

HERITAGE TRAILS

ŌTAKI



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WELCOME TO THE KĀPITI COAST HERITAGE TRAIL

The Kāpiti Coast has a rich and colourful history. From Ōtaki in the north, to Paekākāriki in the south, you will discover sites that played a major role in the cultural, economic and social growth of New Zealand.

This brochure focuses on Ōtaki. It is one of a set describing some of the significant historical sites in our district.

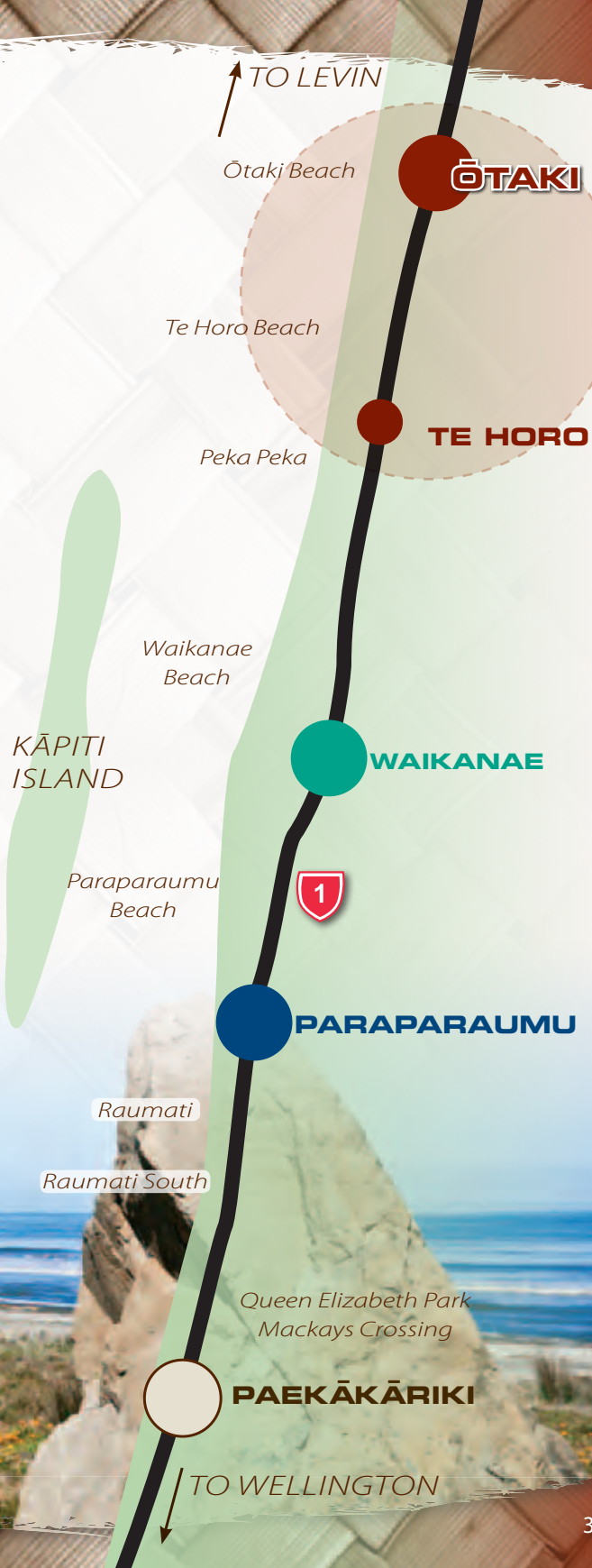
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NAU MAI KI NGĀ TAKAHANGA O NGĀ TĀONGA TUKU IHO O KĀPITI

He kōrero hōhonu tuku iho tō te rohe o Kāpiti. Mai i Ōtaki ki te raki, ki Paekākāriki ki te tonga, ka tūpono atu koe ki ngā wāhi i whai take nui ki ngā mahi ā-tikanga, ā-ōhanga, ā-iwi o Aotearoa.

E arotahi ana tēnei mātārere ki Ōtaki. Koinei tētehi kōwae e whakamārama ana i ētehi o ngā wāhi hira o mua iho i tō mātou rohe.

*Mō ētehi atu kōrero tēnā koa whātoro atu ki tēnei
paetukutuku www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/heritage*



TE HORO

SITE
1

Hyde Park, SH1, Te Horo

In the 1820s, the Muaupoko inhabitants of Te Horo were overcome by northern iwi retreating from the Musket Wars. Although food from the sea, beach, waterways and forests was plentiful, population pressure mounted. This led to the Haowhenua war between Ngāti Raukawa, Te Āti Awa and their allies in 1834. When peace was restored, Katihiku, at the river mouth, became the home of Ngāti Huia.

Much Te Horo land, bought by the Crown in the 1870s, was vested in the railway company in the 1880s. The railway attracted small farmers, flax millers, timber millers and James Gear, who established a large estate.

Te Horo village grew near the railway station. In recent decades, horticulture and lifestyle blocks have taken over from dairying.

TE HORO

Papa Rēhia o Hyde, SH1, Te Horo

I te tau 1820, he mea raupatu a Muaupoko e ngā iwi o te raki e hoki ana i ngā Pakanga Pū. Ahakoa ranea ana ngā kai o te moana, te ākau, ngā awa me ngā ngahere, taumaha ana i te tokomaha o te tangata. Nā konei, ka tū te pakanga o Haowhenua i waenga i a Ngāti Raukawa, Te Āti Awa me ō rātou ope haumi. Ka tau mai te rangimārie, ka meatia ko Katihiku ki te ngutu awa te kāinga o Ngāti Huia.

He nui te whenua kei Te Horo i hokona e te Karauna i ngā tau 1870, ā, i tukuna nā te kamupene rerewhenua i mahi, i whakahaere i ngā tau 1880.

He mea kukume mai e te rerewhenua he kaimahi pāmu whāiti noa, he kaimira harakeke, he kaimira rākau me James Gear, te tangata nāna hoki tētehi pānga motuhake nunui i whakatū.

I nui haere te kāinga o Te Horo i te taha o tōna teihana rerewei. I ngā tau tekau i mua ake nei, ko te whakatupu māra me te whakatū pōraka oranga tāngata i tū ki mua, ko te mahi pāmu ki muri.



Opening of the Cheese Factory in 1915

Otaki Historical Society Inc. Collection

Te Horo Supply Stores. Farmers in the foreground after a cream delivery, April 1915

Otaki Historical Society Inc. Collection

THE BATTLE OF HAOWHENUA – CA 1834

Opposite 216 Te Waka Road, Te Horo

Haowhenua was one of the biggest inter-tribal battles in the southern North Island. In 1834, Ngāti Ruanui and Taranaki iwi, in particular Ngāti Tupaea and Ngāti Haumia hapū, arrived in the Ōtaki district in the migration called Te Heke Hauhaua.

An over-population of the area led to insufficient food and other resources. Tawake, a Te Āti Awa chief, was caught stealing food by Ngāti Raukawa and was killed. The main body of Te Āti Awa marched north to avenge his death, and engaged Ngāti Raukawa, their former allies, near the fortified Rangiuuru Pā close to the Ōtaki river mouth. Ngāti Raukawa, led by their chief Te Rauparaha, was besieged for many months in Rangiuuru.

Te Rauparaha sent a message to specific northern tribes asking for help, which enabled him in return to besiege Te Āti Awa in nearby Paakaakutu Pā. Te Āti Awa retreated to Haowhenua, south of the Ōtaki river. Prolonged fighting with muskets around the pā followed, with neither side gaining any advantage. Many important chiefs on both sides were killed.

Finally, peace was made and marriages were arranged to seal the peace, the tribes dispersed, and new tribal boundaries were drawn from Manawatū to Pukerua Bay.

TE PAKANGA O HAOWHENUA – CA 1834

E hāngai ana ki 216 huarahi o Te Waka, Te Horo

Ko Haowhenua tētehi o ngā pakanga ā-iwi nui rawa i te tonga o Te Ika ā Māui. I 1834, ko ngā iwi o Ngāti Ruanui me Taranaki, arā, ko ōna hapū a Ngāti Tupaea me Ngāti Haumia i tae atu ki te rohe o Ōtaki nā roto mai o te hekenga e kīia nei ko Te Heke Hauhaua.

Nā te tokomaha o te nuinga tāngata o taua wāhi rā i kore ai i nui te kai me ētehi atu rauemi. I mau a Tawake, rangatira o Te Āti Awa, i a Ngāti Raukawa mō te whānako kai, ka patua. Ka rangatū atu rā te hope o te tauā o Te Āti Awa ki te raki ki te ngaki i tōna patunga, ā, ka tae ki te pae o te riri ka whawhai ki a Ngāti Raukawa, ō rātou hoa o mua, ki te pā o Rangiuuru e pātata ana ki te wahapū o Ōtaki. I ārahina a Ngāti Raukawa e tō rātou rangatira e Te Rauparaha, ā, he maha ngā marama i mau ai rātou ki Rangiuuru.

He mea tuku e Te Rauparaha tētehi karere ki ētehi iwi ake o te raki ki te āwhina mai. Nā konā i āhe i ai te mau a Te Āti Awa i a ia ki te pā o Paakaakutu. I hoki a Te Āti Awa ki Haowhenua, ki te tonga o te awa o Ōtaki. I muri mai ka haere tonu te pakanga me te pū i te pā, ā, kāore tētehi taha i puta ki runga i tētehi. Tokomaha tonu ngā rangatira nō ngā taha e rua i patua.

Nāwai rā, ka tau te puehu, ka whakamoea te tangata hei hohou i te rongo, ka marara ngā iwi, ā, ka tū he rohe whenua ā-iwi hou mai i Manawatū ki te whanga o Pukerua.



Battle Haowhenua – Opposite 216 Te Waka Rd

SHIPWRECK CAIRN – ŌTAKI BEACH

Opposite 224 Marine Parade, Ōtaki Beach

The stone monument at Ōtaki Beach, shaped like a bow of a ship, was erected by the Ōtaki Historical Society Inc. It commemorates two significant shipwrecks along the Ōtaki coastline and the skill and courage of the people who helped bring passengers and crew ashore.

On 13 October 1878 the barque *Felixstowe* (379 tons register, built at Harwick in 1873), became shipwrecked, with the loss of her captain, James Stuart Piggott and three other crew members.

On 22 October 1878 the full-rigged immigrant ship, *City of Auckland* (780 tons register, built at Sunderland 1869, Captain George Ralls) became shipwrecked at the Ōtaki river mouth. There was no loss of life.

WHAKAMAHARATANGA KI NGĀ PAEĀRAUTANGA, TAKUTAI O ŌTAKI

E hāngai ana ki 224 Hurarahi Takutai o Marine, Takutai o Ōtaki

Ko te whakamaharatanga kōhatu kei te Takutai o Ōtaki, he rite ki te rā tōna āhua, he mea whakatū e te Ōtaki Historical Society. He whakamaharatanga ki ngā paeārautanga e rua i te ākau o Ōtaki, ki te māia me te kamakama hoki o ngā tāngata nā rātou ngā pāhihi me te hunga kaumoana i mau mai ki uta.

I te 13 o Oketopa 1878, i paeāraungia te kaipuke *Felixstowe* (e 379 tone rēhita, i hangaia i Harwick i 1873) ā, i riro atu te kāpene, a James Stuart Piggott me ngā kaumoana e toru.

I te 22 o Oketopa 1878 i paeāraungia te *City of Auckland* ki te wahapū o Ōtaki, ā, he kaipuke manene e toru poutokomanawa (e 780 tone rēhita, i hangaia i Sunderland 1869, ko George Ralls te kāpene). Kāore tētehi tangata kotahi i mate.



Mast of City of Auckland, visible up to the 1920s at Ōtaki Beach
Horowhenua Historical Society

ŌTAKI CHILDREN'S HEALTH CAMP

SITE
4

29 Health Camp Road, Ōtaki Beach

The New Zealand health camp movement arose from growing concern about children's health and welfare in the early twentieth century. There was a new awareness that many children were missing out on fresh air, sunshine and healthy food.

In 1929, Dr Ida Paterson, Director of School Hygiene, founded the Wellington Children's Health Camp Association. Byron Brown, businessman and entrepreneur of Ōtaki, donated four acres of land (later enlarged to 70 acres) near Ōtaki Beach for this development. In the same year, the first set of health stamps were issued to financially support the camps.

The first permanent Children's Health Camp opened on this site in 1932. 120 children stayed for six weeks, thriving on a regime of good food, plenty of sleep, fun at the seaside and a few hours of schooling daily.

Between 1941 and 1945 the camp became a wartime emergency hospital. In 1945 the health camp re-opened with a new emphasis on emotional needs as well as physical health. Today a holistic approach addresses the social, emotional and physical needs of children.



Children building a play hut, 1932. The 'rotunda' dormitories are in the background

Ōtaki Historical Society Inc. Collection



Byron Brown

Mary Annette Hay Collection. Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: No: F-190494-½



TE PUNI HAUORA TAMARIKI O ŌTAKI

Huarahi o Puni Hauora, Takutai o Ōtaki

I whanake ake te kaupapa puni hauora o Aotearoa i ngā māharahara mō te āhua o te hauora me te manaaki i te tamariki i te tīmatanga o te rau tau rua tekau. I puta mai te mōhiotanga hou, he tokomaha ngā tamariki kāore i tino puta ki te hau pai, i whitikia e te rā, i kai rānei i te kai whaipainga.

He mea whakatū te Wellington Children's Health Camp Association e Dr Ida Paterson, Kaiwhakahaere o te Kura Tikanga Akuaku. Nā Byron Brown, kaipakihi, rakahinonga o Ōtaki, i takoha atu he whenua e whā eka(nō muri mai ka piki ake ki te 70 eka) pātata ana ki te Takutai o Ōtaki mō tēnei whanaketanga. I taua tau anō i whakaputaina ngā pane hauora tuatahi hei tautoko ā-pūtea nei i ngā puni.

I 1932 i tūwhera mai te Puni Hauora Tamariki tuatahi i taua wāhi nei. Tata ana te 120 ngā tamariki i noho ki te puni mō ngā wiki e ono, i tino whai oranga nā te whaipainga o te kai, te nui o te moe, te tākaro ki tātahi me ētahi hāora ruarua i ia rā ki te ako.

I waenga i 1941 me 1945 ka riro te puni hei hōhipera ohotata wā pakanga.

I 1945 i tūwhera anō te puni hauora me tōna kaupapa hou e arotahi ana ki te taha hinengaro me te taha tinana. Ināianei, ko te katoa o te hauora e arongia ana, taha tikanga, taha hinengaro, taha tinana o ngā tamariki.

THE PIPI TRAIL: THE HEART OF ŌTAKI HERITAGE

The following sites can be visited as part of The Pipi Trail, a guided or self-guided walking tour of important historic sites in Ōtaki.

1. The Telegraph Stables
2. Telegraph Hotel
3. Te Whare Toi – Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa
4. All Saints Church and Hadfield Hall
5. Ōtaki Native Boys College
6. Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa
7. Tū Roa Kōhanga School
8. Memorial to Te Rauparaha and the Obelisk
9. Rangiātea
10. Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o te Rito
11. Pukekaraka
12. Tainui Marae
13. The Mangapōuri Stream: Ōtaki lifeblood of yesteryear

More information about these sites can be found in the Pipi Trail brochure or by visiting www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/pipi

NGĀ TAKAHANGA O TE PIPI: TE MANAWA O NGĀ TĀONGA TUKU IHO O ŌTAKI

Ka āhei te toro atu ki ngā wāhi e whai ake nei hei wāhanga nō roto mai o Ngā Takahanga o te Pipi, arā, he haerenga e āta tohutohungia ana, ka riro rānei māu anō koe e ārahi ki ngā wāhi kōrero tuku iho hirahira i Ōtaki.

1. Te Tēpara Waeahiko
2. Te Hōtēra Waeahiko
3. Te Whare Toi - Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa
4. Te Whare Karakia o All Saints me te Hōro o Hadfield
5. Te Kāreti Tama Māori o Ōtaki
6. Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa
7. Te Kōhanga o Tū Roa
8. Whakamaumaharatanga ki a Te Rauparaha
9. Ko Rangiātea
10. Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Te Rito
11. Pukekaraka
12. Te marae o Tainui
13. Te awa o Mangapōuri. Te pātaka kai o mua rā o Ōtaki

Mō ētehi atu pārongo mō ēnei wāhi ka kitea i te mātārere Ngā Takahanga o te Pipi, me toro atu rānei ki www.kapiticoast.govt.nz/pipi



BNZ BUILDING

SITE
5

49 Main Street, Ōtaki

Built in 1918 as a branch of the Bank of New Zealand, the BNZ building stands at the centre of the Ōtaki historic precinct. It is one of the oldest surviving buildings in Main Street.

The Ōtaki Borough Council acquired the BNZ building in the 1960s. From 1966 until 1989 the building was the council's administrative centre, where decisions were made on the future of the town and the surrounding borough. In 1989, Ōtaki became part of the Kāpiti Coast District Council in the amalgamation of local authorities throughout New Zealand. The Council used the building as its Ōtaki Service Centre. The Otaki Heritage Bank Preservation Trust lease the BNZ building from the Council. This Historic Place – Category II building is now home to Ōtaki Museum, displaying and preserving the rich bicultural history of Ōtaki.

TE WHARE O TE PĒKE O AOTEAROA

49 Tiriti o Main, Ōtaki

He mea whakatū i 1918 hei wāhanga nō te Pēke o Aotearoa, e tū ana te whare BNZ i waenga pū o te wāhi maharatanga o Ōtaki. Ko te whare nei tētehi o ngā whare tawhito rawa e tū tonu ana i te Tiriti o Main.

I ngā tau 1960 i roiro i te Kaunihera ā-rohe o Ōtaki te whare BNZ. Atu i 1966 ki 1989 he tari whakahaere mō te kaunihera taua whare, i te mutunga, he mea āta whiriwhiri he whakataunga e pā ana ki ngā rā o tua o te tāone me ngā tāone whakaawhi. I 1989, i noho a Ōtaki i raro i te mana o te Kaunihera ā-rohe o Kāpiti i te whakakotahitanga o ngā mana ā-rohe puta noa i Aotearoa. I whakamahingia te whare e te Kaunihera hei Pūtahi Ratonga mō Ōtaki. Ināianei kei te rīhingia te whare BNZ e te Kaunihera ki te Ōtaki Heritage Bank Preservation Trust. Ko tēnei Wāhi Whakamahara – he whare 'Category II', ā, ināianei ko te kāinga tēnei o te Whare Tāonga o Ōtaki e whakamātakitaki ana, e pupuri ana i ngā kōrero tuku iho a ngā iwi e rua o Ōtaki.



The Otaki Bank of New Zealand c1920. Built in 1918, the front was altered in 1967 when it was the Otaki Borough Council building. It is now the Otaki Museum

Otaki Historical Society Inc

ŌTAKI RAILWAY STATION

SITE
6

Arthur Street, Ōtaki

The original station building was built in 1886 on completion of the Wellington and Manawatu Company's railway line. Coaches linked it with the town, over a mile westward. After a fire in 1910, New Zealand Railways constructed the present building, designed by George Troup. Its stockyards, post office and refreshment rooms were the beginning of a second town centre, 'Ōtaki Railway'. From 1919, Wellington's town milk supply travelled daily from the nearby Rāhui dairy factory. After World War II, a burgeoning market garden industry made the station yards a hive of activity. Several times a week growers loaded their produce on wagons bound for markets from Wellington to New Plymouth. However, road competition led to its closure in 1987 and the building fell into disrepair. With the help of a community trust the station was restored (1999) and still serves commuters.



Maori man and woman at Otaki Railway Station, ca 1900

Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: 17586 ½

TEIHANA REREWHENUA O ŌTAKI

Tiriti o Arthur, Ōtaki

No 1886 te whare teihana tūturu i hangaia ai i te otinga o te raina rerewhenua o te kamupene o Pōneke me Manawatū. Nā ngā wakātō hoihō i hono ai te raina rerewhenua ki te tāone, ā, kotahi maero nuku atu ki te hauāuru. Nō muri mai i te weranga i 1910, i hangaia e Te Rerewhenua o Aotearoa te whare o nāianeī, ā, he mea hoahoa e George Troup. Ko ōna iāri, te poutāpetā me ngā rūma whakatā, wharepaku hoki te tīmatanga o te tāone tuarua, arā, o 'Ōtaki Rerewhenua'. Atu i 1919, ia rā, ia rā, maungia atu ai te mīraka kau mō te tāone o Pōneke mai i te wheketere kau o Rāhui e pātata ana ki te tāone. I muri mai o te Pakanga II o te Ao, nā te mea he tere te tupu mai o te umanga māra mākete, takatū ana ngā iāri o te teihana i te mahi a te tangata. He tini ngā wā o te wiki ka utaina e ngā kaiwhakataupu ā rātou hua ki runga kōneke e haere ana ki ngā mākete atu i Pōneke ki Ngāmotu. Heoi anō, nā te whakataetae rori i katia ai i 1987, ā, i kanukanu noa te whare. Nā te āwhinatanga o tētahi poari tiaki hapori i whakatikangia ai te teihana (1999), ā, kei te mahia tonutia hei mau haere i te tangata.



View of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway line looking south towards Otaki, ca 1886

NZ Railways Collection. Ref: NZRE 952

PUKEHOU 'THE HILL OF DEDICATION'

SITE
7

247 State Highway North, Ōtaki

The Ngāti Toa defeated Muaūpoko and Ngāti Apa tribes (c1821–28). One of the paramount chiefs of Ngāti Apa, Te Hakeke, rallied his people to maintain his independence. Te Hakeke was married to Haewa, a Muaūpoko woman of high rank. On the birth of their child, Te Rara-o-te-rangi, Te Hakeke carried him to the summit of this hill and composed a waiata (song) dedicating his son to the task of restoring the mana of his ancestors over the surrounding lands. It was here that the young warrior was to stand when he had driven out the invaders. Unfortunately the high hopes of the father were unfulfilled. Te Rara-o-te-rangi died in his youth. Ngāti Toa and later Ngāti Raukawa gained authority over this hill and the surrounding lands which has remained to this day.

PUKEHOU 'TE PUKE TĀNGAENGAE'

247 SH1 ki te Raki o Ōtaki

I hinga a Muaūpoko me Ngāti Apa i a Ngāti Toa (c1821–28). Ko Te Hakeke tētehi o ngā rangatira o Ngāti Apa, ā, nāna i āki tōna iwi kia whawhai kia mau ki tō rātou mana motuhake. I moe a Te Hakeke i a Haewa, he kahurangi nō Muaūpoko. I te whānautanga mai o tā rāua pēpi o Te Rara-o-te-rangi, ka hari a Te Hakeke i tana tamatāne ki te tihi o tēnei puke, ā, ka tito i tētehi waiata. Ko tā te waiata he tuku i tāna tama kia kaha ki te whakapūmau anō i te mana o ōna tūpuna ki ō rātou whenua o mua. Ko konei ia tū ai hei ngā rā kei mua i te aroaro, hei te wā ka peia atu ngā iwi whakaeke i tō rātou rohe. Heoi anō, kāore i tutuki ngā wawata tiketike o te pāpā. I mate a Te Rara-o-te-rangi i tōna whanaketanga. Ko Ngāti Toa, me Ngāti Raukawa i te takanga o ngā tau i whai mana ki tēnei puke me ngā whenua tata, tae noa mai ki tēnei rā.



Pukehou Hill

Horowhenua Historical Society Inc

WILL SCOTLAND MEMORIAL

SITE
8

Layby south-east of traffic bridge, SH1, Ōtaki

This memorial celebrates the first sustained flight in the Wellington district on 29 January, 1914.

Will (James William Humphrey) Scotland was born in 1891 in Paihia. In 1913 he obtained his pilot licence in Britain, making him the second New Zealander to be issued with a British Aviation Certificate. He returned to New Zealand with a Caudron aircraft, making the first cross-country flights in New Zealand. He flew from Invercargill to Gore, then Timaru to Christchurch in 2 hours 15 minutes.

On 21 January 1914, the Caudron aircraft arrived in Ōtaki from Wellington. It was assembled in a marquee on Mr. Baucke's property, approximately 1.5 kms from this site. Ray Mann, Jack Ropata and Mr. Thorndon helped to assemble the aircraft. Three days later, Scotland attempted to fly the plane, but failed when a skid caught in a rut and a spar was broken. By 29 January 1914, the aircraft had been repaired and Scotland made a successful 20-minute flight, circling a field at 500 feet. The propeller from his Caudron aircraft can be viewed at the Museum of Aviation in Paraparaumu.



JWH Scotland in front of his Caudron C Biplane, Ōtaki 1914

Museum of Aviation (Kapiti) Inc Collection

WHAKAMAUMAHARATANGA KI A WILL SCOTLAND

Wāhi Okioki, ki te pitonga o te arahanga waka, SH1, Ōtaki

He whakanui tēnei i te rerenga wakarererangi tuatahi i te rohe o Te Whanganui ā Tara, 29 o Hānuere, 1914.

I whānau a Will (James William Humphrey) Scotland i Paihia, 1891. Nō 1913 a ia i whakawhiwhi ai ki tana raihana kaiurungi i Britain, nā, ko ia te kaiuru tuarua o Aotearoa kia whiwhi i te British Aviation Certificate. I hoki mai ki Aotearoa me tētahi waka rererangi Caudron, ā, nāna te rerenga whakawhiti tuawhenua tuatahi i Aotearoa, ina rā te rerenga atu i Invercargill ki Gore, mai i Timaru ki Ōtautahi i roto i te 2 hāora, 15 mēneti.

I te 21 o Hānuere 1914, i tae mai te waka Caudron ki Ōtaki mai i Te Whanganui ā Tara. He mea whakahuihui i tētahi tēneti nui i te whenua o Mr Baucke, e 1.5 kiromita mai i tēnei wāhi. He mea whakahuihui te waka e Ray Mann rātou ko Jack Ropata, ko Mr Thorndon. E toru rā i muri mai i whakamātau a Scotland ki te whakahaere i te waka rererangi, heoi anō i hē nā te mea i mau tētahi skid i roto i tētahi rut, ā, i pakarū hoki tētahi spar. I te 29 o Hānuere i tika te waka rererangi, ā, i angitū a Scotland te rere i te rerenga 20 mēneti e rere āwhiowhio e rima rau pūtu i runga ake o tētehi pārae. Ka kitea te hurirere nō tōna waka rererangi Caudron i te Whare Tāonga Waka Rererangi i Paraparaumu.

ŌTAKI GORGE AND FORKS

SITE
9

Ōtaki Gorge Road, Ōtaki

Ōtaki Forks is the main western entrance to the Tararua Forest Park. Two tributaries, the Waiotauru River and Waitatapia Stream, meet the Ōtaki River here. The Gorge is dominated by Mount Hector. It was a well used Māori route to and from the Wairarapa and a convenient access for raiding parties. The first European to climb Mount Hector was Morgan Carkeek in 1865. He also made the first traverse of the Tararua Ranges.

In 1878, the Crown purchased this area. It was later transferred to the Wellington and Manawātū Railway Company, which put it up for sale in 1889. Bush milling began and, in 1893, a track to Ōtaki Forks was completed. Settlers began clearing the land in 1906 and over the next ten years the Waihoanga and Taungata suspension bridges were built, a post office opened, the Gorge Road was completed, the Gorge telephone was installed, and a track was established through to Greytown.

The stone walls featured throughout Ōtaki Gorge were built from rocks lying in the surrounding fields. The rocks were known as 'Hautere turnips'. Unemployed relief workers built the walls between 1930 and 1936. During this period, hillside gold mining was undertaken by the Seventh Day Adventists and an orphanage was opened. Today, Ōtaki Gorge provides visitors with an opportunity to enjoy many outdoor activities throughout the Tararua Forest.

ŌTAKI GORGE ME NGĀ FORKS

Huarahi o te Āpiti o Ōtaki, Ōtaki

Ko Ōtaki Forks te tomokanga hauāuru matua ki Tararua Forest Park. Ko ngā kautawa e rua nei, a Waiotauru me Waitatapia, ka tūtaki ki te awa o Ōtaki ki konei. Ko Mount Hector e tū whakarae ana i te Gorge. He ara Māori tēnei i whakamahia nuitia ahu atu ki Wairarapa hoki mai anō, ā, he ara pai hoki mō ngā tauā. Ko Morgan Carkeek te Pākehā tuatahi ki te whakapiki i a Mount Hector i 1865. Ko ia hoki te tangata tuatahi nāna a Tararua i hōrapa.

I 1878 i hokona e te Karauna tēnei wāhi. Nō muri noa mai ka whakawhitingia ki te Kamupene Rerewhenua o Pōneke me Manawātū, nā rātou nei i hoko atu i 1889. I tīmata te mira ngahere, ā, i 1893 i oti tētahi ara ki Ōtaki Forks. I 1906 i heuheungia te whenua e te hunga noho, ā, i te tekau tau i muri mai i hangaia ngā piriti tārewa a Waihoanga me Taungata, i tūwhera mai tētahi Poutāpeta, i whakaotingia te rori o te Gorge, i whakaurungia te waea Gorge, ā, i whakaritengia hoki tētahi ara atu ki Greytown.

He mea hanga ngā taiapa kōhatu puta noa i te Ōtaki Gorge e ngā kaimahi rawakore i waenga i ngā tau 1930 me 1936. I taua wā, i tīmatangia te kerī kōura i ngā puke e te Seventh Day Adventists, i tūwhera mai hoki tētahi whare pani. I ēnei rā e wātea ana te Ōtaki Gorge ki te hunga manuhiri e hiahia ana ki te tākaro i ngā tini hākinakina ā-waho puta noa i te Ngahere o Tararua.



Relief workers' camp at Hautere, on Vic Cottle's land near Te Horo, 1930

G L Adkin Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library. Ref: ½-094999-G

Ōtaki Gorge survey party including Morgan Carkeek

Ōtaki Historical Society Inc. Collection



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