

When peace returned to a place of violence

Early one morning about 300 years ago the trenches of a pa near Hawera ran with blood as the resident Ngati-Tupaea people were massacred by the neighbouring Ngati-Hine sub-tribe. The smoked heads of the Ngati-Tupaea chiefs were impaled on stakes in the ground.

Thus the pa received the name, Turuturu-mokai (Turuturu — the stakes; mokai — the dried heads), by which it is still known today. The pa became tapu, and a legacy of bitterness and rancour lingered until the tapu was removed on July 12, 1938.

At the time of the massacre, the pa was already about 100 years old.

The people who lived in South Taranaki towards the end of the 18th century were all descendants of the "Waiapu" of the Aotia canoe which reached New Zealand from the islands of the Pacific about 1350 A.D.

North of the Patea River and along the coast nearly as far as Oropi and north again towards Mt. Egmont lay the land of the Ngati-Hine, who very soon after the arrival of the Aotia's settlers occupied the area and part of from their relations, who were known as Nga Rasu and who settled the lands south of the Patea River.

Bitter

The major Ngati-Hine tribes was divided into sub-tribes. At the coming of the European to New Zealand there were nine of these, among them the Ngati-Tupaea, whose people fashioned the hill fort now known as Turuturu-mokai, and the Ngati-Hine.

Between these two sub-tribes long and bitter animosity existed—for what cause history does not say.

When the Ngati-Tupaea decided to build a large pa beside the Whangape River, the Ngati-Hine, who had a similar situation in the adjacent area, decided to build a large pa by the sea and surround it by trenches and palisades.

Beside the stream was rising ground, roughly level for a considerable area on top, while the nature of the sloping ground at the sides was suitable for the construction of earthworks.

Fine soils

The Tawhiti Stream provided a good water supply and teamed with fine soils; the tribesmen built their earthworks on the stream, and many a good catch was prepared and dried over slow fires beside the stream on frameworks of green branches.

They could also secure plentiful supplies of birds, which were cooked and preserved in their own fat.

The Ngati-Tupaea traded with the coastal people, bartering their dried eels and preserved birds for fresh fish and other supplies.

Their pa was very irregular in shape—the ancient Maori did not build his fortifications to any regular design, but conformed with the characteristics of the selected site.

On all sides of Turuturu-mokai Pa was a triple line of deep trenches, each with a massive rampart surrounded by a stockade.

For the main timbers of the main stockade, whole tree trunks—often 15 to 24 inches in diameter—were deeply embedded in the ground, and their upper parts were usually carved

with grotesque figures of defiance. On the summit of the old fortress are the remains of many dug-in hut sites, and food storage pits. To economise on space, some food storage pits were located in the trenches.

Not far from the pa lie the remains of a curious set of five satellite pas.

About 300 years ago there was peace for a time between the Ngati-Tupaea sub-tribe and the Ngati-Hine, whose headquarters were at the Taki-Ruahine Pa—strong and important place south of Meremere, not far from the Otaki Rd.

Utu

The Ngati-Tupaea did not expect any attack, but their old enemies secretly cherished vengeance ("utu") and bided over past events. Their warrior chiefs laid plan to defeat the Ngati-Tupaea.

A famed tattooing expert was persuaded to visit the Ngati-Tupaea fortress and operate on the young warriors. It was especially arranged that attention be given to the curvilinear design on the hips, and a sacred design for the thighs which portended lightning and was intended to give great speed in battle.

While the warriors were still recovering from the tattooing, the attack came. Most of the pa's inmates

TURUTURU-MOKAI PA, which was built about 400 years ago, is now part of a 26-acre reserve off the Turuturu Rd about 1 1/2 miles north of Hawera. After a massacre about 300 years ago it became shunned by all Maoris. The tapu was removed in 1938.

were killed, and many were enslaved. Smoked-dried heads were impaled on stakes thrust into the ground, and the dead chief's skulls were draped around crossbars attached to the stakes in front of these trophies the Ngati-Hine leaders danced, insulting the dead.

Pakeha redoubt

For many years no Maori trod within the old pa. Two centuries later village returned to the area and the Pakeha redoubt was attacked by Maori on July 12, 1868.

At the time of the original attack on the Pakeha redoubt was produced by the West Coast Maori, proclaimed a year of peace, and 1867, became

known as "The Year of the Lamb." Tokoharu met officers of the Walli garrison (then the present Lennox of Normanby) and actually drank the Queen's health in the officers' mess. With Captain Newland's permission he visited the Turuturu-mokai redoubt.

The garrison was withdrawn from the redoubt, and a settler named Morrison used the fort as a sheep pen. But Tokoharu spent "The Year of the Lamb" travelling from district to district urging preparation for war.

Eventually Tokoharu urged the Pakeha to stop extending his boundaries. "I shall not die," he wrote, "I shall not die when death itself shall be dead. I shall be alive."

After several incidents, the redoubt was reorganised. But the defences were not completed before the attack.

Eventually the Pakeha was attacked by Maori on July 12, 1868. At the time of the original attack on the Pakeha redoubt was produced by the West Coast Maori, proclaimed a year of peace, and 1867, became

known as "The Year of the Lamb." Tokoharu met officers of the Walli garrison (then the present Lennox of Normanby) and actually drank the Queen's health in the officers' mess. With Captain Newland's permission he visited the Turuturu-mokai redoubt.

The garrison was withdrawn from the redoubt, and a settler named Morrison used the fort as a sheep pen. But Tokoharu spent "The Year of the Lamb" travelling from district to district urging preparation for war.

Eventually Tokoharu urged the Pakeha to stop extending his boundaries. "I shall not die," he wrote, "I shall not die when death itself shall be dead. I shall be alive."

After several incidents, the redoubt was reorganised. But the defences were not completed before the attack.

Eventually the Pakeha was attacked by Maori on July 12, 1868. At the time of the original attack on the Pakeha redoubt was produced by the West Coast Maori, proclaimed a year of peace, and 1867, became

known as "The Year of the Lamb." Tokoharu met officers of the Walli garrison (then the present Lennox of Normanby) and actually drank the Queen's health in the officers' mess. With Captain Newland's permission he visited the Turuturu-mokai redoubt.

The garrison was withdrawn from the redoubt, and a settler named Morrison used the fort as a sheep pen. But Tokoharu spent "The Year of the Lamb" travelling from district to district urging preparation for war.

known as "The Year of the Lamb." Tokoharu met officers of the Walli garrison (then the present Lennox of Normanby) and actually drank the Queen's health in the officers' mess. With Captain Newland's permission he visited the Turuturu-mokai redoubt.

The garrison was withdrawn from the redoubt, and a settler named Morrison used the fort as a sheep pen. But Tokoharu spent "The Year of the Lamb" travelling from district to district urging preparation for war.

Eventually Tokoharu urged the Pakeha to stop extending his boundaries. "I shall not die," he wrote, "I shall not die when death itself shall be dead. I shall be alive."

After several incidents, the redoubt was reorganised. But the defences were not completed before the attack.

Eventually the Pakeha was attacked by Maori on July 12, 1868. At the time of the original attack on the Pakeha redoubt was produced by the West Coast Maori, proclaimed a year of peace, and 1867, became

known as "The Year of the Lamb." Tokoharu met officers of the Walli garrison (then the present Lennox of Normanby) and actually drank the Queen's health in the officers' mess. With Captain Newland's permission he visited the Turuturu-mokai redoubt.

The garrison was withdrawn from the redoubt, and a settler named Morrison used the fort as a sheep pen. But Tokoharu spent "The Year of the Lamb" travelling from district to district urging preparation for war.

Eventually Tokoharu urged the Pakeha to stop extending his boundaries. "I shall not die," he wrote, "I shall not die when death itself shall be dead. I shall be alive."

After several incidents, the redoubt was reorganised. But the defences were not completed before the attack.

Eventually the Pakeha was attacked by Maori on July 12, 1868. At the time of the original attack on the Pakeha redoubt was produced by the West Coast Maori, proclaimed a year of peace, and 1867, became

known as "The Year of the Lamb." Tokoharu met officers of the Walli garrison (then the present Lennox of Normanby) and actually drank the Queen's health in the officers' mess. With Captain Newland's permission he visited the Turuturu-mokai redoubt.

The garrison was withdrawn from the redoubt, and a settler named Morrison used the fort as a sheep pen. But Tokoharu spent "The Year of the Lamb" travelling from district to district urging preparation for war.

Eventually Tokoharu urged the Pakeha to stop extending his boundaries. "I shall not die," he wrote, "I shall not die when death itself shall be dead. I shall be alive."

After several incidents, the redoubt was reorganised. But the defences were not completed before the attack.

Eventually the Pakeha was attacked by Maori on July 12, 1868. At the time of the original attack on the Pakeha redoubt was produced by the West Coast Maori, proclaimed a year of peace, and 1867, became

known as "The Year of the Lamb." Tokoharu met officers of the Walli garrison (then the present Lennox of Normanby) and actually drank the Queen's health in the officers' mess. With Captain Newland's permission he visited the Turuturu-mokai redoubt.

The garrison was withdrawn from the redoubt, and a settler named Morrison used the fort as a sheep pen. But Tokoharu spent "The Year of the Lamb" travelling from district to district urging preparation for war.

Eventually Tokoharu urged the Pakeha to stop extending his boundaries. "I shall not die," he wrote, "I shall not die when death itself shall be dead. I shall be alive."

which an attacking party could actually get into the fort. The earth ramparts had loopholes to shoot through, and there were no sandbags arranged with spaces to shoot, the defenders had to expose head and shoulders above the ramparts.

As the redoubt was small, Captain Frederick Ross and captain-keeper Lennon were quartered outside.

Tokoharu's headquarters were eight miles away to the north-west, at Fe-Ngutu-te-Bird. The peak of the mountain, situated deep in the rata forest. Men and women daily reported to him about the redoubt, until he knew as much about the garrison as the Pakeha did themselves.

War taktik

Eventually Tokoharu selected 60 of his warriors for a war party.

At Waiwaka, Tokoharu's meeting house, the chief stood among his warriors, a staff balanced in his open hand. The breath of the gods moved it until his stopped, and he selected a man. He joined the party while the tongue of the aiaha chose another.

There was even a Pakeha among the band — Charles Kane, or KING, a deserter from the 12th Royal Irish Regiment.

Shortly before midnight (after rites, incantations, haka and pi-mo-dems' songs and dances), the war party began in single file, their icicles eight miles' journey through the bush.

Volley

Shortly after 5 a.m. Garrett Lacey challenged: "Halt! Who goes there?" and fired the answer was a volley from the attacking party.

"What had started Lacey?" Taketake the leader of one of the war parties (the three sections) told the Rev. Taputiki Haddon years afterwards that Kane became restless and it was feared that his movements would be heard by the sentry. Some members of the party were going to tomahawk him, and there was a scuffle in the scrub.

Lacey shouted, "Stand to your arms, men! He was wounded by the shoulder, but managed to escape."

Lennon, the captain-keeper, was killed outside the redoubt—the first man killed in the "mata-ika," the "first fire." Thiru was the priest, signing Lennon's wound. Bishop Ross was seriously injured. Lennon's brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

At the first alarm, Captain Ross rushed from his whare, and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-



THE DEEP TRENCHES and high ramparts of Turuturu-mokai Pa, about 1 1/2 miles north of Hawera. The pa is now part of a 26-acre reserve.

and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-

and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-

and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-

and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-

and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-

and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-

and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-

and entered the redoubt, land's later account, "came—Alley's Beamish, W. Gaynor, R. Ross, P. Shields, and R. Swards. Shields and R. Swards, the northern parapet. Meanwhile, the "shooting" had been heard and the Wounded Constables, J. J. Shields and R. Swards, flashes of gunfire seen at Beamish, G. Lacey, Flan-waiwaka, only about again, three miles away. A party of O'Connor. Unwounded: Sergeant Armistead, Constable John, Constable L. Milmore, Stuart, set out on foot to the relief of the Turuturu-mokai.

As this party approached, the Maori retired, carrying their wounded.

It is said that Kane presented the defence there with sword and revolver. Sergeant McFadyen took command when Captain Ross fell, but was also killed.

Again and again the Maori tried to climb over the rampart. Again and again the defenders drove them back with hand-to-hand fighting and close-range firing.

Nuku rushed right into the fort, and killed William Gaynor with his short-handled tomahawk. Corporal John Blake fell early in the fight. George Holden was shot between the guardhouse and the gate. Patrick Shields and Peter Swards were both killed.

Alley, the younger of the two Beamish brothers, was mortally wounded. His brother John was seriously wounded in the shoulder. Bishop Ross was killed in the trench. Kerahaw, Flanagan, Connors and Tuffin were wounded.

Cobb, Wilke and Burrows, according to Captain New-

THE CARVED POST OF GOODWILL stop Turuturu-mokai Pa. The post is a totem of goodwill towards the Pakeha from a most conservative branch of the Maori race.

THE CARVED POST OF GOODWILL stop Turuturu-mokai Pa. The post is a totem of goodwill towards the Pakeha from a most conservative branch of the Maori race.

THE CARVED POST OF GOODWILL stop Turuturu-mokai Pa. The post is a totem of goodwill towards the Pakeha from a most conservative branch of the Maori race.

THE CARVED POST OF GOODWILL stop Turuturu-mokai Pa. The post is a totem of goodwill towards the Pakeha from a most conservative branch of the Maori race.

THE CARVED POST OF GOODWILL stop Turuturu-mokai Pa. The post is a totem of goodwill towards the Pakeha from a most conservative branch of the Maori race.

THE CARVED POST OF GOODWILL stop Turuturu-mokai Pa. The post is a totem of goodwill towards the Pakeha from a most conservative branch of the Maori race.

It happened in New Zealand by ROSS GORE

ESCAPE OF THE KE KOOHI. IN 1866 TE KOOHI, A POVERTY BAY MAORI, WAS TAKEN TO NEW ZEALAND BY THE CATARACT ISLANDS. NEVER TAKEN UP ARMS AGAINST THE

FOR TWO YEARS HE WAITED, SURVIVED HIS GARRISON, THEN SET OFF ON A CANOE. THE PRISONERS NUMBERED SOME

ONE GUARD WHO REGISTERED WAS SHOT DEAD, THE REST WERE SEVERELY WOUNDED. THE 160 WARRIORS THEN BOARDED THE CANOE, BEING NOW WELL

ONE GUARD WHO REGISTERED WAS SHOT DEAD, THE REST WERE SEVERELY WOUNDED. THE 160 WARRIORS THEN BOARDED THE CANOE, BEING NOW WELL