

8 FLAT OPEN AREA ON TOP OF HEADLAND

This area was a quarantine station for small pox in 1872, an internment/prisoner of war camp in WWI 1914-1918, a quarantine station after WWI, Sunshine Children's health camp in the 1929-1941, Navy base in WWII 1941-1963.

9 CEMETERY Two unidentified graves from the 1873 smallpox outbreak, three graves from the crew of the Makura quarantined after WWI with the flu, one war grave for Pvt Bradbury who died of flu while guarding the quarantine station and Ethel Browning who volunteered to nurse patients and died of the flu.

10 GUN EMPLACEMENT Two 4-inch guns were installed on Motuihe using a pre-existing emplacement, to protect Auckland from the threat of a Japanese invasion. The guns were donated by the UK and came from HMS New Zealand. 14 guns were sent to NZ for coastal defence purposes, only 2 remain and they are outside the Auckland War Memorial Museum. The point was the site of a Pa.

Walk down the grassy slope towards the pine trees.

11 ALEPPO PINE TREE Anzac soldiers sent back seed from the trees at Gallipoli. 10 were planted on Motuihe. This tree is a seedling from one of those trees. The Aleppo pine tree outside the Museum was grown from seed collected from a tree on Motuihe.

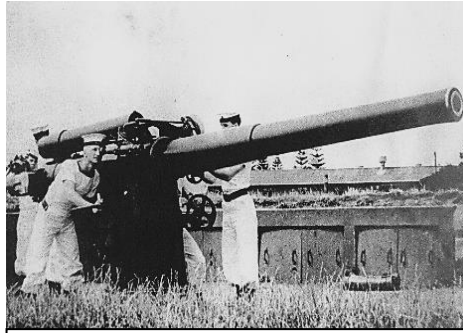
12 NAVAL SURGEON'S COTTAGE

The navy was on the island from the beginning of WWII until 1963. When the navy left all 70 buildings were demolished except this one which was used by Sea Cadets. The last surgeon was Tony Slark famous for his work on the "bends".

It is derelict, keep away.

13 THE ESCAPE FROM AN EARLY WHARF

At low tide the remains of a wharf that came out from the beach can be seen. From this wharf Count Felix von Luckner, a German Naval captain, made his escape from the prison camp using the Commandant's launch. He and 10 others were captured at the Kermadecs and he was eventually returned to Motuihe.



4 inch gun for coastal defence



Ethel Browning buried in Motuihe's cemetery.



Count Felix von Luckner escaped from Motuihe.



A Self-Guided Walk Around the Heritage Headland on

Motuihe Island (Te Motu-a-Ihenga)

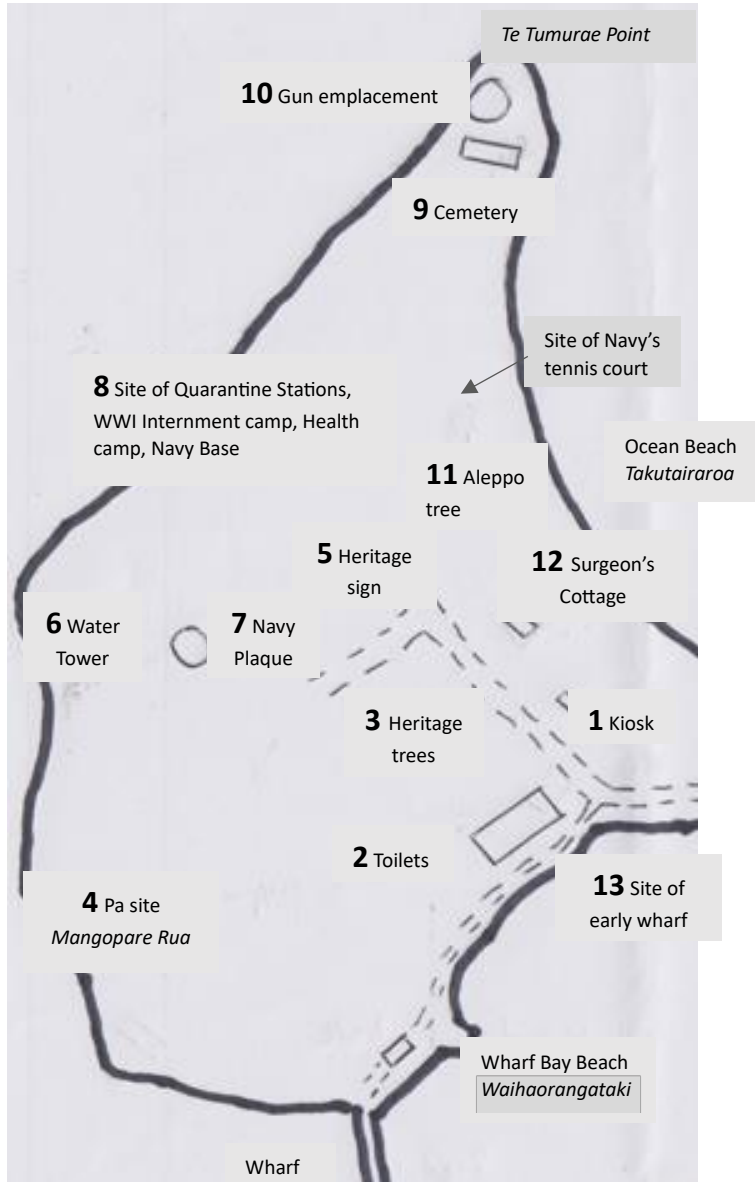


Shorter walk 30 minutes

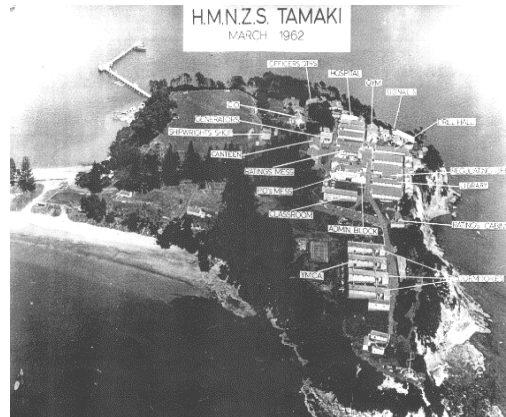
Longer walk 40 minutes

For other self-guided walks on the island visit our website:

www.motuihe.org.nz/activities/self-guided-tours/



Tony Slark, last naval surgeon on Motuihe.



HMNZS Tamaki Navy base on Motuihe 1962



Internment camp.
The road is in the centre.

1 MOTUIHE TRUST KIOSK Information about the restoration project. Sale of ice creams, tea, coffee and water to raise funds for the project.

2 TOILETS The steps above the toilets lead to a water tap (do not drink this water) and camping ground on the old navy parade ground.

3 HERITAGE TREES The walk up the road passes under 100+ year old trees including Norfolk pines and Morton Bay figs plus an olive grove planted by the early farmers including Sir John Logan Campbell. On the left side of the road was the site of a house to accommodate the German Governor of Samoa who was interned here during WWI and also a house for the internment camp commandant Lieutenant Colonel Turner.

4 LONGER WALK Turn left at the road junction (sign to camping ground) and walk to the end of the road and down the slope to a pa site (Mangopare-Rua) where the defensive ditch can still be seen.

Walk back up the slope to the water tower on top of the hill.

5 SHORTER WALK Continue up the hill to the top where there is an interpretive sign about the history of Motuihe.

6 WATER TOWER Dates from WWII when the headland was a navy base for the NZ Navy. The tower was filled with salt water for fire fighting. Currently derelict, keep away.

7 NAVY PLAQUE On the site of the navy base flag pole and near the water tower is a plaque commemorating the 6,000 men who did their basic training on Motuihe. (500 men at a time for 3 months)