New Zealand place names in South Polynesia

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From the late 19th century, the incidence of shared place names was used to support an interpretation of the oral history of New Zealand Māori that their ancestors emigrated as a single fleet of seven canoes from the Society Islands via Rarotonga. This interpretation has since been dismissed by Simmons (1969) and others as pure fabrication, yet 'The Great New Zealand Myth' continues in various forms that enjoy a wide circulation, potentially influencing academic thinking. It is this that has prompted the present paper, which seeks to widen the search for cognates of New Zealand place names to include all of East Polynesia. The data reveal many islands with significantly higher tallies of Māori place names than are found on the Society Islands or Southern Cook Islands. Interestingly, the occurrence of New Zealand place names over a wider region points to a traditionally neglected region: South Polynesia, including Rapa Nui (Easter Island).

Desde el siglo 19, la incidencia de topónimos que se correspondían era usada para apoyar una interpretación de la historia oral de los Māori en Nueva Zelanda que sus ancestros emigraron en un grupo singular de siete canoas desde las Islas de la Sociedad, pasando por Rarotonga. Esta interpretación ya ha sido rechazada por Simmons (1969) y otros como falso, sin embargo el "Gran Mito Nueva Zelandés" continúa en formas diversas, extensivamente distribuidas, y posiblemente influenciando a teorías académicas actuales. Debido a esto se ha surgido este artículo, que tiene por motivo ampliar el búsqueda por cognados de topónimos en Nueva Zelanda a incluir toda la Polinesia oriental. Los datos revelan otras islas con significativamente más topónimos Māori que se encuentran en las Islas de la Sociedad o en las Islas Cooks del Sur. Curiosamente, la aparición de topónimos de Nueva Zelanda sobre algunos de los puntos más lejanos de la región propone una región tradicionalmente no considerada: Polinesia del Sur, incluyendo Rapa Nui (Isla de Pascua).

Background

In oral cultures, place names serve a special purpose in helping to bind history into the landscape, and have thus been dubbed "survey pegs of memory" (Davis et al. 1990). In Polynesia, their application was surprisingly comprehensive. Williams (1912:358) noted that in New Zealand:

> "… every peak, saddle, knoll, and spur; every bend, rapid, and pool in a stream; every creek and bay, beach and headland, had its name, as well as every mountain-range, river, and sea. Pas and camping-grounds, battlefields and cultivations, fishing-grounds and landing-places, sites of eel-weirs or of bird-snares—all were well known by their own particular names."

To take one graphic example: on the atoll of Rēao in the Tuāmotu Archipelago, some 84 named fish traps (stone weirs) were recorded (Emory 1934).

This inventory of toponyms was frequently carried between islands in much the same way as artifact styles, leading scholars to use instances of shared use of the same name to infer spheres of contact. Studies of this kind have been carried out by Johnson (2006) in the Hawaiian Islands and in New Zealand by Best (1917), who drew attention to New Zealand place names shared with the islands of Taha'a and Ra'iātea (Society Islands). Biggs and Clark (1960s – 2006) broadened their attention to Polynesia as a whole, publishing 16 shared place names, while Davis (1990) listed 78 'Hawaiki Names', demonstrating a wider extent over which cognates of New Zealand place names were spread. Rāwiri Taonui (2006a) – employing a series of maps – pointed out a wider distribution still of 12 or so very common shared Polynesian place names.[1] Here, he broadened the inquiry to include also the Tuāmotu Archipelago, Rapa Nui, the Hawaiian Islands, the Austral Islands and the Marquesas.

A similar, less publicized statistical study was conducted by Koskinen (1963, 1973) who examined the shared use of indigenous place names on a Pacific-wide scale; his data included 989 New Zealand place names. Over this region, his 1963 study made a simple numerical comparison of the incidence of shared cognate place names (without consideration of island

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size) and in doing so excluded Rapa Nui.[2] His 1973 study went on to include Rapa Nui, but in other respects appears to have used essentially similar data in an effort to establish a cultural sequence across the Pacific region. Neither study focused on New Zealand.

The Present Project

The basis of the present paper is a comparable list of 819 New Zealand place names whose cognates were found to occur elsewhere in the Pacific, along with six relevant tribal and canoe names.[3] The data were collected over several years from conventional maps, nautical charts, published place name lists and ethnographic accounts, matched against New Zealand place names recorded in the *Heinemann New Zealand Atlas*, local topographical maps, gazetteers and *marae* and *pā* site names, checked against established regional phoneme correspondences as represented orthographically.[4] Where the published etymology of the paired name did not correspond, it was excluded as a doubtful cognate.

These data confirm the conclusion of Koskinen (1963:10) that "the connection between New Zealand and certain island groups around Tahiti is not so marked as could be supposed." A proposition is made here that researchers have been influenced by a (since discredited) theory promoted by Smith (1904), and other early 20th century writers, that the ancestors of the Māori arrived together in New Zealand aboard a fleet of seven canoes from the Society Islands via Rarotonga.[5] While the Society and Cook Islands region may indeed form a core homeland area in East Polynesia (including that of the ancestors of New Zealand Māori), the incidence of shared place names highlights other regions.

It therefore seems necessary to draw attention to the islands where the highest number of place names shared with New Zealand do actually occur. In doing so, the present paper adds significantly to data presented by Koskinen (1963) with the inclusion of New Zealand place names occurring on Rapa Nui.

A Simple Comparison

If we use this list of 825 shared toponyms to make a simple comparison between all the Pacific archipelagos where cognates of New Zealand names occur (Table 1), then:

1) By far the highest number of places are located in the Hawaiian Islands.[6]
2) More were found in the Tuāmotu Archipelago than in the Southern Cooks.
3) The score for Rapa Nui is similar to that for the Southern Cooks.

Island/Archipelago	Number of cognates
Hawaiian Islands	518
Society Islands	252
Tuamotu Archipelago	146
Southern Cook Islands	101
Rapa Nui	90

Table 1. Cognates of New Zealand place names found by archipelago.

List with Repeated Names Removed

Since descriptive names may be more readily coined independently, they tend to recur, so the comparisons were run again after removing those names that occur beyond New Zealand more than once.

The results in this case were found to be broadly similar – with a single exception: here, Rapa Nui scores slightly *higher* than the Southern Cooks (Table 2).

Island/Archipelago	Number of cognates
Hawaiian Islands	337
Society Islands	122
Tuāmotu Archipelago	73
Rapa Nui	55
Southern Cook Islands	50

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

This result may signal a blind spot in our thinking about interarchipelago voyaging.

List in Proportion to Land Area

Of course, it might – quite reasonably – be argued that this is not a fair comparison, for the land area of the high-scoring Hawaiian Islands is considerably greater than that of the other archipelagos and islands; one might consequently expect to find more toponyms there overall and therefore more links.

In an effort to address this, the comparison is repeated in terms of *density* of shared place names (Table 3).

Now, the pre-eminence of the Hawaiian Islands drops but, here again, neither the Southern Cooks nor Society Islands stand out particularly. What emerges instead is the high density of naming links to the small northern atolls of the Northern Cooks (Tongareva, Manihiki, Rakahanga and Pukapuka), also Tokelau and Tūvalu and isles along a 'southern corridor' comprised

Island name	Names per square kilometer	Island name	Names per square kilometer
Akiaki (Tuāmotu Archipelago)	5.38 names/ sq km	Ma‘uke (Southern Cook Islands)	0.45 names/ sq km
Vāhitahi (Tuāmotu Archipelago)	3.60 names/ sq km	Tātakoto (Tuāmotu Archipelago)	0.41 names/ sq km
Tokelau	2.78 names/ sq km	Ra‘ivavae (Austral Islands)	0.38 names/ sq km
Pīnaki (Tuāmotu Archipelago)	2.50 names/ sq km	Rimatara (Austral Islands)	0.38 names/ sq km
Rakahanga (Northern Cook Islands)	1.75 names/ sq km	Mangaia (Southern Cook Islands)	0.35 names/ sq km
Tongareva (Northern Cook Islands)	1.60 names/ sq km	Austral Islands & Bass Islands	0.32 names/ sq km
Northern Cook Islands	1.48 names/ sq km	Rurutu (Austral Islands)	0.31 names/ sq km
Pukapuka (Northern Cook Islands)	1.33 names/ sq km	‘Ātiu (Southern Cook Islands)	0.28 names/ sq km
Mangareva (Gambier Islands)	1.22 names/ sq km	**Ra‘iātea** & **Taha‘a** (Society Islands)	0.26 names/ sq km
Maratea-Runga (Tuāmotu Archipelago)	1.07 names/ sq km	Austral Islands	0.24 names/ sq km
Manihiki (Northern Cook Islands)	1.00 names/ sq km	Miti‘āro (Southern Cook Islands)	0.23 names/ sq km
Aitutaki (Southern Cook Islands)	0.78 names/ sq km	Mo‘orea (Society Islands)	0.18 names/ sq km
Gambier Islands	0.77 names/ sq km	Tuāmotu Archipelago	0.17 names/ sq km
Vairangatea (Tuāmotu Archipelago)	0.67 names/ sq km	Tupua‘i (=Tubuai, Austral Islands)	0.16 names/ sq km
Rēao (Tuāmotu Archipelago)	0.67 names/ sq km	Ni‘ihau (Hawaiian Islands)	0.16 names/ sq km
Rarotonga (Southern Cook Islands)	0.67 names/ sq km	Society Islands	0.16 names/ sq km
Borabora (Society Islands)	0.59 names/ sq km	Lana‘i (Hawaiian Islands)	0.14 names/ sq km
Nukutavake (Tuāmotu Archipelago)	0.56 names/ sq km	‘Ua Huka (Marquesas Islands)	0.14 names/ sq km
Rapa Nui (Easter Island)	0.55 names/ sq km	Huahine (Society Islands)	0.13 names/ sq km
All Cook Islands (Northern & Southern)	0.54 names/ sq km	Maui (Hawaiian Islands)	0.12 names/ sq km
Rapa Iti (Bass Islands)	0.53 names/ sq km	Moloka‘i (Hawaiian Islands)	0.12 names/ sq km
Tūvalu	0.52 names/ sq km	Fatu Hiva (Marquesas Islands)	0.12 names/ sq km
Southern Cook Islands	0.47 names/ sq km	Tahiti (Society Islands)	0.11 names/ sq km

Table 3. New Zealand place names found *in proportion to land area.*

of Rapa Nui, Mangareva, south-eastern end of the southeastern region of the Tuāmotu Archipelago, Rapa Iti and the Austral Islands.

The Southern Corridor and its Potential Significance

The present article focuses on these neglected southern isles, all of which are situated along, or near, the Tropic of Capricorn (the latitude at which the sun is overhead at midday at the height of the Austral summer). From east to west, these are Rapa Nui, Gambier Islands, Tuāmotu Archipelago, Austral Islands and Rapa Iti. Between Rapa Nui and the Gambier Islands lie (also in order, east to west): Ducie, Henderson, Pitcairn and Oeno. While all sport evidence of a Polynesian presence,[7] these four were abandoned by the time of European contact and are therefore lacking any record of indigenous place names.

Rapa Nui (Easter Island)

The total number of toponyms found to be shared between this island and New Zealand was 90 – more in proportion to land area than on the Southern Cooks.[8] The deep sea voyaging capability of the island’s inhabitants prior to AD 1500 is supported by the palaeo-pollen record of its former forest and subfossil midden remains of dolphin and tuna (Martinsson-Wallin & Crockford 2001).

Gambier Islands

On these islands, 25 shared place names were found – distributed at a similar density to those found on Rarotonga.[9] Central to this small archipelago is the high island of Mangareva. It and surrounding isles are believed to be the source of populations that settled Pitcairn, Henderson and Rapa Nui (Conte & Kirch 2004; Weisler & Green 2011). They played a central role also in regional trade, as seen in basalt tools found locally that could be geochemically sourced back to Pitcairn, ‘Ei ‘A‘o (Marquesas Islands) and Ra‘iātea (Society Islands), while others were evidently exported from Mangareva to Henderson Island (Di Piazza & Pearthree 2001; Weisler 2002). This centrality of Mangareva – possibly due to it having the largest safe harbor in the region – is also reflected in the regional sequence of settlement, as demonstrated in the most recent study of reliable early radiocarbon dates across East Polynesia (Wilmshurst et al. 2011).

Tuāmotu Archipelago

Across this archipelago – which spans an area roughly the size of Western Europe – 146 shared names (including duplicates) were found, with the tally on the southeastern atolls (55) standing out. More specifically, the density of New Zealand place names on Vairangatea, Rēao, Nukutavake and Tātakoto atolls is comparable with that found on Rarotonga, while the densities on Akiaki, Pīnaki, Vāhitahi and Maratea-Runga all considerably exceed it.[10] Of the eight dialect areas of the Tuamotus, all these named, high-scoring atolls lie within a single cultural region of the Tuamotus across which the Marangai/Rēao dialect is spoken.

Austral Islands (and Rapa Iti)

Despite the distinct language and culture of Rapa Iti, it is included here; with 21 New Zealand place names found here, these occur at a density slightly higher than across the Southern Cook Islands. Across the remaining four 'Austral Islands', an additional 26 shared place names were found, with the highest densities on Ra'ivavae, Rimatara, and on Rurutu – home of the Austral's most famous navigator, Tute. Significantly, the density of Māori names on all three islands was found to be higher than across the Society Islands, with the density on Tupua'i (=Tubuai) not far behind.[11]

Caveats

As with archaeology, a study of place names is constrained by the incomplete nature of the evidence. In this case, the gaps derive both from the loss of many of the original names or their true locations, and from loss of oral record as to how and why each name was conferred.[12] Records are also uneven across archipelagos, with frequent errors of orthography.[13] As in archaeology, the possibility of independent innovation must be considered, especially with regard to descriptive names.

Discussion

The "most likely points of departure" for the ancestors of New Zealand Māori are summarized by Prickett (2001:19-20) as "the Society, Cook or Austral Islands, with the more distant Tuamotu and Marquesas groups, even Mangareva or Pitcairn, also being possibilities." Based on computer simulations of prehistoric voyaging capabilities, Irwin (1992) has drawn attention to the fact that there is a far wider range of possibilities. While it is not presently known whether the reach of prehistoric voyaging to New Zealand extended to Rapa Nui, there are potential motives for such interaction. These include the exchange of cool-climate horticultural material and knowledge, for coconut and breadfruit could not be grown in New Zealand, Rapa Iti or Rapa Nui due to a cooler climate, yet *kūmara* (sweet potato) could. Indeed, in Rapa Nui and New Zealand, these tubers proved to be of particular importance.

It was long thought that Rapa Nui, once settled, had remained isolated from the rest of the world, but this view is now challenged from inferred routes and timing of the acquisition and distribution of South American *kūmara* (sweet potato), as well as the distribution of fishhook styles (Green 2001:71–72, 2005; Weisler & Green 2001:420, 423, 440).[14] Isolation of Rapa Nui may not have set in until after the demise of its forest ca. AD 1500 or collapse around AD 1450 of the Mangarevan interaction sphere (Weisler 2002; Weisler & Green 2008).

At this southern latitude, prevailing winds permit round-the-world sailors to make their way east to west across the Pacific (Wood & Wood 2005). And, when prevailing westerlies off New Zealand move north in the colder months, this route can also be sailed in the other direction – west to east.[15]

Conclusion

The present regional survey of New Zealand place names reveals that the density of such names on the Society Islands and Southern Cook Islands is in fact no greater than on each of the inhabited islands in or near the southern subtropical belt. This finding is consistent with Koskinen's most recent statistical place name survey (1973:27) which also identified strong place name links between Rapa Nui and New Zealand.[16]

A recent meta-analysis of 1434 radiocarbon dates from the East Polynesian region points to contemporaneous voyaging on an impressive scale as part of an expansionary pulse of settlement across the whole region, with two nuclei – one on the Society Islands, the other on Mangareva (Wilmshurst et al. 2011). Subsequent post-settlement interaction in East Polynesia has been shown to have occurred on a scale that is no less impressive, with hard evidence for at least one 4200km return voyage from the Hawaiian Islands to the NW Tuamotus (Collerson & Weisler 2007) and return voyaging by East Polynesians to South America (Green 2005; Storey et al. 2011) – most plausibly from Rapa Nui.

While the high incidence of toponyms shared between New Zealand and Rapa Nui may be an artifact of initial colonization from a common source, it may also reflect a degree of subsequent post-settlement interaction.

Evidence has been found that points to links between New Zealand and the Society Islands (Emory & Sinoto 1964), the Southern Cook Islands (Biggs

1994; Walter 1994) and the Marquesas (Green 1966). A link with the Society Islands/Southern Cook Island region is also supported by mtDNA evidence among humanly transported Pacific rats (Matisoo-Smith et al. 1998).[17] From a voyaging point of view, though, the possibilities of migration and interaction with New Zealand extend well beyond that of a single influx from this one region alone. "It is unlikely there was only one island of origin [of New Zealand Māori]: once sailing directions were known, settlement canoes may have left a number of islands, over a period of years – or even generations" (Prickett 2001:20).

While the significant number of shared place names found on both Rapa Nui and New Zealand does not in itself constitute proof of direct prehistoric contact, the phenomenon seems significant and should encourage further research.

The Place Name Lists

Names followed by a bullet symbol ● are those known to be shared with at least one other archipelago in addition to New Zealand. (The comparisons between archipelagos were run both with and without these bulleted names.)

Name in Rapa Nui (Easter Island) (90)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Ahu Hanga Iti (ahu)	Whangaiti (strm., Whāngārei, N. I.)
Ahu Hanga Poukura (ahu)	Poukura (pā & marae, Waikato, N. I.)
Ahu Hanga Rea (ahu)	Whangarea (bay, Marlborough Sounds, S. I.)
Ahu Hanga Roa (ahu) & Hanga Roa (harbour) ●	Whangaroa (N. I. & Chatham Is.), Hangaroa (N. I.) & Akaroa (S. I.)
Ahu Mahanga (ahu)	Mahanga (pk., Nelson Lakes, S. I.)
Ahu Mataitai (ahu)	Mataitai (nr. Auckland, N. I.)
Ahu Motu Ariki (ahu)	Motuariki (isls. off S. I.)
Ahu O Hau (ahu) & Ohau	Ōhau (pk., lake, pt. & river, N. I. & S. I.)
Ahu O Kahu (ahu) & Okahu ●	Ōkahu (is., bay, & marae, N. I. & bay, S. I.)
Ahu O Toki (ahu) & Otoki	Otoki (strm., Taranaki, N. I.)
Ahu Roa (ahu) ●	Ahuroa (place, pk. & hill, N. I.)
Ahu Taharoa (ahu) & Hanga Taharoa (bay) ●	Taharoa (two lakes, N. I.)
Ahu Te Ava (ahu) & Te Ava ●	Te Awa (places, N. I. & S. I.)
Ahu Toretore (ahu) ●	Toretore (is. nr. Paihia, N. I.)
`Ana Haruru (cave) ●	Haruru (falls nr. Paihia, N. I.)
`Ana Havea (cave) ●	Hāwea (strm. nr. Hastings, N. I.; & flat, river & lake, S. I.)
`Ana Kai Tangata (cave) ●	Kaitangata (nr. Balclutha, S. I.)
`Ana Roa (cave)	Anaroa (in Hawke's Bay, N. I. & Collingwood, S. I.)
`Ana Te Ava Nui (cave) ●	Awanui (nr. Kaitāia, E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)
`Ana Wai (cave)	Anawai (in Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Hanga Ehu ●	Whangaehu (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Hanga Nui (bay & ahu) ●	Whanganui/ Wanganui (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Hanga Parapara	Whangaparapara (harbour & pk., Gt. Barrier Is., off N. I.)
Hanga Rau	Whangarau (in Waikato, N. I.)
Hare Pū Rangi	Pūrangi (village, Taranaki, N. I.)
Ha`u o Nuku (on Motu Kao Kao)	Nukuhau (kāinga, nr. Taupō, N. I.)
Haumoana (territorial region nr. Hangaroa)	Haumoana (in Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Hetu ●	Whetū (pk. nr. Palmerston North, N. I.)
Hitirau	Whitirau (strm. Far North, N. I.)
Kai Po ●	Kaipō (bay, river & strms, N. I. & S. I.)
Karava	Karawa (strm., Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Katiki (pk.)	Katiki (pt. nr. Moeraki, S. I.)
Kau Kau [=Kao Kao] (offshore is.) ●	Kaukau (pk. nr. Wellington, N. I.)
Kauva`e (on Motu Nui)	Te Kauwae (nr. Taupō, N. I.)
Koekoe	Koekoe (pt., Northland, N. I.)
Kororau	Kororau (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Mahina ●	Māhina (bay, Wellington, N. I.)
Motu Marotiri (offshore is.) ●	Marotiri (= one of Hen & Chicken Is., off Whāngārei, N. I.)

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Name in Rapa Nui (Easter Island) (90)	Equivalent name in New Zealand — *continued*
Mata Tokitoki	Matatoki (nr. Thames, N. I.)
Mauku Roa	Maukuroa (strm., Whakatāne, N. I.)
Maunga Roa ●	Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)
Maunga Tangaroa (pk.)	Maungatangaroa (strm. Manawatu, N. I.)
Maunga Tangi	Maungatangi (nr. Thames, N. I.)
Maunga Toatoa (pk.)	Maungatoatoa (pā & marae, Waikato, N. I.)
Moe Roa	Moeroa (in Taranaki, N. I.)
Motu Iti (offshore is.) ●	Motuiti (nr. Foxton, N. I.)
Motu Nui (is. off S. W. coast) ●	Motunui (is. off E. Cape, N. I.)
Motu Roa (ahu & is. off Motu Nui) ●	Moturoa (is. off N. I. & S. I.)
Motu Tapu (is. off N. coast) ●	Motutapu (several is., incl. one off Auckland, N. I.)
Okaki	Okaki (pk. nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Okura	Ōkura (in N. Auckland, N. I.)
Omaru ●	Ōmaru (strms., N. I. & S. I.)
One Tea (pt. & ahu) ●	Onetea (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Opipi (pk.)	Opipi (pā, Far North, N. I.)
Oroi (ahu & cave)	Oroi (strm., Wellington, & nr. Ōpōtiki, N. I.)
`Orongo (main ceremonial center) & Ahu O Rongo ●	Ōrongo (in Bay of Islands, Kaipara & Hauraki, N. I.)
Oro Manga	Oromanga (in Far North, N. I.)
Pou	Pou (pk. nr. Martinborough, N. I.)
Puha (pk.) ●	Pūhā (place nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Puku Puhipuhi (pk.)	Puhipuhi (nr. Whāngārei & nr. Kawerau, N. I.)
Puku O Reti (pk.)	Ōreti (river, Invercargill, S. I.)
Pu ruhi (on Motu Nui)	Puruhi (is. Far North, & ck., E. Cape, N. I.)
Roto Kahi	Rotokahi (lake nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Rua Tokitoki	Ruatoki (nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Tahu	*Ngāi Tahu* (tribe, S. I.)
Te Karikari (pt.)	Karikari (cape & bay, Far North, N. I.)
Te Kauhanga (pk.)	Te Kauhanga (pā & marae, Far North, N. I.)
Te Manava	Manawa (pk. nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Te Matariki ●	Matariki (nr. Nelson, S. I.)
Te Miro ●	Te Miro (nr. Hamilton, N. I.)
Te Pahu (caves)	Te Pahu (nr. Hamilton, N. I.)
Te Pakipaki	Pakipaki (nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Te Reinga Take ●	Te Rēinga (Cape Rēinga; & two pks. E. Cape, N. I.)
Te Tokitoki	Tokitoki (crk., Whāngārei, & strm., Tararua, N. I.)
Tua Pae	Tuapae (nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Vai Hoata	Waihoata (strm., Gisborne, N. I.)
Vai Karanga	Waikaranga (is. off Hahei & off New Plymouth, N. I.)
Vai Komako ●	Waikōmako (strm., Waikato, N. I.)
Vai Mahaki	Waimahaki (strm. nr. Wairoa, N. I.)
Vai Mangeo	Waimangeo (springs, Bay of Plenty, N. I.)
Vai Marama	Waimarama (nr. Napier, N. I.)
Vai Mata (ahu)	Waimata (nr. Waihī, & elsewhere, N. I.)
Vai Meamea ●	Waimeamea (river nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Vai Pu ●	Waipū (nr. Whāngārei, N. I.)
Vai Roa ●	Wairoa (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Vai Rou	Wairou (strm. nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Vai Ta ●	Waita (river nr. Haast, S. I.)
Vai Tea (inland region)	Waitea (strm., Muriwai, N. I.)
Vai Uru ●	Waiuru (strm. nr. Carterton, N. I.)
Vai Vaka	Waiwaka (nr. Masterton, N. I.)

Name in South-east Tuāmotus Marangai/ Rēao dialect area only (50, or 55 incl. duplicates)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
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 (mt. nr. Raurimu, N. I.)
Hae-rangi (marae on Pukarua & place on Vāhitahi)	Haerangi (pā & range, Taranaki, N. I.)
Havaiki (marae on Nukutavake) ●	Hawaiki (ancestral homeland of NZ Māori)
Hitianga (marae on Akiaki & Rēao) ●	Whitianga (on Coromandel Pen. & E. Cape, N. I.)
Kakea (marae on Nukutavake)	Kakea (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., Hokianga, N. I.)
Maraeroa (on Akiaki) ●	Maraeroa (nr. Hokianga, N. I.)
Marangai (dialect & traditional name for its speakers)	Marangai (nr. L. Ōmāpere, & nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Marumaru-atua (marae on Pīnaki)	Marumaru (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.)
Poureva (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.)
Tefaki (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.)
Tevairaka (marae on Rēao) ●	Wairaka (rock & marae, Whakatāne, N. I.)
Tītahi (ancient name of Vāhitahi)	Tītahi (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-rota (marae on Rēao) ●	Waerotā (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.)

Name in Mangareva (23+2)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
`Akamaru (isl. in lagoon) ●	Whakamaru (nr. Mangakino, N. I.)
`Anganui (western inlet on Taravai) ●	Whanganui/ Wanganui (several places, N. I. & S. I.)
Atea (reef)	Atea (nr. Masterton, N. I.)
Marae-Erua (marae)	Erua (nr. Ōhakune, N. I.)
Kamaka (islet within the lagoon)	Kamaka (nr. Greymouth, S. I.)
Makaroa (islet within the lagoon) ●	Makaroa (river nr. Wanaka, S. I.)
Mangareva (main pk. on Mangareva Is.)	Mangarewa (pk. in Taranaki, N. I.)
Manui (islet within the lagoon)	Manui (nr. Mangaweka, N. I.)
Marotiri (burial place) ●	Marotiri (= one of Hen & Chicken Is. off Whāngārei, N. I.)
Motu Teiko (islet within the lagoon) ●	Motutaiko (islet in Lake Taupō, N. I.)
Ruanuku (marae)	*Ngāti Ruanuku* (tribe of E. Cape, N. I.)
Taputapuātea (marae) ●	Taputapuātea (in Whitianga & other sites, N. I.)
Taravai (islet within the lagoon)	Tarawai (beach, Otago Heads, S. I.)
Tautoro (marae on Aukena)	Tautoro (pk. & place nr. Kaikohe, N. I.)
Te-Awa-Nui-o-Tupa (pass) ●	Awanui (nr. Kaitāia, E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Te Ke`ika (marae)	Te Kahika (marae at Te Puke; & at Te Araroa, N. I.)
Te Mata o Tū (marae) ●	Te Mata (several places, N. I.)
Te Matariki (pt. on Taravai) ●	Matariki (in Nelson area, S. I.)
Te Onekura (pt.) ●	Onekura (nr. Russell & nr. Coromandel, N. I.)
Tekava (islet within the lagoon) ●	Te Kawa (nr. Ōtorohanga, N. I.)
Temotu Nui (islet) ●	Motu Nui (islet in Omaio Bay, Bay of Plenty, N. I.)
Tepuka (pk.) ●	Te Puka (nr. Gisborne, N. I.)
Rerēinga Ku`ane (place where spirits leap into the sea) ●	Te Rēinga (Cape Rēinga; & two pks. E. Cape, N. I.)
Nearby (2)	
Temoe (nearby atoll often incl. in the Gambier Is.) ●	Te Moe ngā hau o Tama-te-kapua (= Te Moehau, N. I.)
`Eragi/ Herangi (Mangarevan name for Pitcairn Is.) ●	Hērangi (hill, Far North, N. I. & range nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Name in Rapa Iti (21)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Ahurei (bay)	Te Ahurei (on Kāwhia Harbour, N. I.)
Anarua (bay)	Anarua (bay, Gisborne, N. I.)
Hiri (bay)	Te Hiri (marae nr. Marton, N. I.)
Karere (= Kerere pk.) ●	Kārere (nr. Palmerston North, N. I.)
Kouturoa (pt.)	Kouturoa (pā, Manawatū River, N. I.)
Magatapu/ Mangatapu	Mangatapu (strm. nr. Rotorua, N. I.)
Marotiri Iti (offshore islet) ●	Marotiri (= one of Hen & Chicken Is. off Whāngārei, N. I.)
Marotiri Nui (offshore islet) ●	Marotiri (= one of Hen & Chicken Is. off Whāngārei, N. I.)
Matapu (pt.) ●	Matapu (nr. Hāwera, N. I.)
Matauri (pt.)	Matauri (bay nr. Kaeo, N. I.)
Maugaoa/ Maunga`oa (pk.) ●	Maungaroa (several pks, N. I.)
Motu (mt.) ●	Motu (nr. Ōpōtiki, N. I.)
Nukutere (final pt. seen on leaving harbour) ●	Nukutere (one of the ancestral migration canoes)
Oranga (pk.)	Oranga (in Auckland, N. I.)
Pupu (pt.)	Pūpū (nr. Tākaka, S. I.)
Purau (pk.)	Pūrau (bay & strm. nr. Christchurch, S. I.)
Tapui (offshore is.)	Tapui (nr. Wairoa, N. I & nr. Ōamaru, S. I.)
Tarakoi (islet)	Tarakoi (pā on Stewart Is.)
Te Akeake (pt.)	Te Akeake (pt. nr. Russel, N. I.)
Te Auroa (pt.)	Te Auroa (pt., Māhia Peninsula, N. I.)
Tuamotu (offshore is.) ●	Tuāmotu (islet off Gisborne, N. I.)

Name in Austral Islands (26)	Equivalent name in New Zealand
Fenua `ura (old name for the archipelago) ●	Whenuakura (river, is. & pā, N. I.)
Rurutu (9)	
Ana Apiti (ancient cave shelter)	Apiti (nr. Taihape, N. I.)
Avanui (pass on N. coast) ●	Awanui (nr. Kaitāia, E. Cape & nr. Hastings, N. I.)
Avarua (pass on N. E. coast) ●	Awarua (harbour nr. Invercargill, S. I.)
Manureva (pk.) ●	Manurewa (in S. Auckland, N. I.)
Moera`i (pass on E. coast)	Moeraki (on E. coast & nr. Haast, S. I.); also Moerangi (N. I.)
Opupu (pass on W. coast)	Opupu (pā, Coromandel Pen. & river, Hawke's Bay, N. I.)
Papara`i (valley & pt. on E. coast) ●	Paparangi (nr. Whanganui, N. I.)
Te Araroa (S. E. coast) ●	Te Araroa (on E. Cape, N. I.)
Vaipa (river on W. coast) ●	Waipā (river in Waikato, N. I.)
Tubuai (Tupua`i) (7)	
Herani (mt.) ●	Hērangi (hill, Far North, N. I. & range nr. Te Kuiti, N. I.)
Mataura (settlement on river mouth, N. coast)	Mataura (rivers, N. I. & S. I.)
Motu One (is.) ●	Motuone (is., Far North, N. I.)
Motu `Ohai (is.) ●	Motukōwhai (is., Northland & Coromandel, N. I.)
Motu Roa (is.) ●	Moturoa (is. off N. I. & S. I.)
Pohatu (pk.) ●	Pōhatu (on Banks Pen. & nr. Nightcaps, Southland, S. I.)
Te Avaiti (pass) ●	Te Awaiti (on Arapawa Is., Queen Charlotte Sound, S. I.)
Ra`ivavae (6)	
Hiro (mt.) ●	Whiro (mt. nr. Taumaranui, N. I.) & Te Whiro (nr. Dargaville, N. I.)
Maunanui (hill) ●	Maunganui (hill, bluff, pt. & is., N. I., & on Chatham Is.)
Paranui (islet)	Paranui (nr. Kaitaia, N. I.)
Te Vai Roa (marae) ●	Te Wairoa (two places, N. I.)
Tehau (motu) ●	Te Hau (strm. nr. Taupō & mt. nr. Milford, S. I.)
Vaiuru (S. E. coast) ●	Waiuru (strm. nr. Carterton, N. I.)
Rimatara (3)	
Hitiau (pass)	Whitiau (Whanganui, N. I.)
Motu Ura (is.)	Motukura (is. nr. Npaier, N. I.)
Te Avaroa (pass) ●	Awaroa (place, bay, head & rivers, N. I. & S. I.)

Notes

No attempt has been made in these lists to correct published orthography. Macrons for Māori names generally follow *Te Ara – the Encyclopedia of New Zealand.* http://www.TeAra.govt.nz

1. Aorangi, Awanui, Awaroa, Awarua, Hawaiki, Hikurangi, Motutapu, Te Rēinga, Te Rerenga Wairua, Whangaroa and Whanganui. (While Awamoa was also listed, the Ava Mo'a passes on Ra'iātea and Huahine are not cognate with Awamoa, nr. Ōamaru, S.I., which is, in any case, a post-colonial name – a good example of the kind of difficulties encountered when matching names.)
2. His data remained in card form and were unfortunately never published.
3. While these six canoe and tribal names might not be considered toponyms in the literal sense, they are effectively such on account of canoe traditions and tribes being geographically located.
4. Sources for New Zealand include Dollimore 1962, McKenzie (ed.) 1987, LINZ 2009. Ethnological sources for elsewhere include regional bulletins published by the B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu. The major source for phoneme correspondences was Biggs & Clark 1960s – 2006.
5. This scenario was purported at the time to represent authentic oral tradition, but Smith's synthesis was subsequently discredited, first by Stokes (1930) and more comprehensively by Simmons (1969). In reference to how entrenched his paradigm became, Simmons termed it 'The Great New Zealand Myth'.
6. Koskinen (1963) – based on fewer shared names he found here – came to a similar conclusion.

7. Pacific rats on Ducie; settlement remains on Henderson and Pitcairn; and a basalt adze and Pacific rats on Oeno.
8. Important name sources here include Barthel 1962. The island's indigenous name, Rapa Nui (subsequently translated as Te Pito 'o te Henua – 'The End of the Land') was not coined until 1862 – so is not directly linked to Rapanui (nr. Whanganui, New Zealand).
9. Using the higher figures of 88 of Koskinen (1963), the case is strengthened.
10. Important local name sources include Emory 1934 and Emory 1947.
11. Koskinen (1963) strengthens the case of a link with these two groups with a higher aggregated figure of 53.
12. An example is disagreement over the naming and pronunciation of Whāngārei/ Whangarei (Davis 1990:43; Davis et al. 1990:21; Taonui 2006b:270).
13. Including omission of macrons to indicate vowel length or apostrophes to show glottal stops ('catches in the throat') that transpose into Māori either as a 'k', 'ng', 'h', 'wh' or 'r' – depending on the source language.
14. Grounds for this include "one-piece fishhook type in stone shared between Pitcairn and Rapa Nui" which "suggest a post-settlement period linkage of Pitcairn with Rapa Nui. The strong indication is that these kinds of stone fishhooks may have been invented on Rapa Nui, where there are no natural supplies of pearlshell, and then taken to Pitcairn to which pearlshells, or fishhooks in that material, were being imported from Mangareva."
15. As *Te Aurere* and *Ngahiraka Mai Tawhiti* are currently (August/ September 2012) attempting to demonstrate.
16. Though Koskinen supplies no data or statistics to support this.
17. No evidence was found of a successful prehistoric transfer of Pacific rats to New Zealand from the Marquesas; however, this is unsurprising given the probability of re-provisioning stops on longer voyages providing them with opportunities en route to escape. It should be stressed that while Pacific rat mtDNA is a powerful tool for proving pre-historic contact, it is less so for disproving it.

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