

Press Release Information

Contents:

List of ceremonies by location, date (European time zone), this includes

- Media contact for each institution
- Participants at ceremony
- Background/provenance information about kōiwi tangata and/or Toi moko
- Previous repatriations from respective country
- Background information about Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

List of ceremonies by location and date.

Institution/location	Number repatriate to	Proposed repatriation date
(1) Lund University, Lund Sweden.	1 Skull 2 skeletons	29 April 2011
(2) Frankfurt Museum of World Cultures, Frankfurt Germany.	1 Toi moko.	3 May 2011
(3) Senckenburg Museum of Natural History, Frankfurt Germany.	1 Toi moko.	3 May 2011
(4) Oslo University (a) Dept of Anatomy (b) Museum of Cultural History.	2 Skulls	5 May 2011.
(5) Rouen Museum, Rouen France.	1 Toi moko.	9 May 2011

29 April 2011 - Lund University Sweden

Venue: The Old Bishop's Palace, Biskopsgatan 1, Lund

Kōiwi Tangata: Two skeletons and one skull.

Media Contact at Lund University:

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Attendees:

- Michelle Hippolite (Kaihautū – Te Papa Co-leader),
- Mr Te Kanawa Pitiroi (kaumātua – elder),
- Ms Kataraina Pitiroi (kaumātua – elder),
- Te Herekieke Herewini (Te Papa Manager Repatriation),
- NZ Ambassador H E Ms Barbara Briggs,
- Prof. Per Eriksson, Vice-Chancellor Lund University,
- Peter Honeth, State Secretary, Ministry of Education,
- Ulla von Wovern Lund University Historical Museum,
- Anne Messeter, International Relations, Lund University,

Kōiwi Tangata at Lund University, Sweden – Summary

2 Skeletons and 1 Skull

These kōiwi tangata were **originally collected by Frederick Huth Meinertzhagen (1845-1895) from Waimarama, Hawke's Bay**. According to information provided by the Canterbury Museum, between April and June 1876 five skeletons and 13 crania from “the sandhills, East Coast, North Island” were presented by Meinertzhagen.

These kōiwi tangata were **sent to Professor Bernhard Lundgren¹ from Julius von Haast, via Beck & Pollitzer (shipping/forwarding agents) in London, on 16 May 1876**. Haast also sent a number of moa bones and other ‘artefacts’.

¹ Professor Sven Anders Bernhard Lundgren (1843-1897) was a palaeontologist and geologist at Lund University.

In return Professor Lundgren sent Haast a number of Swedish minerals and samples of marine life (slugs, shells, molluscs) in June 1877.

According to Lund University, the catalogue card for these kōiwi tangata states “Maori. Found in 1876, buried in a sandbank with hands folded on her knees.” So in total there are **three skulls and two skeletons representing three different individuals (one female and two males)**.

Previous Repatriations from Sweden

1990 (May) Museum of Ethnology Stockholm – 1 Toi moko.

2009 (Nov)

- The Museum of World Cultures / Världskultur Museet, Gothenburg (3 kōiwi tangata).
- Gothenburg Museum of Natural History, Gothenburg (2 kōiwi tangata).

3 May 2011 Frankfurt, Germany

Venue: Frankfurt Museum of World Cultures

Address: Weltkulturen Museum, **Schaumainkai 35**, 60594 Frankfurt

2 Toi moko including:

1 Toi moko from Frankfurt Museum of World Cultures; **and**

1 Toi moko from Senckenburg Museum of Natural History.

Media Contact at the Frankfurt Museum of World Cultures for this repatriation:

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Attendees:

- Dr. Eva Ch. Raabe Research Curator Weltkulturen Museum
- Senckenburg Museum representatives (tbc);
- NZ Embassy representatives (tbc);
- Ms Michelle Hippolite (Te Papa co-leader);
- Mr Te Kanawa Pitiroi (Kaumātua - Elder);
- Ms Kataraina Pitiroi (Kaumātua - Elder);
- Mr Te Herekiele Herewini (Te Papa, Manager Repatriation) and
- Peter Borgmann (Te Papa volunteer).

Toi moko Summary

2 Toi moko in total.

1 Toi moko at Frankfurt Museum of World Cultures

1 Toi moko at Senckenburg Museum of Natural History

Provenance Information

Senckenburg Museum

The Toi moko in the Senckenberg Museum was deposited by Prof. GHR v. Koenigswald, who died in 1982. He was a Palaeo-anthropologist mainly working in South East Asia during the 1930s. He used to collect

palaeontological objects and anthropological remains during his frequent travels. It is probable that the Toi moko was purchased between 1936 and 1938 in South East Asia. Unfortunately there is limited documentation, except a handwritten small note, saying Māori-Schädel (Māori-Skull).

Frankfurt Museum of World Cultures

The Toi moko (accession number N.S. 10558) in the Frankfurt Museum of World Cultures was purchased from the curio dealer Umlauff and came into the collection by the 1930s. The Frankfurt Museum of World Cultures prior to 2002 was formerly known as The “Städtische Museum für Völkerkunde”.

Previous Repatriations from Germany

1991 – Museum of World Cultures Hamburg, 1 Toi moko.

2006 – Übersee Museum Bremen Germany, 2 Toi moko.

5 May 2011 Oslo University, Norway

Venue: University of Oslo.

Address: Historisk Museum, Fredriksgate 2.

2 skulls

- 1 skull from Dept of Anatomy
- 1 skull from Museum of Cultural History

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Attendees:

- Professor Arne Aleksej Perminow, Head of Department of Ethnography;
- Professor Per Holck (apologies), Head of Department of Anatomy;
- Susan Matland, Department of Documentation, Museum of Cultural History;
- Ms Michelle Hippolite (Te Papa co-leader);
- Mr Te Kanawa Pitiroi (Kaumātua - Elder);
- Ms Kataraina Pitiroi (Kaumātua - Elder);
- Mr Te Herekieke Herewini (Te Papa, Manager Repatriation)

Provenance Information

Department of Anatomy at Oslo University

The Anatomic Institute at the University of Oslo has one Māori skull. The Anatomic Institute also has the largest collection of human remains in Norway totalling approximately 8,000 kōiwi tangata.

The skull was deposited in the collection in 1890 with provenance to “Whangarra” **[Whangaroa Harbour] by Mr. C. Fristedt**². Conrad Fristedt (1860-1940) was a Swedish zoologist who had also been with the famous

² In total Fristedt collected 3 crania from a burial cave in Whangaroa, Northland. The other two crania were given by Fristedt to Gustaf Retzius and deposited in the Osteoarchaeological Research Library, Stockholm University, Sweden (though ‘ownership’ of these crania resides with the Karolinska Institute, Sweden).

Norwegian Fridtjof Nansen aboard the *Fram 2* which journeyed to the North Pole.

Museum of Cultural History

23 July 2009 - Email from Dr. Arne Aleksej Perminow (Head of Department of Ethnography) advising that they have a Māori kōiwi tangata (1 skull).

A 'cranio-typological' collection was acquired by the Ethnographic Museum (now part of the Museum of Cultural History) in 1930, and in the main catalogue one cranium is recorded as being Māori.

Dr. Perminow writes: "This collection was apparently acquired from something called 'Hamburger Naturalien- und Lehrmittel-Handlung, Johs Flemming' who had in turn bought it from the Chief Doctor of the Eppendorf Hospital in Hamburg." Institutes like the one mentioned above were located all over Europe and often sold natural history objects and teaching aids.

Previous Repatriations from Norway

This is the first time kōiwi or Toi moko have been repatriated from Norway.

9 May 2011 Rouen, France.

1 Toi moko

Venue: Rouen Council Chambers

Attendees:

- Senator Catherine Morin-Desailly (French Senate);
- Valérie Fourneyron (Present Mayor of Rouen);
- Pierre Albertini (tbc)(Previous Mayor of Rouen);
- Sébastien Minchin (Director Rouen Museum) ;
- Rosemary Banks (NZ Ambassador)
- Victoria Hallum (Deputy Head of Mission, NZ Embassy)
- Ms Michelle Hippolite (Te Papa Co-leader);
- Mr Te Kanawa Pitiroi (Kaumātua - Elder);
- Ms Kataraina Pitiroi (Kaumātua - Elder); and
- Mr Te Herekiele Herewini (Te Papa, Manager Repatriation)

Contact is via NZ Embassy in Paris:

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Repatriation Background

Rouen Museum was proactive in requesting the repatriation of the Toi moko house at their Museum.

Email correspondence dated July 2007 from 'Sébastien Minchin indicates Rouen was preparing itself for repatriation of the Toi moko later that year.

The Museum had received permission from the previous Rouen Mayor (Pierre Albertini) for the repatriation to take place.

The city's mayor, Pierre Albertini, wrote in his blog that this *"ethical gesture" was "based on the respect for world cultures and the dignity of every human being"*.

The museum offered to return the head to New Zealand, citing the need to bring closure to the *"hateful trafficking of another era"*.

Thereafter the date set for the repatriation was in November 2007, however, in October 2007 a handover ceremony was attended by New Zealand officials (MFAT) including Tumu Te Heuheu. A few days later the French government halted the repatriation of the Toi moko, due to procedural issues.

As a result of the repatriation being stalled, Rouen Senator Catherine Morin-Desailly and Senator Richet proposed a new bill which would allow the repatriation of Toi moko from France. This was passed by the French government on 5 May 2010.

Estimates vary between 12 and 20 as to the exact numbers of Toi Moko held in French Museums. The Quai Branly is thought to own 6 to 8 of them. Senator Richert and Senator Morin also mentioned the Museums of Dunkerque, La Rochelle, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Nantes, as likely to have Toi Moko in their collections, as well as the University of Montpellier.

Toi moko Background

The Toi moko was given to the Rouen Museum by one of their citizens in 1875 and according to their accession notes it is that of a Māori Warrior.

There is no further information about the Toi moko.

Previous Repatriations from France

This is the first repatriation of Māori human remains from France.

Background Information about the Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme

Karanga Aotearoa is the government mandated authority that negotiates the repatriation of Māori ancestral remains on behalf of Māori. The Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation programme invites institutions to repatriate kōiwi tangata and Toi moko held in their institutions. Once an institution indicates they are willing to take the conversation further, the programme keeps in regular contact and then submits a repatriation case for the governing body to consider. In some situations a repatriation agreement with an institution can take less than 12 months, however, in most circumstances a longer period is required.

Toi moko and kōiwi tangata are returned from overseas institutions to Te Papa on an interim basis only. Neither Toi moko nor skeletal remains are accessioned as part of Te Papa's collections and Te Papa has a policy prohibiting their exhibition. Rather, kōiwi remain in Te Papa's dutiful custody pending return to their attributed place of origin. The single goal of repatriation is not to hold the remains at Te Papa indefinitely but to return them to their communities. Māori and Moriori believe that through this ultimate return to their domestic homelands the dead and their living descendants will retrieve their dignity.

International repatriations

To date, Te Papa and its predecessor, the National Museum, has repatriated ancestral remains from twelve countries bringing home close to 322 kōiwi tangata (skeletal remains). We estimate that there are over 500 still awaiting their homecoming.

Domestic repatriations

To date, Te Papa and the Karanga Aotearoa Repatriation Programme have returned 83 ancestral remains to their papa kāinga.

Domestic repatriations have been carried out in the North Island to Ngāti Kurī, Ngāti Tai, Te Tairāwhiti, Muaūpoko, Ngāti Apa, Ngāti Maniapoto, Whanganui, Tauranga Moana iwi (i.e. Ngāti Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pukenga), Ngāti Whakaue and Ngāti Te Ata.

In the South Island they have been returned to Ngāti Tahu and Rangitāne o Wairau.