

汉密尔顿历史

汉密尔顿最初被称为**Kirikiroa**，位于怀卡托河西边。

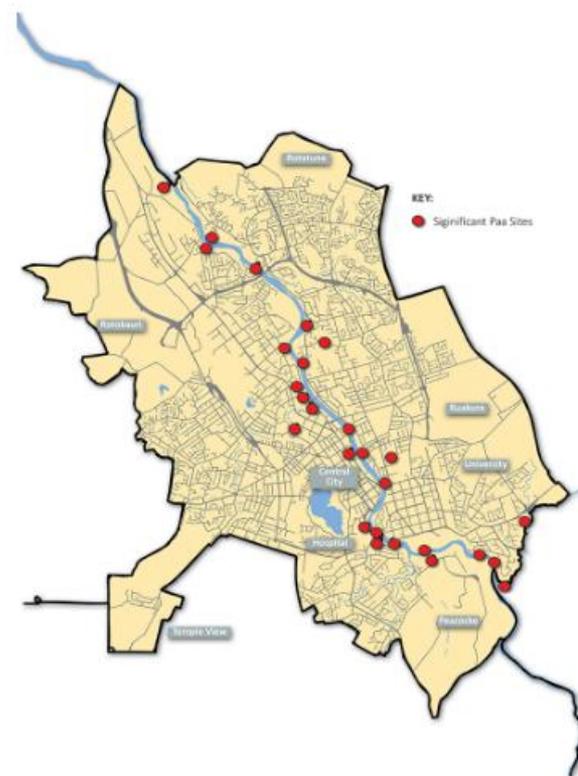
Kirikiroa的建立是在**1863-1865**年期间英国军队占领前的登陆、定居、内部战争、损失和收回土地的结果，欧洲殖民地正式建立。原住民大约在公元**1300**年从夏威夷到达新西兰。



参考材料来源: hamilton city council

19世纪30年代，开始在怀卡托建立传教站。虽然在**kiririroa**没有站，传教士仍然定期在**kiririroa Paa**结婚，受洗和主持圣餐。这些电台允许传教士向怀卡托的毛利人介绍基督教，并试图影响部落间的冲突。

1830年到19世纪50年代末，有记录显示有一段和平时期，毛利人和定居者(**Paakehaa**)相互生活和贸易。



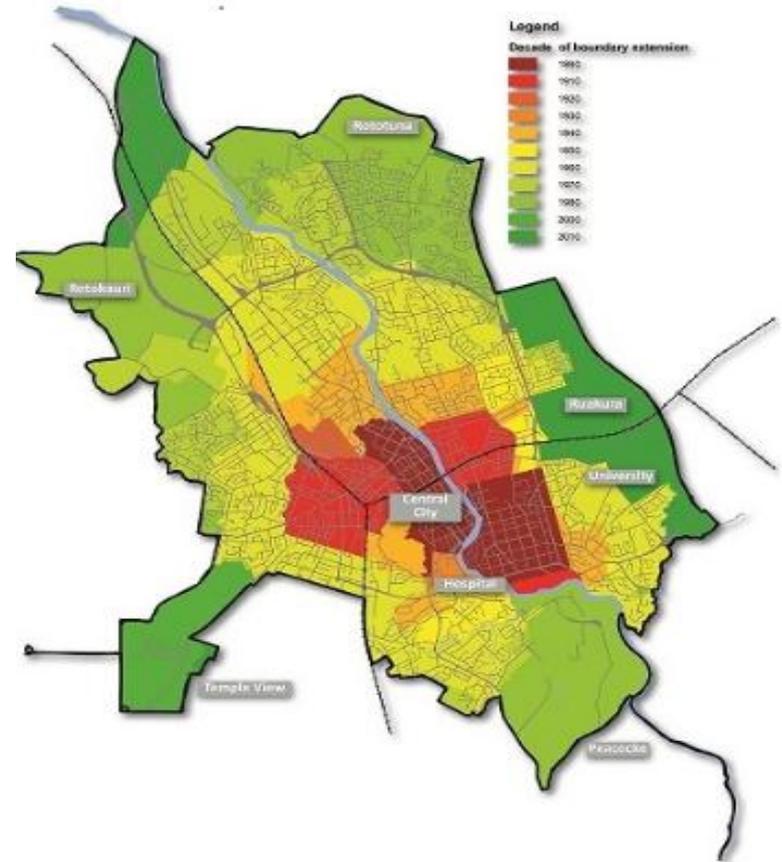
英国和怀卡托部落之间的战争发生在**1863年**和**1864年**，在**Te Awamutu**附近开始，最后的战斗发生在**Te Awamutu**附近。怀卡托地区的大部分土地在**1863年**和**1864年**被英国没收(**Raupata**)，包括汉密尔顿城边界内的所有土地。

1864年，以在陶兰加帕门战役中牺牲的队长约翰·查尔斯·费恩·汉密尔顿的名字重新命名汉密尔顿。市民广场上有一座汉密尔顿上尉的纪念雕像。

在**1865年**和**1867年**，汉密尔顿修建了道路和建筑物。**圣彼得大教堂**，**比尔小屋**，**Nickisson House**和**共济会中心**都位于汉密尔顿东部。



1877年成立汉密尔顿
行政区，人口1245人，
面积752公顷。现在，
该市人口超过15万，
占地约9860公顷。



毛利人信仰文化

THE PAMPHLET COLLECTION OF SIR ROBERT STOUT: VOLUME 78

MAORI BELIEFS AND SUPERSTITIONS

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MAORI BELIEFS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

The Maoris do not have any tradition of a creation; they seem to have conceived the power of Nature very much in the same way as a generative cause of all things. They had no priests or temples, and their religion was of a most mythical description. There existed many legends, such as that of Maui having fished up the island from the bottom of the sea, and the Maori version of the origin of man and Uenguku (the Atua, or spirit of the rainbow) was considered the God of War, or war spirit, and as such was made the subject of incantations. But none of these myths were of general acceptance, and even the name Atua (Spirit, or God as it is often mistranslated) was sometimes bestowed upon a living chief. While there was an absence of religion, superstition abounded. All believed in and feared the taniwha (or water demons), and the demons of the woods and mountains; indeed the bravest warrior would not have walked at night over the most familiar road without a lighted brand in his hand to keep away malevolent spirits. The natural causes of diseases being unknown, they invented witchcraft, the belief in which was as universal as that spirits, on

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毛利人没有关于「创造」的传统；他们认为自然的力量是万物的生成原因。没有牧师或寺庙，存在许多传说，如：**enguku**被认为是**战争之神**，但是这些神话都没有太深的含义。迷信盛行。所有的人都相信并害怕**水魔**，以及**森林和山区的恶魔**；他们发明了**巫术**，是普遍的信仰，让毛利人将疾病和神秘势力紧密串连在一起。



New Zealand

Ariki，或一家之主，无论是男性还是女性，都被自己的家族所尊敬，几乎与他们的神一样。可以说，它在生者和死者的灵魂之间形成了连接的纽带。毛利人除了天生相信灵魂的不朽外，还崇敬他们死去的祖先的灵魂，认为祖先对他们活着的后代很感兴趣。



New Zealand

汉密尔顿社区问题



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