māori and had a wider range of goods to trade, including

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<sup>50</sup> Wayne Orchiston, *Exploring the history of New Zealand astronomy: trials, tribulations, telescopes and transits*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2016, pp.107, 110.

<sup>51</sup> Orchiston, *Exploring the history of New Zealand astronomy*, pp.172-75, 200-201.

<sup>52</sup> Ibid, pp.183, 201. Observation tents are visible in third voyage artist John Webber’s oil painting ‘Ship Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound’ (c.1788) <https://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/object/37149> (accessed 29 June 2018)

<sup>53</sup> Tony Hurst, 'Magnetic field - Magnetic measurements in New Zealand', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/magnetic-field/page-2> (accessed 29 June 2018). Compass measurements need to account for declination for accurate navigation.

<sup>54</sup> Orchiston, ‘Cook voyage ‘trading stations’’, p.137; Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, p.13.

<sup>55</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, pp.246, 249; Amber Aranui, ‘Research into the early collection and trade of toi moko’, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, 2011 <https://www.tepapa.govt.nz/sites/default/files/early-collection-trade-of-toi-moko.pdf> (accessed 26 June 2018)

<sup>56</sup> Orchiston, ‘Cook voyage ‘trading stations’’, pp.138-39.

pounamu, which was so sought-after 'that there was hardly a thing [Europeans] would not give for a piece of it.'<sup>57</sup>

Production of pounamu artefacts for the European market increased dramatically between 1773 and 1777, and manufacturing was supplemented by items acquired through warfare.<sup>58</sup> Almost all the Cook-era pounamu artefacts that found their way into museum collections were acquired at Meretoto/Ship Cove and environs.<sup>59</sup>

Nails remained the most desirable European commodity, joined by Tahitian tapa cloth (second voyage) and hatchets (third voyage). The provision of sexual services to the Europeans became more formalised from 1773, with Māori men controlling a trade previously provided informally by women.<sup>60</sup>

#### *Animals and plants*

European animals and plants were first introduced during the second voyage visits. Gardens were planted on Motuara and other islands in the Sound and hens, pigs, sheep and goats were released into the bush.<sup>61</sup> The sheep and goats did not take to their new home. To Cook's dismay, the first pair of sheep ever released in Aotearoa/New Zealand were found dead three days later after eating poisonous plants, his 'hopes of stocking this country with a breed of sheep...blasted in a moment'.<sup>62</sup> The male goat ran into the sea twice before disappearing, having likely drowned, leaving the female with no mate.<sup>63</sup> The hen and pig releases were successful and both established breeding populations.<sup>64</sup> Many of the gardens had disappeared by 1777 but plants like potatoes were incorporated into local horticulture and spread throughout the Te Waipounamu/the South Island from Tōtaranui.

#### *Artistic and written records*

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<sup>57</sup> Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, p.201.

<sup>58</sup> Orchiston, 'Cook voyage 'trading stations'', p.140.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid, p.137.

<sup>60</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, p.142.

<sup>61</sup> Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, p.187.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid; 'New Zealand's first sheep released', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/first-sheep-released-in-new-zealand>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 21-May-2018. The plant was probably tutu.

<sup>63</sup> Reed, *Captain Cook in New Zealand*, pp.202-203.

<sup>64</sup> Hazel Petrie, 'Kai Pākehā – introduced foods - Early introductions', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/kai-pakeha-introduced-foods/page-1> (accessed 18 July 2018)



Artists were present on all three voyages and their depictions of Meretoto/Ship Cove, Tōtaranui and the area's people are among the earliest pictorial records of Aotearoa/New Zealand.<sup>65</sup> Cook and a number of officers kept journals recording daily activities and interactions with Māori. These, along with maps, charts, ship logs and te reo vocabularies, are detailed records of sustained cross-cultural interactions.

The *Endeavour* works depict peoples meeting for the first time, and in the case of Tupaia, reuniting after centuries of separation. Records from subsequent voyages chart Māori communities incorporating the visitors into their lives. While European artworks and diaries are inevitably inflected with their creators' biases and imperfect understanding, they provide a record of life in Tōtaranui prior the so-called 'musket wars' period of the late 1820s and early 1830s which mark the arrival of Te Ātiawa and Ngāti Toa.<sup>66</sup>

#### *Later visitors*

These records put Meretoto/Ship Cove on the world map and alerted Europeans at home to its existence, though subsequent visits did not begin until around 1810, when sealers and whalers anchored there.<sup>67</sup> Primed by the journals, later European visitors saw themselves as following in Cook's footsteps. The Russian polar expedition led by Fabian von Bellingshausen rested in and around Meretoto/Ship Cove for twelve days in 1820 and the officers regularly referred to the Cook records and made use of the vocabularies.<sup>68</sup> When the New Zealand Company's *Tory* anchored there for two weeks in 1839, company agent William Wakefield noted they occupied 'nearly the same position as Captain Cook'.<sup>69</sup> Tōtaranui Māori were aware of European interest in the Cook visits. When the survey vessel *Acheron* stopped there in 1850, the party was asked if they wanted to see a tree Cook tied ships to.<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> The phrase 'pictorial records' is used to describe illustrated works produced by painting or drawing and does not imply any precedence over customary Māori art forms.

<sup>66</sup> Angela Ballara, *Taua: 'musket wars', 'land wars' or tikanga? Warfare in Māori society in the early nineteenth century*. Auckland: Penguin Books, 2003, pp.363-64, 380-81; O'Regan, 'Queen Charlotte Sound', p.140

<sup>67</sup> D.R. Simmons, 'Plus ça change: the people and their culture' in Barratt, *Queen Charlotte Sound*, p.46.

<sup>68</sup> Glynn Barratt, *Bellingshausen: a visit to New Zealand, 1820*. Palmerston North: The Dunmore Press, 1979, p.8

<sup>69</sup> 'Extract of a despatch from Colonel Wakefield, the Company's principal agent in New Zealand, dated on board the *Tory*, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Cook's Straits, September 1, 1839', in John Ward, *Supplementary information relative to New Zealand comprising despatches and journals of the Company's officers of the first expedition, and the first report of the directors*. London: John W. Parker, 1840, p.10.

<sup>70</sup> Shelia Natusch, *The cruise of the Acheron: Her Majesty's steam vessel on survey in New Zealand waters, 1848-51*. Christchurch: Whitcoulls Limited, 1978, p.126. Three pencil drawings of Meretoto/Ship Cove and environs made by naturalist William Swainson (part of the Captain John Lort Stokes collection at Royal Museums Greenwich in London) are reproduced in Natusch, pp.129-131.

## Commemoration

In line with growing interest in Aotearoa/New Zealand history and its European ‘founders’ sparked by 50<sup>th</sup> jubilee events, over 2,000 acres of thick forest around Meretoto/Ship Cove was reserved ‘in memory of its occupation by Captain Cook’ in 1896.<sup>71</sup> Meretoto/Ship Cove was the first site reserved by the government for its historic significance and predated the Scenery Preservation Act 1903, the first law specifically passed to protect places of scenic and historic value.<sup>72</sup>

The scenic and historic attractions made it a visitor destination from the late nineteenth century.<sup>73</sup> In 1906, about 550 people attended the Blenheim Rifle Company’s summer picnic at the bay and a Cook memorial was the topic of conversation over lunch.<sup>74</sup> After seven years planning and fundraising by a Marlborough committee, a large concrete monument was unveiled by the Governor Lord Liverpool before a crowd of 2,000 on 11 February 1913.<sup>75</sup> It was the country’s second Cook memorial, having been preceded by the obelisk erected at the 1769 landing site at Gisborne in 1906.<sup>76</sup> Another Cook monument was installed on Motuara in 1920.<sup>77</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> s13 Reserves and Crown Lands Disposal and Enabling Act 1896; Memorandum Commissioner of Crown Lands, Blenheim, to Surveyor General, 22 June 1896. Archives New Zealand, AANS w5491 6095 Box 1036 4/446: Scenic Reserves–Ship Cove, 1896-1933; ‘Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Survey’, *Appendix to the journals of the House of Representatives*, 1897, C-1, p.vii; Ben Schrader, ‘Historic places - Historical awakenings, 1900s to 1920s’, Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/historic-places/page-2> (accessed 13 July 2018); Gavin McLean, ‘Where sheep may not safely graze: a brief history of New Zealand’s heritage movement, 1890-2000’, in Alexander Trapeznik (ed), *Common ground? Heritage and public places in New Zealand*. Dunedin: University of Otago Press, 2000, p.25. A smaller area of 400 acres had been reserved for (but never used as) a pilot and signal station in 1864 (*Government Gazette of the Province of Marlborough*, 22 December 1864, p.132).

<sup>72</sup> ‘The Scenery Preservation Act’, URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/culture/scenery-preservation/the-scenery-preservation-act>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 20-Dec-2012; Kynan Gentry, *History, heritage, and colonialism: historical consciousness, Britishness, and cultural identity in New Zealand, 1870-1940*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2015, p.43; pers comm Michael Kelly, 16 July 2018, copy on Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Central Region file 22002-009.

<sup>73</sup> *Chapman’s travellers guide through New Zealand: a picture of New Zealand, geographical, topographical and statistical*. New Zealand: G.T. Chapman, 1872, pp.89-90; E.E. Morris, ‘On the tracks of Captain Cook’, *Transactions and proceedings of the New Zealand Institute*, 33, 1900, pp.500-504; Russell Duncan, ‘Following the tracks of Captain Cook’, *Transactions and proceedings of the New Zealand Institute*, 35, 1902, pp.33, 40-45; Alexander Turnbull, *A cruise in the yacht “Iorangi” to Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand*. Wellington, 1902, pp.7-11.

<sup>74</sup> ‘Excursion to Ship Cove’, *Marlborough Express*, 15 February 1906, p.3; Frances Porter, *A sense of history: a commemorative publication for John Cawte Beaglehole, O.M., about James Cook’s landing sites in New Zealand*. Wellington: Government Printer, 1978, p.15; Commissioner of Crown Lands to the Undersecretary for Crown Lands, 5 April 1906. Archives New Zealand, AANS w5491 6095 Box 1036 4/446: Scenic Reserves–Ship Cove, 1896-1933.

<sup>75</sup> ‘Cook memorial’, *Lyttleton Times*, 12 February 1913, p.2.

<sup>76</sup> Porter, *A sense of history*, pp.9-14.

<sup>77</sup> Porter, *A sense of history*, p.20. Motuara was first reserved for general purposes in 1862 and leased for grazing, with an interlude as a Department of Agriculture angora goat farm between 1904-1910. Half the island became a scenic reserve

In 1970, the bicentenary of the *Endeavour's* arrival at Meretoto/Ship Cove was commemorated by an elaborate re-enactment repeated two months later for a royal visit by Queen Elizabeth II.<sup>78</sup> In 1996 an *Endeavour* replica re-enacted the arrival alongside the *Te Awatea Hou* waka representing the iwi of Te Tau Ihu.<sup>79</sup> Ten years later, the Department of Conservation (DOC) in partnership with iwi redeveloped the site to better reflect its bicultural significance and acknowledge mana whenua.<sup>80</sup> This included the installation of a free-standing pouwhenua, a bridge with two pouwhenua, one representing the *Kurahaupō* iwi (Rāngitane, Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Kuia) and the other representing Te Ātiawa; a visitor shelter, seating, tables and interpretation panels. Meretoto/Ship Cove became one of the first DOC Icon cultural heritage sites in 2006/07.<sup>81</sup> In 2020, the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the encounters will be commemorated through events organised the community-led Tōtaranui 250 Trust.<sup>82</sup>

#### *Associated List Entries*

Meretoto and Motuara, Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound (List No. 9780, wāhi tūpuna)  
 Cook Monument, Gisborne (List No. 3473, historic place Category 1)  
 Cook Statue, Christchurch, (List No. 1860, historic place Category 2)  
 Rakituma/Preservation Inlet Historic Area, Fiordland (List No. 9047)  
 Tamatea/Dusky Sound Historic Area, Fiordland (List No.9046)  
 Te Ana me Te Wai Keri o Tupaea (List No.9793; wāhi tapu area)

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in 1913 and remainder in 1926. See *Government Gazette of the Province of Marlborough*, no.33, 26 March 1862, p.21; *New Zealand Gazette*, 9 October 1913, p.2961 and 14 January 1926, p.57; Commissioner for Crown Lands to Surveyor General, 13 October 1904 and Secretary, Department of Agriculture, 9 June 1910. Archives New Zealand, AANS w5491 6095 box 1035 4/447: Scenic reserves – Motuara Island.

<sup>78</sup> 'Ship Cove – 200 years after Captain Cook', *Marlborough Express*, 19 January 1970, p.3 and 'Splendid show at Ship Cove: Duke', *Marlborough Express*, 16 March 1970, p.1. See photograph by Ans Westra, March 1970, Alexander Turnbull Library, AW-0008 <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/36407466> for the royal visit re-enactment.

<sup>79</sup> Mitchell, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka*, pp.152-53; Lauren Quaintance, 'Endeavour farewelled by thousands', *Dominion*, 12 February 1996, p.3.

<sup>80</sup> Dan Hutchinson, 'Facelift for Ship Cove', *The Press*, 11 February 2006, p.A9; Dan Hutchinson, 'Cultural harmony dispels rivalries', *The Press*, 18 November 2006, p.A9.

<sup>81</sup> Department of Conservation, *Annual report for the year ended 30 June 2007*, pp.67-70.

<sup>82</sup> <https://www.totaranui250.co.nz/> (accessed 11 September 2018)

## 2.2. Physical Information

### *Current Description*<sup>83</sup>

Meretoto/Ship Cove is a bay on the west coast of Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound near the entrance at Raukawa Moana/Cook Strait. The beach is bisected in the middle by a fresh-water stream that runs down from the range. The northern quarter of the beach is characterised by increasingly smooth golden sand, whereas the remainder down to the south end is strewn with rocks and shells. A low dry-stone retaining wall runs above the beach on the south side of the stream and is cut through by a drain near its south end.<sup>84</sup>

A modern jetty is located at the south end of the bay in front of the entrance to the Queen Charlotte track, which climbs up the slope and turns south-west towards Resolution Bay. A 1.6km track at the northern end finishes at a waterfall.

Above the beach on both sides of the stream is a flat expanse of mown grass interspersed with small stands of native trees. Visitor amenities include picnic tables and seating throughout the site, a shelter with visual elements of both a wharenuī and a tent, and a toilet block tucked discreetly in native bush on the south side of the stream. A series of interpretation panels on the north side outline the site's human history.

Thick native forest covers the slopes down to the grassed area and is a significant, 'intact coast-to-tops forest sequence' comprised of primary and old growth tree species.<sup>85</sup> The site includes some of the best, most widespread kohekohe-tawa forest in Aotearoa/New Zealand and significant stands of kamahi, tawa, podocarp broadleaved and beech forests. The podocarp broadleaved forest is the best example of this type in Te Waipounamu/the South Island. The site is home to an exceptional range of native wildlife species, including rarities like the South Island kākā and the large carnivorous land snail *Poweilliphanta hochstetteri bicolor*. The intactness of the native forest and its wildlife means it is largely as it was in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

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<sup>83</sup> This description is based on Kerryn Pollock, 'site visit to Meretoto/Ship Cove', 22 August 2018, copy on Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Central Region file 22002-009, unless stated otherwise. All photographs used in this section were taken by Kerryn Pollock, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, on 22 August 2018, unless stated otherwise.

<sup>84</sup> This wall was constructed by the Department of Conservation in 2004 to protect the site from seawater ingress during high spring tides. Willie Abel, Department of Conservation, to Kerryn Pollock, 5 November 2018, copy on Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Central Region file 22002-009.

<sup>85</sup> Pers comm Margot Ferrier, Senior Ranger, Recreation/Historic, Department of Conservation, 22 August 2018, copy on Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Central Region file 22002-009.

Meretoto/Ship Cove is in the lee of the nearby island of Motuara. The island has been predator-free since 1992 and is covered in regenerated native forest.<sup>86</sup> A modern jetty is located on the west side of the island and connects with an 800 metre track up to a viewing platform and Cook monument on the summit. On the southern tip of Motuara is the site of the pā that was occupied during some of the Cook expedition visits.

*The pā site off the southern tip of Motuara<sup>87</sup>*



*Major commemorative structures*

At Meretoto/Ship Cove, the site is essentially split in two with respect to commemorative elements. The north side of the stream is devoted to the 1913 Cook monument and is seen as the ‘European side’ of the site, while the south side of the stream with its three pouwhenua is the ‘Māori side’.<sup>88</sup> Another Cook-focused monument is on Motuara. Taken together, they highlight the site’s bicultural significance.

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<sup>86</sup> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/places-to-go/marlborough/places/motuara-island-scenic-reserve/> (accessed 23 August 2018)

<sup>87</sup> Photograph by James A. Jacobs, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 22 August 2018.

<sup>88</sup> Per comm, Richard Andrell, DOC ranger, 22 August 2018, copy on Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Central Region file 22002-009.

### 1913 monument



The 1913 monument is situated on the north side of the bay in a prominent position clearly visible from the sea. It is comprised of a truncated concrete pyramid finished with painted pebble-dash and surmounted with a ship anchor supported by a finished, painted wooden prop. A worn cast iron smooth bore cannon rests on two wooden blocks in front of the memorial, which is flanked by two cast iron guns mounted on wooden carriages. The anchor and cannon were part of the monument unveiled in 1913 and the two guns were added in 1928.<sup>89</sup> All three weapons were obtained from the British Admiralty by the memorial committee and there is no evidence they are directly associated with the Cook voyages. The designer and maker of the monument is unknown; however its appearance matches in general terms a design and materials suggested by the government architect John Campbell in 1912.<sup>90</sup>

The main face on the eastern side is comprised of a simple version of Cook's coat of arms and the following inscription on a marble panel:

TO THIS COVE CAPTAIN COOK  
MADE FIVE VISITS WHILE NAVI-  
GATING THE GLOBE. ON THIS  
BEACH HE ERECTED TENTS FOR  
HIS INVALIDED SAILORS. AND

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<sup>89</sup> 'Cook memorial', *Lyttleton Times*, 12 February 1913, p.2; W.R Allen, Captain Cook Memorial Committee, to Minister of Internal Affairs, 8 July 1927, Archives New Zealand, IA1 2131 86/36 part 1: State Literary Fund-Subsidy-Grant-Memorial-Captain Cook-Ships Cove; 'Ceremony at Ship Cove', *Evening Post*, 29 October 1928, p.8.

<sup>90</sup> H.J.H. Blow, Public Works Department, to W.R. Allen, Captain Cook Memorial Committee, 27 March 1912, Archives New Zealand, IA1 2131 86/36 part 1: State Literary Fund-Subsidy-Grant-Memorial-Captain Cook-Ships Cove.

FROM THIS STREAM HE WATERED  
HIS VESSELS.

Underneath the panel is the inscription 'COOK' in raised lettering. The remaining three sides also contain inscribed marble panels.

*Northern side of 1913 monument*



The inscription reads:

COOK'S VISITS  
ON BOARD THE ENDEAVOUR.  
15<sup>TH</sup> JAN. TO 6<sup>TH</sup> FEB. 1770  
ON BOARD THE RESOLUTION.  
18<sup>TH</sup> MAY TO 7<sup>TH</sup> JUNE. 1773.  
3<sup>RD</sup> NOV. TO 25<sup>TH</sup> NOV. 1773  
18<sup>TH</sup> OCT. TO 10<sup>TH</sup> NOV. 1774.  
12<sup>TH</sup> FEB. TO 25<sup>TH</sup> FEB 1777.<sup>91</sup>

This list omits the two periods in 1773 when the *Adventure*, captained by Tobias Furneaux, was alone at Meretoto/Ship Cove, highlighting the monument's singular focus on Cook.

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<sup>91</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, p.109, gives 26 February 1777 as the leaving date.



*Southern side of 1913 monument*



The inscription reads:

“HAERE MAI RA:

“E TE MANUHIRI TUARANGI.

“NA TAKU POTIKI KOE I TIKI.

“KI TE TAHA O TE RANGI.

“KUKUME MAI AI.

“HAERA MAI: HAERE MAI:

(Translation: Welcome / Visitors from afar, from a distance / You my youngest child has sought / This edge of heaven / Pulled closer / Welcome).<sup>92</sup>

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<sup>92</sup> Translation by Trevor Himona, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga: The origin of this text is unknown. Copy of translation on Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Central Region file 22002-009

*Western side of 1913 monument*



The inscription reads:

THIS TRIBUTE  
TO ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST NAVIGATORS  
WAS ERECTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS,  
SUBSIDISED BY GOVERNMENT AND LARGELY  
AIDED BY THE GENEROUS EFFORTS OF THE  
HON. ROBERT McNAB AND JOHN MOORE  
PROMOTERS OF THE MOVEMENT.  
UNVEILED BY LORD LIVERPOOL, GOVERNOR-  
GENERAL ON FEBRUARY 11<sup>TH</sup> 1913 IN THE  
PRESENCE OF A LARGE CONCOURSE.<sup>93</sup>

A stand of native trees is directly adjacent to the west side of the monument, obscuring it from full view.

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<sup>93</sup> During his tenure (1912-1920) Lord Liverpool's title was Governor from 1912-1917 and Governor-General from 1917-1920, which suggests this panel was added some time after the 1913 unveiling, as does the font, which differs from that used on the other panels. See Gavin McLean, 'Governors and governors-general - Governing Britain's empire', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, <http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/interactive/33635/governors-and-governors-general> (accessed 10 August 2018)

*2006 pouwhenua and bridge*



On the south side of Meretoto/Ship Cove near the jetty and facing out to sea is a tōtara pouwhenua carved by Reg Thompsett which depicts Kupe, his birds Rupe (a kererū/pigeon) and Te Kawau-a-Toru (a kawau pāteketেকে/king shag) and the octopus Whekenui.

*Te Ātiawa pouwhenua*



*Kurahaupō iwi pouwhenua*



Two smaller tōtara pouwhenua carved by Reg Thompsett represent the mana whenua status of Rangitāne, Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Kuia (sea side) in the past and the mana whenua status of Te Ātiawa (inland side) in the present. They form the posts at the south end of the bridge over the stream. The three pouwhenua signify the importance of the place to iwi and provide a counterbalance to the Cook monuments.

### *Motuara monument*



The 1920 monument on the summit of Motuara is in the vicinity of the site where Cook proclaimed British sovereignty over Te Waipounamu/the South Island in 1770 and is surrounded by native trees. The spherical cairn mimics a large rock and is comprised of concrete covered in unpainted pebble dash overgrown by moss. The engraved inscription on a granite panel reads:

THIS CAIRN WAS ERECTED BY THE  
CAPTAIN COOK MEMORIAL COMMITTEE  
TO MARK THE SPOT AT OR NEAR WHICH ON  
WEDNESDAY, 31<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 1770, THE  
FAMOUS CIRCUMNAVIGATOR, IN THE PRES  
ENCE OF THE NATIVE CHIEF OF THE ISLAND  
RAISED THE BRITISH FLAG, TOOK POSSESSION  
OF THE MAINLAND IN THE NAME OF KING GEORGE III,  
AND NAMED THE INLET QUEEN CHARLOTTE SOUND  
AFTER THE KING'S CONSORT.    JANUARY 31 1920.

The 'native chief' referred to is Topaa.

### Comparisons

As the site of early, sustained interactions between Māori and Europeans, Meretoto/Ship Cove is a place of national significance. It sits comfortably with other places of bicultural importance, such as Waitangi Treaty Grounds (List No. 6; Category 1 historic place), Kerikeri Mission House (List No.2; Category 1 historic place) and Te Waimate Mission House (List No.3; Category 1 historic place).

In terms of the duration of visits (170 days over the three voyages) Meretoto/Ship Cove is Aotearoa/New Zealand's pre-eminent site associated with the James Cook expeditions. Five days were spent at the first landing site in Aotearoa/New Zealand, Tūranganui-a-Kiwa/Gisborne, in 1769 (Cook Monument, List No.3473; Category 1 historic place).<sup>94</sup> Cook's *Resolution* anchored at Tamatea/Dusky Sound (List No.9046; historic area) for 48 days in 1773 and the voyagers and Māori interacted there on approximately 14 of those days.<sup>95</sup> Thirteen days were spent at Te Whanganui-a-Hei/Mercury Bay in November 1769 and contact between Māori and Europeans was sustained over the visit.<sup>96</sup> The Transit of Mercury was observed there on 9 November 1769, followed by a proclamation of British sovereignty on 14 November. Over the first and second voyages, around two weeks in total were spent at Uawa/Tolaga Bay.<sup>97</sup> The Ra'iatean high priest Tupaia's visit there on the first voyage in 1769 was inscribed in iwi memory and is recognised by the site Te Ana me Te Wai Keri o Tupaea (List No.9793; wahi tapu area). A week or less was spent at other anchorage sites on the first and second voyages, and Meretoto/Ship Cove was the only Aotearoa/New Zealand anchorage of the third and final voyage.<sup>98</sup>

The first French expeditions to Aotearoa/New Zealand in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century spent reasonably lengthy periods at anchorage sites and had significant contact with Māori, though not on the scale of Meretoto/Ship Cove. Jean François Marie de Surville of the *St John Baptiste* anchored in Tokerau/Doubtless Bay for two weeks in December 1769 after unknowingly passing Cook's *Endeavour* off the North Cape during a storm.<sup>99</sup> Marc Joseph Marion du Fresne's ships the *Marquis de Castries* and *Mascarin* spent 70 days at the Bay of

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<sup>94</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, pp.119-35.

<sup>95</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, pp.45-64.

<sup>96</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, pp.191-207.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid, pp.169-79; Salmond, *Between worlds*, pp.98-99.

<sup>98</sup> This is based on information on each anchorage site given in Salmond, *Two worlds* pp.139-52, 159-67, 207-10, 219-34 and Salmond, *Between worlds*, pp.86-99, 119.

<sup>99</sup> Salmond, *Two worlds*, pp.317-343.



Islands in 1772. Half of those saw no contact with Māori after unwitting tapu violations led to the killing of du Fresne and 24 others, followed with violent retaliation by the French, midway through the visit.<sup>100</sup>

#### *Construction Professionals*

Reg Thompson (Kupe, Te Ātiawa and Kurahaupō pouwhenua, 2006)

#### *Construction Materials*

1913 monument

Concrete, pebble-dash, marble, iron, timber

1920 monument

Concrete, pebble-dash

2006 pouwhenua

Tōtara

#### *Key Physical Dates*

1913 Unveiling of the mainland monument

1920 Unveiling of the Motuara monument

2006 Unveiling of the pouwhenua, bridge and visitor amenities

#### *Uses*

Commemoration	Memorial – particular person or group
Commemoration	Site of particular event
Cultural Landscape	Geographic/natural historic landscape
Cultural Landscape	Historic landscape
Exploration	Explorer's campsite (Former)
Māori	Ancestral landscape
Māori	Ara – pathway connecting tribal areas and resource sites
Māori	Site of historical event
Transport	Wharf/Dock/ Pier/ Jetty

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<sup>100</sup> Salmond, *Between worlds*, pp.359-403.

### 2.3. Chattels

There are no chattels included in this List entry.

### 2.4. Sources

#### *Sources Available and Accessed*

Principal primary sources consulted for this report were the journals of James Cook and Joseph Banks, Department of Lands and Survey correspondence files at Archives New Zealand and newspaper articles accessed from PapersPast, National Library of New Zealand microfilm newspaper collections and online databases. There is a wealth of international and local secondary literature on the Cook voyages and associated topics. Extensive use was made of Anne Salmond (1991, 1997), a noted authority on Cook and indigenous protagonists. Hilary and John Mitchell (2004) was a valuable Te Tau Ihu-focused source. Reference websites, most notably Te Ara, the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, and NZHistory (both published by Manatū Taonga Ministry for Culture and Heritage), provided useful background information.

#### *Further Reading*

Mitchell, Hilary and John, *Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka: a history of Māori of Marlborough and Nelson. Vol. 1, Te tangata me te whenua*. Wellington: Huia in association with the Wakatū Incorporation, 2004.

Orchiston, Wayne, *Exploring the history of New Zealand astronomy: trials, tribulations, telescopes and transits*. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2016.

Porter, Frances, *A sense of history: a commemorative publication for John Cawte Beaglehole, O.M., about James Cook's landing sites in New Zealand*. Wellington: Government Printer, 1978.

Salmond, Anne, *Two worlds: first meetings between Maori and Europeans 1642-1772*. Auckland: Viking, 1991.

Salmond, Anne, *Between worlds: early exchanges between Maori and Europeans 1773-1815*. Auckland: Viking, 1997.



### **3. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT<sup>101</sup>**

#### **3.1. Section 66 (1) Assessment**

This place has been assessed for, and found to possess, aesthetic, archaeological, cultural, historical and social significance or value. It is considered that this place qualifies as part of New Zealand's historic and cultural heritage.

##### **Aesthetic Significance or Value**

The bush-clad, sheltered coastal environment of Meretoto/Ship Cove, which provided tangata whenua with fish, birds and other necessary resources, has not changed markedly since the late 18th century. Early reservation of the site and a consequent lack of development preserved the scenic qualities warmly appreciated by James Cook and his fellow voyagers. Thickly clustered trees surrounding the cove that spill down to the water's edge and the regenerated forest on the now predator-free island of Motuara provide a safe home for the numerous bird species whose music enchanted Joseph Banks in 1770. The positive sensory experience created by the trees, birds, water and topography in concert are reminders of why Meretoto/Ship Cove became Cook's favourite Aotearoa/New Zealand anchorage.

##### **Archaeological Significance or Value**

Meretoto/Ship Cove is an important archaeological landscape that contains evidence of Māori occupation prior to and during the arrival of Europeans. Further archaeological investigation of the site could yield evidence relating to seasonal occupation by Māori, its contribution to Tōtaranui's status as a gateway between the Te Ika-a-Māui/the North Island and Te Waipounamu/the South Island, interactions between Māori and Europeans during the Cook voyage period (1770-1777) and any remnants of the European campsites. There is potential for investigation of the sea bed to produce items relating to the European ships, their fabric and contents, as well as objects relating to Māori sea-faring activity.

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<sup>101</sup> For the relevant sections of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 see Appendix 4: Significance Assessment Information.

## Cultural Significance or Value

The plethora of places in the wider area associated with the ancestor Kupe put Meretoto/Ship Cove within a well-traversed cultural landscape. Meretoto/Ship Cove has strong cultural significance for Māori as the first place of exchange with European people in Te Waipounamu/the South Island since Abel Tasman's short visit to Mohua/Golden Bay in 1642. Moreover, the exchange at Meretoto/Ship Cove was of much longer duration and moved the relationship well beyond the bloody altercation that formed the sum total of the encounter in 1642. The European written and artistic records possess cultural value for the insights they provide into late 18th century Māori life in this locale and are one pathway that connects contemporary iwi with their tūpuna. Meretoto/Ship Cove is also a place where long-separated Polynesian connections were re-joined through the sustained interactions between Tōtaranui Māori and Tupaia of Ra'iatea in 1770.

## Historical Significance or Value

As a place of early, sustained and repeated contact between Māori and Europeans, Meretoto/Ship Cove is pivotal to Aotearoa/New Zealand's emergence as a bicultural nation. The relationship forged there was complex, moving back and forth along a continuum, from amicable to tense to violent and thus foreshadowed the challenges that followed organised European settlement in the 19th century.

The place is strongly connected with James Cook, a central figure in Aotearoa/New Zealand and international history. Its status as his favourite Aotearoa/New Zealand anchorage, the place he and his fellow voyagers spent the most time at over the three voyages, gives it special historic significance. His declaration of British sovereignty over Te Waipounamu/the South Island from Motuara associates Meretoto/Ship Cove with Aotearoa/New Zealand's rise as a nation state following the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi in 1840.

Meretoto/Ship Cove is allied to one of the great European scientific questions of the age and an impetus for the Cook voyages: the whereabouts of Terra Australis Incognita, the fabled great southern continent. The research carried out at the place by Cook and the voyage scientists is of foundational significance to the history of science in Aotearoa/New Zealand, including the field of astronomy. The introduction of European plants and animals to the place presaged a deliberate policy of acclimatisation following organised settlement in the 19th century.

The reservation of Meretoto/Ship Cove for its association with Cook in 1896 make it the country's earliest historic reserve. It is a foundational site in the history of heritage conservation in Aotearoa/New Zealand. Its early recognition is symbolic of burgeoning interest in local history, as is the unveiling of the Cook memorial in 1913 after some years of planning. Recognition of the site's importance to iwi through the redevelopment of the site in 2006 represents the public flourishing of indigenous historical narratives in the 21st century.

#### Social Significance or Value

Meretoto/Ship Cove has social significance as a site for the ongoing public commemoration of the Cook voyages and the meeting of peoples they represent. Community involvement in memorial planning and fundraising and events highlights the social value assigned to the place. This is complemented by its long-held status as a visitor destination based on its dual scenic and historic attractions.

### **3.2. Section 66 (3) Assessment**

It is considered that this place qualifies as a Category 1 historic place. It was assessed against, and found to qualify under the following criteria: a, b, c, d, e, f, h, i, j, k

(a) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history

Meretoto/Ship Cove has outstanding significance for the extent to which it reflects and represents the origins of Aotearoa/New Zealand's bicultural identity in all its complexity. The duration of the European visits to this place and the density of interactions between Māori and Europeans compared to those at other Cook anchorages elevate it to the highest level of importance. The wealth of surviving journals, artworks, maps, artefacts and other material records richly document the bicultural interactions that occurred there. Through the declaration of British sovereignty over Te Waipounamu/the South Island, the place functions as the preface to Aotearoa/New Zealand's emergence as a colony, one of the most significant nineteenth century developments in the country's history.

As Aotearoa/New Zealand's first historic reserve and one which retains a high public profile for its historic associations, it illuminates shifting narratives around commemorating and interpreting the past, as an exclusive focus on Cook the great navigator has loosened to accommodate other historical players, most significantly Māori.

(b) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history

Meretoto/Ship Cove has outstanding significance for its close association with James Cook. Though his legacy is complex and contested, he is nevertheless acknowledged as one of the most influential figures in Aotearoa/New Zealand and international history, both for his individual qualities and achievements and as a representative of ideas and themes around exploration and discovery, Enlightenment-era scientific endeavour and colonisation.

The Ra'iatean high priest Tupaia's three-week stay at Meretoto/Ship Cove in 1770 affords the place an outstanding connection to a person who possesses great importance in Aotearoa/New Zealand history through his role as an early cultural mediator, and who is revered within te ao Māori.

Meretoto/Ship Cove witnessed some important events in Aotearoa/New Zealand history. It was the base from which Cook became aware that Aotearoa/New Zealand was comprised of two main islands and thus not part of Terra Australis Incognita, the great southern continent the expedition was searching for. Over the course of the second and third voyage visits, it became one of the most astronomically-measured places in the world. The country's first sheep were released there, albeit unsuccessfully, in an embryonic attempt at acclimatisation. It was the departure point for the first Māori voyage to other South Pacific islands in centuries and possibly ever, a major event in the timeline of a people for whom migration was of foundational importance.

The incorporation of the Europeans into Māori lifeways and practices at Meretoto/Ship Cove associate the place with ideas of historical Māori agency. While the Europeans undoubtedly had an impact on their hosts, they were very much visitors to a Māori world, a fact starkly illustrated by the 1773 killings at Wharehunga Bay on Arapāoa, an act of utu carried out for reasons of mana.

(c) The potential of the place to provide knowledge of New Zealand history

Meretoto/Ship Cove has significance for its capacity to provide knowledge of Aotearoa/New Zealand history through further archaeological investigation. In addition to evidence relating to the centuries of Māori occupation, the place has the potential to shed additional light on

early European exploration campsites and Māori-European trading activities through the recovery of items traded and gifted. A number of items acquired by the Europeans at Meretoto/Ship Cove, most notably pounamu, now reside in museums and are potentially available for study, and archaeological investigation may yield evidence of those secured by Māori. Exploration of the seabed could turn up items related to the cleaning and repair of the European ships, rubbish discarded and items lost from those ships, as well as evidence that illuminates Māori use of the sea. The wealth of European documentary material has the potential to produce new insights as research questions and topics evolve.

(d) The importance of the place to tangata whenua

Meretoto/Ship Cove has outstanding significance for Te Tau Ihu iwi as a site of early sustained encounter with Europeans. It has special meaning for Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Kuia and Rangitāne, all of whom held mana whenua over the wider area during the Cook visits, and it is a site of significance for later arrivals Ngāti Toa and present-day kaitiaki Te Ātiawa. It is also significant as a meeting place between tangata whenua and Tupaia of Ra'īātea, who has been remembered by Ngāti Kuia in a lament.

(e) The community association with, or public esteem for the place

Meretoto/Ship Cove has significance for its general public esteem. It has attracted visitors due to its Cook associations and remarkable scenic qualities since the early nineteenth century and its status as a Department of Conservation ICON site in the twenty-first century demonstrates an enduring high level of public interest in the site.

(f) The potential of the place for public education

Meretoto/Ship Cove has outstanding significance for its public education potential. The intactness of the site allows visitors to understand and experience at first hand the qualities that made it Cook's favourite anchorage, a quality which elevates its historic significance. The ability to sail safely throughout the calm waters of the wider Sound to and from Raukawa Moana/Cook Strait shows why Tōtaranui was the gateway between Te Ika-a-Māui/the North Island and Te Waipounamu/the South island in earlier times. The place is on a major Department of Conservation track and accessible by water, allowing year-round access.

(h) The symbolic or commemorative value of the place

Memorials at Meretoto/Ship Cove and Motuara commemorate Cook, a figure of outstanding national and international historic significance. The reservation of Meretoto/Ship Cove for its historic associations in 1896 and unveiling of the first memorial in 1913 demonstrates a particularly long-standing appreciation of the place's commemorative qualities, as does ongoing public events there on key dates. The 2006 pouwhenua and related features highlight the place's strong commemorative values for Māori. The place as a whole symbolises the origins of bicultural Aotearoa/New Zealand, one of the country's defining features.

(i) The importance of identifying historic places known to date from an early period of New Zealand settlement

Meretoto/Ship Cove has outstanding significance as the site of the most sustained contact between Māori and Europeans over the Cook voyages period (1769-1777), a critically important time in Aotearoa/New Zealand history that predates organised European settlement by over 60 years. Aside from the inevitable disappearance of above-ground structures associated with pā and kāinga and the addition of monuments and visitor amenities, the place closely resembles its late 18th century self.

(j) The importance of identifying rare types of historic places

Meretoto/Ship Cove is rare because it is one of only two places the Cook expeditions visited in Te Waipounamu/the South Island. It has overall rarity value because the expedition parties were based there for just over half the time spent in Aotearoa/New Zealand between 1769 and 1777. Meaningful interactions occurred at other sites in Te Ika-a-Māui/the North Island (mainly during the first voyage) and Tamatea/Dusky Sound in Te Waipounamu/the South Island (second voyage), but the length of time spent at Meretoto/Ship Cove over six visits meant the two peoples came to know something about one another in a way not possible at other contact sites. It was the only Aotearoa/New Zealand site visited during the third and final voyage.

(k) The extent to which the place forms part of a wider historical and cultural area

Due to its location in Tōtaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound, Meretoto/Ship Cove is part of a wider landscape of historical, cultural and archaeological significance. It sits among many places named by Kupe and preserved by generations of occupants, and is therefore

associated with the imprint of an important ancestor. The recorded archaeological sites in the Sound's numerous bays and islands signify extensive Māori occupation of the area, which was a gateway between Te Ika-a-Māui/the North Island and Te Waipounamu/the South island. New place names given by Cook, most obviously 'Ship Cove', added another layer to the cultural map. Places in the wider area were visited from the Meretoto/Ship Cove base, such as Arapāoa (a Kupe site), the location of two key events: Cook's 'discovery' of Raukawa Moana/Cook Strait and the 1773 killing of 10 *Adventure* crewmen. Meretoto/Ship Cove can also be seen as an eminent feature of a cultural landscape comprised of Cook visit sites that extends over both islands. It is one of many public conservation areas in the Marlborough Sounds.

#### *Summary of Significance or Values*

Meretoto/Ship Cove has outstanding significance as a key foundational site in the story of bicultural Aotearoa/New Zealand. Its selection by James Cook as the expedition base meant that extensive and sustained interactions between Māori and Europeans resulted in a degree of familiarity not possible at other anchorage sites. It is deeply significant for tangata whenua as a site of first encounter with Europeans and Tupaia of Ra'iātea. It has special significance as a very early bicultural contact-era place and has rarity value as only one of two Te Waipounamu/South Island sites visited by Cook, and the only Aotearoa/New Zealand place visited on the third voyage.

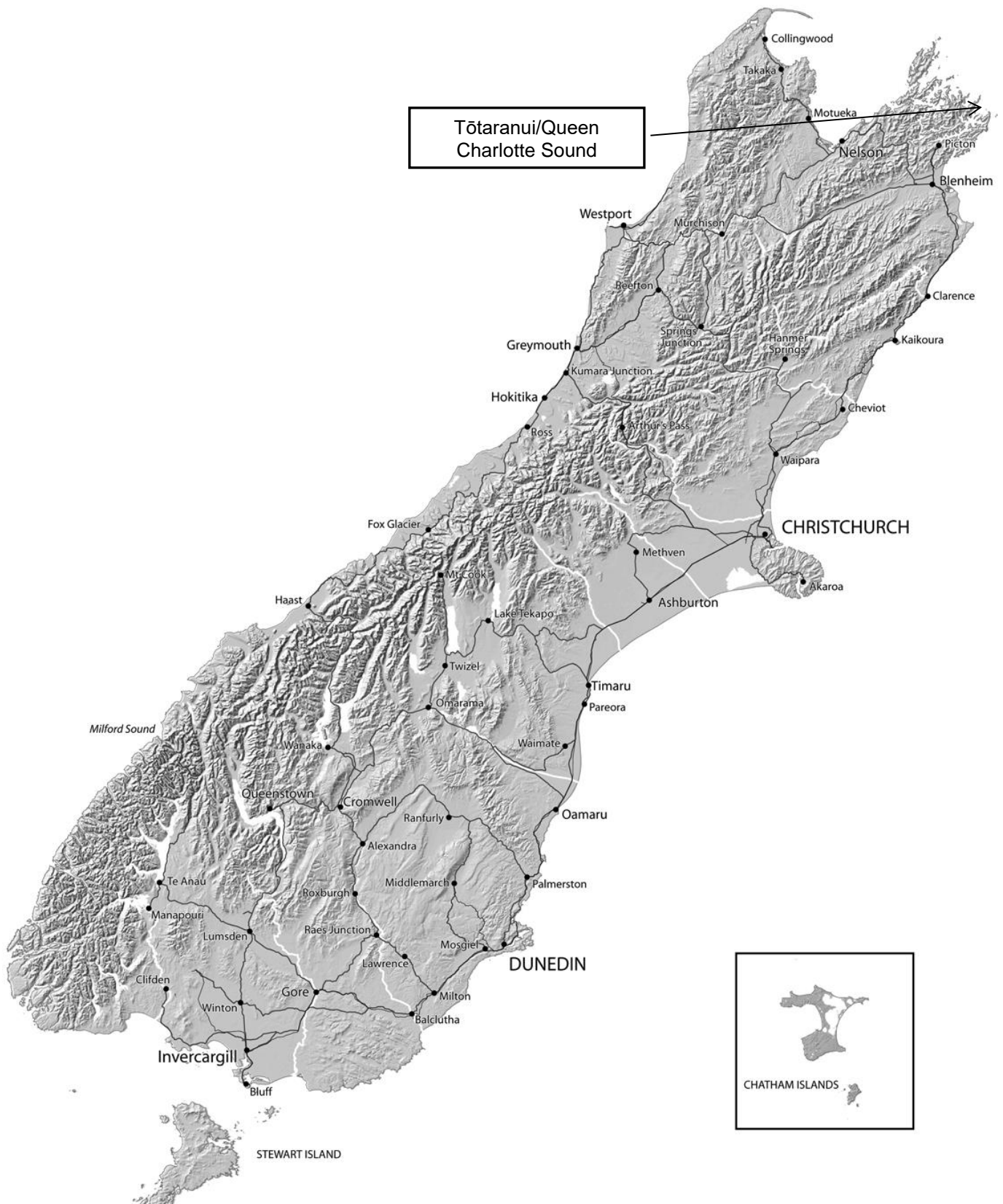
As Cook's self-described 'old station', it is closely associated with this critical figure in Aotearoa/New Zealand and international history. As the site from which Cook declared British sovereignty over Te Waipounamu/the South Island, it has outstanding significance for its association with Aotearoa/New Zealand's rise as a nation state and colony on the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/The Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. As the first place in Aotearoa/New Zealand reserved by the government for its historic associations, Meretoto/Ship Cove is a vitally important site in the history of heritage conservation. Its outstanding commemorative value is demonstrated by the installation, over nearly 100 years, of two single and one group of monuments that together symbolise the place's bicultural significance. As a place that resembles its late 18th century self, Meretoto/Ship Cove retains many of the attributes appreciated by Māori and Europeans alike. To stand on its shores is to understand why it became Cook's favourite anchorage.



## 4. APPENDICES

### 4.1. Appendix 1: Visual Identification Aids

#### *Location Map*



## Map of Extent



Extent includes the land described as Sec 4 Blk XV Gore SD (NZ Gazette 1976 p 1932), Secs 36, 53 Blk XI Gore SD (NZ Gazette 1986 p 3943), Sec 31, Blk XII Gore SD (NZ Gazette 1986 p 3943), Secs 1,9-10,12-13, Blk XV Gore SD (NZ Gazette 1986 p 3943), Secs 2, 7, Blk XVI Gore SD (NZ Gazette 1986 p 3943), Sec 141 Queen Charlotte Sound District, (NZ Gazette 1986 p 3943), Sec 3, Blk XV Gore SD (NZ Gazette 1926 p 57) Marlborough Land District, and part of the land described as Seabed, Marlborough Land District, and the structures known as the 1913 monument, the 1920 monument and the 2006 pouwhenua. Map courtesy of Linz Data Service.



*Revocation of the Reservation Over a Reserve Specifying the Manner of Disposal and How Proceeds of Sale Shall be Utilised*

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby revokes the reservation as a road reserve over the land, described in the Schedule hereto, and further, declares that the said land may be disposed of by the Taranaki County Council at current market value, the proceeds from any such sale to be paid into the council's reserves account, such moneys to be used and applied in or towards the improvement of other reserves under the control of the council, or in or towards the purchase of other land for reserves.

**SCHEDULE**

**TARANAKI LAND DISTRICT—TARANAKI COUNTY**

1.2141 hectares, more or less, being Section 90, Hua and Waiwakaiho Hundred, situated in Block III, Egmont Survey District. All certificate of title C4/1180. S.O. Plan 410.

Dated at New Plymouth this 8th day of September 1986.

R. LANCASTER,  
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(L. and S. H.O. Res. 6/2/61; D.O. 8/1/90)

3/1

*Union of Reserves*

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares that on and after the date of publication of this notice, the reserves described in the Schedules hereto, shall be united to form one reserve to be known as the Hapuku Scenic Reserve.

**FIRST SCHEDULE**

**MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT—KAIKOURA COUNTY**

8438 square metres, more or less, being Section 85, Block V, Mount Fyffe Survey District. All Gazette notice 131845 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 1986, page 3190). S.O. Plan 6306.

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

62.7061 hectares, more or less, being Section 73 and parts Section 59, Block V, Mount Fyffe Survey District. Part Gazette notice 105189 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 1981, page 2585). S.O. Plans 498, 1588, 2010, 2366 and 4281.

Dated at Blenheim this 8th day of September 1986.

D. I. MURPHY,  
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(L. and S. H.O. Res. 8/3/17/5; D.O. 13/94)

3/1

*Classification of Reserve*

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby classifies the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, as a historic reserve, subject to the provisions of the said Act.

**SCHEDULE**

**MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT—MARLBOROUGH COUNTY**

1093.0558 hectares, more or less, being Sections 53 (formerly Section 1 of 37) and 36, Block XI, Section 31, Block XII, Sections 9 and 10 (formerly closed road), 12 (formerly Section 1 of 2), 13 (formerly Section 3 of 2) and 1, Block XV, Sections 7 (formerly closed road) and 2, Block XVI, and Section 141, Queen Charlotte Sound Registration District, situated in Block XV, Gore Survey District. Part reserve in memory of its occupation by Captain Cook by section 13, the Reserves and Crown Lands Disposal and Enabling Act 1896, and section 10, Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1935, and part taken for addition to Ship Cove Historic Reserve by all Gazette notice 56527 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 1969, page 206). All certificate of title 53/8. S.O. Plans 404, 446, 1613 and 4419.

Dated at Blenheim this 4th day of September 1986.

D. I. MURPHY,  
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(L. and S. D.O. 13/21)

3/1

*Change of the Name of the Monkey Face Historic Reserve*

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares that the historic reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, and known as the Monkey Face Historic Reserve shall hereafter be known as the Tukutukuiwi Historic Reserve.

**SCHEDULE**

**MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT—KAIKOURA COUNTY**

134.7603 hectares, more or less, being Section 5, Block III, Hundalee Survey District. All Gazette notice 131558 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 1986, page 1499). S.O. Plan 487.

Dated at Blenheim this 22nd day of August 1986.

D. I. MURPHY,  
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(L. and S. H.O. Res. 8/3/17/9; D.O. 8/4/9)

3/1

*Classification and Naming of a Reserve*

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby classifies the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, as a scenic reserve for the purposes specified in section 19 (1) (a) of the Reserves Act 1977, and further, declares that the said reserve shall hereafter be known as the Tennyson Inlet Scenic Reserve.

**SCHEDULE**

**MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT—MARLBOROUGH COUNTY**

6171.9363 hectares, more or less, being Sections 4 and 6, Block VIII, Orii Survey District, Sections 5, 6 and 7, Block XII, Orii Survey District, Sections 14 and 24, Block I, Tennyson Survey District, Sections 4, 6 and 8 and part Section 7, Block V, Tennyson Survey District, Section 3 and part Section 1, Block VI, Tennyson Survey District, and Sections 3 and 8, Block VII, Tennyson Survey District. Part reserved for preservation of scenery by part Gazette notice 112863.2 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 1905, page 543) and part *New Zealand Gazette*, 1896, page 1360, part reserved for scenic purposes by all Gazette notices 26635 and 29644 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 1957, page 184 and 1958, page 1356 respectively), and part scenic reserve by balance *New Zealand Gazette*, 1923, page 1859, and all Gazette notice 89241 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 1977, page 2751). S.O. Plans 336, 337, 713, 713A, 3405, 4375, 4875 and 5484.

Dated at Blenheim this 29th day of August 1986.

D. I. MURPHY,  
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(L. and S. H.O. Res. 8/8/3/52; D.O. 13/30)

3/1

*Revocation of the Reservation Over a Reserve*

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby revokes the reservation as a Government purpose (site for post office) reserve over the land, described in the Schedule hereto.

**SCHEDULE**

**MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT—MARLBOROUGH COUNTY**

4123 square metres, more or less, (4047 square metres by part Gazette notice 111838), being Section 2, Block XIII, Town of Ward. Part Gazette notice 111838 (*New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, page 3639). S.O. Plan 3936.

Dated at Blenheim this 22nd day of August 1986.

J. STEWART, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(L. and S. H.O. Res. 8/44/2; D.O. 38/38)

3/1

*Declaration That Private Land Shall be Protected Private Land*

PURSUANT to the Reserves Act 1977, and to a delegation from the Minister of Lands, the Commissioner of Crown Lands hereby declares that the private land, described in the Schedule hereto, shall be protected private land for scenic purposes, subject to the provisions of the said Act.



# THE NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

WELLINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1926.

*Public Reserve set apart for Scenic Purposes in Blocks XV and XIX, Gore Survey District.*

[L.S.] CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

## A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Public Works Act, 1908, and the Public Works Amendment Act, 1923, and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling me in this behalf, I, General Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare that the public reserve described in the Schedule hereto is hereby set apart for scenic purposes; and I also hereby declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on and after the thirtieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

## SCHEDULE.

APPROXIMATE area of the public reserve set apart: 350 acres, being Section 116, Long Island (Te Kootu).

Situated in Blocks XV and XIX, Gore Survey District.

In the Marlborough Land District; as the same is more particularly delineated on the plan marked P.W.D. 64309, deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works at Wellington, in the Wellington Land District, and thereon edged red.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 24th day of December, 1925.

J. G. COATES, Minister of Public Works.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

A

*Portion of Public Reserve set apart for Scenic and Historic Purposes in Block XV, Gore Survey District.*

[L.S.] CHARLES FERGUSSON, Governor-General.

## A PROCLAMATION.

IN pursuance and exercise of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Public Works Act, 1908, and the Public Works Amendment Act, 1923, and of every other power and authority in anywise enabling me in this behalf, I, General Sir Charles Fergusson, Baronet, Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, do hereby proclaim and declare that the portion of public reserve described in the Schedule hereto is hereby set apart for scenic and historic purposes; and I also hereby declare that this Proclamation shall take effect on and after the thirtieth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

## SCHEDULE.

APPROXIMATE area of the portion of public reserve set apart: 32 acres 2 roods, being Section 3, originally part Section 116, Queen Charlotte Sound (portion of Motuanau Island).

Situated in Block XV, Gore Survey District.

In the Marlborough Land District; as the same is more particularly delineated on the plan marked P.W.D. 64402, deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works at Wellington, in the Wellington Land District, and thereon edged red.

Given under the hand of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion of New Zealand, and issued under the Seal of that Dominion, this 24th day of January, 1926.

G. JAS. ANDERSON, Esq.  
For Minister of Public Works.

GOD SAVE THE KING!



taken for road, the land, described in the Second Schedule hereto, is hereby taken for the use, convenience or enjoyment of a road, and the land, described in the Third Schedule hereto, is hereby taken for waterworks, and shall vest in the Chairman, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the District of Whakatane, from and after the 19th day of August 1976.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

## SOUTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

## Road

ALL those pieces of land, situated in Block I, Rangitaiki Upper Survey District, described as follows:

A. R. P.	Being
0 1 19.3	Parts Lot 1, D.P. S. 3310; coloured blue on plan.
0 0 8.1	
0 0 3.9	
0 0 3.9	
0 0 23.7	Parts Lot 2, D.P. 16031; coloured sepia on plan.
2 0 25	
0 1 34.2	

As shown on plan S.O. 45405, lodged in the office of the Chief Surveyor at Hamilton, and thereon coloured as above mentioned.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

## SOUTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

## Use, Convenience, or Enjoyment of a Road

ALL those pieces of land, situated in Block I, Rangitaiki Upper Survey District, described as follows:

A. R. P.	Being
0 3 26.1	Parts Lot 2, D.P. 16031.
0 0 30.6	

As shown on plan S.O. 45405, lodged in the office of the Chief Surveyor at Hamilton, and thereon coloured sepia, edged sepia.

## THIRD SCHEDULE

## SOUTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT

## Waterworks

ALL that piece of land containing 14 acres 2 roods 4 perches, situated in Block I, Rangitaiki Upper Survey District, being part Lot 2, D.P. 16031; as shown on plan S.O. 45405, lodged in the office of the Chief Surveyor at Hamilton, and thereon coloured yellow.

Dated at Wellington this 5th day of August 1976.

W. L. YOUNG, Minister of Works and Development.  
(P.W. 53/71/1; Hn. D.O. 25/0/88)

## Declaring Land Taken for Road in Waimairi County

PURSUANT to section 32 of the Public Works Act 1928, the Minister of Works and Development hereby declares that, sufficient agreements to that effect having been entered into, the land, described in the Schedule hereto, is hereby taken for road and shall vest in the Mayor, Councillors, and Inhabitants of the County of Waimairi, from and after the 19th day of August 1976.

## SCHEDULE

## CANTERBURY LAND DISTRICT

ALL those pieces of land, situated in Block XI, Christchurch Survey District, described as follows:

Area m <sup>2</sup>	Being
19	Part Lot 6, D.P. 16016; marked "A" on plan S.O. 13137.
62	Part Lot 7, D.P. 16016; marked "B" on plan S.O. 13137.
77	Part Lot 8, D.P. 16016; marked "C" on plan S.O. 13137.
67	Part Lot 9, D.P. 16016; marked "D" on plan S.O. 13137.
53	Part Lot 1, D.P. 19405; marked "E" on plan S.O. 13137.
41	Part Lot 2, D.P. 19405; marked "F" on plan S.O. 13137.
7	Part Lot 13, D.P. 19938; marked "G" on plan S.O. 13137.
26	Part Lot 3, D.P. 19405; marked "H" on plan S.O. 13137.
50	Part Lot 1, D.P. 18916; marked "K" on plan S.O. 13137.
22	Part Lot 1, D.P. 18913; marked "A" on plan S.O. 13148.
90	Part Lot 2, D.P. 18513; marked "B" on plan S.O. 13148.
158	Part Lot 3, D.P. 18513; marked "C" on plan S.O. 13148.
100	Part Lot 2, D.P. 18058; marked "D" on plan S.O. 13148.
76	Part Lot 1, D.P. 18058; marked "E" on plan S.O. 13148.

Area  
m<sup>2</sup>

Being

282 Part Lot 9, D.P. 1593; marked "F" on plan S.O. 13148.  
48 Part Lot 1, D.P. 3044; marked "A" on plan S.O. 13321.  
108 Part Lot 1, D.P. 10861; marked "A" on plan S.O. 13353.  
206 Part Lot 1, D.P. 1278; marked "A" on plan S.O. 13424.

As shown on the plans marked as above mentioned, and lodged in the office of the Chief Surveyor at Christchurch.

Dated at Wellington this 6th day of August 1976.

W. L. YOUNG, Minister of Works and Development.  
(P.W. 45/1176; Ch. D.O. 35/35/1)

## Change of Purpose of Part of a Scenic Reserve to Scenic and Historic Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, the Minister of Lands hereby changes the purpose of that part of the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, from a reserve for scenic purposes to a reserve for scenic and historic purposes.

## SCHEDULE

MARLBOROUGH LAND DISTRICT—MARLBOROUGH COUNTY—  
MOTUARA ISLAND SCENIC AND HISTORIC RESERVE

SECTION 4, Block XV, Gore Survey District: area, 25.2928 hectares, more or less (S.O. Plan 1093).

Dated at Wellington this 11th day of August 1976.

VENN YOUNG, Minister of Lands.  
(L. and S. H.O. Res. 8/4/4; D.O. 13/104)

## Change of Purpose of a Reserve

PURSUANT to the Reserves and Domains Act 1953, the Minister of Lands hereby changes the purpose of the reserve, described in the Schedule hereto, from a reserve for historic and scenic purposes to a reserve for historic purposes to be known as the Kawau Pa Historic Reserve.

## SCHEDULE

TARANAKI LAND DISTRICT—CLIFTON COUNTY—KAWAU PA  
HISTORIC AND SCENIC RESERVE

SECTION 33, Block I, Mimi Survey District: area, 1.0244 hectares, more or less (M.L. 257).

Dated at Wellington this 10th day of August 1976.

VENN YOUNG, Minister of Lands.  
(L. and S. H.O. 4/171; D.O. 13/182)

## Reservation of Land

PURSUANT to the Land Act 1948, the Minister of Lands hereby sets apart the land, described in the Schedule hereto, as a reserve for a government purpose (site for Goldfields Park Buildings).

## SCHEDULE

## OTAGO LAND DISTRICT—CROMWELL BOROUGH

SECTIONS 10 and 11, Block LXXXVII, Town of Cromwell: area, 1618 square metres, more or less (S.O. Plan 14183).

Dated at Wellington this 27th day of July 1976.

VENN YOUNG, Minister of Lands.  
(L. and S. H.O. 4/1432; D.O. 16/6/8)

## Reservation of Land

PURSUANT to the Land Act 1948, the Minister of Lands hereby sets apart the land, described in the Schedule hereto, as a reserve for recreation purposes.

## SCHEDULE

SOUTH AUCKLAND LAND DISTRICT—THAMES-COROMANDEL  
DISTRICT

SECTION 25, Block II, Colville Survey District: area, 98.1200 hectares, more or less (S.O. Plan 47409).

Section 26, Block II, Colville Survey District: area, 100.0000 hectares, more or less (S.O. Plan 47409).

Dated at Wellington this 6th day of August 1976.

VENN YOUNG, Minister of Lands.  
(L. and S. H.O. Res. 3/2/260; D.O. 8/5/235/23)

## 4.2. Appendix 2: Visual Aids to Historical Information

### *Historical Images*



Figure 1. Scene at Meretoto/Ship Cove during the final visit in 1777. Two astronomical observation tents are depicted in the background.

*Ship Cove, Queen Charlotte Sound*, oil on canvas by John Webber, ca.1788, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, purchased 1991 from the Bishop Suter Art Gallery, Nelson, with New Zealand Lottery Grants Board funds; gift of Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell to the Bishop Suter Art Gallery, 1931. Permission of Te Papa must be obtained before reuse of this image.



Figure 2. The pā off the south end of Motuara

Webber, John, 1751-1793. Webber, John, 1751-1793 :The inside of a hippah, in New Zealand. J. Webber del; B. T. Pouncy sculp. [London, Strahan, 1784]. Ref: B-098-011. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/22716455. Permission of the Alexander Turnbull Library must be obtained before reuse of this image.



Figure 3. Pencil drawing of Meretoto/Ship Cove and Motuara Island by Charles Heaphy, 1839  
Heaphy, C. (n.d.) Ship Cove, Queen Charlotte's Sound. Cook's Rendevous [sic]. Auckland War Memorial Museum - Tamaki Paenga Hira. PD-1952-2-2-13. Permission of the Auckland War Memorial Museum must be obtained before reuse of this image.



### 4.3. Appendix 3: Visual Aids to Physical Information

#### *Current Photographs of Place*



Figure 1. Satellite image of Meretoto/Ship Cove and Motuara Island

Department of Conservation. Permission of the Department of Conservation must be obtained before reuse of this image.



Figure 2. Northern section of beach at Meretoto/Ship Cove

Photograph by Jamie A. Jacobs, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 22 August 2018



Figure 3. South section of beach at Meretoto/Ship Cove including the dry-stone wall and Kupe pouwhenua

Photograph by Kerry Pollock, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 22 August 2018



Figure 4. Motuara from Meretoto/Ship Cove

Photograph by Kerry Pollock, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 22 August 2018

#### 4.4. Appendix 4: Significance Assessment Information

Part 4 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

##### *Chattels or object or class of chattels or objects (Section 65(6))*

Under Section 65(6) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, an entry on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero relating to a historic place may include any chattel or object or class of chattels or objects –

- a) Situated in or on that place; and
- b) Considered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to contribute to the significance of that place; and
- c) Proposed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero.

##### *Significance or value (Section 66(1))*

Under Section 66(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may enter any historic place or historic area on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero if the place possesses aesthetic, archaeological, architectural, cultural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, technological, or traditional significance or value.

*Category of historic place (Section 66(3))*

Under Section 66(3) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga may assign Category 1 status or Category 2 status to any historic place, having regard to any of the following criteria:

- a) The extent to which the place reflects important or representative aspects of New Zealand history
- b) The association of the place with events, persons, or ideas of importance in New Zealand history
- c) The potential of the place to provide knowledge of New Zealand history
- d) The importance of the place to tangata whenua
- e) The community association with, or public esteem for, the place
- f) The potential of the place for public education
- g) The technical accomplishment, value, or design of the place
- h) The symbolic or commemorative value of the place
- i) The importance of identifying historic places known to date from an early period of New Zealand settlement
- j) The importance of identifying rare types of historic places
- k) The extent to which the place forms part of a wider historical and cultural area

Additional criteria may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act for the purpose of assigning Category 1 or Category 2 status to a historic place, provided they are not inconsistent with the criteria set out in subsection (3)

Additional criteria may be prescribed in regulations made under this Act for entering historic places or historic areas of interest to Māori, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, or wāhi tapu areas on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero, provided they are not inconsistent with the criteria set out in subsection (3) or (5) or in regulations made under subsection (4).

NOTE: Category 1 historic places are 'places of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value.' Category 2 historic places are 'places of historical or cultural heritage significance or value.'