



Nga Tupuna

0

Te Whanganui-a-Tara



Absolutely

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Wellington

Authorship

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Ihikaera Te Waikapoariki
 Taare Tahua
 Hori Ngapaka
 Hori Pipi
 Te Teira Whatakore
 Ihaka Te Rou
 Te Poho-o-te-rangi
 Arapera Rongouaroa
 Teretiu Tuwhare
 Apikaera Taotao
 Mawene Hohua
 Patara Te Tapetu
 Te Wiremu Otaki
 Kipa Mahuki
 Karena Waitere
 Ingo Takata
 Kereopa Te Wharepouri
 Mere Pararaki
 Roera Apahuna
 Ria Tutereiao

Sandra Clarke and Te Rira Puketapu

Mohi Puketapu

Neville Gilmore

Mata Pekainu Tumatuhiata
 Rawiri Motutere
 Komene Paipa
 Te Kere Ngataierua
 Te Rei Pukekura
 Hare Parata

Ann Reweti

Te Watarauhi Ngahenga
 Tipene Te Raro

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Angas, George French, (b. 1822, d. 1886).
Nga Tata, chief of Kumutoto and father of E Tako
Fletcher Trust Collection

Introduction

Huge trees grow from small acorns and even larger trees grow from the smaller seed of the kauri.

In this the fourth volume of the Nga Tupuna series, the team of researchers have tried to find the answers to some of our earlier questions. We have each been surprised at the amount of information we have been able to find, on occasions. This all helps us to understand why some of the leaders of Te Ati Awa ki Te Whanganui-a-Tara had such a prominent part to play in the development of the new city of Wellington.

We have begun to answer the question asked by Alan Ward in 1998 about the significance of the chiefs who signed the Deeds of Release for Port Nicholson in 1844. The context for these people, as we have been able to rediscover, is a lively and colourful picture which shows the peoples' relationships to earlier fighting chiefs and, sometimes, extremely powerful women. We have been able to unravel some of the complex patterns of intermarriage between the families who came to settle on the edge of Wellington Harbour between 1820 and 1840.

These were the families which strengthened their claim and loyalty to the area whilst many who had travelled in the same or similar heke went further afield, either to the Chatham Islands, or, in smaller groups, to Nelson and the Marlborough Sounds. Many of the whanau, between 1848 and 1860, returned to Taranaki seeking to maintain ahi kaa whilst others maintained links to land at Waikanae and, to a lesser extent, at Wairarapa.

In an age when so much new material is being found, in the review of our nation's history, there still remain hidden stories, such as who were those 13 British entrepreneurs from Sydney who helped defend the Otaka Pa from the invading Waikato iwi in 1830. Whilst some names have been recorded and documented, others remain unknown to us.

We have based these volumes on published or public sources of information such as the Minute Books of the Maori Land Court, and iwi and local histories. Access to the early Minute Books has improved dramatically since Auckland City Libraries provided automated indexes via disk and internet. Unpublished documents have been accessed mainly at the Alexander Turnbull Library, and Archives New Zealand.

It has been possible to uncover a significant amount of information relating to Te Ati Awa ki Te Whanganui-a-Tara who were living here in 1839 when the Tory sailed into the harbour.

The lives of the people who signed the first agreement with Captain William Wakefield, September 1839, now have more meaning for us, both Maori and non-Maori, of Te Whanganui-a-Tara.



Fox, William, 1812–1893. [Wellington Harbour looking along the Hutt Road to the town of Wellington, 1850s?] Ref. no. A-210-003
Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Ihikiera Te Waikapoariki 1795–1890

Ihikiera belonged to the Ngati Tupaea hapu of Ngati Ruanui. He was the son of Te Ruaparoa, and Hinehawe (II) and through her the grandson of Whetunui. Ihikiera had a brother called Te Retimana Pukahu (Volume 1, p. 31) and a sister named Ngarakau or Matakou. Ihikiera was also recorded in public records as Ehikiera and Hehikiera or Hehikura. Minute book records show his wife as Hinekorako, and four of his children as Riwai Te Tawhero, Karihotama, Atarete Hinekorako and Meri Paki.

A group of Ngati Tupaea went with Te Ati Awa when they left Wellington for the Wairarapa in the 1830s. They returned with Ngati Tawhirikura after the mass migration of Ngati Mutunga to Wharekauri in 1835. In a Maori Affairs document at Archives New Zealand, Ihikiera says that he was a prisoner with Ngapuhi at the time of the sale of land in 1839 to the New Zealand Company, but that he cultivated land in Port Nicholson for two years before McCleverty's awards were made. He carried food down from the cultivations to the beach. Ihikiera was giving evidence to the courts in 1866 but by 1868 he is reported as living in Taranaki.

Ihikiera says that his elder brother, Te Retimana Pukahu, went to Taranaki before the war at Waitara, 1860, and did not participate in the working of land or receiving of rents for the reserves in Port Nicholson from that time onwards. Ihikiera believed that his brother had virtually abandoned the land and gave no indication of returning to Port Nicholson.

After Retimana's death, Ihikiera and his sister Matakou shared Retimana's holdings in the Port Nicholson Block. Ihikiera was one of the 36 beneficiaries of the Native Reserves of Wellington City payment in 1877. At some stage he had returned to Wellington to live.

On the 23 September 1873, Ihikiera signed a deed of sale, Deed 16, for Te Aro Pa Lot 15, which had been Crown granted to him 22 November 1866. He was also a signatory, with others, to a deed of sale, Deed 19, 24 March 1874, for Te Aro Pa Lots 89/90, Wellington District. He shared land at Ohiro 19 & 21, Belmont XI Section 8 sub. 26 no. 4, and Waitotara Part section 406. A will produced in the Land Court, 1890, names Kuraheke Pumipi and Mari Makirangi as successors to his land in the Port Nicholson block. Te Retimana Pukahu's wife was Waitoariki and their daughter was Nganeko. A grandson was named Raumati Te Hore.

Ihikiera died at Wellington on the 20 September 1890, aged 95 years, and was buried in the Bolton Street cemetery with other whanau, Henare Pumipi, Kuraheke Pumipi and Mata Te Retiu.

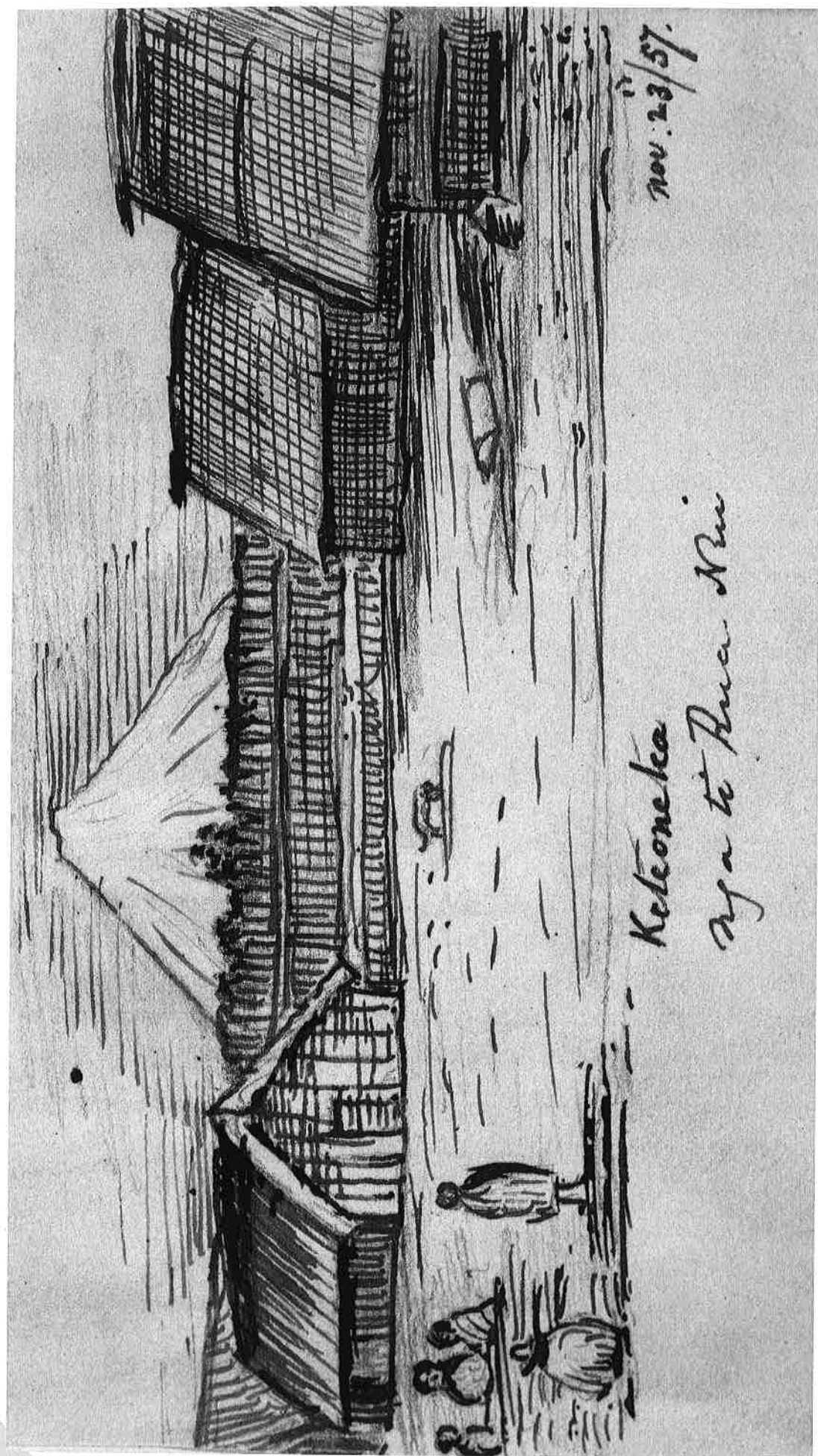
Reference

Wairarapa MB no. 1, p. 3

Wellington MB no. 1C, p. 5; Wellington MB no. 14, p. 359

Turton, H. Hanson. An epitome of official documents relative to Native Affairs and land purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. 1883.

National Archives MA AccW2218 Box 31 Misc. Court papers, John McKay 1882.



Taylor, Richard, 1805–1873 Keteonetea, Nga te Rua Nui. Nov. 23/57

Ref. no. E-296-q-180-3

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Taare Tahua Died 1905

Taare Tahua was the son of Parata Puihi and Meri Te Uru. Taare Tahua belonged to Ngati Tupaea of Ngati Ruanui. His children were Wiki Tahua of Hawera and Pito Tahua of Waipiro Bay. Taare's father, Parata Puihi, who signed the Deeds of release for Te Aro in February 1844, is recorded as belonging to the Ngati Tupaea hapu.

In 1866, Taare gave evidence to the Land Court of his interests in Te Aro Pa which he said he inherited from both his mother and his father.

Taare Tahua was a signatory to the Te Aro Deed of Sale no. 19, 24 March 1874, Lots 89/90, and the Te Aro Deed of Sale no. 21, 13 May 1874, for Te Aro Pa Lots 16 and 17, which had been Crown granted to him on 22 November 1866. He was a signatory to the Taranaki Deed of Sale no. 27, the Moa-Whakangerengere-Whakaahurangi no. 2 Block, Puketapu District, consisting of 32,830 acres. The deed was signed on 27 February 1874 by one hundred and three people who resided at Te Whanganui-a-Tara. Henare Pumipi stated, in Maori Affairs files at New Zealand Archives, that Taare Tahua was not included in the McCleverty awards as he had a superstition against signing his name to a deed.

He had an interest in Sections no. 154 and 155 at Keteonetea (Patea) and, in the Wellington area, an interest in Belmont Block XI Section 8 subdivision 22 and a part interest in Ohiro Section no. 19 and no. 21 subdivision 6.

As well as inheriting the interests of his father, Parata Puihi, he inherited the interests of Hakaraia Rikipoai who was the brother of Parata Puihi. With Te Whetu, he shared the interest of Urumahu, the brother of Meri Te Uru. Te Whetu and Urumahu lived at Te Aro Pa. Taare Tahua was one of the beneficiaries of the *Native Reserves of Wellington City* payment in 1877. He left a will dated 4 December 1904.

Taare Tahua died near Hawera on the 2 May 1905.

Reference

Taranaki MB no. 1A, p. 106–7

Taranaki MB no. 10, p. 43

Taranaki MB no. 11, p. 235

Wanganui MB no. 53, p. 254

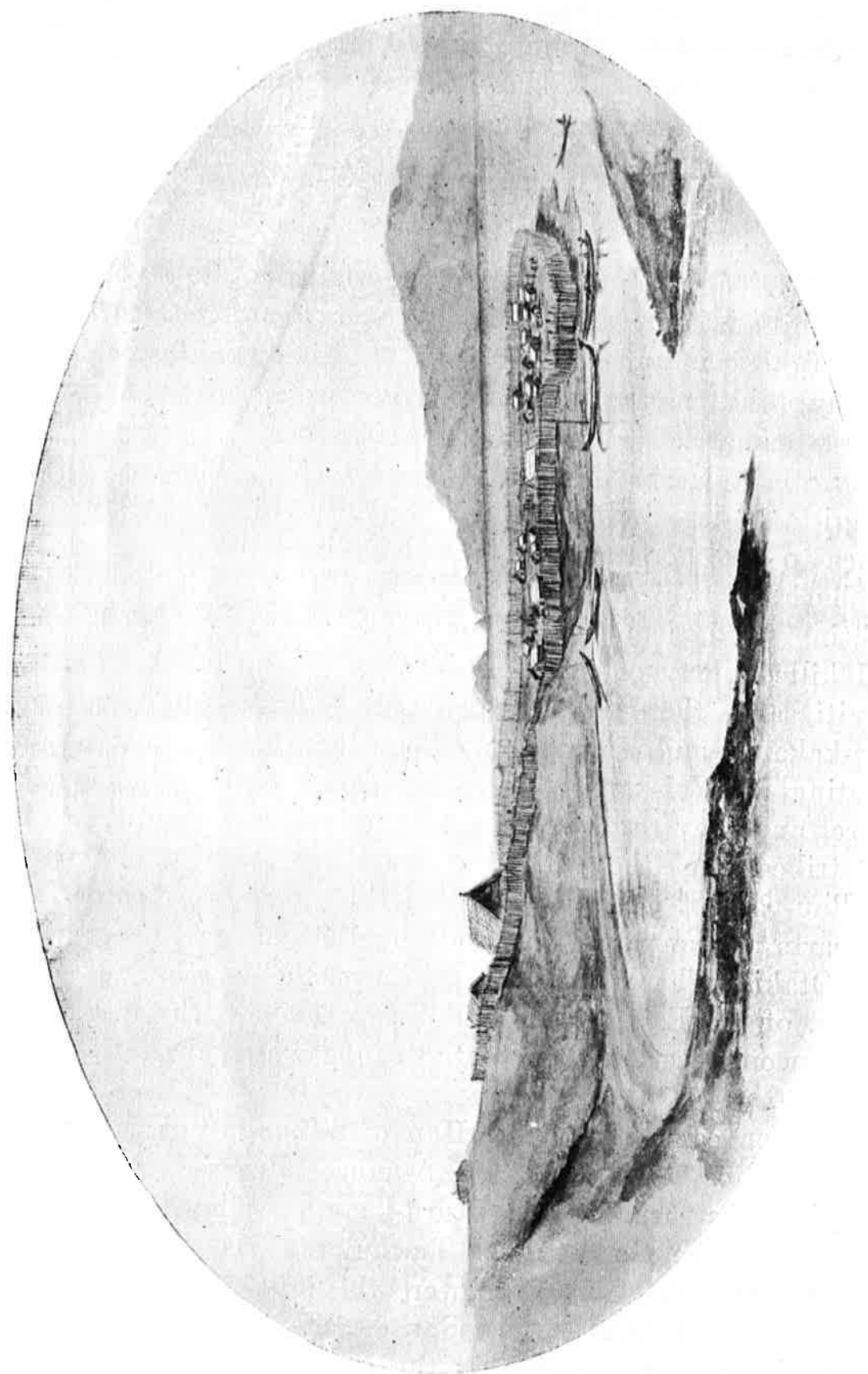
Wellington MB no. 2, p. 126

Wellington MB no. 14, p. 157–158

Otaki MB no. 48, p. 371–372

Turton, H. Hanson. An epitome of official documents relative to native affairs and land purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. 1883.

National Archives MA AccW2218 Box 31 Misc. Court papers, John McKay 1882.



Gilfillan, John Alexander, 1793–1864. Wai-Kanae Pa and Kapiti [Before 1847]
Ref. no. PUBL-0066–141 Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Mata Pekamu Tamatuhiata Alive in 1874

Mata Pekamu, also known as Martha Beckham or Mata Pekamu Tamatuhiata, was the daughter of Akatohe and Tamatuhiata. In the Native Land Court record she is also called Tuhawaiki in a whakapapa given by her close relative, Ruakere Moeahu.

Her mother, Tamatuhiata, was the sister of Kawana Hiangarere of Ngati Mutunga and Ngati Kura. Kawana Hiangarere was the father of Wi Tamihana Te Neke who signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Waikanae on 15 May 1840. Mata, through her father, was of Taranaki iwi. She came south on the heke of those iwi to Waikanae and then carried on later to Te Aro Pa at Te Whanganui-a-Tara. She had an older brother Patara Runga who died without issue.

Mata, with her mother and other Taranaki iwi, was living in Te Whanganui-a-Tara before at least the large Te Atiawa body of the heke, Tama Te Uaua, came from Te Uruhi in 1833/34. As the Tama Te Uaua heke under the leadership of Te Wharepouri, Te Puni, Rauakitua and others trans-migrated through Te Whanganui-a-Tara on its way to the Wairarapa, it appears to have been joined by some of the whanau who had reached the harbour at an earlier date.

Tamatuhiata, also known as Te Rununga, was one of those who went on the heke to the Wairarapa and she, along with one of the sisters of Te Wharepouri, was drowned while Taranaki whanui were in the Wairarapa.

Mata Pekamu was married to the whaler George Ashdown who was one of thirteen pakeha whalers and traders of Nga Motu who took part in the Battle of Otaka, 1830. These men included Billy Bundy, John Agar Love, Dicky Barrett, William Keenan, Joseph Phillips and others, many of whom married Maori women. George and Mata Ashdown had five children. They were George, Maraea (Mrs. Guard), James David, Sarah (Mrs. Clegg) and Ellen or Helen (Mrs. Wilberforce). George Ashdown predeceased Mata and she subsequently married Tamati Te Wera of Te Aro.

Mata was included in the original ownership of Te Aro Pa when that case came before the Native Land Court in Wellington in 1866. She was given a Crown grant to allotment No. 23. Arama Karaka of Ngati Haumia, Taranaki iwi, gifted this land to Mata in a will. She was present when the sale of sections 89 and 90 Town of Wellington took place in 1874 and had interests in Te Aro Pa section 23, New Zealand Company Tenths, Ngatitara, Oeo and Cape Survey District.

In the Taranaki lands, her children succeeded to the interests of her brother, Rakautauri. In the Wellington Tenths lands, her children succeeded to Hohepa Te Matewai of Ngati Tairi who was in the Pipitea succession lists.

Reference

- Judge Ward MB no. 35, p. 258; Judge Ward MB no. 36, p. 5–9, 21
Taranaki MB no. 3, p. 162–171, 179, 180–191, 193–194, 217–218, 348
Wairarapa MB no. 1, p. 1–2, 11–12
Wellington MB no. 2, p. 44–45, 153; Wellington MB no. 8, p. 49;
Wellington MB no. 9, p. 33–34, 42; Wellington MB no. 14, p. 127–128



Swainson, William, 1789–1855. [Maori figure seated beside kumara pit (?)]. [ca. 1845]
Ref. no. A-023-014 Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Hori Patene Ngapaka Died before 1888

Hori Ngapaka belonged to the Ngati Haumia and Ngati Koropanga hapu of Taranaki. He was closely related to Hinetua who was the wife of Te Munu Te Ohiro. Hori Ngapaka's wife was related to Hemi Parai. Hinetua had also been married to Pukewaho and they were the grandparents of Horopapera Hapurona who died on the 10 July 1884. Horopapera Hapurona was recorded, in the court, as the pilot of the Tory when it came into Wellington Harbour in September 1839. Hori Ngapaka was cultivating at Te Aro in 1834. He was one of the speakers at the welcome to John Bumby and John Hobbs, the Wesleyan missionaries who visited Te Aro in June 1839.

On the 22 March 1847, signatories to Te Aro Pa McCleverty Deed no. 4 were recorded as being of Ngatiawa and Ngatiruanui. Hori Ngapaka, Hori Pipi, Te Teira Whatakore, Rawiri Te Rao, Te Munu Te Ohiro, Ihaia Aurutu and Tamati Wiremu Te Wera were the seven men who signed this deed as Ngati Kura e noho ana ki Te Aro. On 10 May 1878, Hemi Parai and Hori Ngapaka signed a Deed of Sale no. 13 (Turton) for Te Aro Pa Lots 1, 2, 7 & 8, and on 24 March 1874 signed the English translation to the Deed of Sale no. 19 (Turton) for Te Aro Pa Lots 89 and 90. At the same time, his interest in Wiremutaone Section 7, present day Johnsonville, was leased to Robert Bould. This section was shared with Te Teira Whatakore. He was also one of the 36 people who received a final payment for the Native Reserves of Wellington City, in 1877.

Hori Ngapaka lived at Te Aro for about four years before going to live at Ohariu; then Wi Kingi Wairarapa invited him to live at Pipitea Pa. From this time on, he lived sometimes at Pipitea and sometimes at Te Aro Pa. When at Te Aro, he lived with Te Munu Te Ohiro. During the 1860s when Mohi Ngaponga and Wi Tako went to live first at Heretaunga, Hutt Valley, and then Waikanae, Hori Ngapaka went with them. Hori Ngapaka's wife died at Waikanae. In 1865 Hori Ngapaka was at Opotiki but when he gave evidence in the Land Court in 1868 he said he was living at Parewanui in the Rangitikei area.

Between 1834 and the arrival of the settlers, there were a number of small migrations in the Wellington area. Pakuahia went to live at Ohariu till he became ill and then returned to live at Te Aro near his relations. When Pakuahia came back to Te Aro, Ngapaka built him a house in which he lived until he died. He was also buried in that house. About the same period, Ngatata-i-te-rangi led a migration of Te Ati Awa to the Wairarapa. They returned in November 1835 when 900 people left the Wellington harbour area for Wharekauri, Chatham Islands. On his return to Wellington, Ngatata cultivated some ground belonging to Hori Ngapaka, for a year, before returning to Kumutoto Pa.

Together with Teira Whatakore, Ngapaka willed his land interests in Wellington to Agnes Simeon, also called Akanihi Himiona (Volume 3, p. 53). Ngapaka died before 1888.

Reference

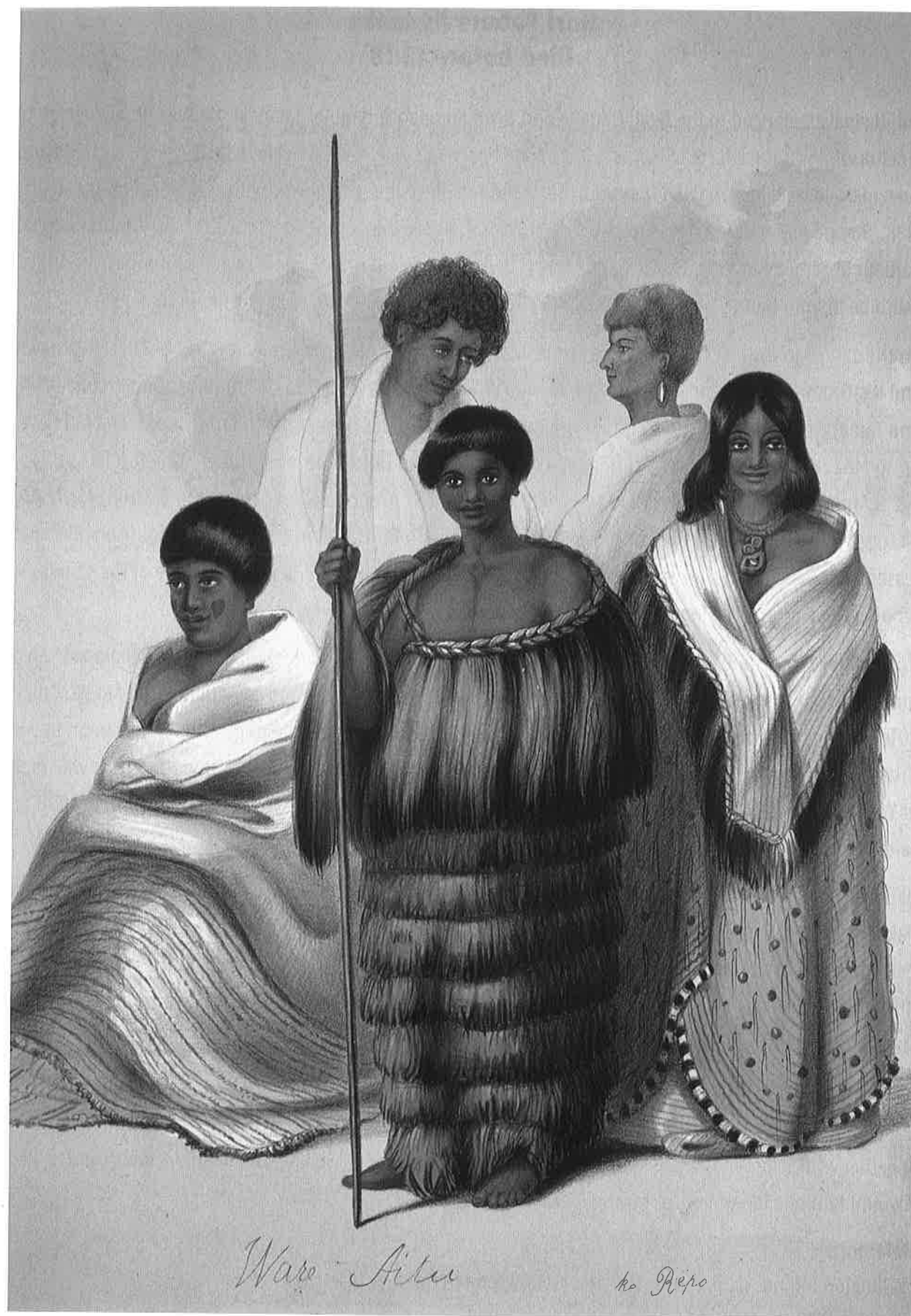
Wellington MB no. 1C, p. 12–18, 133–135; Wellington MB no. 2, p. 258–260

Wanganui MB no. 17, p. 126

Alexander Turnbull library. MS Papers – 1896 Bould, Robert 1808–1875

Ell, Paul. Hori Patene Ngapaka. Private communication.

Turton, H. Hanson. An epitome of official documents relative to native affairs and land purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. 1883.



Angas, George French, 1822–1886. A group at the Te Aro Pah, Port Nicholson.

Ref. no. PUBL-0014-40

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Hori Tamati Pipi Died 1877

Hori Pipi belonged to Ngati Haumia and Ngati Tairi hapu of the Taranaki iwi.

He was the son of Rangi Te Whaiha and Te Waioranga. Through his father, Rangi Te Whaiha, he was the grandson of Tairi and Hinetaonga.

Hori had no children. His three sisters, Te Ngangaku, Hohaka and Wharenuui, had three children named Te Waka Te Ngoungou, Meretini Kaumoana and Ropata Ngarongomate. In 1868, Ropata is mentioned in official documents as one of the senior chiefs of the Taranaki iwi, alongside Mohi Ngaponga and Hemi Parai.

Most of Hori Pipi's land interests in Taranaki were near Oakura and were inherited by Te Waka Te Ngoungou, Meretini Kaumoana and Ropata Ngarongomate. Hori Pipi willed his land interests in the Port Nicholson block to Tamati Te Wera on the condition that Tamati Te Wera provide for his sister's son, Te Ngoungou Te Rangikapuo.

In Wellington Hori Pipi shared an interest in Lot no 12 at Te Aro Pa with Tamati Te Wera and Tamati's cousin, Enoke Te Oka. Hori Pipi signed various land agreements. On the 22 March 1847, signatories to Te Aro Pa Deed no. 4 (McCleverty) were recorded as being of Ngatiawa, and Ngatiruanui. Hori Ngapaka, Hori Pipi, Te Teira Whatakore, Rawiri Te Rao, Te Munu Te Ohiro, Ihaia Aurutu and Tamati Wiremu Te Wera were the seven men who signed this deed as Ngati Kura e noho ana ki Te Aro.

On 24 March 1874, Hori Pipi signed the English translation of the Deed of Sale for Te Aro Pa Lots 89 and 90, Wellington District.

In April 1872, Hori and Te Wera had leased Town Acre 43 to John Fitchett Jnr. This is the area where Ohiro Road leaves Aro Street. Another lease that Hori Pipi and others signed was for Town Acre 45, with Mr Dransfield, who later became Mayor of Wellington.

Hori Pipi died at Wellington on 12 August 1877 and is buried in the Bolton Street cemetery.

Reference

Taranaki MB no. 1, p. 323–324

Taranaki MB no. 9, p. 243, 309, 345

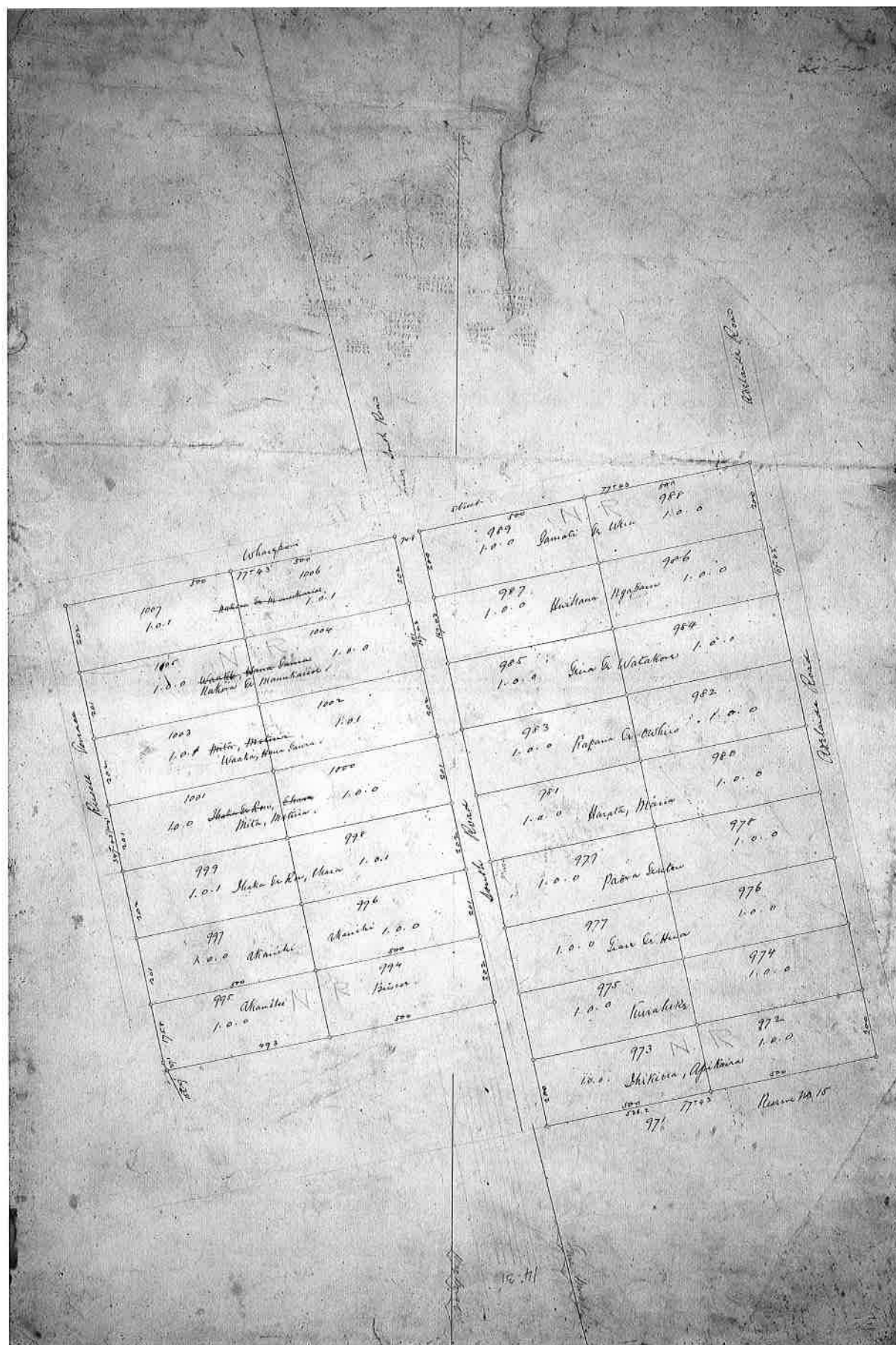
Taranaki MB no. 10, p. 122–125, 137–138

Taranaki MB no. 14, p. 317

Wellington MB no. 9, p. 140

Turton, H. Hanson. An epitome of official documents relative to native affairs and land purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. 1883.

National Archives MA AccW2218 Box 31 Misc. Court papers, John McKay 1882.



Wyles & Buck. Survey of N. R. Newtown [ms map]/ January, 1881
 Ref. no. MapColl 832.4799gbbd/Ne1881/Acc.23009
 Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Te Teira Whatakore Died 1884

Te Teira Whatakore belonged to Ngati Haupoto and Ngati Kura of Taranaki. Land Court records also show him as belonging to Ngati Haumia. He was the son of Tohingakore and Pitau II and, through his mother, the grandson of Te Rongomate and Turoa. Te Rongomate was the son of Paraerikiriki and Pitau (I)

Te Teira's wife, who was named Miriama, gave evidence in the Land Courts in 1866. Te Teira left no descendants but did help to raise a relative, Mere Pararaki, who was the daughter of Huhana Te Autoroa and Te Manihera Taukare. Huhana Te Autoroa of Te Ati Awa was from Waiwhetu and Pipitea.

His Taranaki interests were inherited by Ngaiwikau (sic), Peti Ruri, Taotao and Turuhira, who were also descendants of Paraerikiriki and Pitau (I). Te Teira Whatakore willed his Wellington lands to Agnes Simeon (Volume 3, p. 53).

Te Teira's mother, Pitau, had a brother called Ihaia Aurutu or Haurutu who died about 1847. Ihaia Aurutu held an interest in Ohariu Section no. 91. In March 1847 both Te Teira and his uncle Ihaia Aurutu signed the McCleverty Te Aro Pa Deed no. 4. Hori Ngapaka, Hori Pipi, Te Teira Whatakore, Rawiri Te Rao, Te Munu Te Ohiro, Ihaia Aurutu and Tamati Wiremu Te Wera were the seven men who signed this deed as Ngati Kura e noho ana ki Te Aro. There were 25 signatories to the deed.

Te Teira had an interest in Te Aro Pa Lot no. 10, Ohiro Rural Sections no 19 and 21, (Polhill Gully), and his name also appears in a plan of the Newtown Maori Reserve dated January 1881. In 1859 Te Teira, with Hori Ngapaka, leased some land to Robert Bould at Wiremutaone Section 7, present day Johnsonville. When he became ill he asked Ngaiwikau, who was at Taranaki, to come to Wellington to care for him.

Te Teira Whatakore died on 13 July 1884 and is buried in the Bolton Street Cemetery where his grave still remains.

Reference

- Wairarapa MB no. 1, p. 7
- Wellington MB no. 2, p. 31, 34, 92, 98, 260, 286, 291
- Wellington MB no. 3, p. 34
- Wellington MB no. 6, p. 234-235
- Taranaki MB no. 4, p. 86, 91
- Taranaki MB no. 9, p. 151, 351
- Taranaki MB no. 10, p. 131-3
- Alexander Turnbull Library Map Coll- 832.4799 gbbd/Ne1888/Acc 23009



Smith, Sydney Charles, 1888-1972. Part 2 of a 3 part panorama of Johnsonville, Wellington.

Ref. no. G-19851-1/1

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Ihaka Te Rou Died 1908

Ihaka Te Rou belonged to Ngati Haumia, Ngati Tuhekerangi and Ngati Tara of the Taranaki Iwi.

Ihaka was the only child of Te Aio (II) and Turiri. His father, Te Aio (II), was the great-grandchild of Te Aio and Hineitepuangi. Mawene Hohua was also descended from Te Aio by another wife named Toenga.

Ihaka Te Rou married Hara Makirangi after the death of her second husband, Teretiu, who died in 1872.

Ihaka and Hara, who was also known as Hara Te Retiu, had one son called Hori Ihaka Te Rou (1877-1904). Hori Ihaka was also called Hori Tamati Rawakore.

As his son died before Ihaka Te Rou, Ihaka's interests were inherited by two cousins called Ripo Te Mokorou, who married Mr Coffey, and Wini Puangiorongo. They were the children of Ihaka's aunt called Matapouariki. Matapouariki, the sister of Te Aio (II), was taken prisoner by Waikato iwi and married to Te Mokorou of Waikato who had other wives. The first child of Matapouariki and Te Mokorou was named Ripo. Ripo was sent back to Taranaki to maintain ties with her mother's iwi.

Ihaka Te Rou inherited his Wellington land interests from Mohi Ngaponga who died in 1871 and left a will. The four beneficiaries of Ngaponga's will were Hera Piko, Wi Tako, Ihaka Te Rou and Teoni Kerei. Ihaka's mother Turiri was Mohi's cousin so he was next of kin. Teoni Kerei was also related.

Ihaka had land interests at Wiremutaone, Ohiro, Polhill Gully Reserve and Te Aro, in Wellington, and land at Opunake, in Taranaki. Ihaka did not cultivate his lands at Wellington but lived off the rentals.

Ihaka died 1 May 1908 at Wellington.

Reference

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 22-27, 94

Wellington MB no. 4, p. 15-16

Wellington MB no. 6, p. 261-262

Wellington MB no. 13, p. 217-219, 338

Wellington MB no. 16, p. 146

Taranaki MB no. 14, p. 270 (whakapapa)

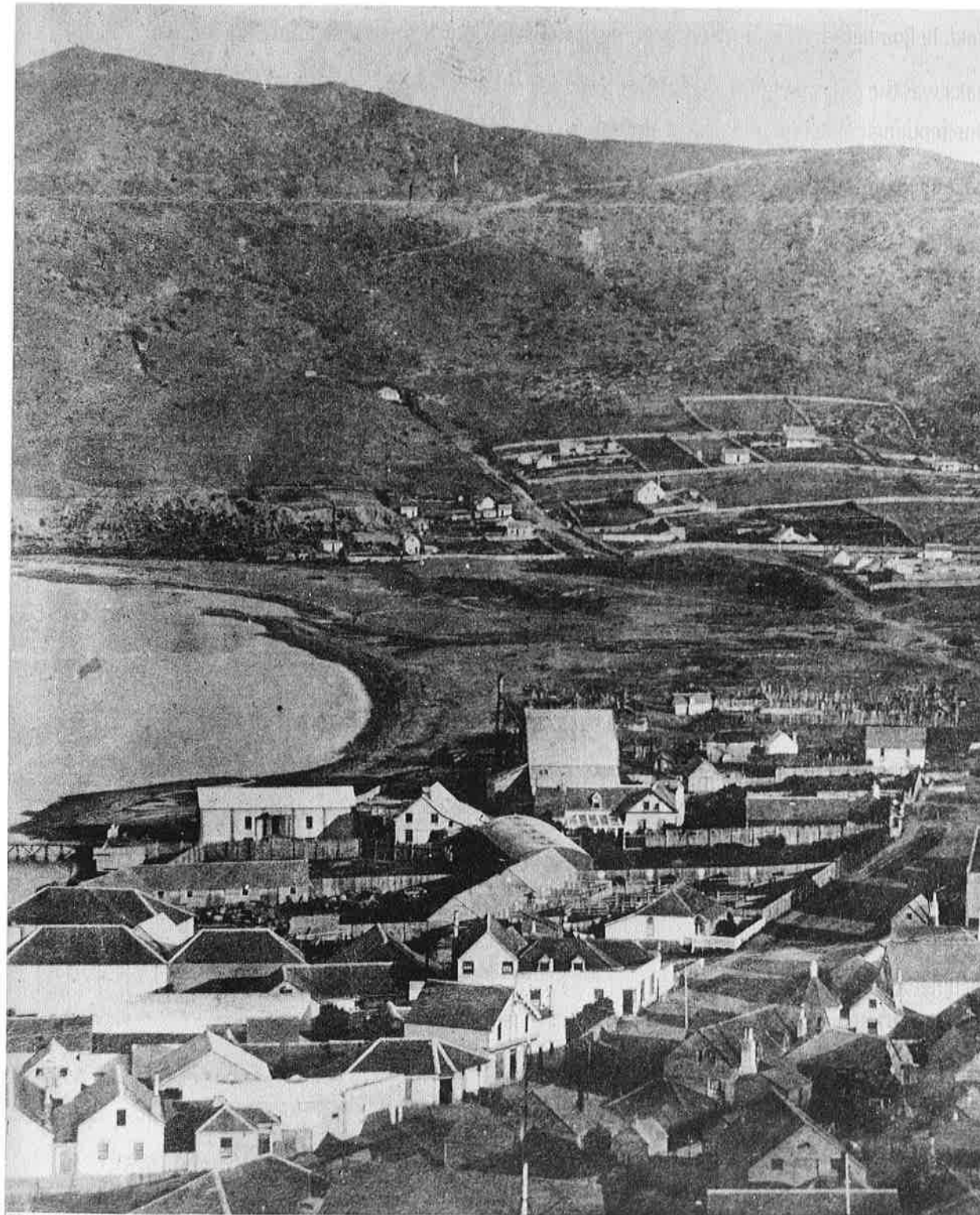
Taranaki MB no. 16, p. 130 (whakapapa), 75-78, 129-131, 199-200, 250-251

Otaki MB no. 30, p. 205-219

Otaki MB no. 46, p. 370

Turnbull Library Manuscripts. MapCol1 - 832.4799gbbd/Ne1881/Acc23009.

Survey of NR Newtown (MS map)



building with arched roof is Kobbell's flour Mill, now site of Grand Opera House, and Te Aro Pah beyond.

TE ARO FLAT - 1846

Manners Street is shown connecting with track now Courtenay Place.

Te Aro Flat. Mt Victoria and the Te Aro pa and swamps are in the background.

Ref. no. F-20810-1/2

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand.

Hakaraia Te Poho-o-te rangi Died 1894

Hakaraia was also known as Te Poho. He belonged to the Ngati Tupaea hapu of Ngati Ruanui.

He was the son of Te Katoa Harangatau and Haronuku and through Haronuku was the grandson of Te Rahu o Tu and Pakanga. At a Land Court sitting, Pakanga was described as the daughter of Tamatoa and grand-daughter of Rehua.

Hakaraia was married to Karo Pikia, the sister of Hemi Parai. Hakaraia and Karo left no children.

Hakaraia gave evidence in the Land Courts in the 1860s. He was awarded Lot no. 14 at Te Aro Pa next to Tamati Te Wera of Ngati Haumia and Mohi Ngaponga who was also of Ngati Haumia.

He held other land in the Port Nicholson Block, most of which was inherited by Ngahinga Te Kahutuanui of Hawera, but, in his later years, Hakaraia went to live at Punehu near Opunake on land set aside for him by Wharepuehu, his relation on his father's side.

Hakaraia died at Punehu on the 1st September 1894.

Reference

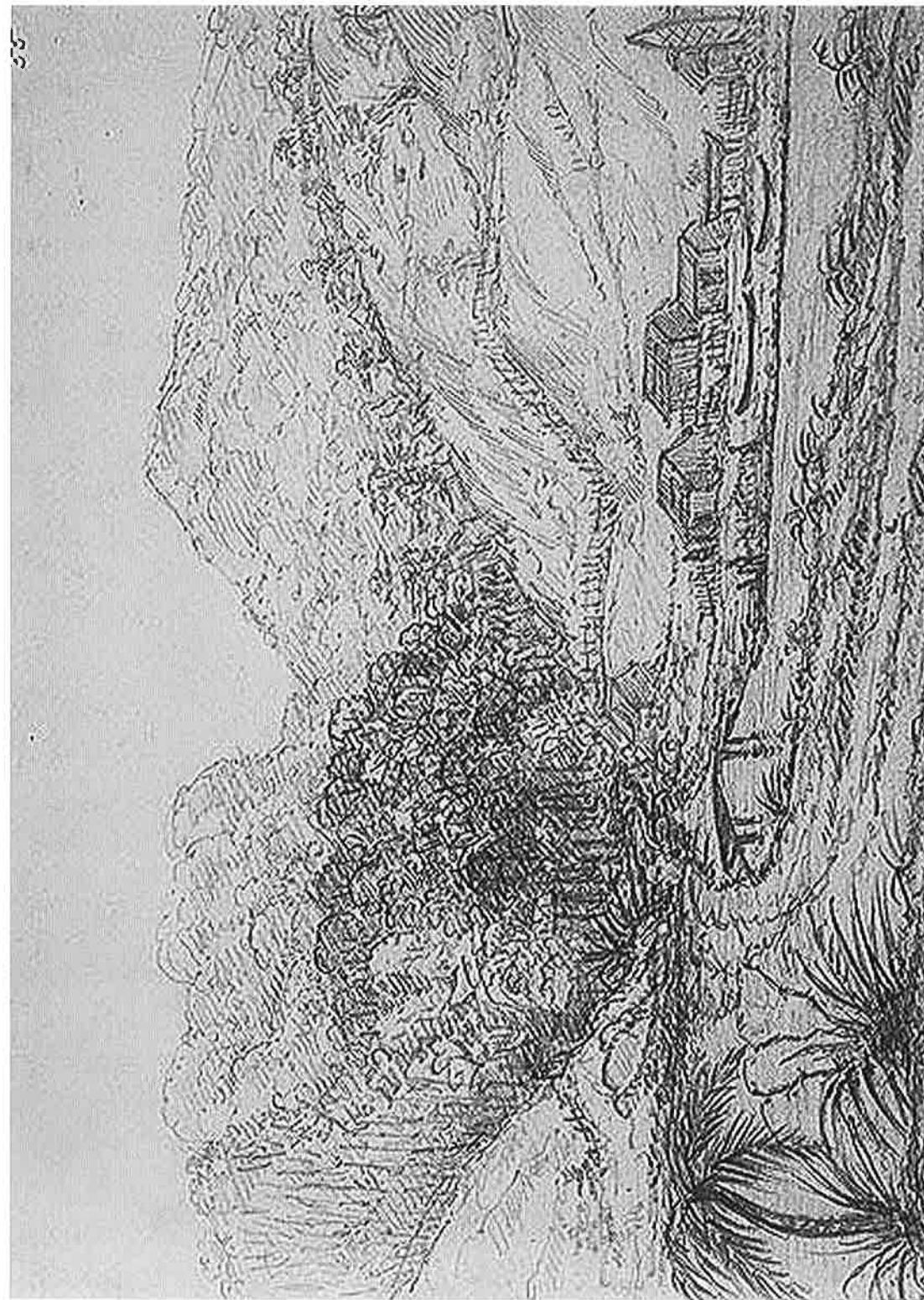
Taranaki MB no. 6, p. 220

Wanganui MB no. 23, p. 138-9

Wanganui MB no. 39, p. 170

Wanganui MB no. 50, p. 18-20

Wellington MB no. 9, p. 19



Goldfinch, J. H. Pah near Wellington, N.Z.
Ref. nla.pic-an3361954
National Library of Australia

Arapera Rongoueroa Died before 1888

Arapera Rongoueroa belonged to Ngati Haumia of Taranaki through her father, and to Te Atiawa through her mother. Her father was Hemi Parai who died in 1877 (Book 1, p. 23) and her mother was Tawhirikura Karopihia who was in turn the daughter of Aniwaniwa and Tawhirikura (I).

Arapera's maternal uncle, Mitiwhenua, died and was buried at Ngauranga. Hemi's sister, Karo or Karoraina Pikia, was married to Hakaraia Te Poho-o-te-rangi. Hemi's elder brother, Hohepa Te Raro, or Ngaparu, left a daughter, Huihana Ngaparu. Arapera had one brother who was named Tahana Niwa. He died before 1878 and left no children. Arapera married William Ellerslie Wallace who died 1882 and they had two children, Turia Warahi and Taare Warahi.

Turia Warahi, who died on the 11 September 1910, left four children named Karo Turia Warahi (Mrs Geary), Tapuiatini Turia Warahi, Hone Turia Warahi and Tokarete Turia Warahi. Taare Warahi, also known as Charles Wallace, was born in 1854 at Ngauranga and later lived at Johnsonville.

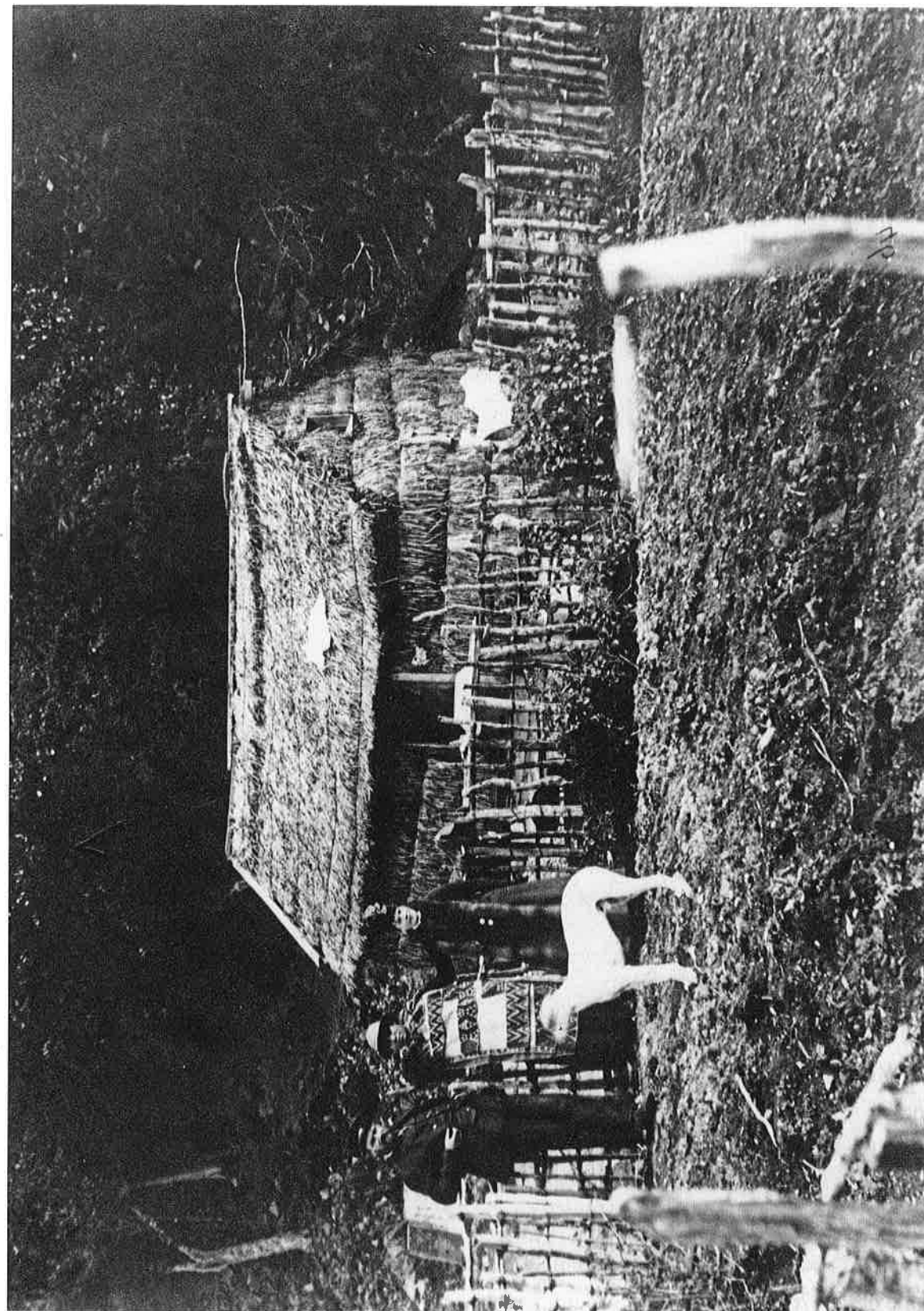
Arapera lived for a number of years with her husband and family at Ngauranga in a house owned by Manihera Te Toru. In 1878 Arapera gave evidence in the Maori Land Court after her father's death. A few years earlier, her father, Hemi Parai gave evidence that Arapera was to receive Pakuahi's interest in Lot 8 in Te Aro Pa because she was his nearest young relative.

Arapera was a signatory to the Taranaki Deed of Sale no. 27 the Moa-Whakangerengere-Whakaahurangi no. 2 Block, Puketapu District, consisting of 32,830 acres. The deed was signed on 27 February 1874, by one hundred and three people who resided at Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

In 1889, Arapera's son Taare Warahi listed land holdings at Wiremutaone, Otaki, Hawera and Opunake as well as his claim to his mother's interest in Polhill Gully Reserve. Arapera died before 1888.

Reference

- Wellington MB no. 1, p. 16
- Wellington MB no. 1C, p. 15 (whakapapa), p. 79, 99-101
- Wellington MB no. 2, p. 127, 285
- Wellington MB no. 3, p. 32, 60-61, 201 (whakapapa)
- Wellington MB no. 4, p. 108, 110
- Wellington MB no. 5, p. 26-28
- Wellington MB no. 15, p. 52
- Wellington MB no. 17, p. 244 (whakapapa)
- Turton, H. Hanson. An epitome of official documents relative to Native Affairs and land purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. 1883.



Ripeka (Rebecca) and pilot and wife – Karaka Bay 70's,
(McDonald Wilson Collection)

Teritiu Tuwhare Died 1876

[Update: see Volume 3, p. 51]

Teritiu Tuwhare belonged to Ngati Ruanui.

He was the grandson of Marangaikatoa and Rangikapotata who was also known as Hinemura, through their daughter Te Waimoko. Te Waimoko was their sixth child and her sister Whati was the grandmother of Raniera Ellison. Her eldest brother, Te Aomarama, was the grandfather of Teritiu Te Heuheu. Te Waimoko's husband was Te Waka Te Kumara.

Marangaikatoa had another wife called Koria who had three children including Ahipane Marangai (?–1894).

Teritiu married Hara Makirangi (1828–1886) and they had seven children.

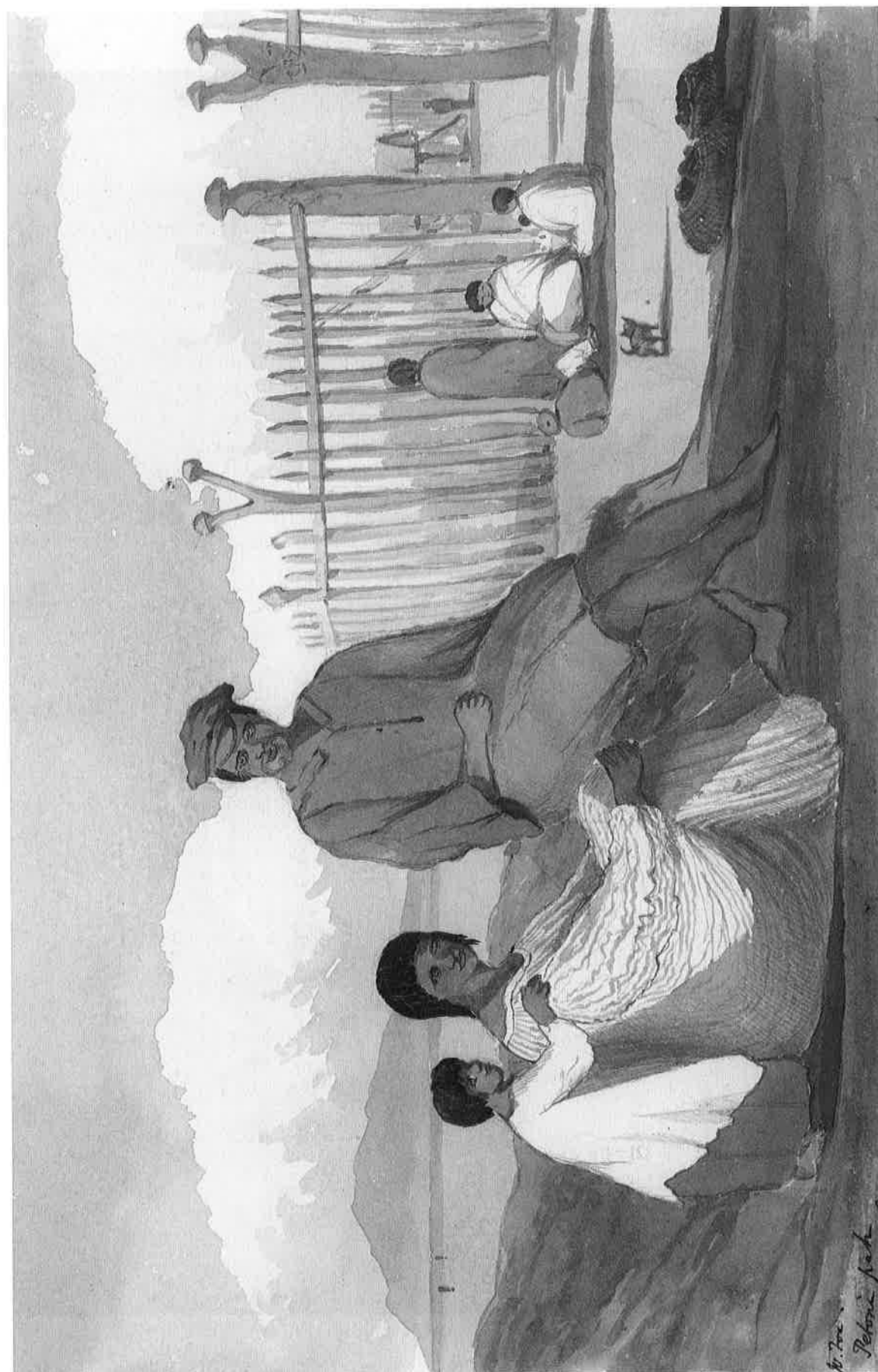
Their daughter Harata left descendants. One son, Paora Teritiu, married Rahira and left two daughters. Paora's daughters were called Violet Paora and Hote Paora. Violet Paora had a son who was adopted by another family. He was named Charles Hohaia and he died in 2003.

Teritiu Tuwhare died on the 2 April 1876.

Reference

Personal communications.

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Fox, William, 1812–1893. Petone Pa
The Hocken Library, Dunedin

Apikaira Taotao Died 1908

Apikaira Taotao belonged to Ngati Tupaea. Her father was Rurangi and her mother was Taotao. Taotao was the elder sister of Ahipane Marangai.

Rurangi was descended from Hinemoko and Hineahua. Rurangi's younger brother had two sons named Hoera Rangiauru and Hohaia Rangiauru of Ngati Maru, who had an interest in Lot 2 of Pipitea Pa through Panapa Tauwhare because their mother was a cousin of Moturoa.

Taotao's parents were Tara-a-mua and Korua. Tara-a-mua was also known as Marangaikaitoa. Apikaira left no children but her brother, Kara Paiura Te Rangiwhao, left descendants.

Apikaira's mother died when she was just a child, so Apikaira lived either with her grandmother's sister who was named Te Mata Te Whatakai, at Te Aro Pa, or with Ahipane Marangai. Te Mata Te Whatakai was the wife of Arama Karaka. As shown above, Korua was the mother of both Taotao and Te Mata Te Whatakai.

Apikaira married first Eruera Te Kao, and then Mawene Hohua who died in 1903 at Waiwhetu. Eruera Te Kao was a signatory to the Taranaki Deed of Sale no. 27 the Moa-Whakangerengere-Whakaahurangi no. 2 Block, Puketapu District, consisting of 32,830 acres. The deed was signed on 27 February 1874 by one hundred and three people who resided at Te Whanganui a Tara. Apikaira and Eruera were also signatories to the Taranaki Deed of Sale no. 44 Huiroa Block no. 2, Waitara district, along with nine other claimants from Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

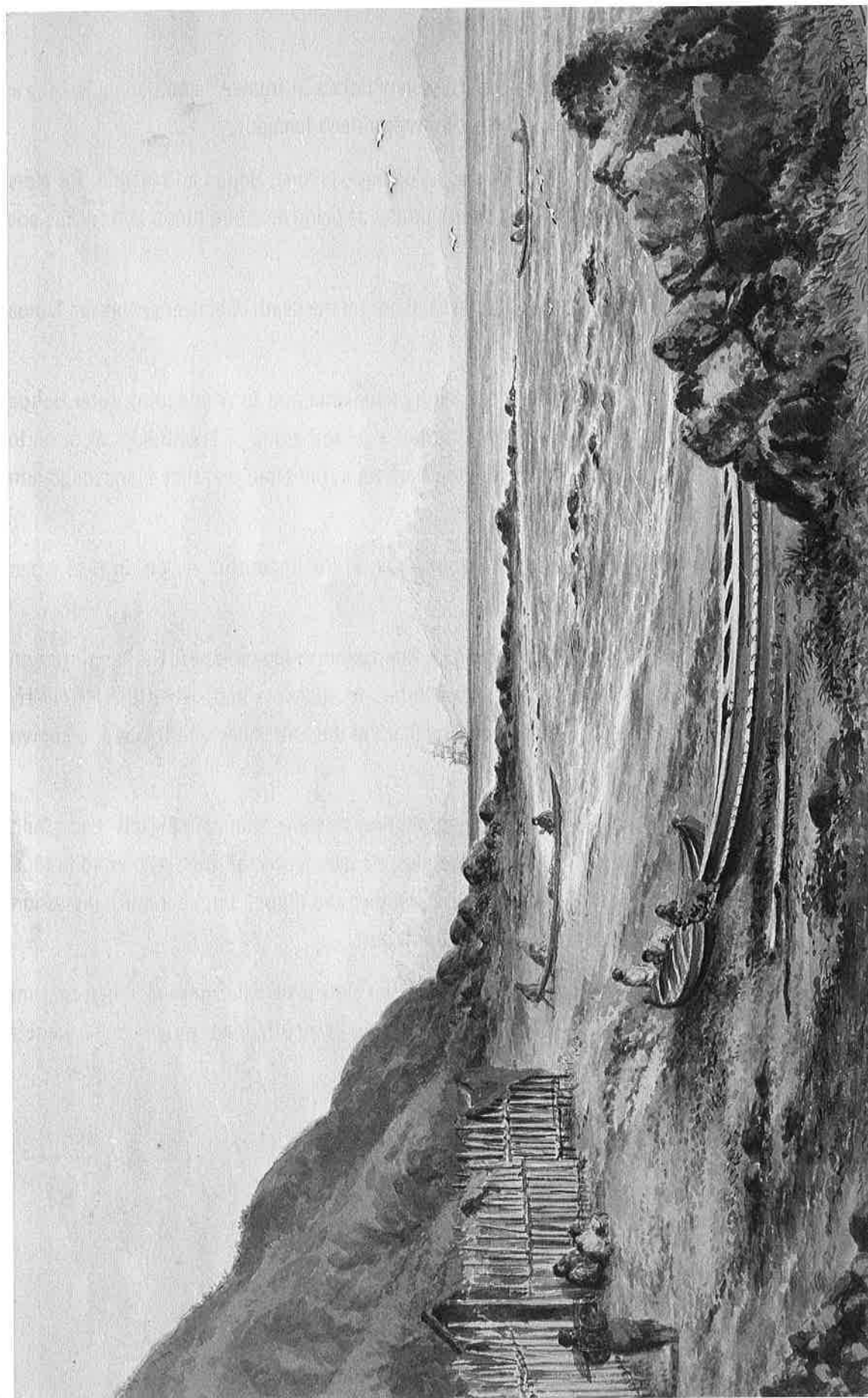
Apikaira had an interest in Lot 18 of Te Aro Pa, as well as two houses at Petone, which she leased out, and interests in land at Belmont, Maungaraki, and Section 16 at Horokiwi. Apikaira also had an interest in the Newtown Native Reserve. This reserve was surveyed and a map produced, in 1881. For much of her adult life, Apikaira lived at Petone.

When Apikaira died, some of the lands that Mawene Hohua left her in his will reverted to his sisters. Her own land interests were inherited by her brother's grandson, Hapakuku Tokotaua.

Apikaira died 22 August 1908 at Taranaki.

Reference

- Wellington MB no. 1C, p. 6–9, 11
- Wellington MB no. 12, p. 318–319, 321–322
- Wellington MB no. 13, p. 20–24, 31–32, 127, 132–133
- Wellington MB no. 15, p. 157–159, 192
- Wellington MB no. 16, p. 146–149, 171–177, 209–213
- Wellington MB no. 17, p. 78
- Alexander Turnbull Library Map Coll. -832.4799 gbdd/Ne/1888/Acc 23009.
- Turton, H. Hanson. An epitome of official documents relative to Native Affairs and land purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. 1883



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Auckland Museum

Patara Te Tapetu Died 1886

Patara Te Tapetu, also called Patara Rangiatea, belonged to Tawhirikura. His father was Rangiatea and his mother was Matenga-kuao or Rahira. His mother was the sister of Te Wharepouri and thus the daughter of Te Whiti-o-rongomai II and through him the granddaughter of Aniwanuiwa and Tawhirikura (I). Patara was one of four siblings. The others were Ripeka Wharawhara-i-te-rangi Te Kakapi, a sister who died in 1880 and two brothers named Matene Tauwhare, (1806–1893), (Volume 3, p.35) and Makere Te Whakaranika.

Te Kakapi, along with her aunt Te Uamairangi, was captured by Nuku-pewapewa, chief of Ngati Kahukura-awhitia after Te Atiawa, under the leadership of Te Wharepouri, had tried to settle in the Wairarapa near Featherston, around 1834. Te Kakapi was taken to Nukutaurua, Hawkes Bay and eventually Te Wharepouri was able to negotiate with Pehi Tu-te-pakihi-rangi, around 1840, for her release. The substance of the release led to the establishment of an agreement between Te Ati Awa and Ngati Kahungunu which defined the tribal boundaries between these two iwi. These boundaries have remained unchanged to the present day.

These were the words of Tu-te-pakihi-rangi, "Listen: my boundaries will be from the Manawa-tu River to the Manga-toro Creek (a tributary) on the east side to its source, thence over the land to Rapu-ruru, and on to Aketiu, round the coast, back to the Manawa-tu River, where the boundaries meet. This land shall be mine, for me and my people. See the Tararua Mountains, which divide the land: let that range be our backbone, and all the rivers and creeks which rise in that backbone and flow west will be water for you to drink from; those flowing east will be for me and mine."

Patara married Mere Ngawai who was the only child of Karamana Te Awhio of Tawhirikura. Te Awhio had siblings named Hakopa Rerewha, Werita, Harawira Kopeka and Amiria. Te Awhio had interests in the Parangarahu Block, Hutt section 16 and Ngauranga. His parents were Tuhana and Ngawai who was also recorded as Ngawaipapa.

Patara and Mere Ngawai had five children named Puatau Patara, Ritihia Patara also called Parepare, Hara Patara, who died in March 1909, Komene Patara born 1880, and Te Rangiararo Patara born 1881. In 1889, three of his children were living at Parihaka but one daughter Puatau was living at the Hutt. Patara left interests in land at Ngauranga, Korokoro, Maungaraki, Hutt Section 16, Te Momi Section 20 subdivision no. 8 and Parangarahu. He had also inherited the interests of his sister, Ripeka Te Kakapi, at Tau-whare-rata, in the Wairarapa.

Patara died at Parihaka in 1886.

Reference

WMB no. 1C, p. 61–73

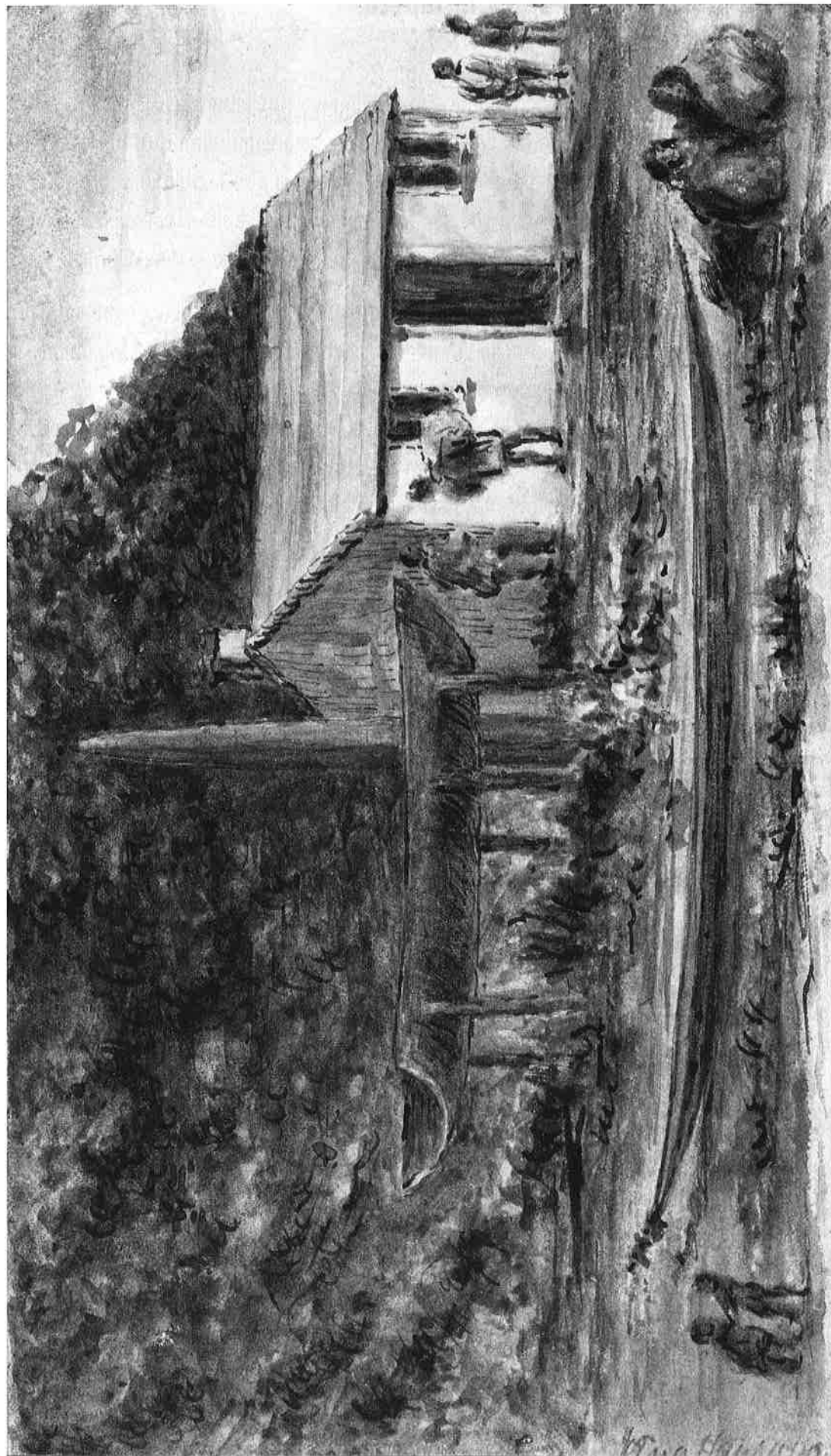
WMB no. 2, p. 347–348

WMB no. 3, p. 137–138, 253

WMB no. 15, p. 221–223 (whakapapa)

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Ballara, Angela. "Te Kakapi, Ripeka Wharawhara-i-te-rangi, ?–1880, *Dictionary of New Zealand biography*, updated 7 April 2006, URL: <http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/>



Pearse, John, 1808–1882. Nga Hauranga. Residence of the Chief E'Tako [Between 1852 and 1856] Ref. no. E-455-f-043-3
Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Rawiri Motutere or Koheta Died about 1870

Rawiri Motutere was also known as Rawiri Koheta. He was the son of Nukutara and Mapuna and was of the Te Atiawa and Taranaki iwi.

His principal Taranaki home, the place of his tupuna, was Hauranga Pa near Tahikara in the Cape Survey District. He was also closely connected to Te Kawau Pa, New Plymouth. He was married to Maweu and they had five children. The children included Maweu, Rawinia Komata who married Ihaia Tipao of Ngati Rahiri, Mere Ngamai who first married the whaler James Harrison and then, in 1847/48, married Wi Tako Ngatata of Ngati Te Whiti/Ngati Ruanui, Te Kawau and lastly, Mere Te Hamene who married Wi Tako Ngatata in 1853 following the death of her older sister Mere Ngamai who had died at the Hutt in 1852.

Rawiri was tall, athletic and "straight as a spear." He had a beautiful tamoko which had a particular blue texture. He was very fair, that is, as white in the face as a Pakeha with red hair. When he went out he always wore a mata-huna (mask) to protect his fair skin from the sun. The tamoko of the mask was an exact replica of that upon his face.

According to Matene Tauwhare and Enoke Taitea Hohepa, Rawiri came in the last great Taranaki migration from Nga Motu to Raukawa Moana in 1832, long after the 1824 Battle of Waiorua, Kapiti. This heke came under the rangatira toa leadership of Te Wharepouri of Ngati Tawhirikura hapu and was named Tama Te Uaua. Te Wharepouri's division or party in this heke numbered 400 toa besides women, children and old people.

Unlike the many others who at that time travelled on from Te Uruhi and Kapiti to Te Whanganui-a-Tara and then followed Te Wharepouri, Te Puni, Rauakitua and others to the Wairarapa, Rawiri settled at Porirua with Paipai, Te Awataia and Rawakawe on land named Koangaumu. At the time of his residence at Te Uruhi, Te Puni Kokopu had ngakinga (cultivations) for a season at Koangaumu.

Ngati Toa or Ngati Rarua did not occupy Koangaumu in this period. In essence Koangaumu in the Porirua takiwa remained Rawiri's principal residence. According to Ihaia Porutu, Rawiri did go to the Wairarapa but did not become ensconced there with Taranaki Whanui. He returned, instead, to Koangaumu, no doubt employing his own waka which was named **Hakitaia**.

Although Rawiri lived at Koangaumu, he was a regular visitor to Te Whanganui-a-Tara. He came for extended visits to relatives, in particular his three daughters, Rawinia Komata, Mere Ngamai and Mere Te Haumene.

While in Te Whanganui-a-Tara, he lived at Ngauranga with Te Wharepouri. Rawiri's sojourns at Ngauranga did not begin until after Te Wharepouri made Ngauranga his principal residence at Te Whanganui-a-Tara and until Te Wharepouri had supervised the building of his two houses, Te Akitiwha and Te Pukeatua. Te Wharepouri lived in Te Pukeatua until his death in 1842. This means that Rawiri and his whanau were not at Ngauranga until sometime in 1836.

After the death of Te Wharepouri, the first and principal Taranaki Whanui rangatira at Ngauranga by right of first residence was Manihera Te Toru. Manihera told the Native Land Court at Wellington in 1868 that Rawiri Koheta was not at Ngauranga at the time of the McCleverty land agreements and so he also added that he did not include him, nor did he include many of Rawiri's whanau in the award. In the context of the hearing, an adversarial one in which they were giving evidence, he added that Rawiri had no rights. This latter contention of Manihera gave no substance to this case and Rawiri's descendants were adduced to have rights at Ngauranga. In the 1888 Native Reserves court decision, Rawiri's descendants were included among the original owners of the New Zealand Company Wellington Reserves.

In Taranaki Rawiri had land interests in the Ahu Ahu Town Belt at Oakura, Hauranga, and Patuha Blocks and at Te Ngaere.

He died about 1870.

Reference

Judge Ward MB no. 39, p. 191

Wellington MB no. 1C, p. 25–52, 53, 74–125

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 167–168

Wellington MB no. 4, p. 28–30, 311–313

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Maori Land Court, Wanganui, Ngauranga Block File no. 60

Maori Land Court, Wanganui, New Zealand Company Wellington Tenths Block File no. 139

Alexander Turnbull Library MS-Papers-0039

Te Wiremu Otaki Died 1882

Wiremu Otaki, also known as Uenukutara, belonged to Ngati Hamua of Te Ati Awa. He was the son of Poutaiki and Niita. Through Poutaiki, Wiremu was the grandson of Te Kokiri (I) and Moari (I). Wiremu Otaki had two sisters named Te Rewanga and Moari (II). Moari (II) was the mother of Paratene Te Pohu who died in 1889, Wi Hape Pakau (1797–1897) and Ani Moari who died in 1913. Wiremu Otaki married Maraea Te Ngana who died on 1 August 1885. Maraea was the sister of Hirini Nukutaia.

Poutaiki, father of Wiremu, had a sister, Hinearohanga, and another sibling, Puatēhau. Puatēhau was the parent of Takuaiteangi who was in turn the mother of Tonganui, Huhana Te Auturoa, Ramari Ropiha who died in 1886 and Kauamo Robinson who died about 1846.

Wiremu Otaki said that he came back from the Wairarapa in the 1830s to live at Pipitea Pa but, at the time of his death, he was reported as living at Waiwhetu.

At Pipitea Pa, Wiremu Otaki shared Lot 11 with Maraea Otaki and Lots 17 and 18 with Wi Hape Pakau and Paratene Te Autoroa.

When Wiremu died, his land interests included lots at Pipitea Pa, Orongorongo, Tohutōhu Section 637, Wainuiomata Section 22 and Araheke M Reserve in Taranaki. Just before his death, Wiremu Otaki made a will to leave his interests to Wiremu Hapi Mohi Puketapu.

Wiremu Otaki died 29 February 1882 at Waiwhetu.

Reference

Wairarapa MB no. 1, p. 15, 21, 23–34, 36–41, 46–49

Wellington MB no. 1, p. 188–189, 237, 247–48, 258

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 149

Wellington MB no. 5, p. 51–52

Wellington MB no. 14, p. 329

Te Kere Ngataierua Died 1901

Te Kere Ngataierua, also known as Te Kere Te Huaki, was the son of Te Huaki and Te Putere. He belonged to Te Ati Haunui-a-Paparangi from the Upper Wanganui, and from the Rangitikei. He also had extensive iwi affiliations with Ngati Apa, Ngati Kahungunu, Ngati Tu, Ngati Tuwharetoa and Ngati Haua-Te-Rangi of the Upper Wanganui.

As a young man, he was at sea on a whaler around the New Zealand coast but, in the early 1840 period, joined raids led by Topine Te Mamaku of Wanganui in 1847 and most likely participated in the Hutt Valley Wellington conflict earlier in 1845/46.

By his own assertion he says he was early at Te Whanganui-a-Tara. He told the Pungaharuru title investigation held at Wanganui on 9 August 1888 that at the time of New Zealand Company purchase of Wanganui he was 'at my place at Wellington'.

He added in evidence to the 7 March 1888 Ohariu Block title hearing at Wellington that he had in those earlier times a cultivation at Makara (a mahingakai).

At Ohariu he is listed as a successor to Kahuariki, with Pohoariki, and is shown as number 39 in the list of owners to the 132 acre reserve. At that time both he and Pohoariki have an address showing them as living at Rangitikei.

In the New Zealand Company Wellington Tenths investigation held at Wellington in February/March 1888, Te Kere led the case for the Wanganui people. He both led and interrogated witnesses and gave evidence. His korero included whakapapa in response to questioning by others also presenting to this Court hearing. For example he gave whakapapa for Taituha Te Rena to the court on 21 February.

On that same day, Tupawa presented a list of six names of people with suggested title rights for Tiakiwai on Haukawakawa (Thorndon Flats) that included Te Kere Ngataierua of Ngati Tu.

Ultimately the Whanganui case had but limited success and the majority of those proffered to the Court by Te Kere and others did not participate in the final beneficial title disposition. This was not so for Te Kere himself. Alexander MacKay accepted an interest for Te Kere and he appears on the original ownership list for this block.

In 1857 he got into a dispute with Te Mamaku that led to the loss of some lives and this dispute was not ended until repaired by a marriage.

In May 1864 he watched the Battle of Moutoa near Ranana on the Wanganui River. The senseless slaughter of Maori by Maori turned him to peace and during the rest of his life he focused on maintaining peace with Pakeha but also, at the same time, he sought to vigorously stop the influence and work of the Native Land Court and subsequent alienation of any more Maori Land.

Te Kere was never baptised a Christian but he leaned in his sympathies to Roman Catholicism. He was gifted in his use of language, especially the whakatauki or proverb.

He had powers associated with the gift of healing, and equally, a deep seeded spirituality attended by the gift of prophecy. He appears to have been a reticent person not liking to stand in the limelight.

He died, possibly at Tawata on the Wanganui River, in 1901.

Reference

Tokaanu MB no. 14, p. 207-230

Tokaanu MB no. 15, p. 258-261, 378-383

Wanganui MB no. 13, p. 358, 372, 377-378

Wanganui MB no. 61, p. 382

Wellington MB no. 1, p. 345-353

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 77-78, 79-82, 87, 100-101, 131

Maori Land Court, Wanganui, Makara 37 & 39 Block File no. 140

Maori Land Court, Wanganui, New Zealand Company Tenths Block File no. 139

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URL <http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/>



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Ref. no. NON-ATL-P-0004 Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Komene Paipa Died 1891

Komene Paipa is the son of Rangihapainga of Ngati Tama.

Te Rangihapainga had siblings including Tumutahi and Te Rangipipine. The son of Te Rangipipine, Noa Te Whakakeko, was also at Te Whanganui-a-Tara with his cousin Komene Paipa.

Komene came to Whanganui-a-Tara from Taranaki in a heke, the Ngati Tama section being under the leadership of Te Kaeaea or Taringakuri. This was the Ngati Wai section of Ngati Tama. Ngati Tama moved first to the area around Te Horo, south of Otaki, but was driven away by Ngati Toa. They went to Kapiti but again could not maintain harmonious relations with Ngati Toa. As a result of the conflict that ensued, Ngati Tama were forced to leave the island. Te Kaeaea tried to settle on Mana Island but incurred the displeasure of Te Rangihaeata of Ngati Toa and consequently was forced yet again to move on, until he reached Ohariu and Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

Maori Land Court evidence indicates that Komene's whole whanau had come south in the early heke of Ngati Tama. The uncle, Tumutahi, and the grand uncle, Taniwha, are among the original owners of the New Zealand Company Wellington Tenths. At the time of the Maori Land Court investigation of title, Taniwha, Tumutahi and Noa Te Whakakeko were already dead, so that Komene, in addition to being in the ownership list in his own right, is also listed as the sole successor to his uncle, granduncle and cousin.

Komene's mother belonged to Ngati Tawhirikura of Te Atiawa and is the daughter of Rerewha-i-te-rangi. The people of Ngati Tawhirikura came south to Te Whanganui-a-Tara in the heke Tama Te Uaua in 1832/33 and, like their Ngati Tama relations, exercised their own rights in land around the harbour. Komene was the principal beneficiary of his whanau interest and participated actively in the management of iwi interests. In the Maori Land Court he can be found giving evidence for Kaiwharawhara, Pito-one, Waiwhetu and Parangarahu.

Komene died 3 December 1891 and is buried in the Te Puni Urupa at Petone. His land interests included Hutt Sections 2, 3, 16, 20 and 58, Kaiwharawhara section 4, Kaiwharawhara Pa, New Zealand Company Wellington Tenths and Otari. These rights and interests in land were passed by will to Tautara Renata and Pirihiha Epiha.

Reference

- Otaki MB no. 36, p. 282
- Wellington MB no. 1, p. 363–370
- Wellington MB no. 2, p. 128–129, 169, 271–273, 305
- Wellington MB no. 4, p. 60, 66–69, 250–251, 273, 293
- Wellington MB no. 9, p. 318
- MLC, Wanganui, Hutt Sections, Block File nos. 143, 146, 147, 35, 150, 116
- MLC, Wanganui, Kaiwharawhara, Block File no. 47
- MLC, Wanganui, New Zealand Company Tenths Wellington, Block File no. 139
- MLC, Wanganui, Otari, Block File no. 62

Te Rei Pukekura Died in the 1850s

Te Rei, also known as Te Rei Pukekura, belongs to Ngati Tawhirikura and is also connected to Ngati Hamua or Te Matehou, Ngati Tuaho and Ngati Rahiri, all hapu of Te Atiawa. He was married to Mihi Korama Te Toru and was the brother-in-law to Ngake of Ngati Mutunga, son of Patukawenga, and nephew of Ropiha Moturoa. Ngake was married to Atarete Pokai. Both Mihi Korama and Atarete are the sisters of Hohepa Kopiri of Te Matehou and Pipitea/Waiwhetu.

He is the son of Te Moana Pounamu, also known as Matina Ruta, of Ngati Tuaho. Te Moana is the son of Tamaterewa and Ruatahuanuku. Tawhirikura, the daughter of Waireinga of Ngati Rahiri and Wahanga of Ngati Tawhirikura, is his mother. He is the brother or tungane of Haneta Toea who Hori Kokako of Ngati Tuaho and Ngati Hine described in the Native Land Court at Picton in 1889 as a woman of significance. Haneta was the wife of Ropoama Te One.

Haneta and Ropoama were the principal kaumatua and kuia rangatira in the Waikawa Reserve close to Picton. Ropoama was the principal leader of the raupatu of the southern side of Tory Channel and Queen Charlotte Sound in the early decades of the nineteenth century when Te Atiawa and Ngati Toa and their allies carved out an extensive rohe which began at the top of the South Island.

It was Ropoama Te One who conducted the negotiations over the sale of Waitohi (Picton) with Donald MacLean. Ropoama sealed these negotiations by giving Te Pehi Kupe's adze Paewhenua to MacLean in 1856. Ropoama was the son of Kohe, the elder brother of Tamati Raru, of the Pekapeka block. Ropoama is therefore an older first cousin of Te Teira Manuka who was the son of Tamati Raru.

Te Rei was a notable rangatira in his own right. Te Moana, the father of Te Rei, is an elder cousin of Kohe and Tamati Raru. Te Rei is not only closely related to many of the significant rangatira of Te Atiawa in Tory Channel but through his mother, Tawhirikura, is closely related also to many of Te Ati Awa in Te Whanganui-a-Tara. His mother is the granddaughter of Aniwaniwa and Tawhirikura.

This first Tawhirikura is the eponymous ancestress of the hapu and also grandmother of the then ariki of Te Atiawa, Te Puni Kokopu. Te Rei's mother and Te Puni are first cousins. She is also a cousin of Tute Rangi Whana the father of Watene Taungatara of Ngati Rahiri. Te Rei is of the same generation as Watene. His cousins include Manihera Te Toru, Kekea Pikia i Te Rangi, Puanga i Te Rangi, Wi Motutere and Hera Waikauri.

Te Rei, after the coming from Waikanae appears to have his principal residence at Wellington. He is in the 1847 McCleverty Award for Ngauranga and this is understandable, considering his close links to Manihera Te Toru. We can reasonably surmise that he was, in the customary manner, sometime resident there. He gave evidence in the Land Claim Commission in 1852 supporting Mata Te Naihi, also known as Te Wai, and her husband James Heberley in their successful bid for a grant of land in Pipitea Pa.

When asked by the commissioner, Francis Dillon Bell, why he wanted to give an interest to Te Wai, he replied that she and her children were the only ones he had, and he loved them.

The land granted to Mata Te Naihi, or Te Wai, and James Heberley forms part of the land in and adjacent to the original pre-pakeha settlement pa and papakainga and today is part of Bodyworks Fitness Centre and car park.

The Native Land Court Title investigation of 1888 into the New Zealand Company Wellington Tenthhs has him among the permanent residents of Pipitea Pa. He is shown in the list as Te Rehe and his interest passed to the children of Hohepa Kopiri and Mata Te Naihi.

He had interests in other land, at Orongorongo, Orangi Kaupapa and Otari. His name appears on the first lease of Orongorongo land to Daniel Riddiford in 1853. Riddiford was the emigration agent of the New Zealand Company at Pipitea post 1840 and lived in the rohe of Te Matehou.

Reference

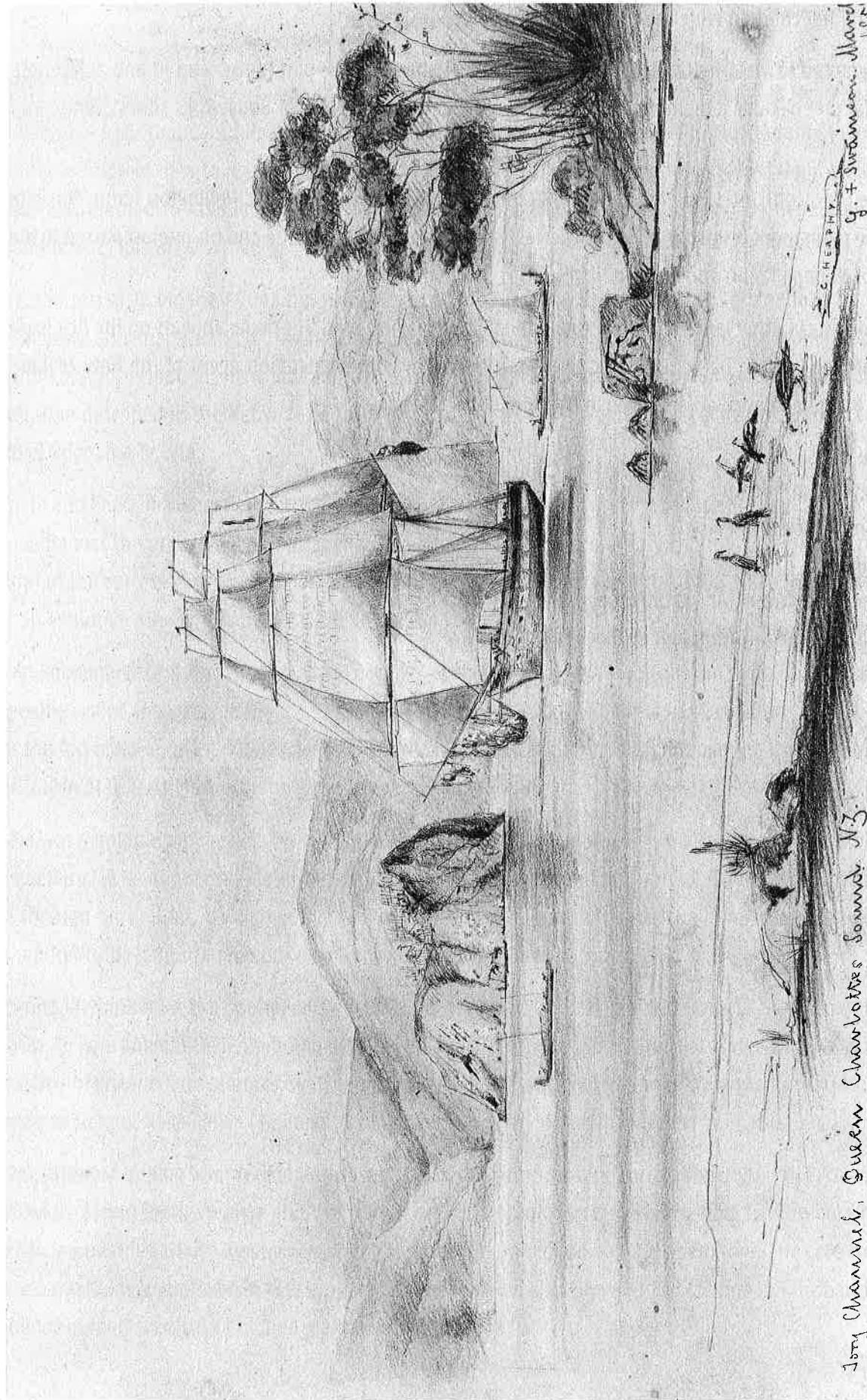
Wellington MB no. 1, p. 242–243, 257

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 154

Nelson MB no. 2, p. 149

Maori Land Court, Wanganui, Orongorongo Block File no. 64

Maori Land Court, Wanganui, Pipitea Block File no. 84



Heaphy, Charles, 1820–1881. Tory Channel, Queen Charlotte's Sound, N.Z. March 1851
Ref. no. A-189-023 Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Kipa Mahuki Died between 1868 and 1878

Kipa Mahuki belonged to the Taranaki iwi. One of his parents, Tawaru, had a sister called Pounamu. Pounamu was Reihana Te Kamo's mother (Volume 3, p. 11).

Kipa lived with Horima Tapa who was one of the daughters of Roriki. Kipa and Horima had two children.

Roriki, father of Horima, had left his interests in Lot no. 8 at Pipitea Pa, to his two daughters, Horima Tapa and Mere Paoa. Mere Paoa was sometimes written as Mere Pawa. Kipa and Horima were granted Lot 8 at Pipitea Pa when it was surveyed in 1866 because they had resided there since Roriki's death.

After the death of her sister Horima, Mere Paoa claimed Roriki's interest in the Araheke M Reserve in Taranaki in 1883.

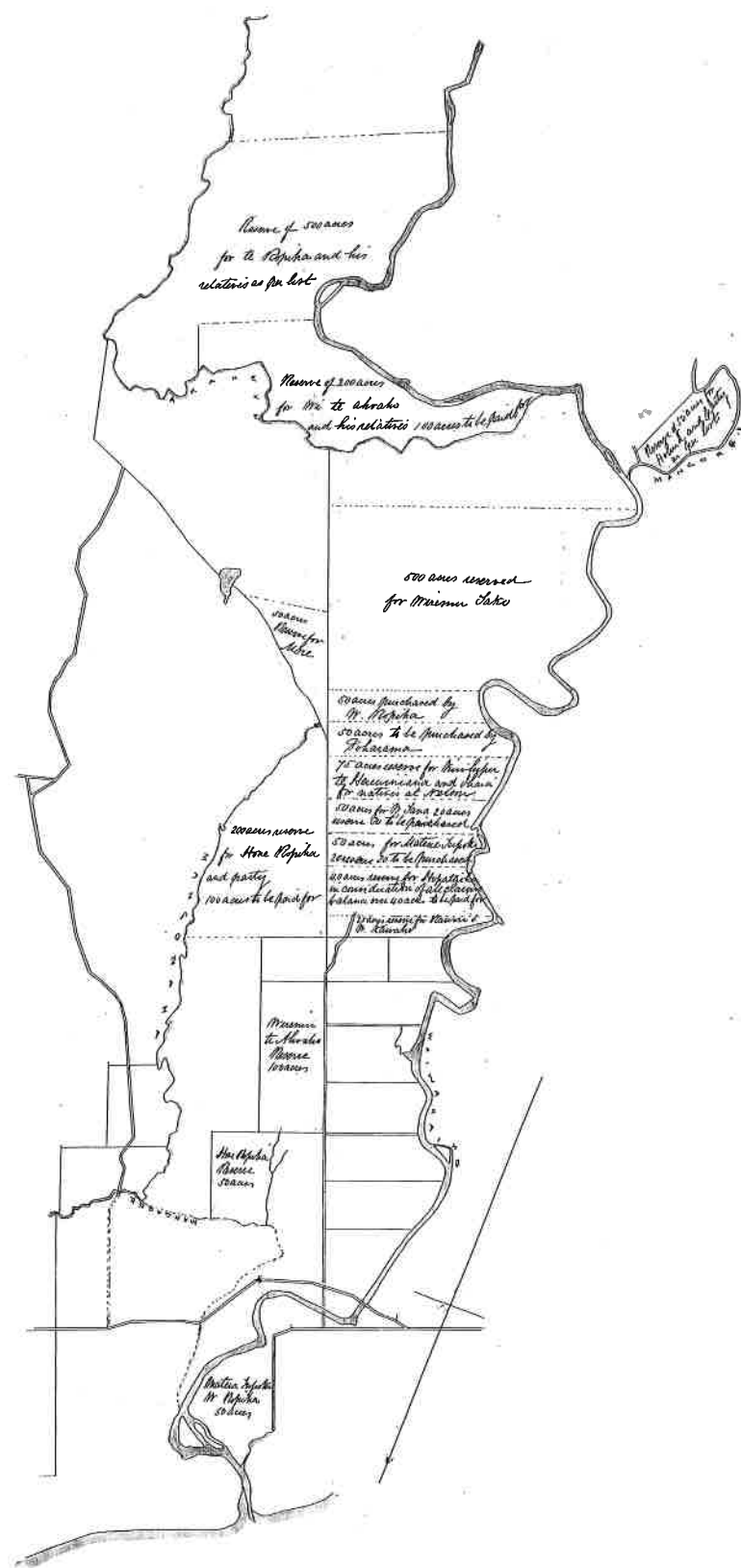
Kipa came from Arapaoa Island in 1844 with Rangiwahia and Hone Waitere. He was granted an interest in the Orongorongo block because of his relationship to other people who had cultivated there.

Kipa Mahuki died before 1878.

Reference

- Wairarapa MB no. 1, p. 32
- Wellington MB no. 1, p. 222–223, 245
- Wellington MB no. 1C, p. 55–56, 60
- Wellington MB no. 3, p. 83, 191

Sketch of actions and their names in the Book, near the Shintohiko River, Jiranihi ... 100

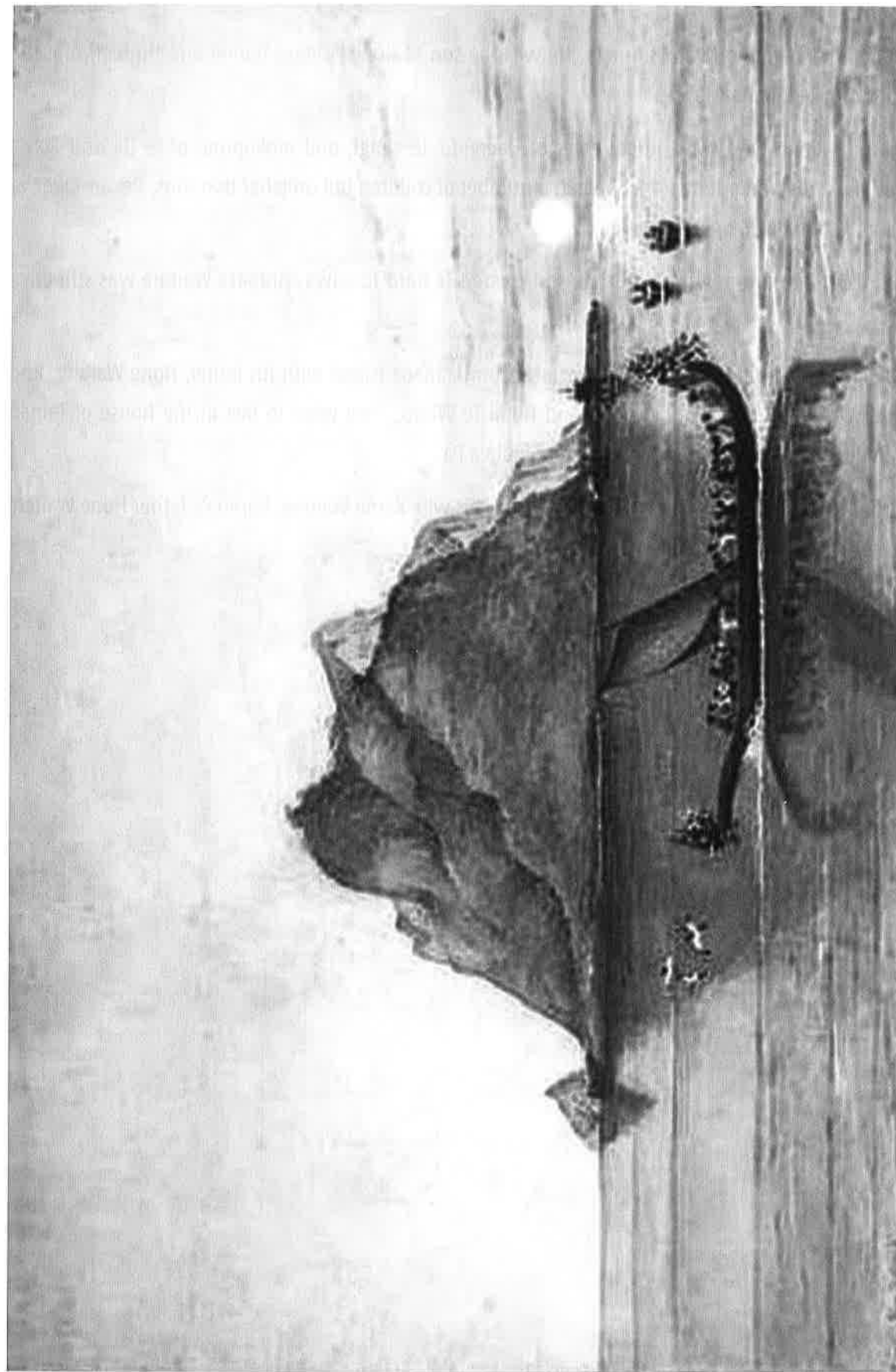


[614200]

Ref. no. MapColl 832.2gbbd/[1848]/Acc.2797

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Taranaki MB no. 13, p. 31, 297



McCleverty, William Anson, (1806?-1897). Kapiti [circa. 1851] nla.pic-an2946667
National Library of Australia

Ingo Takata

Ingo Takata belonged to Ngati Ruahine.

Ingo had two sons, Horomona Te Rea or Te Rii, and Ingo or Wi Takata and a daughter called Maraea. Maraea married Reihana Te Kamo (Volume 3, p. 11). Reihana Te Kamo belonged to the Taranaki Iwi.

Reihana and Maraea left two daughters, Makere Reihana Puketapu who died in 1902 and Arihia Parata who died in 1876. Arihia was the wife of Hare Parata.

Horomona Te Rii, who possibly died about 1862, left one son called Taukei who belonged to Ngati Ruanui and lived at Normanby in 1888.

Ingo Takata signed the Treaty at Port Nicholson in April 1840 and held land interests in Otari and other Port Nicholson blocks.

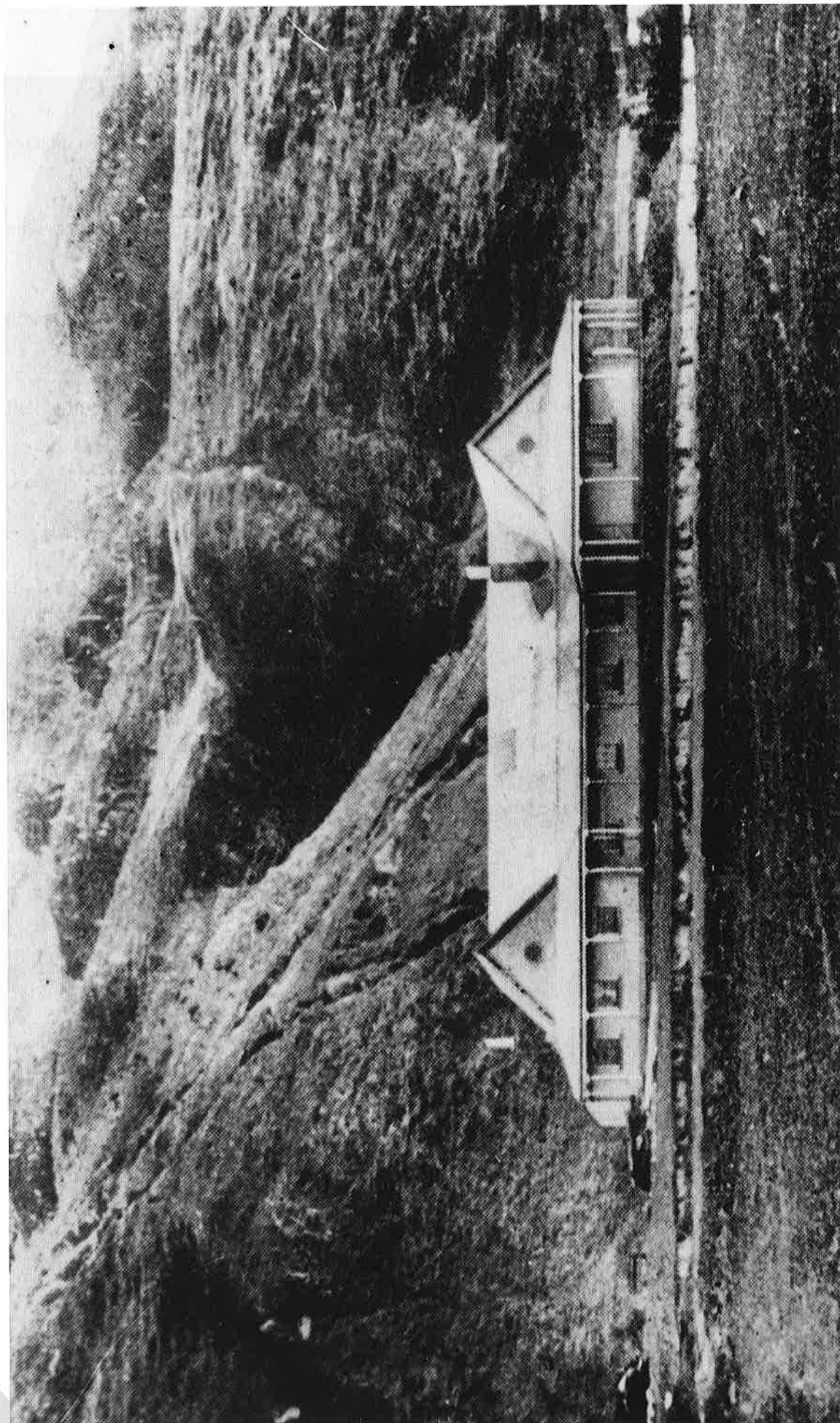
Reference

Wellington MB no. 1, p. 221-222, 259

Wellington MB no. 1C, p. 186-187

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 76, 150, 297

Taranaki MB no. 3, p. 328?



Maori Hostel, Thorndon (1850)
McDonald Wilson Collection

Hare Parata Died 1909

Hare Parata is the son of Parata Nuku, also named as Kaheno, and Mere Pawa or Ngahuia.

On his father's side, he is the grandson of Tahuriao whose older brother Te Wehenga is the father of Te Matoha, Ropiha Moturoa and Wi Kingi Wairarapa. Tahuriao had three children. His daughter Matamangu married Rangiaururu of Ngati Maru and there were two sons, Tamati Te Matoha or Tamati Ngapuna who married Oriwia Atiraukawa, and Parata Nuku.

From his father's side, Hare Parata is principally from Ngati Hamua or Te Matehou hapu of Te Atiawa. From his mother, Mere Pawa, he is connected to Te Matehou, Ngati Tuaho, Puketapu of Te Atiawa and Taranaki iwi. On his mother's side he descends from Kura Kaewhao and Tuta through Mere Pawa's parents Roriki and Tapaterauweke. He is therefore closely connected to the aitanga of Tiroa and Tokowakarewa, Te Whetu and Hare Tiaki Puku, Hohepa Kopiri and Mere Rii, Te Moanapounamu and Tawhirikura, and James Heberley and Mata Te Naihi.

Hare's sister, Ani Parata, died 27 July 1875 without leaving any surviving children and she is buried at Waipiro, Bolton Street. Both of Hare's maternal grand parents, Roriki and Tapaterauweke, along with their daughters, Mere Paoa and Horima Tapa, are interred in Owhiti urupa at Waiwhetu.

Hare was married to Arihia Reweti, the daughter of Reihana Te Kamo who was also known as Reihana Reweti and Maraea who was the sister of Takata Ingo of Te Matehou. Arihia Reweti Parata died at Wellington in January 1876. Arihia and Hare had two daughters, namely, Hana Hare Parata who was born in 1865 and died in 1883 and Mere Piaka Parata who died at the age of 14 years.

The first Native Land Court hearings in Wellington were presided over by T.H. Smith and took place in 1868. In the first sitting in the Wellington Court, Hare took issue with Hohepa Kopiri's children over rights to Lots 3, 4, 5 and 9 Pipitea Pa and was successful in defending his whanau right to lots 3, 4 & 9.

Along with the lands in Pipitea Pa, he had rights at Orangi Kaupapa, Orongorongo, Taita Hutt Section 57, New Zealand Company Wellington Tenths and the present Waiwhetu Marae site, Hutt Section 19 Subsection 9, which had belonged to his mother Mere Paoa. After Hare's death at Waiwhetu 23 June 1909, his land interest passed by will to Ani Enoka Love. However this willing of the land was later challenged in the Native Land Court.

Reference

- Wellington MB no. 1, p. 84–85, 104, 106–134, 137–138, 177, 187–188, 234–236, 256
Wellington MB no. 1H, p. 194–196, 205–213, 307–308, 311–322, 344; Wellington MB no. 3, p. 1–2;
Wellington MB no. 5, p. 2–4, 10, 78–90; Wellington MB no. 9, p. 75–76;
Wellington MB no. 13, p. 223, 331, 354–363, 364–371, 374–376; Wellington MB no. 17, p. 130–131
MLC, Wanganui, Block Files, no. 36; no. 115; no. 64; no. 65; no. 8; no. 139



Portrait of a woman, possibly Hone [Heni?] Wereta, wearing a tag cloak
Ref. no. F-75589-1/2
Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Kereopa Te Wharepouri Died about 1879

Kereopa belonged to Te Matehou.

He was the eldest son of Wi Kingi Wairarapa who died on 13 November 1869 and Te Hina Karorama of Tuhekerangi hapu of the Taranaki iwi. His mother, Hina, was the woman who greeted Minarapa when he arrived with Bumby and Hobbs at Pipitea Pa in June 1839

Wi Kingi and Hina had three children. The two sons were Kereopa, and Wi Kingi Pouawha who died about 1872. The daughter was named Mere Kuhu and she died in 1873 at Taranaki.

Mere married Rimene Kinui and their children were Tamati Kuhu, Te Warahi Rimene born 1859, Hoeta Kuhu Rimene, Mere Kuhu Rimene who died 16 March 1879, Mereana Kuhu Rimene and Wi Kingi Rimene who died 1913.

Kereopa Te Wharepouri signed the Deeds of Release at Pipitea in 1844 with his father, Wairarapa, and a number of others. Kereopa raised Heni Tipene, who was the mokopuna of his uncle Te Matoha. However Heni returned to live with her mother before her marriage to Tipene Te Raro (Volume 4, p. 69).

Kereopa had land interests in Pipitea Pa Lot no. 1, Orangi Kaupapa Reserve and the Orongorongo block.

Kereopa left Wellington with his father, Wairarapa, and sister, Mere Kuhu, in 1860. They lived briefly at Waikanae before going to live at Parihaka.

Kereopa Te Wharepouri died at Parihaka about 1879.

Reference

- Wellington MB no. 1, p. 91, 97–98, 100
- Wellington MB no. 1C, p. 53, 57, 59
- Wellington MB no. 2, p. 146
- Wellington MB no. 3, p. 206–207
- Taranaki MB no. 3, p. 339, 343
- Taranaki MB no. 8, p. 231
- Taranaki MB no. 18, p. 114–115
- WTU Manuscripts Ngati Haupoto MS-Papers-4109, vol. 3



Cobb, Harriet Sophia, fl. 1880s–1890s. Portrait of two Maori women described as sisters to Kauamu [Kauamo?] Ref. no. PA2-0529

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Mere Pararaki Died about 1909

Mere Pararaki belonged to Te Matehou hapu of Te Atiawa and to Taranaki iwi. Mere's father was called Te Manihera Taukare or Manga Tangatakino (II). Her mother, Huhana Te Auroa or Huhana Te Mui, died in September 1890.

Through Huhana, Mere was the grand-daughter of Hoani Te Matahiwi or Rikitaui and Takatuaiteangi. Takatuaiteangi was the mokopuna of Kokiri and Moari (I). On her father's side, Mere was the granddaughter of Tawhaki and Whakautu and, through Tawhaki, descended from Te Rangiwarua who was the son of Tuhuriria and his second wife Ngakorau.

Mere Pararaki married Hirini Te Tute. Hirini was the nephew of Mohi Puketapu (1819–1891). Mere and Hirini had four children. They were Karena Hirini who died in 1903, Wirimu Kingi Hirini who died in September 1909, and then two sisters Maraea Hirini and Ani Tiria Hirini who were both still alive in 1910. Wi Kingi Hirini left a son called Wiri Kingi and the whole family including Mere lived at Okaiawa near Normanby.

Mere was brought up by Te Teira Whatakore who lived first at Te Aro Pa and then at Waiwhetu before returning to live in Taranaki at Okaiawa. Mere was related to Te Teira through her father.

Through her mother, Huhana, Mere received a payment for land at Waiwhetu in 1858, and later an interest in Hutt Section 57. As Mere was a follower of Te Whiti, she did not wish to make claims through the Courts, earlier in life.

However, in 1906, she appeared in court to claim her share of land interests left by Te Mutu Panapa. Mutu was related to Te Munu Te Ohiro. Mere shared this claim with Agnes Simeon and Agnes' half brother, Ruhe, and Ngarongou Te Ihore. Their claims related to land in Ohiro, New Zealand Company Wellington Tenth and the Whatamanga Block in the Pelorus Sound.

Mere died in 1908 or 1909.

Reference

- Wellington MB no. 2, p. 56, 68–69
- Wellington MB no. 14, p. 63, 312–314
- Wellington MB no. 17, p. 83
- Taranaki MB no. 10, p. 131–135
- Taranaki MB no. 12, p. 145



Harata Puketapu (nee Porutu), wife of Mohi Puketapu
(By permission Te Rira Puketapu)

Mohi Puketapu 1819–1891

Mohi Puketapu belonged to the Puketapu Hamua, later Te Matehou, hapu of Te Ati Awa No Runga i Te Rangi. Mohi's father was Hirini Nukutaia (Volume 1, p. 18), who was the mokopuna of Kanaiteurangi. Kanaiteurangi's sibling was Taihuru, the parent of Te Manu Toheroa, a rangatira of Te Ati Awa during the wars of the 1820s and the heke to Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

Mohi's mother was Takawaru and she and Hirini had three children together. Their daughter, Huihana Te Wao, married Mihaka and they had a son, Hirini Te Tute. Hirini Te Tute's family of four children included a daughter named Ani Tiria. Hirini and Takawaru's other son was named Karena Te Hau or Te Hau Te Horo, and he left no children. Later Hirini Nukutaia married Kautarewa and their daughter was Ketu Kautarewa (Volume 3, p. 17).

Mohi married twice. His first wife was Harata Porutu, daughter of Te Awa and Te Rira Porutu (Volume 1, p. 27). Their only son was Hapi Tutua Puketapu, born 1866. A girl named Maraea died as a baby. Hapi married Mihi Korama Woodgate, grand-daughter of James 'Worser' Heberley, and they had four sons, and one daughter. Neta Toea Puketapu was named after her aunt. The four sons were Ihaia, Hirini Nukutaia, Piripi and Raepakoko. The story of Ihaia Porutu (1887–1971) has been told by Te Rira Puketapu in *Nga Tangata Taumata Rau* 1841–1960 (Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Vol. V.)

After the death of Harata Porutu, Mohi married Makere Reihana, also known as Makere Reweti, who died on 4 January 1901. They had three children – Neta Kakea who died 17 June 1890 without issue, Manihera (Toheroa) Puketapu (1876–1908) who left one son and one daughter, and Arihia Puketapu who married Rota Waitoa Te Paki and died 7 October 1902 at Waiwhetu. She left four children named Rina Te Paki, Wiriwiri Te Paki, Raima Te Paki and Rota Te Paki.

Mohi said he arrived in Wellington from Taranaki about 1830. His father, Nukutaia, remained at Waiwhetu while Te Ati Awa went to the Wairarapa for a few years, before returning in the year that Ngati Mutunga and Ngati Tama sailed to Wharekauri in 1835. During that period Nukutaia and Matangi harvested berries at Orongorongo.

Mohi Puketapu was often a witness in early Maori Land Court hearings when the ownership of the Wellington land was being discussed. When he died he left his four children interests in land at Te Whanganui-a-Tara in Waiwhetu Hutt Section 19 subsection 20, Wainuiomata Section 22, Orongorongo no. 5, Otari no. 5, Pipitea Sections 21 and 12, Palmerston North Maori Reserves, Taita Hutt Section 57, Ngauranga no. 6, Orangi Kaupapa no. 3, Tohutohu Section 637, Wiremutaone no. 7 and no. 9 subdivision 6, and at Taranaki in Araheke M Reserve and the Moa-Whakangerengere-Whakaahurangi Blocks.

Mohi Puketapu died on the 31 July 1891 and is buried in the Owhiti Urupa.

Reference

Wairarapa MB no. 1, p. 15, 21, 23–34, 36–41, 45–59

Otaki MB no. 19, p. 214–7, 220–1; Otaki MB no. 29, p. 122

Wellington MB no. 1H, p. 307–8, 310–22, 331–2, 344; Wellington MB no. 3, p. 26–30, 182–93, 202–6, 209–10, 268–9;

Wellington MB no. 6, p. 127; Wellington MB no. 11, p. 28–9; Wellington MB no. 14, p. 67, 70, 80, 312–4;

Wellington MB no. 16, p. 235, 250; Wellington MB no. 17, p. 238–9; Wellington MB no. 34, p. 57–8, 283, 285

Ihaia Porutu in, *Nga Tangata Taumata Rau* 1941–1960

Roera Apahuna Died 1904

Roera Apahuna, sometimes called Roera Rangi, belonged to the Puketapu and Hamua hapu of Te Atiawa. She was the daughter of Wikitoria Apahuna and Tuterapouri.

Wikitoria Apahuna was the eldest child of Taihuru Manu Toheroa of Te Atiawa and Heke-tanga-a-rangi of the Puketapu hapu. Heke-tanga-a-rangi held strong roots to the land of the Puketapu hapu.

The parents of Te Manu Toheroa were Taihuru of Nga Mahanga and Ngati Tama, and Matakū-atea and they had eight children. Hera Waitaoro Toheroa may have been one of these children. She lived at Te Aro and on her death, 23 August 1871, was buried in the Sydney Street Cemetery. Other children of Taihuru and Matakū-atea included Te Wehi o Te Whenua, Pirihiira Ngamira, Nukaiahu and Piripi Pahau.

Keti Kautarewa, who was also named in Land Court records as Ketī Mohi Te Teira, succeeded, along with Roera, to the interest of Mohi Te Teira, son of Pirihiira Ngamira, at Orangi Kaupapa No. 4 Reserve. Roera also succeeded to the three acres belonging to Piripi, also known as Piripi Pahau or Puheu, who was named in the list of original owners at Otari.

Toheroa had a brother called Nukaiahu who was the father of Pairoke (Volume 2, p.17). Nukaiahu and his wife Paekawa remained at Te Uruhi till they died and were buried there with their daughter Pairoke.

After Roera's death, when her holdings were being discussed in the Maori Land Court, three women asked to inherit an interest in Roera's Port Nicholson holdings. The women were Rawea Hughes, Tini Clements and Mere Cameron who was also known as Mere Pairoke. They were the surviving children of Pairoke and William Jenkins.

Te Manu Toheroa had a paternal uncle, Kanaiterangi, who was the grandfather of Hirini Nukutaia, (Volume 1, p. 18). Hirini Nukutaia was the father of both Ketī Kautarewa, (Volume 3, p. 17), and Mohi Puketapu, (Volume 4, p. 59).

Te Manu Toheroa was a leader of the Puketapu section of Te Ati Awa both in major battles in Taranaki and in the third heke of Te Ati Awa to Kapiti and its settlement at Te Uruhi, in the early 1830s. Te Uruhi was gifted to the Puketapu people, for Te Manu Toheroa, by Tungia, as Rihari Tahuaroa had his kainga there before moving to Arapaoa.

Under Te Manu Toheroa, these people of Te Ati Awa took part in the Battles of Haowhenua, 1834, and Kuititanga, 1839. At one point, Te Manu Toheroa assisted in the capture of Ngati Apa rangatira, Pakipaki of Te Mamaku Pa, at Motueka.

After the battles, Te Manu Toheroa returned to Arapaoa, Te Tauihu o Te Waka a Maui, with Ropoama Te One, Wiremu Kingi Te Koihua, Henare Te Keha, Poharama Hotu and Rihari Tahuaroa.

Samuel Ironside records in his journals the following two quotations:

June 1841

"We arrived at his (Te Manu Toheroa's) place on the 2nd July, and finding him near death, I conversed seriously with him. He stated his hope was in the Lord Jesus Christ, that tho his sins were great, Jesus Christ was the sinners friend. I thought it right to administer to him the ordinance of baptism, the service was solemn."

July 20 1841

The old Chief Toheroa is dead and gone to heaven I hope, and this (my death) is the lot of all happy, they who are found with their lamps trimmed and all ready."

Maori Land Court minute books mention an application by Rihari Tahuaroa for Roera to be allotted Toheroa's grave reserve at [Tipapakreru] [sic] – Te Ipapakreru and in a separate hearing, Roera and Miria Ruakere succeeded to two acres at Te Ipapakreru, in the Sounds.

Roera married Karena Taituha who died on the 29 July 1910. There were no children of this marriage, but Roera adopted a girl named Ngarongo Kahu. The adoption was never officially registered.

Karena Taituha had three children of his own. They were called Henare Karena, Raniera Karena and Wiremu Karena. When Henare, Raniera and Wiremu made a claim against Roera's land, after her death, they claimed through Te Ngongokai and Te Ngarahukauri who were the siblings of Heke-tanga-a-rangi.

A Kooti Whenua Maori panui, Whanganui, 18 August, 1884, shows Roera Rangi assisting the children or near relatives of Marewa o Nui Tirini, Te Whakaruru and Te Pohinga to succeed to land at 133 Waitara West.

Roera Apahuna died at the age of 83 on 21 October 1904.

References

- Wellington MB no. 1, p. 40; Wellington MB no. 2, p. 342; Wellington MB no. 13, p. 303; Wellington MB 14, p. 273
Wellington Appellate Court, MB no. 1, p. 114–127, 128, 133–138
Taranaki MB no. 9, p. 265–267; Tar MB no. 11, p. 47–72;
Taranaki MB no. 17, p. 271, (whakapapa); Taranaki MB no. 18, p. 151–152, 153
Nelson MB no. 1, p. 159, 178
Otaki MB no. 10, p. 340; Otaki MB no. 11, p. 112, 121
Alexander Turnbull Library MS–Papers–2260–114 Bolton Street Cemetery transcripts, notes and papers by Margaret Alington and others: notes by Lady Fleming on some Maoris buried in the Wellington region.
Ironside, Samuel. Journal, 1839–1843. Picton Historical Society Inc., p. 56, 57
Mitchell, Hilary and John Mitchell. Te Tau Ihu o Te Waka: a history of Maori of Nelson and Marlborough. Vol. 1. Te tangata me te whenua: the people and the land. Huia, 2004.
Taylor, Mike (Picton Community Museum). Personal communication.



Swainson, William, 1789–1855. Seed potatoes, Hutt Forest. [1840s or early 1850s].

Ref no. A-189-019

Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand

Ria Tutereiao Died 1887

Ria or Rihia Tutereiao belonged to Ngati Hamua and Ngati Rahiri of Te Ati Awa.

Ria's father was Hakopa Te Atua. She had one brother called Eriki or Wiriki. Ria was closely related to Ruhia Porutu whose mother, Rakapa, was the sister of Hakopa Te Atua. Ria left no children.

Ria and her father spent some time at Otago, with Te Matenga Taiaroa, then went to live at Arapaoa before coming to live at Port Nicholson in the 1840s where she remained until just a week before she died. In 1887, Ria went to New Plymouth to visit a relative, Heta Te Kauri also known as Heta Ngawairakau, and she died while staying with him. Heta was descended from Huriwhare who was Hakopa's brother.

Ria had interests in Taranaki block Ngatirahiri nos 6 and 14 and in Lower Hutt, Taita Section 57 and Waiwhetu Hutt Section 19 subsection 10. The two owners listed for Hutt Section 19 subsection 10 are Ria Tutereiao and Tuterangiharuru.

Archives New Zealand holds the Miscellaneous court papers of Judge MacKay, 1882. In a section of evidence by Charles Heaphy on Waiwhetu land, Pitama Tuterangiharuru, the son of Te Pou, says "I am the grand-nephew of Hakopa. I have lived for the last five years at Waiwhetu with my wife Kete Kautarewa".

Elsewhere, in an unsuccessful Land Court application to succeed to the share of Piripi, son of Toheroa, at Otari, Pitama claims rights to the land through his grandmother Waioraukura who was the sister of Te Manu Toheroa.

Some land had been awarded to Ria because of her relationship to Ruhia Porutu and on account of her "not cultivating in Wellington" but this land reverted to her cousins on her death. Her land in Taranaki was claimed by Heta Te Kauri and Tuiti Kahutapa. Heta Te Kauri died on 16 August 1907 and willed his lands to his wife Mere Taura Moerangi.

Ria Tutereiao died at New Plymouth on 12 April 1887.

Reference

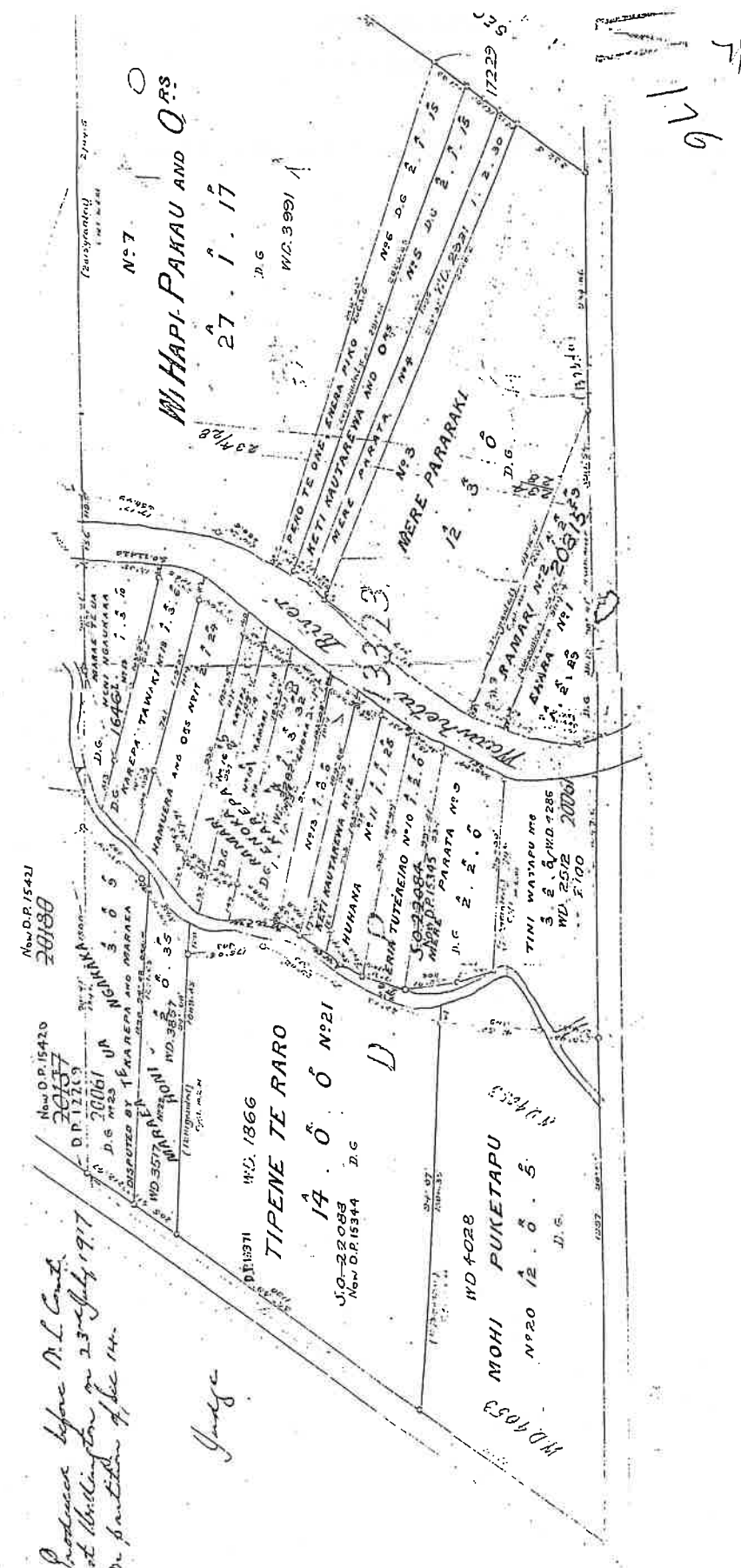
Taranaki MB no. 3, p. 301–302, 350

Taranaki MB no. 4, p. 137–138, 159, 163

Wellington MB no. 1, p. 31

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 51, 54–55, 68

National Archives MA AccW2218 Box 31 Misc. Court papers, John McKay 1882.



Wyles & Buck, 1878
Hutt Section 19, Waiwhetu, Hutt, Wellington.

Te Watarauhi Nga Henga Died 1876

Te Watarauhi Ngahenga, often written in early records as Nga Henga, belonged to the Te Matehou hapu of Te Ati Awa. He was closely related to Ngakirikiri, also of Te Matehou. Ngakirikiri was the son of Te Kaara and the elder brother of Te Raro Te Ua, in evidence given by his niece, Maraea Te Ua, to Major Heaphy, in 1878.

Nga Henga and Ngakirikiri were included in the Colonel McCleverty's lists of original owners of 1847, for both Hutt Section 19 Waiwhetu, and Hutt Section 57, Taita. In the Araheke M Reserve list of possible beneficial owners, Watarauhi was listed as Te Ngakengarahui.

Nga Henga's successors for Taita Hutt Section 57 were Pero Te One and Paratene Tipene, and Hemi Parata. Ngakirikiri's successors were Hone Ngaukaka and the whanau of both Tipene Te Raro, and Maraea Te Ua.

Land Court evidence links Nga Henga to a sibling whose children were Rawina, mother of Heni Wereta, Teratiao and Parata Te Ua. Parata Te Ua was the father of Hemi Parata of Parihaka.

Maraea Te Ua, in a dispute with Karipa Tawhake over subsection 23 of Hutt Section 19, records some of the Wesleyan Maori Mission history in her evidence to Major Heaphy, 1878. Karipa Tawhake became the officiating Maori Minister at Waiwhetu and sought permission from Nga Henga to clear and cultivate Subsection 23 of Waiwhetu Hutt Section 19, so that he could grow food firstly for himself, and then for the congregation of the church, including the people of Petone. Te Karere O Poneke (newspaper) of January 1858, includes a substantial donation by Watarauhi Ngahenga amongst the list of donors of funds for the building of whare karakia at each kainga within Te Whanganui-a-Tara.

Tipene Te Raro says that the Waiwhetu whare karakia belonged to Watarauhi Nga Henga but was built by all the people. The whare karakia was not situated on Section 19, but may have been built on the old pa site at the mouth of the Hutt River. This whare karakia was washed away in a flood on January 1858?

Maraea and Tipene disputed Karipa's right to subsection 23, saying that his work was finished once the floods had carried away the church. Tipene produced a letter from Nga Henga written 12 September 1862 where he states that he doesn't want the land divided. It would appear that Nga Henga had "mana" over all this area, namely subsections 21–23, of Waiwhetu Hutt Section 19.

Nga Henga died in 1876.

Reference

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 122, 288

Taranaki MB no. 3, p. 341

National Archives MA AccW2218 Box 31 Misc. Court papers, John McKay 1882.

Te Karere of Poneke, (1858); Vol. 1, no. 17, p. 3; Vol. 1, no. 19, p. 2



Hohipene Tipene and Waru Taumanu
[Permission of Jeanie Hughes]

Tipene Te Raro 1832–1892

Tipene Te Raro of the Te Matehou hapu of Te Ati Awa was the son of Te Uira Mangatuku (Volume 2, p. 30) and Te Raro Te Ua. Their three children were Tipene Te Raro, born 1832, Maraea Te Ua who married Wiremu Paki Hianga and died 5 August 1900, and Hone Ngaukaka who married Raima Hohepa.

Tipene's father, Mangatuku, and Moturoa sold land to Robert Tod, at Pipitea, in 1840. In 1847, others signed the McCleverty Deeds on behalf of Mangatuku and his son Tepene. Tipene Te Raro, Hone Ngaukaka, and Maraea Te Ua also succeeded to interests in Araheke M Reserve of Te Hua block, on the Waiwakaiho River.

Tipene's mother, Te Raro Te Ua, was the daughter of Te Kaara. Te Raro's elder brother was named Ngakirikiri. Tipene and his siblings succeeded to their mother's land in Waiotama, Pungaereere and Opunake, and this indicates a connection to Ngati Haupoto hapu of Taranaki.

Tipene Te Raro married Heni, daughter of Hone Te Matoha whose father, Te Matoha, was the elder brother of Ropiha Moturoa of Pipitea Pa. Heni Tipene who was born 1831, married Tipene Te Raro at St James Church, Lower Hutt, 1875. She died 1916.

Heni's three surviving children were Hera Piko who married Pero Te One, Teo Tipene who married Mo Ngawati and Hohipene who married Waru Taumanu.

In Heaphy's notes, of 1878 on land at Hutt Section 19, Maraea Te Ua says that her parents died on that land. But it seems that Tipene and Hone Ngaukaka also spent time at Waikanae. Tipene states that he and Hone came from Waikanae six or seven years ago (around 1871) on account of a dispute with Karipa Tawhake concerning the south boundary of Hutt Section 19 subsection 23. The interests of the family in Hutt Section 19 subsections 21–23, derived from Ngakirikiri and Te Watarauhi Ngahenga.

Tipene Te Raro and his siblings held shares in Wiremutaone Section 7, Waiwhetu Hutt Section 19 subsections 19, 21, 22, Taita Hutt Section 57, Pipitea Lots 7, 15, 22, Waiwhetu Pa (urupa), Otari, and Orongorongo.

Tipene Te Raro died 13 August 1892 and is buried, with his wife, Heni Tipene, at Owhiti Urupa.

Reference

National Archives MA AccW2218 Box 31 Misc. Court papers, John McKay 1882.

Owhiti Urupa records.

Wellington MB no. 2, p. 57, 59, 69, 122, 288

Otaki MB no. 8, p. 191, 192

Otaki MB no. 50, p. 158

Taranaki MB no. 3, p. 341

Taranaki MB no. 13, p. 62–3