

it was preserved, but the features were shrunk and her face had none of the round form which it possessed when alive." Elsewhere he names another head, that of a murderer Koura, and tells of the circumstances of his killing and the cooking and eating of his body. ". . . I saw the head of Koura sometime after at Ruabuka it was adorned with feathers, the hair remained and the whole of the face as when alive, except that in the place of the eyes, bright shells were fixed in their sockets, the teeth were visible. I cannot give you any account of how they preserve their heads."

All the time Boulton was in the South it is quite evident that the New Zealanders were concerned with inter-tribal wars and continually threatened by the possibility of retaliatory raids. When he first went to Pahia he noted that all the men were at war. On their second visit to the settlement, which Price looked upon as his home, they were given an account of this fight at "Ackalore or Kikoura" by an old man "Poree Pahbah" "a stout, tall fellow with a bushy beard, and his face and hands were stained with the juice of *Etootoo* . . . the redness of which might easily be taken for blood." He reported that 70 of the enemy had been killed by the Straits natives who had not lost a man by violence although a chief "Towiwi" had died of some ailment. As Price and his party made their way from settlement to settlement Boulton recorded the ceremonies arising from the death of this chief and heard of the cruelties practised on the raiders' captives ". . . Several of [the children] were tied up in lots and hung round the sterns of the canoes so that as they went along, they were choked (*sic*) by the waves . . ." Significantly Boulton notices near the end of his stay in the Straits area "the natives began to be alarmed at the report of 'Temiranue', coming to avenge the outrages committed by them, the last war (or massacre, rather,) at Ackalore. His coadjutor "Rowbulla", [Te Rauparaha] a chief at Cabbooti [Kapiti] Island, in Cook's Straits, had also threatened them, so that the natives of the Easternmost settlements were abandoning their homes, and forming fresh settlements in different places Ruabuka, South Cape etc."

Seasonal movement of native parties occupied in food-gathering is recorded especially as regards mutton-birding. On arrival at Bluff on one occasion the party saw 11 canoes and about 200 natives who had made their way from the "Eastward" to collect this essential commodity. Boulton carefully describes the canoes and their sailing capacity. Each chief had a particular island of mutton birds which he and his tribe kept for their own use and where during the season they lived for about a month. Here "they skinned the birds and took out the principal bones, after which they roasted them and put them into large bags, made by splitting immense sheets of kelp which abounds here—these bags being fastened up and kept air tight to prevent the birds from being tainted,