



Introduction to Maori Materials UARE TAOKA O HAKENA

Tena koe, e te kairangahau o te ao marama, nau mai,
haere mai, kake mai: utaina te waka.

THIS broad survey is intended to introduce readers or researchers interested in Maori materials, to the holdings of the Hocken Library. Holdings are housed at two locations: the southern end of the Hocken building, Otago University (take lift to 5th floor) and at 137 Leith Street. The staff are happy to advise on resources which might be useful to your study or research. Since new material is always being added, you are also encouraged to consult the staff about your topic of interest in case additional items have become available. Further introductory details can be found in Bulletin No. 2 (March 1992) of the Friends of the Hocken Collections. You might also find useful Jeanine Graham's 'The Researcher's Courtesy Code', *New Zealand Journal of History* 20, 2 (Nov. 1986), pp. 198-201.

Catalogues

The Hocken has several complementary cataloguing systems and as items from one are not necessarily recorded in the others, you should check them all. The oldest catalogue is *Catalogue of the Hocken Library, Dunedin*, by W.H. Trimble, published in 1912, which can be consulted at the Castle Street Reference Desk. When ordering material from this catalogue you will find the call mark on the right-hand side of the entry: e.g. M., 2, Pam. 51/6, F. & J. 10/92, or Mss. 11/70. The Trimble Catalogue includes an Index of Authors etc. (pp. 1-207) and the Catalogue (pp. 208-516). The Author's index does not list Maori authors, though there are one or two Pacific Islanders. The second half of the work lists items under relevant subject headings, the most important being 'Maoris' which takes in all, items in the catalogue referring to Maori, including a list of authors.

The card catalogue is interfiled, meaning that it includes entries under the author, the title and the subject. Subject headings, especially under 'Maoris' are the best way to see what the library has on Maori material. The card catalogue lists works published prior to 1985. Since then published material has been entered on the University Libraries' on-line computer catalogue (Dynix).

Books, periodicals, theses (David McDonald, reference staff)

All the important 19th century Maori works are listed in the Trimble and card catalogues including: Sir George Grey, *Ko Nga Moteatea, Me Nga Hakirara O Nga Maori* (Wellington 1853); *Ko Nga Mahinga A Nga Tupuna Maori* (London 1854), *Proverbial and Popular Sayings of the Ancestors of the New Zealand Race* (Capetown 1857); Samuel Lee, *A Grammar and vocabulary of ... New Zealand* (1820); R. Maunsell, *Grammar of the New Zealand Language* (Auckland 1842, 1862; Melbourne 1882); E. Shortland, *The Southern Districts of New Zealand, Traditions and Superstitions of the New Zealanders, Maori Religion and Mythology*; J. White, *The Ancient History of the Maori* (1887-91), and all the editions of Williams, *Dictionary of the Maori Language*. Many smaller publications or pamphlets were collected by Hocken himself, e.g. *Maori Wars and Lands* (Pam/24) and F.R. Chapman, e.g. *Maori People* (Pam/71).

The Library has comprehensive 20th century holdings of works about Maori. A random sampling: Aoterangi, 'Fragments of ancient Maori history' (1923); Herries Beatties's writings on South Island Maori; all the works by Elsdon Best; Pei Te Hurinui Jones, *King Potatau*; Ngata's *Nga Moteatea* series of song texts; *Te Pukapuka o nga kawenata e waru a te*

Atua ... a te Haahi Ringatu, Tikao's *Tikao Talks*; Kelly, *Tainui*; Mitchell, *Takitimu*; Tamati Poata, *The Maori as a fisherman and his methods* (1919); Sir Maui Pomare's *Legends of the Maori*; Tuhuru Tainui, *Kai konohi* (1960, Westland Maori history).

Among recent acquisitions are Beattie's *Traditional Lifeways of the Southern Maori*, ed. by Atholl Anderson; Harry Evison, *Te Waipounamu; He Pepeha, he whakatauki no Taitokerau* (Maori Affairs, Whangarei); F.L. Phillips, *Nga Tohu a Tainui: Landmarks of Tainui: A Geographical Record of Tainui Traditional History*; *Song of Waitaha: The History of a Nation*; M.P.K. Sorrenson, *Na to hoa aroha* edition of letters between Ngata and Te Rangihiroa; *Te Timatanga—Tatau, Tatau: Early Stories from Founding members of the Maori Womens Welfare League, He Whakatauki* (Maori Affairs, Whangarei).

Important and frequently overlooked are the Maori language newspapers. Among the better known 19th century titles in the Hocken are *Te Hokioi* and *Te Pihoihoi* (issues in 1862, 1863, 1864), *Te Karere Maori*, *Te Korimakoko*, *Te Paki o Matariki*, *Te Pipi Wharauoa*, *Te Puke ki Hikurangi*, *Te Waka Maori* and *Te Wananga*. The wide range of 20th century Maori periodicals includes a complete set of *Te Ao Hou* (Wellington 1952–75), *Te Iwi o Aotearoa* (1987–91), *Te Kaea*, *Te Karanga* (Canterbury Maori Studies Association), *Koru* (Maori Artists and Writers), *Maori Club* (London), *Te Maori*, *Pu Kaea: Te Reo Panui o te waka o Mataatua*, *Te Kaunihera Maori* (1966–69), *Te Manukura* (1923 issues only), *Te Matakite o Aotearoa* (1976–78), *Tu Tangata* (1981–) and the school journal, *Te Wharekura* (1960–78). A useful resource is the collection of newspaper cuttings on Maori topics ('The Pacific Scrapbooks') made by Gordon Parsonson since the late 1950s.

Another body of writing, 19th century New Zealand and British fiction, used Maori material for its dramatic and ethnographical contents (see Trimble, pp. 294–96). Works include *Mihawhenua: The Adventures of a Party of Tourists Amongst a Tribe of Maoris Discovered in Western Otago* (Dunedin 1888); *Maori and Settler: A Tale of the New Zealand War* (London 1891); *Hine-Moa: A Maori Love Story* (Auckland 1881); *Taranaki: A Tale of the War* (Auckland 1861); *Hine-Ra; or, The Maori Scout* (Melbourne 1887); *Ngamihi; or, The Maori chief's daughter* (Brisbane 1895). Early verse in New Zealand (Trimble, pp. 504–08) also used Maori materials:

Bracken's *Lays of the Land of the Maori and the Moa* and *Musings in Maoriland*; "Te Kooti" and *Other Poems*; Davis's *A Maori Love Song and Translations of Maori Poetry*; Warbeck, and *Other Poems*; *Tutanekai and Hinemoa*; and *The Battle of Parihaka*.

The Hocken has complete runs of the *New Zealand Parliamentary Debates* and the *Appendices to the Journal of the House of Representatives* and it is impossible to overstate the importance of these sources—the first, with regard to all legislation affecting Maori; the second offering countless valuable reports on Maori issues. Other basic reference sources are the Waitangi Tribunal Reports; Alexander Mackay's two-volume *Compendium of Official Documents Relative to Native Affairs in the South Island* (1873); the various volumes relating to land sales compiled by H.H. Turton (including *Maori Deeds of Old Private Land Purchases in New Zealand from the year 1815 to 1840 ...*, 1882); and *Ngaitahu Kaumatua Alive in 1848, as established by the Maori Land Court in 1925 and the Ngaitahu Census Committee in 1929*, published by the Ngaitahu Maori Trust Board in 1967.

Other Maori holdings deal with children's literature, e.g. *Tama and the Egg: Tama me te Heki* and *Te Ngaki Taaewa*. More recent acquisitions are videotapes, e.g. *Haka, 28 Maori Battalion: March to Victory, Maori: Culture, Traditions and History* (presented by Don Stafford), *Purakau: Maori Myths and Legends*, *Te Haupapa: he kapata kai moana*. The Library has had no viewing facility, but hopes to install one by the end of 1995. Maori examples in the 'kits' or multimedia presentations, include *Kiekie me harakeke: Nga korero na Te Ao Biddle*, *Waiata Mai: 35 Maori songs* (Kare Leatham), and *Nau mai ra e poi*, (Dovey Katene-Horvath).

Important Maori material is contained in theses and papers written by post-graduate research students. The library also has a complete collection of fourth-year long essays written by History Department students, many of which are on Maori related topics. Theses include: Rangihiroa Panoho, 'Developments in Maori Art ... Paratene Matchitt'; Ann Parsonson, 'He Whenua te utu'; M.J. Stevens, 'The Names are in the land: Our History is in the land' [Maori placenames in Otago]; Timothy Walker, 'Robley: Te Ropere 1840–1930'.

Microfilms (reference staff)

Maori Land Court minute books are held in microfilm for all New Zealand districts in the

19th century. The 20th century records are complete for the South Island; the North Island section is more selective, but includes material from the east coast. An Index for these films—*Department of Maori Affairs, Maori Land Court Minute Books, Index*—is held at the Reference desk.

Other documents include Peter Buck's Field Notebooks on Maori life and customs, 1907–26; the official records of the British Colonial Office relating to New Zealand (C.O. 209); the Archives of the New Zealand Company (C.O. 208) which was involved in establishing a number of future towns and cities; missionary papers of the Church Missionary Society (Anglican) and the Wesleyan Missionary Society; Earl Grey (British Colonial Secretary), papers relating to New Zealand, (Micro 386).

Pictures and Prints (Tim Garrity)

Print-images of Maori were engraved from the works of artists accompanying European journeys of exploration. Many of these are held as framed prints, derived from early publications. In their present form it is often difficult to identify the exact location of the Maori represented without consulting the original text. Prints are catalogued under the artist and or the engraver as well as under the subject (useful subject headings include 'Maoris—Portraits').

Of the historically significant paintings from the 19th century, the most noteworthy is Gilfillan's 'A Native Council of War' (1853), an imaginary scene using artistic models drawn from the European classical art tradition. The work is best seen as an insight into how the Europeans of the time viewed the Maori. Another large painting is by James Smetham, 'New Zealand chiefs in Wesley's House' (1863). The modern art collection includes a sizable number of works by Ralph Hotere as well as examples by Para Matchitt. Some Pakeha artists represented in the collection have also made use of Maori motifs, notably Gordon Walters.

Photographs (Annette Facer)

The Photographic collection is housed at 137 Leith Street, where researchers are encouraged to first consult the Reader Access File in the Reading Room. Corrections or additional information regarding individual items in the collection are especially welcome. Two-thirds of the Maori photographs are portraits, listed by name, and including such figures as Hone Heke, his wife Hariata and Kawiti, Hongi Hika,

Karetai and other family, Koroki, Makereti (Guide Maggie) Papakura, Mahuta, Te Rangi Hiroa, Kingi and Hannah Ruru of Port Molyneux, Tini (Jennie) Burns Taiaroa and Hori Kerei Taiaroa, Te Heu Heu Tukino IV, Te Rauparaha, Taare Tikao, Erihapeti Tipa and Molly Hampstead, Tawhiao, Paora Tuhaere and Ropata Wahawaha. Other material includes images from the Land Wars period and photos of museum artifacts. Do not hesitate to consult the staff. Visits to the collection can also be arranged.

Music, sound recordings (Chrissy Garlick)

Music is collected as sheet music, records, tapes or compact discs. A small amount of Maori material is held as sheet music, notably compositions by Princess Te Rangi Pai and Ruru Karaitiana. The tapes include interviews with Peter Buck, readings by Keri Hulme and other Maori writers, Jock McEwen's Hocken Lecture on 'The future of Maori culture', lectures by W.P. Morrell, 'British Policy during the Maori Wars' and Tipene O'Regan, 'The Tangata whenua of Te Waipounamu'; and music of Ahorangi Genesis, Moana and the Moahunters,

The records go back to 78s and 33s. Some were recorded in the 1930s on overseas labels, e.g. 'Ako ako a te rangi; whisper of heaven' (Columbia), a song composed by Kaihau and sung by Tiawhi Ratete. The first locally pressed record in 1949 featured 'Blue Smoke' by Ruru Karaitiana, sung by Maori female singer Pixie Williams, of Dunedin. Another early performer represented is Ana Hato, who had an international career: e.g. 'The Great Songs of Ana Hato and Deane Waretini'. Many records feature choral music from Maori girls' colleges, school Maori culture groups, Maori male choral groups, and church groups. Other popular Maori music includes 'The Maori album', songs sung by Prince Tui Teke, 1976. There are also narrated stories, e.g. 'Famous Maori legends' [Hinemoa and Tutanekei, Hatupatu and other stories], (Kiwi 1972), narrated by Kenneth Melvin. Compact discs include Kiri Te Kanawa, Herbs, Howard Morrison, Hirini Melbourne and Richard Nunn's 'Teku Te Whe'.

Manuscripts (Jeanine Delaney, Beverley Booth)

Early manuscripts collected by T.M. Hocken himself are held in the Castle Street building. They include missionary journals and letters containing much information on those Maori

who interacted with the various mission stations in areas such as the Bay of Islands and Ruapuke Island.

Most other manuscripts are held at 137 Leith Street. Among these are the papers of Edward Shortland, 19th century colonial official and ethnographer, totalling 20 volumes and covering all facets of Maori culture from traditions, linguistics and whakatauki to journals, maps and letters (MSS 1-25, 34, 86, 96, 385, 489, 599). The papers of Herries Beattie (MS 181, MS 582) are a large collection: MS 582 measures some 3.5 linear metres. Beattie collected information from South Island Maori in the early decades of this century—most, but by no means all, pertaining to the southern half of the island. ‘Papers of James Herries Beattie’ (1987) indexes MS 582 in detail. The large parts of MS 181 which had not been previously published form the basis of Beattie’s *Traditional Lifeways of the Southern Maori*. An important acquisition of Maori personal papers is Witurora (Wi) Duff, ‘Letters and papers ... Southern Maori matters c.1960s–80s’ (8 cartons). Another recent addition is a nearly complete ‘Record of documents in the Ngai Tahu Claim Wai-27’: claimant and Crown documents to the Waitangi Tribunal.

Other manuscripts include Noel Cox, Collected papers relating to the history and ethnology of the Chatham Islands, 1870–c.1965; James Donaldson, ‘Genealogies of Moeraki Maoris, 1890–1970’; Hauraki Paora, ‘This was the beginning: ko te tunatanga [sic] tenei o ana koronei’ (Ngati Whatua, ?1870); ‘Karakia o te Hauhau’ (n.d.); Walter Mantell, ‘Names of the hapu of the Kai-Tahu ... inhabiting Otago’ (1848); Tamihana Te Rauparaha, ‘He pukapuka tataku tenei i nga nahi [sic] a Te Rauparaha nui’; David Teviotdale, ‘Notebooks and diaries relating to the excavation of Maori camp-sites’; a photocopy of Matiaha Tiramorehu, ‘Traditions of the natives’ [Kai Tahu account of the Creation]; Hana Wesley, ‘Maori genealogies’; J.F.H. Wohlers (Ruapuke Island missionary), Papers on Maori Mythology.

Maps, posters (Karen Craw, David McDonald)

Trimble lists early maps, mostly of districts settled by Pakeha, but a few are maps of Maori locations: Ruapekapeka Pa, Rangiriri Pa and

Ngatapa Pa. Other maps include Herries Beattie, ‘Maps of South Island and North Island showing Maori Place Names’; ‘Blocks A, B+C Taieri Native Reserve’ (1896), listing owners and areas; ‘Map of New Zealand, shewing ... extent of land acquired from the natives’ (1860); Edward Shortland, ‘Bay of Waikouaiti’ (1843), including locations of homes, villages, whaling stations etc.; and Huruhuru, ‘Map of Lakes in the interior of Middle Island’ (1842). Among the 15,000 posters is ‘Go Home pakeha imperialists’ (1973).

Other research aids

A.G. Bagnall (ed.), *New Zealand National Bibliography to the year 1960*, 5 vols.; ‘A Handlist of Research Essays in History 1968–89’ (Hocken Library); Te Ahukaramu Charles Royal, *Te Haurapa: An Introduction to Researching Tribal Histories and Traditions* (Wellington 1992); *Te Hikoi Mārama: a directory of Maori information resources*, compiled by Chris Szekely (Wellington 1993); *Index to New Zealand Periodicals* (yearly instalments); *Union List of theses ...* (in instalments up to at least 1989); H.W. Williams, *A Bibliography of Printed Maori to 1900 and supplement* (Wellington 1975); G.A. Wood, *Studying New Zealand History* (Dunedin 1988). Some of these aids are now being put on to CD-ROM. The 5th floor Reference desk has copies of a number of these aids for researchers to consult.

Ka oti, he whakatauki tena:

‘Ko to ringa ki nga rakau a te Pakeha hei ara mo to tinana, ko to ngakau ki nga taonga a o tupuna Maori hei tikitiki mo to mahuna’.

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