

# New Zealand place names shared with Central East Polynesia

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*Place names shared between New Zealand and elsewhere in the Pacific can be used to infer spheres of pre-European Māori contact, a fact used by Best (1917) to support a theory that the ancestors of Māori had sailed as a fleet from a single origin in the Society Islands. The present article is the third in a series that sets out the results of a more open-minded study that surveys shared place names across a wider region. The first two drew attention to the surprisingly high incidence of New Zealand Māori place names shared with southern islands along the Tropic of Capricorn (Crowe 2012), and with the Hawaiian Islands (Crowe 2013). This third article shows how toponyms on several islands in Central East Polynesia manifest similarly strong links to New Zealand, pinpointing the islands on which the strongest links occur. The relevant names are listed by archipelago. Their incidence is also analyzed in the context of other evidence pertaining to contact between each island group and New Zealand, confirming an association not only with the Society, Southern Cook and Austral Islands, but also with three neglected regions, namely the Tuāmotu Archipelago, the Northern Cook Islands and Rapa Iti (Bass Islands).*

*Los nombres de lugares que existen entre Nueva Zelanda y otros sitios del Pacífico pueden ser utilizados para inferir los contactos pre-europeos de los Māori, hecho que fue utilizado por Best (1917) en apoyo a la teoría de que los ancestros de los Māori habían navegado como una flota a partir de un único origen en las Islas de la Sociedad. Este artículo es el tercero de una serie que expone los resultados de un estudio con una mentalidad más abierta, que encuesta los nombres de lugares a través de una región más amplia. Los primeros dos artículos llaman la atención de la sorprendentemente alta incidencia de nombres de sitios Māori-Nuevo Zelandés compartidos con las islas del sur a lo largo del Trópico de Capricornio (Crowe 2012) y con las Islas Hawaianas (Crowe 2013). Este tercer artículo muestra cómo los topónimos de varias islas de Polinesia central del este manifiestan similares fuertes enlaces con Nueva Zelanda, señalando con precisión las islas con las que se dan los enlaces más sólidos. Los nombres más relevantes están listados por archipiélago. Su incidencia también es analizada en el contexto de otra evidencia relacionada con el contacto entre cada grupo de islas y Nueva Zelanda, confirmando así una asociación no solo con las Islas de la Sociedad, Cook del Sur e Islas Australes, sino también con tres regiones descuidadas que son el Archipiélago de las Tuāmotu, las Cook del Norte y Rapa Iti (Islas Bass).*

## Background

The basis of this study is a survey of over 830 New Zealand place names, plus six relevant tribal and canoe names, whose cognates occur elsewhere in the Pacific. Previously, a Pacific-wide study of Polynesian place names was conducted by Koskinen (1963, 1973); however, its approach was purely statistical with a different focus: to establish a cultural sequence across the whole region. While his own survey identified 989 New Zealand place names shared elsewhere, his list was unfortunately never published. His tallies of New Zealand place names found on the Society, Cook and Marquesas Islands are very similar to those found in the present study, but the number of New Zealand names

shared with the Tuamotus was found to be significantly higher than those identified by Koskinen (1963).

## Methods

Place names were collected over several years from conventional maps, nautical charts, ethnographies and (in the case of larger islands) from published place name lists, and matched with the aid of established regional phoneme correspondences against New Zealand place names recorded in the *Heinemann New Zealand Atlas*, local topographical maps, gazetteers, and names of *marae* and *pā* sites.<sup>1</sup>

## A Simple Comparison

Table 1. Archipelagos listed according to where the shared toponyms were found. (Bracketed figures represent scores recorded by Koskinen (1963). Where a name occurs on more than one island in an archipelago, duplicates are included). In this simple comparison, the archipelago that stands out in this central region is the Society Islands.

Archipelago	Number of cognates	
Society Islands	254	(268)
Tuamotu Archipelago	146	(95)
Cook Islands (Northern and Southern)	151	(133)
Southern Cook Islands	108	(?)
Marquesas Islands	63	(70)
Austral Islands (inc. Rapa Iti)	47	(53)

## Descriptive Names

Given the higher likelihood of descriptive names being coined independently and hence a tendency for such names to recur, names that occur beyond New Zealand more than once were removed before running the comparisons again. Here, the results of the comparison were found to be practically identical.

Table 2. Cognates of New Zealand place names – with repeated names removed.

Archipelago	Number of cognates
Society Islands	122
Tuamotu Archipelago	73
Cook Islands (Northern and Southern)	70
Southern Cook Islands	56
Marquesas Islands	29
Austral Islands (inc. Rapa Iti)	20

## Shared Place Names by Island Size

There is naturally a higher likelihood of finding shared names on larger islands (where more toponyms overall are likely to be found), so the density at which the shared names occur for each archipelago was also compared island by island. (Shared place names divided by the total land area of each island/atoll).

Table 3. Shared names in proportion to land area (grouped according to archipelago).

	Density of shared place names
<i>Tuāmotu Archipelago</i>	
Akiaki	5.38 names/ sq km
Vāhitahi	3.60 names/ sq km
Pīnaki	2.50 names/ sq km
Marutea-Runga	1.07 names/ sq km
Vairangatea	0.67 names/ sq km
Rēao	0.67 names/ sq km
Nukutavake	0.56 names/ sq km
Tātakoto	0.41 names/ sq km
<i>Cook Islands (Northern and Southern)</i>	
Manihiki	2.25 names/ sq km
Tongareva (Penrhyn)	2.10 names/ sq km
Pukapuka	2.00 names/ sq km
Rakahanga	1.75 names/ sq km
Aitutaki	0.94 names/ sq km
Rarotonga	0.67 names/ sq km
Ma'uke	0.45 names/ sq km
Mangaia	0.42 names/ sq km
‘Ātiu	0.28 names/ sq km
Miti‘āro	0.23 names/ sq km
<i>Society Islands</i>	
Borabora (Porapora)	0.59 names/ sq km
Ra'īatea & Taha'a	0.26 names/ sq km
Mo'orea	0.19 names/ sq km
Huahine	0.13 names/ sq km
Tahiti	0.12 names/ sq km
<i>Austral Islands (inc. Rapa Iti)</i>	
Rapa Iti (Bass Is.)	0.53 names/ sq km
Ra'ivavae	0.38 names/ sq km
Rimatara	0.38 names/ sq km
Rurutu	0.31 names/ sq km
Tubuai (Tupua'i)	0.16 names/ sq km
<i>Marquesas Islands</i>	
‘Ua Huka	0.17 names/ sq km

### *Cook Islands (Southern)*

With regard to the settlement of New Zealand, the Southern Cook Islands occupy a strategic position, lying en route to it from much of tropical East Polynesia. This is consistent with strong links identified by linguist Bruce Biggs (1994) between the languages of the Southern Cook Islands and New Zealand Māori, and with the conclusion of tribal historian Sir Apirana Ngata (1950) and others (e.g., Walter 1994) that the Southern Cooks played a significant role in

the settlement of New Zealand. That these islands (along with the Society Islands) served as an East Polynesian homeland of Māori is supported by an analysis of humanly-transported Pacific rat (*Rattus exulans*) mtDNA (Matisoo-Smith et al. 1998). In this archipelago, the highest number of place names shared with New Zealand occur on Rarotonga; however, in proportion to land area, the highest density occurs on the atoll-island of Aitutaki.

#### *Cook Islands (Northern)*

The Northern Cooks are distinguishable from the Southern Cooks not only geographically, but also by culture and language, with a strong West Polynesian influence evident in Pukapuka, which served as a prehistoric gateway from East Polynesia to islands in Sāmoa and Tonga (Di Piazza & Pearthree 2007). For this northern group, the overall score of names shared with New Zealand was 43; assessed in proportion to land area, the score on all four northern atolls is more than double that for Rarotonga. This is consistent with “closer affinities [in the language of Rakahanga and Manihiki] with Māori, than with the dialects of Tongareva, Tahiti, and the [Southern] Cook Islands” found by Te Rangi Hīroa (Buck 1932). Historians seldom explicitly include the Northern Cook Islands as an origin of New Zealand Māori, yet former voyaging routes (mentioned above), high populations on these atolls,<sup>2</sup> shared place names, and language are all consistent with them having indeed played a role in the settlement of New Zealand.

#### *Society Islands*

In 1917, Elsdon Best drew attention to the high number of New Zealand place names shared with the twin islands of Ra‘iātea and Taha‘a and also to a very specific link to the northern South Island of New Zealand. Te Kai-Whakaruaki is a hero from Arahura who helps slay a mythical monster (*taniwha*) devouring travelers heading to Tākaka and Motueka. On Taha‘a and Ra‘iātea, the story and local forms of these three place names recur together – as Motue‘a, Ta‘a‘a and Ara‘ura – along with the dreaded ‘Ai-fa‘a-rua‘i (Best 1917; Davis et al. 1990).

Two minor gods are also shared only between the Society Islands and New Zealand. Rau‘ata-Ura, a forest goddess here, is known in New Zealand as Raukatauri, and Tamatea, a fire god in the Society Islands, is remembered in New Zealand as both a fire god and an ancestor who marked the landscape with fire (Orbell 1995). Since the 1960s, there has been a consensus among archaeologists that this archipelago indeed constitutes a major source for the immediate ancestors of Māori (Emory & Sinoto 1964; Sinoto 1983). An East Polynesian homeland of Māori in these islands is also consistent with an analysis of mtDNA from the

humanly-transported Pacific rat (Matisoo-Smith et al. 1998), and with the latest review of radiocarbon dating evidence (Wilmschurst et al. 2011; Mulrooney et al. 2011) pointing to the Society Islands as the first islands in East Polynesia to be settled.<sup>3</sup>

In the present survey of place names shared with New Zealand, high scores for the Society Islands are consistent with this region serving as one of the sources of ancestors of New Zealand Māori. The highest tally is found on Tahiti; however, in proportion to land area, the highest place name density occurs on Borabora – more than double that calculated for the twin islands of Taha‘a and Ra‘iātea.

#### *Austral Islands and Bass Islands (Rapa Iti)*

A role by these islands in the settlement of New Zealand has been proposed by archaeologists since the 1980s.<sup>4</sup> Given the known voyaging links with the Society Islands to the north and westward to the Southern Cook Islands, this is unsurprising. The former is evident in strong linguistic and cultural affinities and in directions given by Society Island navigator Tupa‘ia to Cook from Meheti‘a (Society Is.) to Tupua‘i (Tubuai) (Di Piazza & Pearthree 2007) and with local tradition referring to voyages by Tute of Rurutu (Austral Is.) throughout the Society Islands, Tuamotus and to Mangareva (Taonui 2006:46). Inter-archipelago contact is evident here also from genetic research into a tiny endemic Pacific Island tree snail. This snail occurs naturally only on the island of Tahiti, where shells can be either white or dark brown; Polynesians selected white shells for making necklaces, taking live snails by canoe to establish local populations elsewhere. Analyses of local lineages of genotyped DNA reveal that populations were transported from Tahiti to all four inhabited islands of the Australs (Lee et al. 2007). Also, linguistic borrowings from Tahiti were identified on Ra‘ivavae (Austral Is.) by Zamponi (1996). Contact with the Southern Cooks is evident in shared nature vocabulary<sup>5</sup> and place names (Koskinen 1963:26), while contact with the Tuamotus is known from one basalt adze head found on Aratika (NW Tuamotus) whose source quarry could be geochemically traced back to Rurutu, with another on Takaroa traceable to a source on Rapa Iti (Collerson & Weisler 2007). All this places the Austral Islands firmly in the Society Island/Cook Island interaction sphere.

This is consistent with the high number of New Zealand place names found on these islands. (Relevant names are covered in Crowe 2012, so are not listed again here.) Totals were 21 for Rapa Iti, 9 for Rurutu, 7 for Tupua‘i, 6 for Ra‘ivavae, and 3 for Rimatara. In terms of density of shared names, the highest score was for Rapa Iti, consistent with this island having been in prehistoric contact with New Zealand.

### *Tuāmotu Archipelago*

The area over which the Tuāmotu Archipelago extends is roughly equivalent to that of Western Europe, with 78 atolls sufficiently close to one another that sailing through this archipelago without encountering local land-finding birds or disturbances to the ocean swell indicating land is almost impossible (Lewis 1972). This qualifies the Tuamotus as the largest navigational target in all of Polynesia, and the largest chain of atolls in the world. To traditional navigators, such a readily locatable target would have served as a strategic crossroads for inter-archipelago voyaging to and from almost all of East Polynesia. This potentially includes navigators from New Zealand, for whom one logical route of return to the tropics would involve leaving at a southerly latitude on prevailing westerly winds, before turning north to aim for this target (Irwin 1992).

Geochemically-tested stone adze heads from here reveal that basalt used in the northern Tuamotuan atolls was prehistorically imported from not only the Society Islands, Pitcairn Island, Rurutu (Austral Is.) and Rapa Iti (Bass Is.), but also distant Kaho‘olawe (Hawaiian Is.) (Collerson & Weisler 2007).<sup>6</sup> The high number of place names shared between the Tuamotus and the Cook Islands is noted by Koskinen (1963:26).

These atolls are included, along with the Society, Cook and Austral Islands, by archaeologist Nigel Prickett (2001:19), as a possible point of departure for canoes sailing to New Zealand, and this is consistent with links in their mythology. Marakihau, a mermaid-like demon on the Tuamotus, human above the waist, fish-like below with a spiraling tail, appears in traditional carving of New Zealand’s southern Bay of Plenty and the Urewera region. Likewise, the greedy, menacing Tū-Horopunga (“The Ever Greedy One”) mentioned in songs, sayings and myths of Māori, is remembered in the Tuamotus, where he rules the ocean (Orbell 1995). Emory (1940:117) notes that “the Tuamotuan dialects are closer to the Maori than the Tahitian”, and Biggs (1965:378) agrees that Tuamotuan is “closely related to Maori, and a good deal more familiar to a Maori speaker than is modern Tahitian.” The Tuamotus share much of their nature vocabulary with New Zealand too. For example, *mairehau* for a scent plant,<sup>7</sup> *mikimiki* for a small-leaved shrub,<sup>8</sup> *ngutukao* for the tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*),<sup>9</sup> and the star name *Whakāhu*<sup>10</sup> – all terms shared only between New Zealand and the Tuamotus.

This is consistent with the fact that more New Zealand place names are shared with this archipelago than with the Northern and Southern Cook Islands combined. On several southeastern atolls, the tallies stand out – particularly so in proportion to their small land area. The density of New Zealand place names on Rēao Atoll, for example, is comparable with that on Rarotonga, while the density of shared place names on Akiaki, Pīnaki and Vāhitahi all considerably exceed it.

### *Marquesas Islands*

A survey of lineages of mtDNA of Pacific rats speaks of at least one voyage north from the Marquesas to transport these to the Hawaiian Islands (Matisoo-Smith & Robins 2009). Evidence of post-settlement inter-archipelago voyaging is also found in the extensive distribution of basalt quarried from Eiao, a tiny island in the northwestern corner of the Marquesas group. This island proved to be the source of rock used for making adze heads on Mo‘orea (near Tahiti), Mangareva (Gambier Is.) (Weisler 1998), Tabuaeran (N. Line Is.) (Di Piazza & Pearthree 2001) and the Cook Islands (McAlister et al. 2013).

One can reasonably assume from this that Marquesans had the capacity to reach New Zealand. Indeed, linguist Ray Harlow (2007:55-56) interprets a switch from ‘ng’ to ‘k’ in South Island Māori and adjacent Chatham Islands to suggest a South Island – Marquesan connection, most plausibly as a consequence of multiple settlement events in the south, involving the NW Marquesan islands.<sup>11</sup>

The overall number of New Zealand place names shared with these islands is relatively low, and this might suggest limited contact; however, Handy (1923) notes the frequency with which Marquesan place names were changed. In proportion to island size, the highest score in this archipelago was found on ‘Ua Huka – more than the corresponding figure for Tahiti.

## **Validity of the Statistical Comparison**

Descriptive names, such as ‘*one loa*’/‘*one roa*’ (meaning ‘long beach’), may be applied to similar topographic features independently in different places; however, this does not preclude other associations. In English, the name ‘Long Beach’, for example, may be conferred on a long beach outside California, yet one may still be able to infer a cultural link from the name. Since names descriptive of landscape features are more likely to recur, the comparisons were rerun after removing those that occur beyond New Zealand more than once (Tables 1 & 2); the comparative results proved to be the same. This supports the view that, for the purposes of the present comparative study, the inclusion of such names is unlikely to unduly influence the overall results.

Of course, the validity of cognate place names is dependent on their having been correctly recorded, and on their etymology, which is, in many cases, not recorded. The possibility of inaccurate cognates is increased by inconsistent orthography, but such instances are thought to be statistically insignificant.<sup>12</sup>

In view of the importance of traditional knowledge associated with these place names, and the identification of shared clusters of them, it is hoped that others will find the lists presented here a useful aid for studying the names within a fuller indigenous context.



## Discussion

Over the last century, theories about the Polynesian settlement of New Zealand have gone full circle. In 1904, Smith proposed a one-off fleet of canoes deliberately setting out from the Society Islands. Then came an assurance from Sharp (1964:52) that “in the days before navigation instruments deliberate navigation to and from distant ocean islands was impossible in any form of sailing or paddling craft...”

It is becoming increasingly evident now, though, that deliberate two-way inter-archipelago voyaging was widespread at the time, a phenomenon that is hard to reconcile with the above. The navigational capabilities of East Polynesians at this time are reflected in (1) inter-archipelago transfer of basalt (above); (2) Polynesian contact with the Peru-Ecuador coastline to fetch sweet potato (Roullier et al. 2013); and (3) the contemporaneous settlement of almost all of East Polynesia (Wilmschurst et al. 2011; Mulrooney et al. 2011). Consequently, a more likely scenario would involve news of New Zealand’s discovery making its way back to the tropics, spreading rapidly throughout Central East Polynesia, perhaps reaching the outer reaches of Polynesia – Easter Island and the Hawaiian Islands (Crowe 2012, 2013).

So, while Irwin (2012) points out that, “all the available evidence of artefacts, language, biology and tradition suggests that... the Māori homeland... consists of the Society Islands, the southern Cook Islands and the Austral Islands in French Polynesia” and Prickett (2001:19-20) adds “the more distant Tuamotu and Marquesas groups” as “possibilities”, immigrants may have been drawn from an even wider catchment. This is consistent with the results of the present survey.

## Conclusion

A case has already been made (Crowe 2012) for contact between New Zealand and the southern “Tropic of

Capricorn” islands of Rapa Nui and the Gambier Islands, and with the Hawaiian Islands (Crowe 2013). The results presented here confirm the importance also of Central East Polynesia – not only the Society, Southern Cook, and Austral Islands – but also the Tuamotus and Northern Cook Islands.

While Best (1917) drew attention to New Zealand place names on Ra’iātea and Taha’a (Society Islands), the present regional survey found twice as many on Tahiti, with such names occurring at the highest density on Borabora (Porapora). In the Southern Cook Islands, the highest overall score was found on Rarotonga, and the highest density on Aitutaki. In the Northern Cook Islands, the density of shared place names was higher still. On the Austral Islands, shared names were found at a density comparable with the Southern Cook Islands; here, the island that stood out was Rapa Iti.

This is consistent with the prevailing hypothesis that the ancestral origins of New Zealand Māori lie at least partly on islands within these three archipelagos. However, the high overall score for the Tuamotus suggests that a similarly strong role in the settlement of New Zealand was played by this somewhat neglected archipelago. On the Marquesas Islands, the overall score was found to be relatively low, and yet, even here, the density of shared names on ‘Ua Huka was found to be higher than on Tahiti.

In summary, a case is made in these three articles that interaction across all of East Polynesia was so extensive at one time that the ancestors of New Zealand Māori are unlikely to have been drawn from a single island, archipelago – or even region – within it.

## The Shared Names

Place names followed by a bullet symbol ● are those known to be shared with at least one other archipelago in addition to New Zealand.

Name in Southern Cook Islands (108)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
<i>RAROTONGA</i> (45)	Rarotonga (= Mt. Smart, N. I.); & Rarotoka (nr. Riverton, S. I.)
Angiangi (marae) ●	Angiangi (nr. Pōrangahau, Hawke’s Bay, N. I.)
Ara Tapu (ancient road)	Aratapu (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Āraitetonga (main marae)	Āraitetonga (pk. on Ruapehu, N. I.)
Aro’a (beach) ●	Te Aroha (pk., N. I.)
Avaavaroa (on S. coast) ●	Awaawaroa (bay, Waiheke Is., N. I.)
Avana (strm. & valley)	Awana (bay & strm., Great Barrier Is. off N. I.)
Avarua (harbor) ●	Awarua (harbor nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Avatiu (strm. & harbor)	Avatiu (crk. at Ōtahuhu, N. I.)
‘Ikurangi (pk.) ●	Hikurangi (at least 40 pks., mostly N. I.)
Kavera (beach)	Kawera (nr. Napier & is., Bay of Plenty, N. I.)

Matavera (strm. & district) ●	Matawera (in Hokiānga & nr. Murupara, N. I.)
Maungapiko (pk.)	Maunga Piko (at Spirit's Bay, N. I. & on Great Barrier Is.)
Maungatea (pk.) ●	Maungatea (old settlement nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Maungaroa (pk.) ●	Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)
Motutapu (is.) ●	Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)
Motutoa (is.) ●	Motutoa (in Hokiānga, N. I.)
Muri (beach) ●	Muri (nr. Wellington, N. I.)
Muri'enua (E. coast) ●	Muriwhenua (tribal territory, N. tip of N. I.)
Murivai (marae & strm.) ●	Muriwai (nr. Auckland & nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Nukutere (old name of Rarotonga) ●	<i>Nukutere</i> (an ancestral migration canoe)
Oneroa (beach) ●	Oneroa (on Waiheke Is. & Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Orotu (nr. Ngātangi'ia Harbor)	Orotu (lake in Waiotapu Valley nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Papua (strm.) ●	Papua (nr. Rāwene, N. I.)
Rangiātea (ancient name for Matavera) ●	Rangiātea (nr. Ōtorohanga, central N. I.; & in origin traditions)
Raro-pua (marae)	Raropua (pā & marae, Te Puna, N. I.)
Tākitimu (district)	<i>Tākitimu</i> (name of ancestral migration waka)
Tamarua (district)	Tamarua (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Taputapuātea (former marae nr. Avarua) ●	Taputapuātea (in Whitianga & other sites, N. I.)
Te Ko'u (pk.)	Te Kohu (strm, N. I.) & Maunga Kohu-a-naki (pk., N. I.)
Te Miromiro (marae) ●	Miromiro (pk. nr. Hanmer, S. I.)
Te Ngae (marae)	Te Ngae (nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Te Onepoto (pt.) ●	Onepoto (by L. Waikaremoana, N. I. & hill by Waikato River, N. I.)
Te Rēinga o Pora (W. coast) ●	Te Rēinga (Cape Rēinga; & two pks. E. Cape, N. I.)
Te Rerenga Vaerua (W. coast, where spirits depart)	Te Rerenga Wairua (= Cape Rēinga, N. I.)
Te Rua Manga ('The Needle', pk.)	Ruamanga (in Whāngārei, N. I.)
Tokerau (W. coast) ●	Tokerau (nr. Kaitāia & nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Tūrangi (strm.) ●	Tūrangi (in central N. I.)
Turoa (strm. & beach) ●	Tūroa (on Mt. Ruapehu, N. I.)
Vaerotā (marae) ●	Vaerotā (in origin tradition of Ngāti Whātua, Far North)
Vaikōkopu (anchorage)	Vaikōkopu (strm. nr. Wairoa, N. I.)
Vaima'anga (S. coast)	Waimahanga (nr. Whāngārei, & in Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Vaipapa (landing place) ●	Vaipapa (nr. Kerikeri, N. I. & pt. nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Vaitekura (S. W. coast)	Vaitekura (crk. nr. Piako, Waikato, N. I.)
Vaitoko (W. coast)	Waitoko (strm., Tairua, N. I.)
<i>ĀTIU</i> (8)	Atiu Island (= Middle Is. of Mercury Is. off N. I.) [? cognate]
Matai (beach)	Matai (bay, N. Cape, N. I.)
Oneroa (beach) ●	Oneroa (in Bay of Islands & Waiheke Is., N. I.)
Ōrongo (marae on W. side) ●	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara & Hauraki, N. I.)
Taputapuātea (marae on N. W. coast) ●	Taputapuātea (in Whitianga & other sites, N. I.)
Taunganui (landing)	Taunganui (pt., N. Cape, N. I.)
Tumai (landing)	Tumai (nr. Dunedin, S. I.)
Vairakaia (marae)	Vairakaia (strm. nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
<i>MA'UKE</i> (9)	
'Angataura (landing)	Whangataura (bay nr. Blenheim, S. I.)
Avarua ●	Awarua (harbor nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Maketu [?old name of this is. or of Me'eti'a]	Maketū (in Bay of Plenty & pā at Kāwhia, N. I.)
One'unga (beach)	Onehunga (in Auckland, N. I.)
Ōrongo (marae) ●	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara & Hauraki, N. I.)
Taunganui (landing)	Taunganui (pt., N. Cape, N. I.)
Te Oneroa (beach) ●	Oneroa (in Bay of Islands & Waiheke Is., N. I.)
Vai Ou (place)	Waiou (place nr. Ōpōtiki, N. I.)
Vaimutu (district)	Waimutu (strms., N. I.)

*MITI'ĀRO* (7)

Mangarei (district)  
 Nukuroa (old name of Miti'āro) ●  
 Omapere (beach)  
 Ōrongo (marae) ●  
 Ōrongomai  
 Te Rotoiti (lake) ●  
 Te Rotonui (lake)

*MANGAIA* (22)

'Angarino (sub-district)  
 A'ua'u (old name of Mangaia)  
 Avarua (landing) ●  
 Ivirua (district)  
 Karanga (district)  
 Kirikiri (swamp) ●  
 Kopua (swamp)  
 Kumukumu (landing)  
 Mangonui (old name of Tamarua district)  
 Mara (marae, Keia district) ●  
 Maungaroa (marae, Tamarua district) ●  
 Oneroa (harbor)  
 Ōrongo (marae, Keia district) ●  
 Rangiriri (marae, Tamarua district) ●  
 Reinga Vaerua (four leaping off places of spirits) ●  
 Ta'iti (sub-district) ●  
 Tapuata (sub-district)  
 Taumatini (marae, Ivirua district)  
 Te Kura (old name for Tavaenga district)  
 Vaikato (strm., S. coast)  
 Waitangi (sub-district)  
 Waitōtara (strm., W. coast)

*AITUTAKI* (17)

'Angarei (islet) ●  
 Amuri (town & district)  
 Ara'ura (old name of Aitutaki) ●  
 Avanui ●  
 Māngere (islet) ●  
 Nukuroa (reef in lagoon) ●  
 O'oka  
 Ōrongo (marae) ●  
 Punganui (sub-district)  
 Taravao (district) ●  
 Tapuaeta'i (islet)  
 Te Kopua (islet)  
 Te Koutu (pt.)  
 Te Onetea (N. E. coast) ●  
 Vaiau (sub-district) ●  
 Vainamu (landing)  
 Vaipeka (locality)

Mangarei (strms. N. I.)  
 Nukuroa (old name for the N. I. & place nr. Waimate, S. I.)  
 Ōmāpere (on Hokiānga Harbor & nr. Hastings, N. I.)  
 Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara & Hauraki, N. I.)  
 Ōrongomai (marae, Upper Hutt, N. I.)  
 Rotoiti (lakes nr. Rotorua, N. I. & nr. Kaikoura, S. I.)  
 Rotonui (in Hawke's Bay, N. I.)

Whangarino (bay, Far North, N. I.)  
 Ahuahu (= Great Mercury Is., N. I.)  
 Awarua (harbor nr. Invercargill, S. I.)  
 Iwirua (pt., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)  
 Karanga (nr. Napier, N. I.; & nr. Nelson, S. I.)  
 Kirikiri (strm. nr. Kōpū, N. I.)  
 Kōpua (nr. Hastings & nr. Raglan, N. I.)  
 Kumukumu (nr. Masterton, N. I.)  
 Mangonui (harbor, Far North, & strm. nr. Te Awamutu, N. I.)  
 Māra (nr. Eketāhuna, N. I.)  
 Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)  
 Oneroa (in Bay of Islands & Waiheke Is., N. I.)  
 Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara & Hauraki, N. I.)  
 Rangiriri (pā nr. Hamilton, N. I.)  
 Te Rēinga (Cape Rēinga; & two pks. E. Cape, N. I.)  
 Tawhiti Rahi Is. (= Poor Knights Is.)  
 Tapuata (nr. Dannevirke, N. I.)  
 Taumatini (hill & pā, N. I.)  
 Te Kura (rocks, nr. Mangonui, N. I.)  
 Waikato (river, W. coast, N. I.)  
 Waitangi (many places, N. I., S. I. & Chatham Is.)  
 Waitōtara (river, W. coast, N. I.)

Whāngārei / Whangarei (in Northland, N. I.)  
 Amuri (plain, range & pass, nr. Culverden, S. I.)  
 Arahura (source of greenstone on W. coast, S. I.)  
 Awanui (nr. Kaitāia, on E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)  
 Māngere (in Auckland, N. I. & one of the Chatham Is.)  
 Nukuroa (old name for the N. I. & place nr. Waimate, S. I.)  
 Ohoka (nr. Christchurch, S. I.)  
 Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara & Hauraki, N. I.)  
 Punganui (nr. Helensville, N. I.)  
 Ōtarawao (bay, Auckland, N. I. & bay, Marlborough, S. I.)  
 Tapuaetahi (beach nr. Kerikeri & hill, Coromandel Pen., N. I.)  
 Te Kōpua (in Waikato, N. I.)  
 Koutu (pt. nr. Opononi, N. I.)  
 Onetea (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)  
 Waiau (bay, caves, lake, pā & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Wainamu (lake nr. Bethells Beach, Auckland, N. I.)  
 Waipeka (crk., Westland, S. I.)

Name in Northern Cook Islands (43)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
<i>PUKAPUKA</i> ● (6)	Pukapuka (nr. Warkworth, N. I.)
Avalua (old name of Loto village) ●	Awarua (place, bay, head & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)
Te Arai ●	Te Arai (nr. Wellsford, N. I.)
Te Nuku-loa-o-Mataliki (old name of Motu Ko village) ●	Nukuroa (old name for the N. I. & place nr. Waimate, S. I.)
Toka (islet)	Toka (pk. nr. Dannevirke, N. I.)
Waletoa	Wharetoa (strm. nr. Ōpōtiki, N. I., & place nr. Gore, S. I.)
<i>RAKAHANGA</i> (7)	
Avarua (marae) ●	Awarua (harbor nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Motutapu ●	Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)
Okakara	Okakara (strm. nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Tai Pahatu	Pahatu (strm. nr. Foxton, N. I.)
Tai Taupo ●	Taupō (lake, central N. I.)
Te Kainga	Te Kainga (marae, Wellington, N. I.)
Te Koutu (marae)	Te Koutu (pā nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
<i>MANIHIKI</i> (9)	
Motu Hakamaru ●	Whakamaru (nr. Tokoroa, N. I.)
Motu-fara (islet) ●	Motuwahara (islet in L. Taupō, N. I.)
Moturoa (islet) ●	Moturoa (is. off N. I. & S. I.)
Paparoa (islet) ●	Paparoa (pt. nr. Kāwhia, N. I. & nr. Clarence River, S. I.)
Punganui (Iti & Rahi) ●	Punganui (nr. Helensville, N. I.)
Tapa (islet)	Tapa (strm., nr. Coromandel, N. I.)
Te Motu-o-Pae (islet)	Motuopae (=Peach Is., Tauranga, N. I.)
Te Puka ●	Te Puka (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Tokerau ●	Tokerau (nr. Kaitiāia & nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
<i>TONGAREVA</i> (= PENRHYN) (21)	
Arahura (marae) ●	Arahura (source of greenstone on W. coast, S. I.)
Hangarei (islet & marae) ●	Whāngārei / Whangarei (in Northland, N. I.)
Mahuta ●	Mahuta (nr. Huntly, N. I.)
Motu Taiko (islet within the lagoon) ●	Motutaiko (islet in L. Taupō, N. I.)
Motunui ●	Motunui (is. off E. Cape, N. I.)
Moturoa (islet) ●	Moturoa (is. off N. I. & S. I.)
Motutoa	Motutoa (in Hokiānga, N. I.)
Patanga	Patanga (pk., Southland, S. I.)
Punaruku (marae) ●	Punaruku (marae nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Rangiriri ●	Rangiriri (pā nr. Hamilton, N. I.)
Sekelangi (pass)	Hekerangi (pt. nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Tanoa (village) ●	Tānoa (in Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)
Te Hara (islet) ●	Te Whara (= Bream Head, Whāngārei, N. I.)
Te Mata ●	Te Mata (in Hawke's Bay & nr. Raglan, N. I.)
Te Puka ●	Te Puka (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Te Reinga (marae) ●	Te Rēinga (Cape Rēinga; & two pks. E. Cape, N. I.)
Te Vera ●	Te Wera (in Taranaki, N. I.)
Tokerau (islet) ●	Tokerau (nr. Kaitiāia & nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Tongariro (marae)	Tongariro (mntn., central N. I.)
Torea ●	Torea (pt. at Kāwhia, bay at Manukau, N. I. & nr. Picton, S. I.)
Vaiari (islet) ●	Waiari (several strms., N. I.)



Name in Society Islands (254)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
<i>TAHITI (TAHITI-NUI &amp; TAHITI-ITI) • (124)</i>	Tawhiti Rahi Is. (= Poor Knights Is.)
Tahiti-nui •	Tawhitinui (pā at Taranaki, N. I. & is. off northern S. I.)
Aora'i (pk.) •	Aorangi (range, pk., strm. & is. N. I.); & Aoraki (=Mt. Cook, S. I.)
Avaavaroa (river) •	Awaawaroa (bay, Waiheke Is., N. I.)
Fa'arahi (valley)	Whangarahi (strms., Waikato & Coromandel, N. I.)
Fa'arei (pk.) •	Whāngārei / Whangarei (in Northland, N. I.)
Fa'aroa (bay) •	Whangaroa (N. I. & Chatham Is.; & Hangaroa, N. I.; & Akaroa, S. I.)
Fareata (pk.) •	Whareata (bay, Marlborough, S. I.)
Farenaonao (pt.)	Te Wharenaonao (pt., nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Havai'i (old name for Tahiti) •	<i>Hawaiki</i> (ancestral homeland)
Hi'ura'i •	Hikurangi (at least 40 pks., mostly N. I.)
Hitia'a (district) •	Whitianga (on Coromandel Pen. & E. Cape, N. I.)
'Iole (old name for Māhina) •	Kiore (in Taranaki, N. I.)
Ma'ara (valley)	Makara (pk. & beach, Wellington, N. I.)
Mahaena (pass & valley)	<i>Mahaena</i> (reputed departure pt. of the <i>Aotea</i> & <i>Te Ririno</i> canoes)
Māhina •	Māhina (bay, Wellington, N. I.)
Maire (river) •	Maire (strms., N. I.)
Mapura (pk.)	Mapura (in Waikato, N. I.)
Maraetiria (pt.)	Tiria Marae (in Northland, N. I.)
Maratea (reef) •	Maratea (pt., Northland, N. I.)
Marau (pk.) •	Marau (headland nr. Tolaga Bay, N. I.)
Maruia (valley)	Maruia (river, nr. Murchison, S. I.)
Matāvai (bay & pt.) •	Matāwai (nr. Gisborne & Coromandel Pen., N. I.)
Matari'i (pk.) •	Matariki (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Matiti (village)	Matiti (marae, Waikato, N. I.)
Motutapu •	Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)
Mou'anui (mntn.) •	Maunganui (pk. nr. Tauranga, N. I.)
Nu'uroa (pt.) •	Nukuroa (nr. Tīmaru, S. I.)
Nu'utere (marae & pt.) •	<i>Nukutere</i> (an ancestral migration canoe)
Oneroa (pt.) •	Oneroa (on Waiheke Is. & Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Onetea (pt.) •	Onetea (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Orotere (pk.) •	Orotere (pk., Far North, N. I.)
Otuna (valley)	Otuna (bay, Whāngārei, N. I.)
Pa'aroa	Pakaroa (range nr. Hamilton, N. I.)
Paparaoa (pt.) •	Paparaoa (pt. nr. Kāwhia, N. I. & nr. Clarence River, S. I.)
Para'ioire (valley)	Parakiore (pk. nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Parau (pk.) •	Parau (by Manukau Harbor, N. I.)
Pari (coast) •	Pari (strm. nr. Taihape, N. I.)
Patoa (pt.)	Patoa (strm., Waikato); & Te Patoa (Awarua, Northland, N. I.)
Pi'opi'o-i-hiti (old name of lagoon)	<i>Pikopiko-I-Whiti</i> (lagoon in migration traditions)
Pipipi	Pīpīpī (strm., Whanganui, N. I.)
Popoti (place) •	Pōpōtī (strm., Far North, N. I.)
Puaiti (ridge)	Puaiti (nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Puha (pt.) •	Pūhā (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Punaru'u (valley) •	Punaruku (marae, river & is., N. I.)
Punui (pk.)	Punui (strm., Far North, N. I.)
Rahere (pt.)	Rahere (nr. Feilding, N. I.)
Rata (plateau)	Rātā (nr. Marton, N. I.)
Rauiri (pk.)	Rauiri (nr. Kāwhia, N. I.)
Ta'ahue (pt.)	Takahue (river, Far North, N. I.)
Ta'apuna (pass) •	Takapuna (in Auckland, N. I.)
Tahara (pk. & pt.)	Tahara (nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Taharoa (village) •	Taharoa (two lakes, N. I.)

- Fa'arei ●  
 Fare'ura (pk.) ●  
 Fenua'ura ●  
 Mahea (islet)  
 Ma'o (bay)  
 Mau'aroa (pk.) ●  
 Motea (islet)  
 Motuaro (islet)  
 Motue'a (islet)  
 Motutapu ●  
 Murifenua (valley) ●  
 Otaha (alternative name of Taha'a)  
 Paripari (pk.)  
 Pati'i (bay)  
 Pi'opi'o-i-hiti (old name of lagoon)  
 Pufe'e (islet)  
 Ra'itoto (a small isle & hill)  
 Rēi'a (islet) ●  
 Ta'a'a  
 Tautau (islet)  
 Tematau (bay)  
 Tefimaru (islet)  
 Teto'oroa (islet)  
 Teuri (pk.)  
 Ti'irau (place) ●  
 Titira'i  
 To'apuhi (islet)  
 Vaimai (bay) ●
- MO'OREA* (25)
- Avaiti (pass)  
 Avaroa (pass) ●  
 Fa'arei (valley) ●  
 Fareone (islet) ●  
 Hiti'a (pt.) ●  
 Mana (pk.) ●  
 Maurea (pt.)  
 Motu Ahi (islet)  
 Motuiti (river) ●  
 Mou'a Puta (pk.)  
 Mou'a Roa (pk.) ●  
 Ofailau (pt.)  
 Paeroa (valley)  
 Paopao (valley) ●  
 Paroa (pt.) ●  
 Piopio (offshore rock)  
 Ta'apurau (valley)  
 Taputapuātea (marae at Papetoai) ●  
 Tearai (pk.) ●  
 Tefareroa (pt.)  
 Tehau (pt.) ●  
 Titiroa (marae)  
 Vai'anae (river) ●  
 Vaiare (bay & pass)  
 Vaifare (valley)
- Whāngārei / Whangarei (in Northland, N. I.)  
 Wharekura (pt., E. Cape, N. I.)  
 Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)  
 Te Mahea (in Pelorus Sound, S. I.)  
 Te Mako (bay, Marlborough, S. I.)  
 Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)  
 Motea (nr. Dannevirke, N. I.)  
 Motuaro (is., Bay of Islands, N. I.)  
 Motueka (on N. coast, S. I.)  
 Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)  
 Muriwhenua (tribal territory, N. tip of N. I.)  
 Otaha (beach, Bay of Islands, N. I.)  
 Paripari (pā, Bay of Plenty, N. I.)  
 Pātiki (bay, Whangamatā, N. I.)  
*Pikopiko-I-Whiti* (lagoon in migration traditions)  
 Pūwheke (mntn. & beach, Far North, N. I.)  
 Rangitoto Is. (nr. Auckland, N. I. & D'Urville Is., S. I.)  
 Te Rēinga (Cape Rēinga; & two pks., E. Cape, N. I.)  
 Tākaka (on N. coast, S. I.)  
 Tautau (strm. nr. Tauranga, N. I.)  
 Te Matau (bay & strm., N. I.)  
 Timaru (on E. coast, S. I.)  
 Tokoroa (in central N. I.)  
 Te Uri (strm. nr. Dannevirke, N. I.)  
 Tikirau (on E. Coast, N. I.)  
 Titirangi/ Tītirangi (in Auckland, & pā at Whāngārā, N. I. & N. coast, S.  
 Tokapuhi (pk. nr. Tokoroa, N. I.)  
 Waimai (strm., Waikato, N. I.)
- Awaiti (on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)  
 Avaroa (place, bay, head & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Whāngārei / Whangarei (in Northland, N. I.)  
 Whareone (strm., Gisborne, N. I.)  
 Whitianga (on Coromandel Pen. & E. Cape, N. I.)  
 Mana (is. off Wellington, N. I.)  
 Maurea (marae, Waikato, N. I.)  
 Motuahi (is., Kerepehi, Hauraki, N. I.)  
 Motuiti (nr. Foxton, N. I.)  
 Maungaputa (strm. nr. Te Aroha, N. I.)  
 Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)  
 Kowhairau (in Gisborne, N. I.)  
 Paeroa (several places, N. I.)  
 Paopao (strm., Gisborne, N. I.)  
 Pāroa (bay nr. Russell, places nr. Whakatāne, N. I. & Greymouth, S. I.)  
 Piopio (nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)  
 Takapurau (nr. Feilding, N. I.)  
 Taputapuātea (on Coromandel Pen., N. I.)  
 Te Arai (nr. Wellsford, N. I.)  
 Whareroa (pt., Tauranga, N. I.)  
 Te Hau (strm. nr. Taupō, N. I., & mntn. nr. Milford, S. I.)  
 Titiroa (mntn., Fiordland, S. I.)  
 Waikanae (on N. Cape, Gisborne & Wellington, N. I. & on Chatham Is.)  
 Waiare (nr. Kaeo, N. I.)  
 Waiwhare (nr. Napier, N. I.)

*PORAPORA* (= BORA BORA) (17)

Avanui (pass) ●  
 Fa'anui ●  
 Fare Rua (marae) ●  
 Havai'i (old name for Porapora) ●  
 Hitia'a (bay) ●  
 Matira (pt. & beach) ●  
 Motu Rua (islet) ●  
 Motutapu ●  
 Pahia (hill)  
 Pahua (pt.)  
 Popoti (pk.) ●  
 Taurere (pt.)  
 Tevairoa (is.) ●  
 Vairupe (bay) ●  
 Vaitoto (pt.) ●  
 Vavau (old name of whole is.) ● [*not* Vava'u]

*HUAHINE* (10)

Anini (marae) ●  
 Fa'anui (old name) ●  
 Fare (main town) ●  
 Farehau (town)  
 Mau'a Roa (pk.) ●  
 Papatea (pt.)  
 Parea (bay) ●  
 Taiharuru (marae) ●  
 Tavahi (pk.)  
 Te Fare Ri'i

*MEHETI'A* (= ME'ETI'A) (3)

Fare'ura (pk.)  
 Maketu [?old name of this isl. or of Ma'uke]  
 Tuhua (old name for Meheti'a)

*MAI'AO* (2)

Paparua (pt.) ●  
 Roto Iti (lagoon) ●

*TETI'AROA* (2)

Motuone (local islet.) ●  
 Tahuna ●

*MAUPITI* (1)

Marua (as alternative name for Huahine) ●

*MANUAE* (= SCILLY ATOLL) (1)

Fenua 'Ura (alternative name) ●

*MOTU ONE* (= BELLINGHAUSEN) ● (1)*TŪPAI* (1)

Motu Iti (alternative name) ●

Tāporapora Is. (in Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)  
 Awanui (nr. Kaitiāia, on E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)  
 Whanganui/ Wanganui (several places, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Wharerua (nr. Masterton, N. I.)  
*Hawaiki* (ancestral homeland)  
 Whitianga (on Coromandel Pen. & E. Cape, N. I.)  
 Matira (nr. Raglan, N. I.)  
 Moturua (islet, Bay of Islands, N. I.)  
 Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)  
 Pāhia (hill & pt. nr. Invercargill, S. I.)  
 Pāhua (area nr. Wellington, N. I. & flint quarry, W. coast, S. I.)  
 Pōpōtī (place & pā, Waiapū district, N. I.)  
 Taurere (pt. nr. N. Cape, N. I.)  
 Te Wairoa (two places, N. I.)  
 Wairupe (river, Hokiānga, N. I.)  
 Waitoto (river, S. Westland, S. I.)  
*Wawau* (in Māori origin traditions)

Anini (strm., Urewera National Park, N. I.)  
 Whanganui/ Wanganui (several places, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Whare (pk. nr. Palmerston North, N. I.; strms., S. I.)  
 Wharehau (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)  
 Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)  
 Papatea (bay nr. Ōpōtiki, N. I.)  
 Parea (pt. on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)  
 Taiharuru (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)  
 Tawahi (nr. Christchurch, S. I.)  
 Te Whareriki (pā, nr. Taumaranui, N. I.)

Wharekura (pt., E. Cape, N. I.)  
 Maketū (in Bay of Plenty & pā at Kāwhia, N. I.)  
 Tūhua (Mayor Is., & nr. Taumaranui, N. I. & nr. Hokitika, S. I.)

Paparua (pt. nr. Kāwhia, N. I. & nr. Clarence River, S. I.)  
 Rotoiti (lakes nr. Rotorua, N. I. & nr. Kaikoura, S. I.)

Motuone (is., Far North, N. I.)  
 Tāhuna (in Hauraki Plains, N. I. & Dunedin, S. I.)

Marua (nr. Whāngārei) & Te Marua (in Upper Hutt, N. I.)

Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)

Motuone (is., Far North, N. I.)

Motuiti (nr. Foxton, N. I.)

Name in the Tuāmotu Archipelago (146)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Tuāmotu (name of entire archipelago)	Tuāmotu Is. (off Gisborne, N. I.)
<i>NORTH-WEST TUAMOTUS</i> (43, or 47 incl. duplicates)	
Anini (marae on Takapoto) ●	Anini (strm., Urewera, N. I.)
Apu-te-ra'i (marae on Makatea)	Te Apu-te-rangi (on shore of L. Tūtira, N. I.)
Aratika (atoll name)	Aratika (nr. Feilding, N. I. & nr. Greymouth, S. I.)
Fa'ape (on Kaukura) ●	Whāngāpē (in Northland, N. I.)
Fenuakura (marae on Kaukura) ●	Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)
Fenuaroa (on Rangiroa) ●	Whenuaroa (nr. Taupō, N. I.)
Hae-ragi (ancient name of Ana'a)	Haerangi (pā & range, Taranaki, N. I.)
Havaiki-te-araro (ancient name of Fakarava) ●	<i>Hawaiki</i> (ancestral homeland)
Henuakura (on Toau & old name of Arutua) ●	Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)
Hikurangi (marae on Takapoto) ●	Hikurangi (at least 40 pks., mostly N. I.)
Hitianga (marae on Takaroa) ●	Whitianga (on Coromandel Pen. & E. Cape, N. I.)
Mahia (on Nīau & Kaukura)	Māhia (in Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Manureva (on Raraka) ●	Manurewa (in Auckland, N. I.)
Marangai (marae & place on Toau)	Marangai (nr. L. Ōmāpere, & nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Mata-o-rehua (place & marae on Nīau)	Mata Rehua (pā on Motītī, Bay of Plenty, N. I.)
Motu Mahuta (on Rangiroa) ●	Mahuta (nr. Huntly, N. I.)
Moturoa (pt. & marae on Takapoto) ●	Moturoa (several is. off Northland, N. I.)
Motutapu (on Raraka & Kaukura) ●	Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)
<i>Murihenua</i> (canoe of Takaroa navigator, Moeava) ●	Muriwhenua (tribal territory, Far North, N. I.)
Ohae (alternative name of Ahe atoll)	Ohae (nr. Akaroa, S. I.)
Ohutu (marae on Tikei)	Ohutu (several places, N. I.)
Omaru (old name for Ahe) ●	Ōmaru (strms., N. I. & S. I.)
One-kura (marae on Aratika) ●	Onekura (nr. Russell & nr. Coromandel, N. I.)
One-tapu (marae on Takapoto)	Onetapu (=Rangipō desert, & at Kāwhia Harbor, N. I.)
Otama (marae & place on Apataki)	Ōtama (nr. Whitianga, N. I. & nr. Gore, S. I.)
Oura (alternative name of Takapoto atoll)	Oura (river, Feilding, N. I.)
Patia (marae on Makatea)	Patia (pt. on Cape Karikari, Far North, N. I.)
Pourewa (marae on Fa'aite)	Pourewa (pā & is., Tolaga Bay, N. I.)
Pūtahi (ancient name of Ana'a)	Te Pūtahi Pā (in Taranaki, N. I.)
Revareva (on Nīau)	Rewarewa (nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Tāhuna (on Kaukura) ●	Tāhuna (in Hauraki Plains, N. I. & Dunedin, S. I.)
Taputapuātea (marae on Fakarava) ●	Taputapuātea (in Whitianga & other sites, N. I.)
Taramea (marae on Apataki)	Taramea (nr. Levin, N. I. & at Riverton, S. I.)
Teavaroa (on Takaroa) ●	Awaroa (place, bay, head & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)
Te-ava-tea (marae on Tikei)	Te Awatea (on Chatham Is.)
Te-fau (marae on Makatea) ●	Te Whau (in Bay of Islands, & nr. Colville, N. I.)
Te Marie (old name for Raraka)	Te Marie (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Toitoti (on Makatea)	Toitoti (river on Stewart Is.)
Tokaroa (on Raraka) ●	Tokaroa (pt. at Tairua, N. I.)
Utuhina (marae on Takaroa)	Utuhina (in Rotorua, N. I.)
Vaiehu (marae on Takaroa) ●	Vaiehu (strm. in Rotorua, N. I.)
Vaimoho (marae on Kauehi & Tikehau)	Waimoho (Ninety Mile Beach & elsewhere, N. I.)
Vavau (old name for Rangiroa) ●	<i>Wawau</i> (in Māori origin traditions)
<i>CENTRAL TUAMOTUS</i> (35, or 44 incl. duplicates)	
Ahurangi/ Ahuragi (marae on Fangatau)	Ahurangi (nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Akuaku (marae on Hao)	Akuaku (Māori village, E. Cape, N. I.)
Angiangi (marae on Rekaraka) ●	Angiangi (nr. Pōrangahau, Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Farariki (pt. on Fangatau)	Wharariki (beach, Golden Bay, S. I.)
Farekura (marae on Mānihi & Takume) ●	Wharekura (pt., E. Cape, N. I.)



Haorangi/ Haoragi (old name for Hao)	Haorangi (old name for Mt. Cook, S. I.)
Haurangi (marae on Nāpuka)	Haurangi (place & mntns., s. N. I.)
Hirinaki (pt. on Tureia)	Whirinaki (several places, N. I.)
Hitianga (marae on Raroia, Tātakoto & Fangatau) ●	Whitianga (on Coromandel Pen. & E. Cape, N. I.)
Karere (alternative name of Āmanu atoll) ●	Kārere (nr. Palmerston North, N. I.)
Maungaroa/ Maugaroa (marae & place on Hao) ●	Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)
Maraehara (marae on Takume)	Maraehara (river, E. Cape, N. I.)
Marau (marae on Āmanu) ●	Marau (headland nr. Tolaga Bay, N. I.)
Mata-o-rehua (place & marae on Fangatau)	Mata Rehua (pā on Motītī, Bay of Plenty, N. I.)
Motutapu (old name of Tekokota) ●	Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)
Ngaere (mythical marae of Rata)	Ngaere (nr. Kaikohe, N. I.)
Onetapu (place on Nāpuka)	Onetapu (=Rangipō desert, & at Kāwhia Harbor, N. I.)
Otava (marae on Fangatau)	Ōtawa (hill nr. Te Puke, N. I.)
Paraoa (atoll name) ●	Paraoa (strm., Whanganui, N. I.)
Paua (marae & place on Hikueru)	Pāua (in Far North, N. I. & nr. Akaroa, S. I.)
Poueva (marae on Nāpuka, Fangatau & Hao)	Pourewa (pā & is., Tolaga Bay, N. I.)
Pukapuka (atoll name) ●	Pukapuka (nr. Warkworth, N. I.)
Taharoa (marae on Fakahina) ●	Taharoa (two lakes, N. I.)
Tahiti-nui (marae & place on Fakahina) ●	Tawhitinui (pā at Taranaki, N. I. & is. off northern S. I.)
Taikanapa (marae & place on Raraka, Rekareka & Hao)	Taikanapa (pt., Bay of Plenty, N. I.)
Tainui (canoe said to have emigrated from Hao)	Tainui (migration canoe); several places (N. I. & S. I.)
Taputapuātea (marae on Hao) ●	Taputapuātea (in Whitianga & other sites, N. I.)
Taranaki (major marae & place on Nāpuka)	Taranaki (pk. & district, N. I.)
Tararu (or Tarahu, a turtle marae on Nāpuka)	Tararū (N. of Thames, N. I.)
Tararua (marae on Nāpuka, Taiaro & Raroia) ●	Tararua (range, lower N. I.)
Te Fara (old name of Manuhangi) ●	Te Whara (= Bream Head, Whāngārei, N. I.)
Tekokota (atoll name)	Te Kokota (sand spit, Parengarenga Harbor, N. I.)
Te-mahia (marae on Fangatau)	Te Māhia (in Hawke's Bay, N. I. & nr. Picton, S. I.)
Te Pohue (place in Tahua region on Mākemo)	Te Pōhue (nr. Napier, N. I.)
Tuanaki (alternative name of Taunake atoll)	Tuanaki (nr. Kaitiāia, N. I.)

*SOUTH-EAST TUAMOTUS (50, or 55 incl. duplicates)*

Ahunui (atoll name)	Ahunui (in Lower Hutt, N. I.)
Ahuroa (marae & place on Vairangatea, place on Tātakoto) ●	Ahuroa (place, pk. & hill, N. I.)
Aorangi (name on Vāhitahi for the house of Tane-atua) ●	Aorangi (pk., strm. & is., N. I.); & Aoraki (= Mt. Cook, S. I.)
Arahaki (on Akiaki)	Arahaki (lagoon, nr. Kaingaroa, N. I.)
Ngamutu (on Vāhitahi)	Ngamutu (mntn. nr. Raurimu, N. I.)
Hae-rangi (marae on Pukarua & place on Vāhitahi)	Haerangi (pā & range, Taranaki, N. I.)
Havaiki (marae on Nukutavake) ●	<i>Hawaiki</i> (ancestral homeland)
Hitianga (marae on Akiaki & Rēao) ●	Whitianga (on Coromandel Pen. & E. Cape, N. I.)
Makea (marae on Nukutavake)	Makea (strm., Bay of Plenty, N. I.)
Kopuaroa (on Akiaki)	Kopuaroa (pā nr. Napier & strm. E. Cape, N. I.)
Maheka (on Pīnaki)	Maheka (pt. in Tauranga, N. I.)
Mahina (place on Pīnaki) ●	Māhina (bay, Wellington, N. I.)
Mahoehoe (on Vāhitahi)	Mahoehoe (strm., Hokiānga, N. I.)
Maraeroa (on Akiaki) ●	Maraeroa (nr. Hokiānga, N. I.)
Marangai (dialect & traditional name for its speakers)	Marangai (nr. L. Ōmāpere, & nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Marumarū-atua (marae on Pīnaki)	Marumarū (nr. Wairoa, N. I.)
Mata-ka (on Vairangatea)	Mataka (pt. nr. D'Urville Is., S. I.)
Maungatapu/ Maugatapu (marae on Rēao) ●	Maungatapu (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Ngoio (marae on Tātakoto)	Ngoio (reef at Poor Knights, N. I.)
Nikau (marae & place on Vāhitahi)	Nīkau (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Nukuroa (ancient name of Nukutavake) ●	Nukuroa (nr. Tīmaru, S. I.)
Ohaki (on Pīnaki) ●	Ōhākī (place & pā at Ahipara & nr. Taupō, N. I.)
Omanu (marae & place on Pīnaki)	Ōmanu (nr. Mt. Maunganui, N. I.)

Pānaki (ancient name of Pīnaki)	Pānaki (is. in Bay of Islands, N. I.)
Paparangi (marae on Tātakoto) ●	Paparangi (two places nr. Wellington, N. I.)
Panikere (on Akiaki)	Panikere (bluffs, L. Waikaremoana, N. I.)
Paraoa (on Akiaki) ●	Paraoa (strm., Whanganui, N. I.)
Pīnaki (atoll name)	Pīnaki (in Northland & Urewera, N. I.)
Poueva (marae on Akiaki & Rēao)	Pourewa (pā & is., Tolaga Bay, N. I.)
Pukarua (atoll name)	Pukarua (bay, Kapiti Coast, N. I.)
Rangi-kura / Ragi-kura (marae & place on Vāhitahi)	Rangikura (nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Rēao (atoll name)	Reao (strm., Waikato, N. I.)
Teararoa (on Rēao & Pukarua) ●	Te Araroa (on E. Cape, N. I.)
Tearero (marae on Rēao)	Te Arero (strm. nr. Taupō, N. I.)
Tekava (pt. on Marutea-Runga atoll) ●	Te Kawa (nr. Ōtorohanga, N. I.)
Tefāki (on Vāhitahi)	Te Whaki (strm. nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Te Kiekie (old name for Pīnaki)	Te Kiekie (strm. & marae, Gisborne, N. I.)
Te-moko-tua (marae & place on Rēao)	Mokotua (in Southland, S. I.)
Te-pito (marae on Rēao)	Te Pito (pk., E. Cape, N. I.)
Te-pohatu (marae on Rēao)	Te Pōhatu (hill, nr. Dannevirke, N. I.)
Tepuku (on Vāhitahi)	Te Puku (nr. Waimarama, Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Te vairaka (marae on Rēao) ●	Wairaka (rock & marae, Whakatāne, N. I.)
Titahi (ancient name of Vāhitahi)	Titahi (bay nr. Wellington, N. I.)
Tokatoka (motu on Vairangatea)	Tokatoka (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Tuaraki (marae on Vāhitahi)	Tuaraki (strm., Southland, S. I.)
Turuturu (site of marae on Rēao)	Turuturu (nr. Hāwera, N. I.)
Vae-rotā (marae on Rēao) ●	<i>Waerotā</i> (origin recorded by Ngāti Whātua, Far North, N. I.)
Vāhanga (atoll name)	Wāhanga (dome nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Vainono (pt. on Marutea-Runga atoll)	Wainono (lagoon nr. Napier, N. I.)
Vaitutaki (on Marutea-Runga atoll)	Waitutaki (strm., Hawke's Bay, N. I.)

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Name in Marquesas Islands (63)

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Equivalent name in New Zealand

*HIVA 'OA* (20 incl. duplicates)

Hana'ei (bay on N. coast) ●  
 Hanapa'aoa (bay on N. coast)  
 Hanatane (bay on N. coast) ●  
 Hatua (clan & valley)  
 Hiapo (clan at Hanamate)  
 Fitinui (tribe & district on SW coast)  
 Matau (pt.) ●  
 Moehau (name of 2 local clans)  
 Motutapu ●  
 Mouna'oa ●  
 Ta'ata'a (isthmus) ●  
 Taupo (clan at Hanau'i) ●  
 Tepa'apa'a (SW coast)  
 Tepua (N. coast) ●  
 Tepuna ●  
 Vaihoa  
 Vaikava (bay on S. coast)  
 Vaipikopiko (mt.)  
 Vevau (valley, bay & me'ae) ●

Whāngārei / Whangarei (in Northland, N. I.)  
 Whangapāraoa (in N. Auckland & E. Cape, N. I.)  
 Whangatāne (river, Far North, N. I.)  
*Ngāti Whātua* (a Northland tribe) [? cognate]  
 Hiapo (hill, nr. Rotorua, N. I.)  
 Whitinui (pā, Northland, N. I.)  
 Matau (place & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Moehau (marae, Northland & pk., Coromandel Pen., N. I.)  
 Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)  
 Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)  
 Taratara (pk., Far North, N. I. & nr. Picton, S. I.)  
 Taupō (lake, central N. I. & pt., Golden Bay, S. I.)  
 Teparapara (bay at Whangaruru, Northland, N. I.)  
 Te Pua (pt., Far North & location nr. Helensville, N. I.)  
 Te Puna (bay, place & strm., N. I.)  
 Vaihoa (nr. Tokomaru Bay, nr. Kawerau, nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)  
 Waikawa (bay nr. Picton & harbor in Catlins, S. I.)  
 Waipikopiko (strm., Southland, S. I.)  
*Wawau* (in Māori origin traditions)

*'UA HUKA* (14 incl. duplicates)

Hana'ei (bay) ●  
 Hanatete (bay)  
 Hane (bay)

Whāngārei / Whangarei (in Northland, N. I.)  
 Whangatete (bay, Chatham Is.)  
 Te Hane (pk. nr. Murupara, N. I.)

Hitikau (mt.)  
 Keokeo (islet)  
 Matavea ●  
 Matau (2 pts.) ●  
 Moukatapu (mt.) ●  
 Motupapa (islet) ●  
 Motutapu ●  
 Tekeho (pt.)  
 Tetutu (pt.)  
 Vaikivi (valley & plateau)

*FATU HIVA* (8)

Ahau  
 Fa'eone (pk.) ●  
 Matau (on S. coast) ●  
 Mounanui (hill on E. side) ●  
 Motutui (is. off coast)  
 Motutapu ●  
 Motu'ua ●  
 Pahi (offshore rock)

*NUKU HIVA* (9 incl. duplicates)

Haka'oa (bay) ●  
 Hakaehu (bay) ●  
 Matau (pt.) ●  
 Motuiti (off N. W. coast; & off E. coast) ●  
 Motunui (is. off S. coast) ●  
 Tekao (pk.)  
 Temokomoko  
 Tunoa (ridge)

*'UA POU* (4)

Anapua (bay on S. W. coast)  
 Hakahau (bay on N. coast)  
 Motu'oa (is. off S. coast) ●  
 Tamaka (pk.)

*TAHUATA* (4 incl. duplicates)

Matau (2 pts.) ●  
 Vaipūha  
 Vaitahu (valley & bay on W. coast)

*EIAO / 'EI'A'O* (3)

Matemate  
 Motutapu ●  
 Mou'atiketike (pk.) ●

*MOTU ONE* ● (1)

Whitikau (nr. Ōpōtiki, N. I.)  
 Keokeo (islet nr. Kerikeri, N. I.)  
 Matawera (in Hokiānga & nr. Murupara, N. I.)  
 Matau (place & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Maungatapu (several places, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Motupapa (2 isl., N. Auckland, N. I.)  
 Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)  
 Te Keho (pk. nr. Waihi, N. I.)  
 Te Tutu (pk. nr. Kuaotunu, N. I.)  
 Waikiwi (strm. nr. Invercargill, S. I.)

Te Ahau (pt. nr. Rotorua, N. I.)  
 Whareone (strm., Gisborne, N. I.)  
 Matau (place & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Maunganui (hill, bluff, pt. & is., N. I.; & on Chatham Is.)  
 Motutui (nr. Kerikeri, N. I.)  
 Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)  
 Moturua (islet, Bay of Islands, N. I.)  
 Pahi (headland, Kaipara Harbor, N. I.)

Whangaroa (N. I. & Chatham Is.), Hangaroa (N. I.) & Akaroa (S. I.)  
 Whangaehu (river & place, N. I.)  
 Matau (place & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Motuiti (nr. Foxton, N. I.)  
 Motunui (is. off E. Cape, N. I.)  
 Te Kao (in Far North, N. I.)  
 Mokomoko (inlet nr. Invercargill, S. I.)  
 Tunoa (downs, S. I.)

Anapua (bay, Marlborough, S. I.)  
 Whangahau (in Hawke's Bay, N. I.)  
 Moturoa (several is. off Northland, N. I.)  
 Tamaka (nr. Opononi, N. I.)

Matau (place & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)  
 Waipuha (pt. Kāwhia, N. I.)  
 Waitahu (river nr. Westport, S. I.) & *Ngāi Tahu* (tribe, S. I.)

Matemate (strm. nr. Ohakune, N. I.)  
 Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)  
 Maungatiketike (pt. nr. Te Pahi, N. I.)

Motuone (is., Far North, N. I.)

## Notes

1. For New Zealand toponyms, sources include Dollimore (1962), McKenzie (ed.) (1987), and LINZ (2009), which were checked for cognates in source languages using regional phoneme correspondences as represented orthographically in Biggs & Clark (1960s edition). Important sources for the Central East Polynesian region include D'Anglejan Chatillon (1961) for the Society Islands and Emory (1934, 1947) for the Tuamotus.
2. Up to 2500 on Tongareva, for example. Roscoe (1987).
3. In around AD 1025–1120. Wilmshurst et al. (2011) and similar figures from Mulrooney et al. (2011).
4. Davidson (1984) proposed that the Austral Islands “may have been more important in the settlement of New Zealand than is recognized at present”, and Bollt (2008) described one adze from Rurutu in 2008 as “thought-provoking in terms of a potential Austral Islands–New Zealand connection”. Irwin (2012) summarizes, “all the available evidence of artefacts, language, biology and tradition suggests that... the Māori homeland... consists of the Society Islands, the southern Cook Islands and the Austral Islands in French Polynesia”.
5. Shared nature vocabulary includes the term *ngaio* for *Myoporum stokesii*, a small coastal tree on Ra'ivavae, shared for *Myoporum* species on New Zealand, Rapa Iti and Mangaia (Southern Cook Islands), but not on the Society Islands, where the tree is absent.
6. See also Weisler (2008) and Kirch (2008) for response to challenge to Collerson & Weisler (2007) by Anderson (2008).
7. On the Tuamotuan atoll of Vāhitahi as a scented fern (*Phymatosorus grossus*) and in New Zealand as a scented shrub (*Leionema nudum*; previously *Phebalium nudum*). Stimson & Marshall (1964) and Beever (1991).
8. On the Tuamotuan atolls of Ana'a, Takaroa and Rēao, *mikimiki* refers to *Pemphis acidula*. In New Zealand Māori it refers to various small-leaved, look-alike shrubs growing 4–5 meters (*Leucopogon fasciculatus*, *Cyathodes juniperina* or *Coprosma propinqua*). Stimson & Marshall (1964) and Beever (1991).
9. Biggs & Clark (2006), with Best (1929) distinguishing *ngutukao* in New Zealand as the tiger shark.
10. Fakāhu is recorded on the Tuamotuan atoll of Ana'a simply as “the name of a star” and on various other atolls in the Tuamotus as a month variously identified as the sixth, ninth, tenth or eleventh month. (Stimson & Marshall 1964), while in Māori, Whakāhu refers to the twin stars of Pollux and Castor (Williams 1971).
11. Likewise, Green (1966) “call[s] attention to possible linguistic evidence from some dialects in New Zealand and the Chathams that may point to contact with the languages of the [Marquesas]”. In other respects, however, linguists distinguish Marquesan from New Zealand Māori (and Tahitian, Tuamotuan and Rarotongan), categorizing it as closer to the languages of Mangareva and Rapa Nui, inferring from this that if the Marquesas did play a direct role in the settlement of New Zealand, it was probably relatively minor. Harlow (1994) also finds links in the dialects of East Coast North Island and the Southern Cook Islands – evident also in South Island Māori “over the top of” a Marquesan influence.
12. For example, the Ava Mo'a passes on Ra'iaatea and Huahine are not cognate with Awamoa, nr. Ōamaru, S. I. – which is, in any case, a new name. A disagreement over the pronunciation (and hence etymology) of Whāngārei/

Whangarei is also noted (Davis 1990:43; Davis et al. 1990:21; Taonui 2006:270). In the Marquesas, the name “Matau” was interpreted as a variant spelling of *metau* (‘fishhook’); however, this could be challenged.

13. Vowel length in published Marquesan vocabularies differs in some cases from contemporary pronunciation. For constituent elements of place names, I have followed Dordillon (1931), thus opting for ‘mouna’ over ‘moūna’, and ‘one’ over ‘ōne’, for example – for consistency. . Glottal stops are also inconsistently recorded: while linguist Steven Fischer gives ‘Ei ‘A‘o, Gabriele Cablitz points out that contemporary pronunciation for this island is Eiāo or ‘Eiāo.

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