



Nga Tupuna o Te Whanganui-a-Tara



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PART OF LAMBTON HARBOUR, IN PORT NICHOLSON;

Part of Lambton Harbour, in Port Nicholson, by Charles Heaphy (ATL C-026-001-6)

He Mihi

E te iwi, teenaa koutou

Aneei te tuatoru o ngaa pukapuka kua whakaputaina e te kaunihera e paa ana ki ngaa tuupuna o Taranaki Whaanui i heke mai ai ki Poneke noho ai, i te rautau kua hipa.

Tuuturu he taonga tuku iho teenei putanga hou. Kei roto nei i a ia ngaa koorero e taea ai e te uri whakaheke o raatou maa te kii, "inaa kee tooku hononga atu aa-whakapapa nei ki teeraa tupuna, ki teeraa tupuna o Taranaki Whanui ki Poneke. Ma reira kua moohio ahau, aa, he tangata whenua ahau noo konei".

Me mihi ki ngaa kairangahau ka tika, ki a raatou hoki i tuku pitopito korero mo teenei whaanau, mo teenaa tupuna, mo teeraa aahuatanga raanei.

Engari ko te tino kupu whakamihi me tuku ki a Ann Reweti me raatou o te Whare Pukapuka o Poneke, moo raatou i whakaae kia tuku huruhuru kia rere ai teenei manu ataahua.

Mauriora !!

Holden Hohaia
Wellington City Council

Source of Illustrations

The following photographs are used with kind permission:

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- p. 68: Whanau of Wi Kingi Te Awhitu.
- Back cover: Pitone Pa, Wellington, by S. C. Brees.

Acknowledgements

It was with great sadness that we learned of the death of Meri Mygind in December 2004. With her passing, we have lost not just a treasured friend but also a valued reference librarian who eased the pathways to Te Ati Awa resources at the National Library of New Zealand.

Ki a koe kua wheturangitia, hoki wairua atu ki te matua nui i te rangi

As in previous books, our profiles have been compiled from Maori Land Court minute books, published sources, and anecdotal evidence. We hope you will contact us to correct any mistakes we may have made.

We welcome the input of two whanau, Simon George, and Matiu Baker, who have added a dimension to our work in recounting the stories of their respective tupuna. Tom Sawyers sent us interesting information and a photograph on Te Awhitu whanau, and we have now added Aubrey Matangi's fine portrait of Manihera Te Toru. Dave Simmons assisted in our search for details of the life of Pane Waaka.

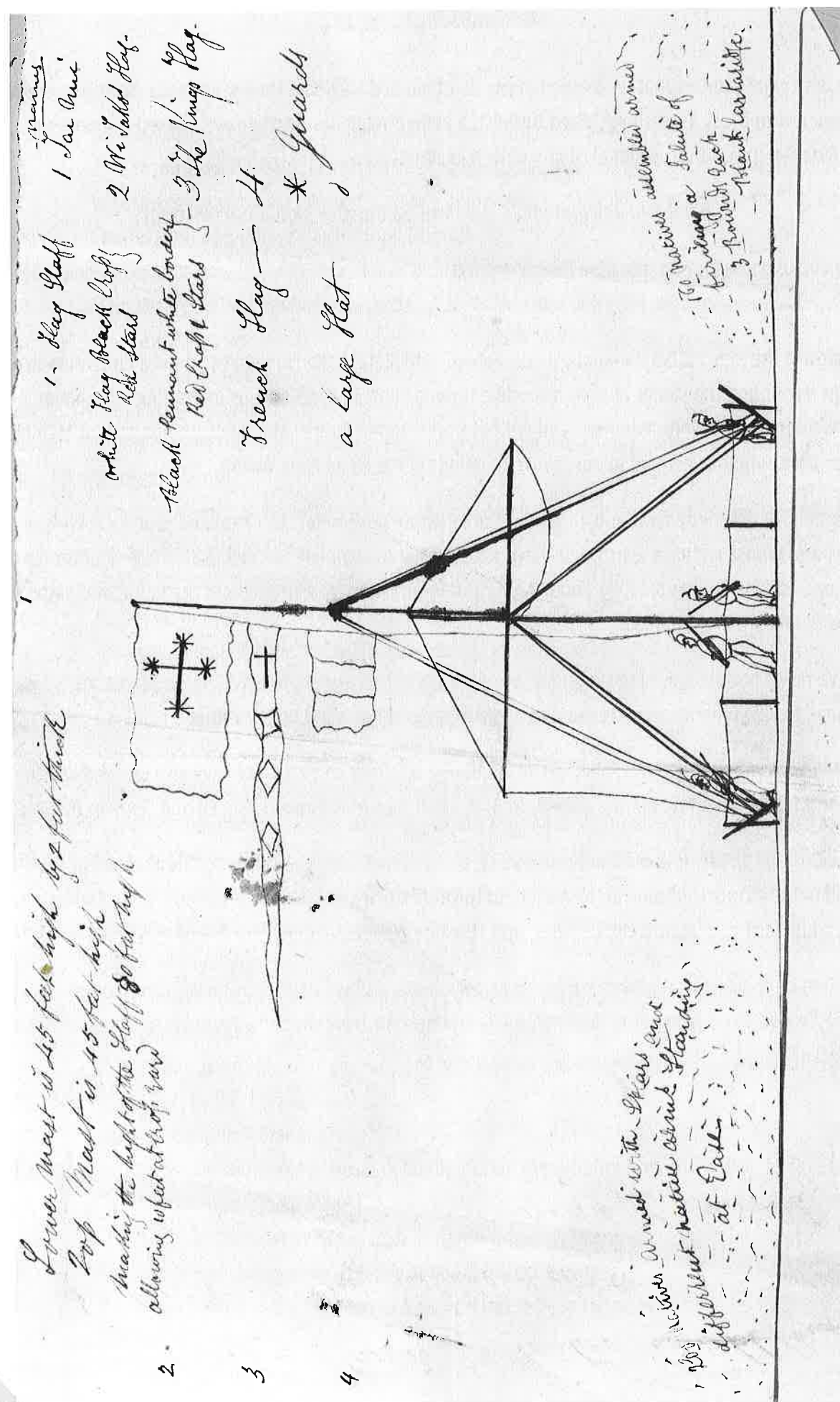
Wellington City Libraries pays tribute to Sandra Clarke whose passion for, and knowledge of, local Wellington history, and whose strong research skills have enabled her to complete her task within a very difficult time constraint. Lotofoa Fiu has pursued photographs and information from throughout the motu, and eased the work of Sandra and Ann Reweti.

We have relied heavily upon the support of our partners in this project, the Wellington Tenth's Trust, and in particular, Neville Gilmore, Mark Te One, June Jackson, Liz Mellish, and Erini Shepherd.

Many thanks, once more, to Teri Puketapu for his careful attention to detail. We have also received assistance from the whanau whanui : Martha Gilbert, John Stratton, Ngaire Robinson, Paul Ell and Stephen Hanford.

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Gabor Toth once again worked magic with his camera shots, and we thank Eileen Wharton, Joanne Horner and the Second Floor glitterati of Wellington City Libraries for their support. Maureen Smith again helped Sandra Clarke on the clerical work.



1861 sketch showing the French flag flying below Witako's emblem and the King's flag, By Charles Hamiora. (MS-Papers-0032-0329-05)

Introduction

With this the third volume of Nga Tupuna o Te Whanganui-a-Tara it has been possible once more to increase our understanding of the Te Atiawa community at Port Nicholson in the 1830's just before large numbers of settlers came and also to appreciate a little the efforts made to adjust to the new organisations after September 1839.

This volume provides a further 26 biographies and adds a dimension by including references to some people who had major interests at Waikanae and Picton or at least in the upper part of the South Island- called Te Taihu o te Waka.

This series includes biographies of two subjects who returned with their families to the New Plymouth area when the complexity of living in urbanised Port Nicholson made life difficult.

We also record the life of one of the later generation who was a prominent supporter of the Parihaka township. He provided this support from the rentals on land held in Wellington City and this arrangement lasted into the 1900s.

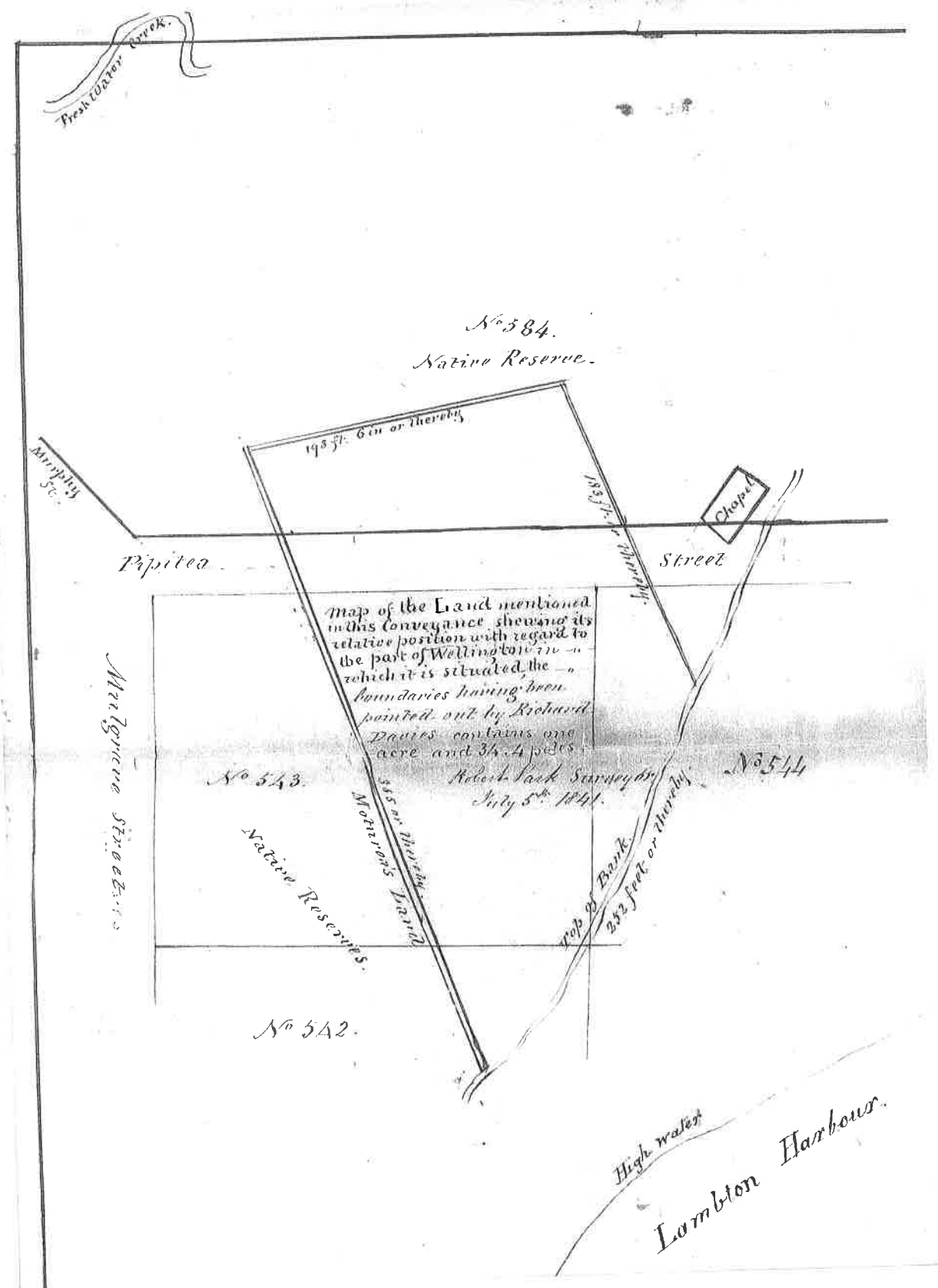
Another subject Enoka Taitea was born at Ngauranga, was living at Petone when he married in 1857 and then shortly afterwards went to Waikanae. Later he returned to live in the Hutt Valley. When asked by the Courts why he left Waikanae, he said it was because the plants would not grow in the sandy soil. This example illustrates graphically the reason for the almost nomadic lifestyle of the Maori in the 19th century. This cultivation and gathering of food was often a reason for Maori to shift their homes from one place to another and this mobility the settlers found both confusing and irritating.

Presettlement Maori had to live close to where they could either harvest or grow their food and that was why the new rules of land ownership brought by the settlers were often contested so keenly. However by another aspect, these biographies show how quickly some of the people adjusted their lifestyle.

Some learnt quickly to speak English and live in the new communities. They learnt how to defend their interests through the English Style Court system established in 1865. In doing so they left for us a very rich picture of their lifestyles which is recorded nowhere else in world history.

The study of these lives is an important factor in understanding our nationhood.

This third volume seeks to foster an appreciation of the presence and problems of the two peoples who met on the edge of the harbour in September 1839 to sign agreements with the greatest of goodwill.



Conveyance map showing boundaries pointed out by Richard Davis (OLC 1/635)

Reihana Te Kamo Alive 1839-1845

Reihana Te Kamo belonged to Taranaki iwi/Te Ati Awa. He was known by various names such as Richard Davis, Richard Reweti, Reihana Reweti, Reweti Davis or Reihana Te Karoro. He was the son of Pounamu.

His wife was Maraea, the sister of Takata Ingo of Te Matehou. Takata Ingo signed the Treaty at Port Nicholson and the Deeds of Release at Pipitea in 1844.

Reihana had two daughters. The eldest daughter was called Makere Reihana, also known as Makere Reweti or Makere Puketapu, who died on 4 January 1901. Reihana's younger daughter Arihia Reweti Reihana, also known as Arihia Parata, married Hare Parata, the son of Parata Nuku. Arihia died in January 1876 and was buried at Waiwhetu. Her name appeared on a Crown grant in 1853.

Reihana Te Kamo was taken captive by the Nga Puhi and returned with them to live in the north where he became a pupil of the Christian missionaries at Paihia and Waimate.

When Bumby and Hobbs arrived in the Port Nicholson harbour in June 1839 on the *Columbine*, Reihana was on board along with a number of Christian converts returning to their homes. Minarapa settled at Te Aro Pa, Reihana settled at Pipitea and George at Hongoeka.

Reihana obtained land at Pipitea on behalf of the CMS (by various arrangements) which caused considerable concern when the New Zealand Company arrived. Finally, after much heated discussion, one acre was granted in the name of Henry Williams and the other in the name of Richard Davis i.e. Reihana. This is the area through which the present Davis Street passes.

The land made available to Reihana came by authority of the owners: Ngake, son of Patukawenga, Te Awakite Peneha, who was a cousin of Reihana's wife Maraea, Ngapuna, and Moturoa. The situation was complicated by the sale of some of the land to the settler Mr Tod.

When Henry Williams and Octavius Hadfield reached Port Nicholson in November 1839 on a later voyage of the *Columbine*, Reihana went with their party to Waikanae. He had already visited many of the villages on that coast and was possibly escorted by Moturoa.

Reihana signed the Treaty of Waitangi in Wellington in April 1840 as Reweti Reihana.

Richard Davis had a schooner built in 1842 called *Maori Davis* (12 tons). It was launched on 5 August 1842 at Meech's shipyards on Thorndon Quay and the special launching party included leaders of both the Maori and settler communities. It has been assumed by historians that the ship sank in a storm on 18 July 1845 in Palliser Bay with a load of flax on board from Otaki. Some former whaling families had established a flax processing plant in Palliser Bay in the 1840s.

No further references to Reihana were located after 1845.

References:

Rogers, Lawrence. *Te Wiremu; a biography of Henry Williams*. 1973
 Ward, L. *Early Wellington* 1928 p.107-8
 Williment, T.M.I. *John Hobbs, 1800-1883*. 1985
 Ramsden, Eric. *Rangiatea*. 1951
Spectator (newspaper) 19 July 1845
 OLC 1/635 Evidence of Te Awakite Peneha 30 Aug 1842
 OLC 1/906 Evidence of Wairarapa 11 July 1842
 WMB 1 p.15-16 WMB 1 p.221-222
 WMB 2 p.150 WMB 11 p.25

Possibly

Taranaki MB 9 p.105-06
 Taranaki MB 18 p.18, 279-285, 289, 290-291, 295

Wiremu Tamihana Te Neke
Died 1885

Wi Tamihana Te Neke was also known as Wi Tamihana Te Puira. He belonged to Ngati Kura. His father was Hiangarere of Ngati Mutunga i.e. Ngati Kura. Wiremu signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Waikanae on the 15 May 1840. Wi Tamihana had siblings named Putiana Tuterangi Whakataka and Keita Ruatoretu. He left no children. His land interests in the Wellington Tenth were finally inherited by his father's niece Mata Pekamu (Mata Pekainu Tuhiata) who had married Captain Ashdown. Mata had a number of children.

Wi Tamihana's wife was called Pirihihi, Pinarepe or Pererepa Te Neke, Pirihihi Tamihana, Pirihihi Te Puira or Paretawhera. She belonged equally to Ngati Kura, Kaitangata and Ngati Haunui. She was first cousin to Hone Tuhata. In 1903 she formally adopted Akuhata Eruini, who had married Ruiha Epiha, the granddaughter of Heni Wairaweke.

Wi Tamihana was mentioned as an old resident of Ohariu by other witnesses so presumably came there in the 1830s after the battle of Haowhenua. In the Maori Land Court he described an attempt in 1847 by his elders to establish Te Ati Awa interests in the Waikanae area. In his second appearance in 1871, he was told by the Court that any claims in the Waikanae area had to be discussed with the Ngati Toa, as other tribes had left the area to them.

Earlier in 1860 Wi Tamihana had gone to the Kohimarama Conference with Hemi Parai to represent the Taranaki tribes at Wellington. By 1861 he had been appointed a Native Land Assessor and was listed as living at Waikanae, as was Wi Tako at this time. In 1873 when a title was granted to Te Ati Awa in the Ngarara West Block, Wi Parata, Wi Tamihana Te Neke and others including Tamihana Te Karu signed the title on behalf of Te Ati Awa. A few days later in the same court Tamihana Te Rauparaha of Ngati Toa claimed the land in the Kukutauaki no.1 Block. This time there were five counterclaimants: Wiremu Parata, Wi Tamihana Te Neke, Te Hira Te Aratangata, Penehure of Ngati Huia and Eruine Te Marau. Wi Tamihana also held land interests within the Wellington City area of Pakuao and Ohariu as well as in the Taranaki area. His wife and brothers succeeded to his interests in the first instance.

He died during November 1885.

References:

Wairarapa MB 1 p.41, Wairarapa MB 2 p.63-64
 Wellington MB 1 p.347, Wellington MB 1H p.349, Wellington MB 16A p.115, 152
 Taranaki MB 3, p.111, Taranaki MB 17 p.92
 Otaki MB 1A p.11-183, 193-194, Otaki MB 2 p.203-13, 235-49.251, 254-56, 314, 395, Otaki MB 7 p.206, 231-32
 Report: Commission on Ngarara, Porangahau, Mangemaire & Waipiro blocks.
 AJHR. 1889 G 1a.



Near the Maori Pah, In Picton Sound, New Zealand by I Violet Banks (ATL C-078-010)

Pare Te Teira Died 1910?

Parete (Pare) Teira belonged to the Ngati Tuaho hapu of Te Ati Awa. He was the son of Te Teira Manuka, who died in 1883, and Neta Te Rangiawawai (Neta Te Teira), who died 14 September 1886.

Parete's paternal grandfather was called Tamati Raru. Te Teira Manuka's grandfather was Rawiri Te Tuki who had a brother called Ropoama Te One who died on 11 January 1869 at Picton. Ropoama Te One sold the land at Picton to the New Zealand Company. Te Ura Kawa who died in 17 September 1876 was Te Teira Manuka's sister and there was a relation called Hori Kokako.

Parete's siblings were called Pipi Teira, Mere Teira, Karo Teira, Te Mira Teira, who was the only other son, and Unaiki Teira.

Parete's father was remembered for his sale of land to Governor Gore Brown in 1859. The land was on the south bank of the Waitara River. This sale was disputed by Wiremu Kingi Te Rangitake (?-1882) who claimed he had an interest in all land in the Waitara area. Wi Kingi was the son of Te Rere-te-whangawhanga, a great Te Ati Awa leader, and his wife Te Kehu (Te Whetu-o-te-ao). The dispute between Wi Kingi and Te Teira led to the Taranaki military conflicts of the 1860s.

In the 1880s Parete still reported that he lived at Waitara and held an interest in lands at Waitara as well as some through his mother in the Orimupiko Block and other lands at Waikawa in the Marlborough Sounds as successor to Ropoama Te One. In 1889 Parete held 405 acres at Okauru near Opunake and 20 acres at Waitara and received 120 pounds rent from Waikawa lands.

Parete possibly died about 1910.

References:

WMB no.17 p.235

Taranaki MB no.1 p.314-315

Taranaki MB no.3 p.401-404

Taranaki MB no.15 p.269 Whakapapa

Taranaki MB no.17 p.214-215

Wanganui MB no.47 p.119-120, 130-131

Parsonson, Ann. Wiremu Kingi Te Rangitake. ?-1882 In Dictionary of NZ biography.

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



Keti Kautarewa

Keti Kautarewa Died 1884

Keti Kautarewa belonged to Te Matehou through her father. She was the only child of Kautarewa and Hirini Nukutaia and so the granddaughter of Punatoto. Land Court evidence also lists her as Ketī Mohi Te Teira. However her father Hirini Nukutaia had another wife called Takawaru and they had three children called Mohi Puketapu (1819–1891), Karena Te Hau Te Horo (1823?–1891) and Te Wao.

Keti Kautarewa married twice. One husband was named William Jones and their two children were Raita and Pero. There was also another husband, Mohi Te Teira, who died around 1878. There were no children of this marriage. Keti was descended from Kanaiterangi through her father. Kanaiterangi had a sibling called Taihuru Manu Toheroa, who was a tupuna of Mohi Te Teira. Taihuru also had a brother called Te Kupenga, and a close cousin named Roera Apahuna who had interests in Ngati Tama land at Kaiwharawhara.

Before her marriage Keti lived with her mother at Pipitea Pa section no.14. Her father lived elsewhere. Keti Kautarewa's daughter Raita Kautarewa died 14 January 1881 at Taita but left no children. Keti's son, Pero Te One (Pero Nukutaia), also known as William Nukutaia Jones, who lived at Waiwhetu, died on the 19 February 1894.

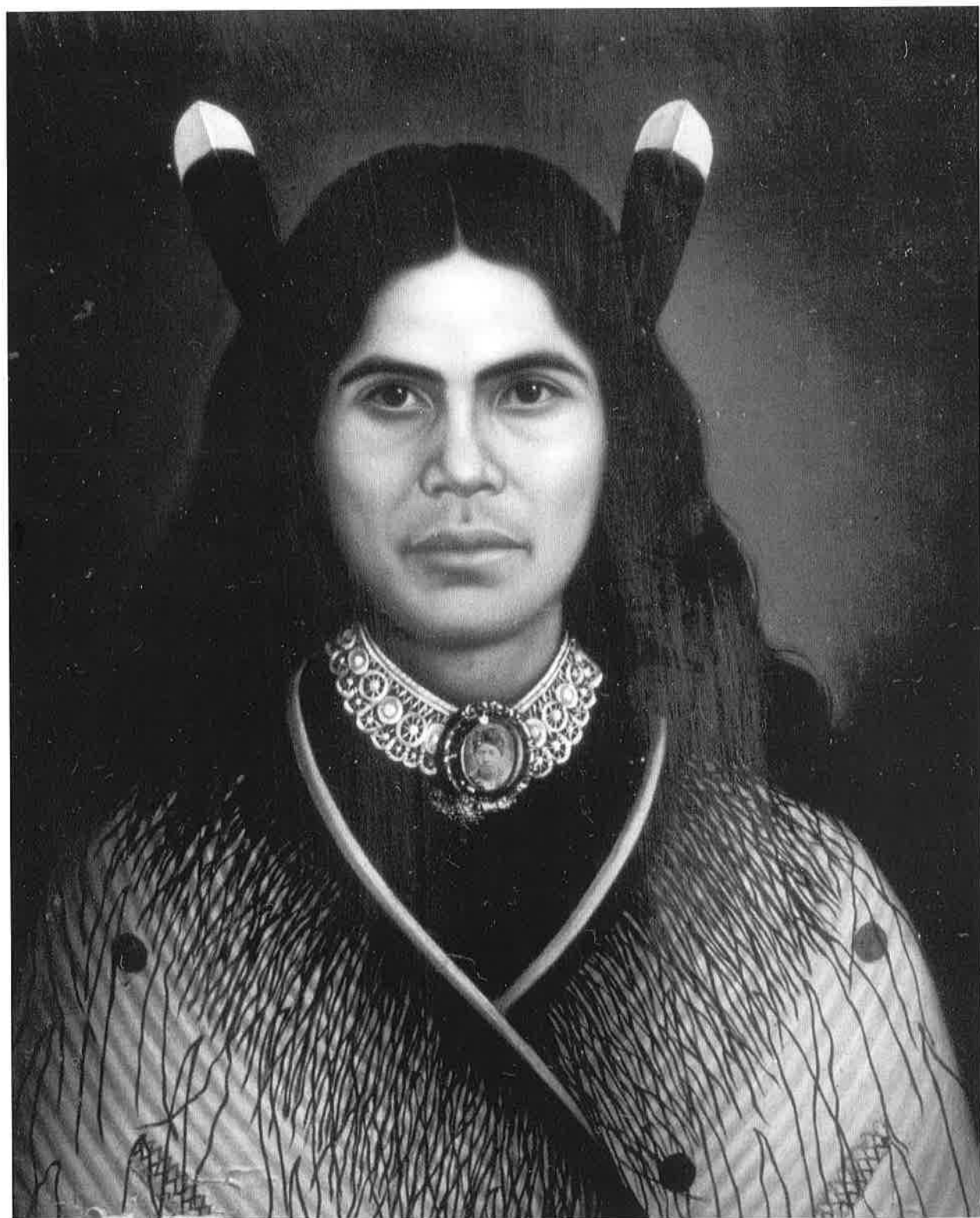
Pero married Hera Piko Tipene and they left 6 children: Wiri Te One (William Jones) aged 17 in 1895, Hera Te One 15, Tutua Te One aged 14, Wereta Te One aged 13, (Pitama) Tahurangi Te One (f), aged 6, and Paratene Te One aged 4. Keti had land interests at Orangi Kaupapa, Otari, Orongorongo, Pipitea, Waiwhetu and Wainuiomata.

Keti Kautarewa died at Waiwhetu in 1884.

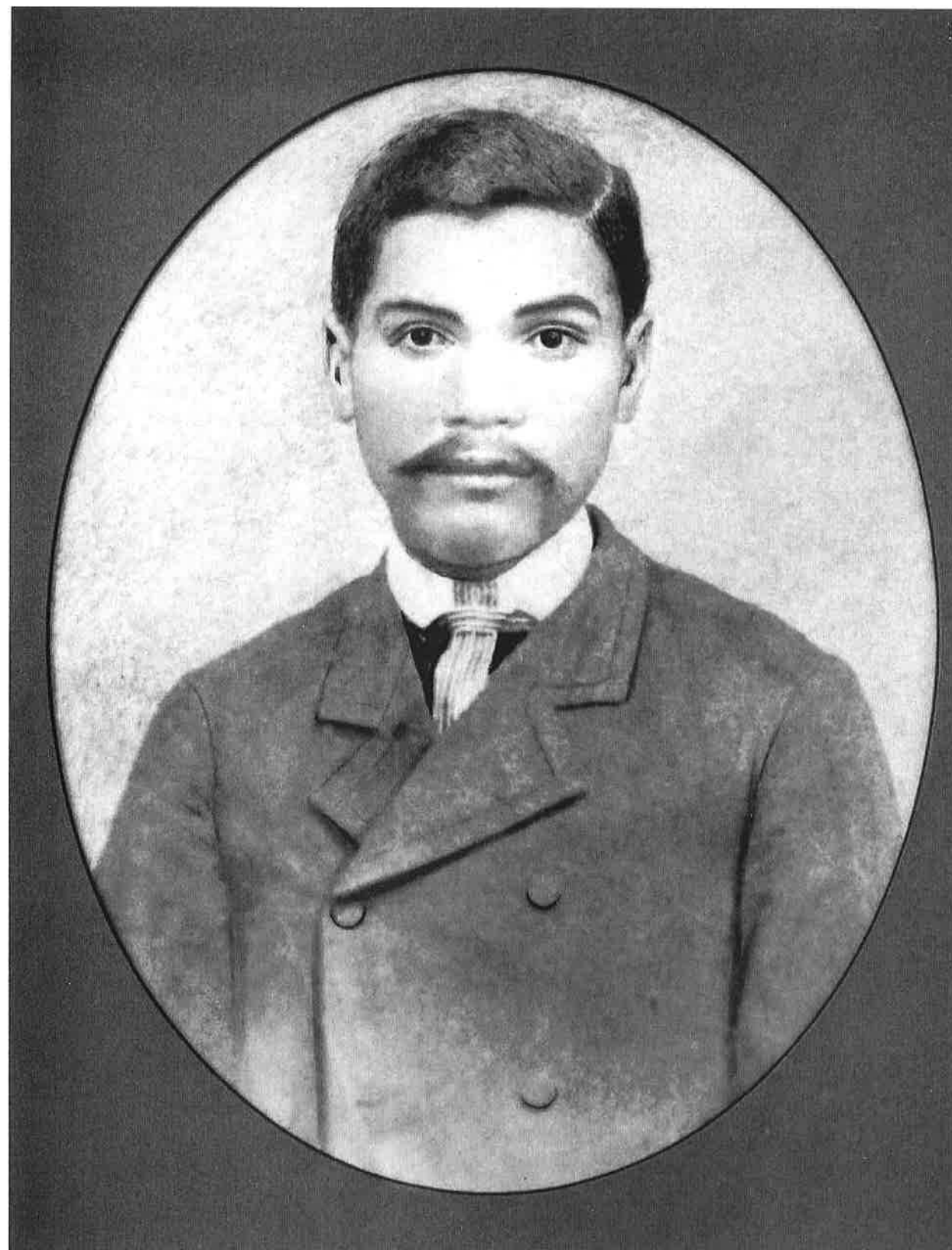
References:

Wellington MB no 1, pp 39–40, 45, 183–185, 281, 307

Wellington MB no 4, p 297–298, Names of Pero's children



Raita Kautarewa (Raita Te One)



Pero Te One



Group portrait taken at Waiwhetu, near the new Anglican church 1901 (ATL 1/1-003687;G)

Tini Waitapu Died 1885

Tini Waitapu belonged to Te Matehou. He was the son of Horopapera Waitapu and Ruruhira Tiapo, also referred to as Tia. His brother, named Hamuera, died without issue. But Tini also had a child named Hamuera Waitapu, who left no children. His uncle Te Whiwhia's son, Karena Te Whiwhia died in 1876.

Karena's five children succeeded to Tini Waitapu's land. Their names were Pirihira Karena born in 1870, Miriama Karena (also known as Miriama Rapira), Mohi Karena, Ripeka Karena and Epiha Karena who died in 1883. Epiha predeceased his mother Hana Nipo (sometimes referred to as Hana Waitapu). Through Ruruhira, Tini Waitapu was descended from Rameka Te Hua who was the sibling of Motutahi, Te Oranga and Kiriwakaahu.

Tini Waitapu signed the Deeds of Release at Waiwhetu on the 15 March 1844. He had land interests in the Araheke M Block at New Plymouth and also at Pamutana Nota (Palmerston North Maori Reserve) as well as in Te Momi Subdivision 2 Section no.1, Wainuiomata Section 22 and Hutt Section no.1 Korokoro South.

Tini Waitapu's father Horopapera spent the whole of his life at Waiwhetu Pa except when Hamua left the site for Hikoikoi after Te Rangihaeata's raupatu visit to Port Nicholson. However Horopapera was buried back on the Waiwhetu site in the urupa. Other elders mentioned as living at Waiwhetu with Horopapera were Te Whiwhia, Matahiwi, Ngakurae, Haimona Hiwi, Tutunui, Te Wakatauranga, Te Kokiri, Te Ua and Ngakirikiri.

Tini Waitapu died in 1885 at Picton (Pikitini).

References:

WMB no.1 p.174-175, 266-267

WMB no.4 p.9-10

WMB 15 p.108-110

Otaki MB no.8 p.193

Taranaki MB no.3 p.342

Karena Te Whiwhia Died 1876

Karena Te Whiwhia, also recorded as Kariana Te Wiawia, belonged to Ngati Hamua of Te Ati Awa. He was the son of Te Whiwhia and Tamaorere (or Tamaarero) and through Te Whiwhia, the grandson of Tiwha and Hinekino. Karena married Hana Nipo (Hana Karena) who died 9 October 1904.

Four of their children reached adulthood. Miriama Karena who was later known as Miriama Rapira, Ripeka Karena, Mohi Karena the only son, and Pirihihi Karena. Another child Epiha died in 1883. Hana Nipo was also the mother of Riria Tinirongoa Te Ao Mangi by her first husband William Holder. Riria later was the second wife of Wi Te Kahui Kararehe (1846-1906).

Miriama married Rapira Te Keha. Her sister Ripeka married Sam Hing and they had a son Hamuera Te Punga, and a daughter, Metiria Karena. Ripeka and Sam were married in St Peter's Anglican Church, Wellington. Later, Ripeka moved to the Wairarapa. She married, secondly, Mr Nunn and they had 9 children.

Karena's son Mohi Karena had no children.

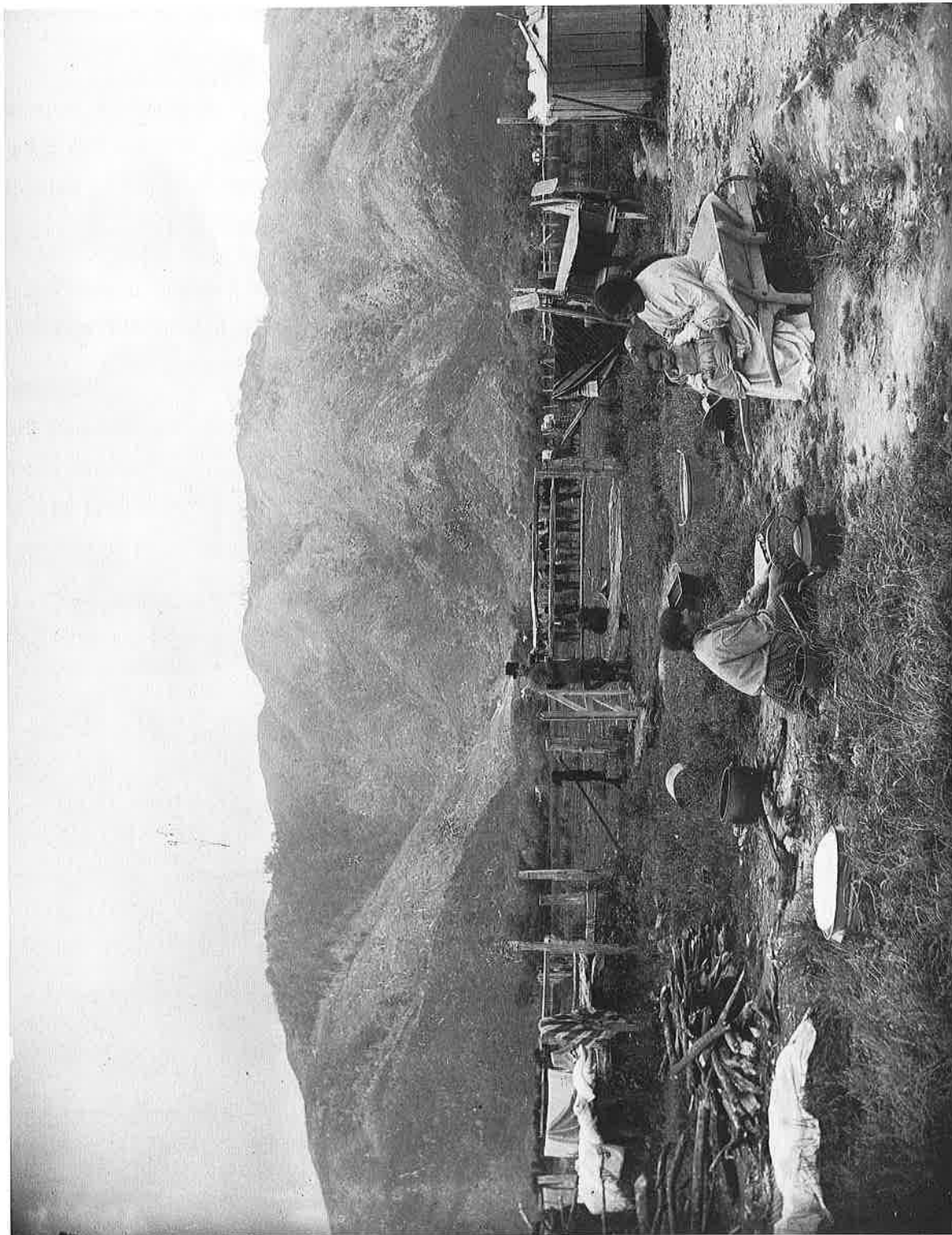
Pirihihi Karena, also known as Haripo, married Haumia Hohua. She was living on Section 19 at Waiwhetu at the time of its taking for housing under the Public Works Act in 1943.

Karena Te Whiwhia's uncle Horopapera Waitapu was born at Waiwhetu and spent the rest of his life there. Te Whiwhia was listed as one of the elders of Waiwhetu. Karena's cousin Tini Waitapu signed the deeds of release at Waiwhetu in 1844.

Karena died in 1876 at Waiwhetu.

References:

- WMB 1 p.174-175, 186, 212-213, 266-267
- WMB 4 p.10
- WMB 13 p.95, 253-254, 287-289, 290-292, 293
- WMB 16 p.284-285
- Taranaki MB 3 p.345
- Taranaki MB 17 p.166-172, 200-204
- Alexander Turnbull Library MS-Papers-4109



Group of women at Waiwhetu Pa (ATL 1/1-025979;G)



Pipitea Pa by George Hilliard (ATL A-113-023)

Hohepa Kopiri Died before 1867

It is said by whanau that Joseph Phillips arrived in New Zealand during the early 1800's and that he lived with, and was adopted by, a local Maori family, changing his name to Hohepa Kopiri. He lived as a Pakeha-Maori and is mentioned in the book *The Taranaki wars*, during the battle against Tainui, in 1832.

Land court records show Hohepa Kopiri as belonging to the Ngati Puketapu and Ngati Tuaho hapu of the Te Ati Awa iwi. He was possibly whangai to Rangiripoa whose parents were Koa and Te Ikahore. Joseph Phillips may have been one of the 11 European traders and whalers who helped defend Otaka Pa in February 1832. Hohepa Kopiri married Mere Moko (Mere Rii, Mere Ngahuia) who belonged to Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa.

Hohepa Kopiri had four children: Hemi Ngauru, who died 9 February 1878, Tare Ruka Hohepa, who died 12 August 1898, Enoka Hohepa Taitea (1842 – 16 August 1900, who was born at Parororangi, Wellington), and Raima Hohepa (Raima Hone) (1847? – 31 December 1907). Neither Hemi nor Raima had children of their own but Raima adopted Enoka's son Hemi Enoka Taitea and he lived with his aunt for about 30 years.

Tare Ruka who married Wikitoria Te Hunahuna left 10 children to succeed him. They were Whareiti Ruka born 19.7.1874, Tamati Ruka born 26.1.1877, Enoka Taitea Ruka Hohepa born 12.12.1879, Hematini Ruka Hohepa born 17.9.1880, Hone Ruka Hohepa born 12.12.1882, Miriama Ruka Hohepa born 26.5.1885, Meri Ruka Hohepa born 25.7.1886, Hopa Ruka Hohepa born 14.6.1890, Hohepa Ruka born 14.5.1892 and Tare Ruka Tamati Hohepa born 3.2.1897. Enoka, whose wife was called Hematini Enoka (Hematini Putiki), had one son Hemi and one daughter Ani Enoka (Ani Love).

At least three of Hohepa Kopiri's sisters came to live at Port Nicholson. They were Heremaia Te Awhi (Heremaia Paora) and Mihi Korama Te Rapa who died about 1868 at Petone. Mihi married Te Rei Pukekura (Te Rehe died in the 1850s), who went to Arapawa Island with Parata Nuku. Te Rei was the brother of Haneta Toea. Hatarete Pokai (Atarete) who died on 28 June 1884 at Waikanae was another sister. She was the wife of Ngake.

Hohepa Kopiri migrated from Taranaki with Ngati Hamua and went to live in the Arapawa until 1837. He then returned to live at Petone and Pipitea with the Te Matehou after Moturoa came back from Wairarapa. Hohepa Kopiri signed the Treaty in Port Nicholson in April 1840. Hohepa Kopiri was closely related to Neta Toea. So his surviving children inherited an interest in a share of her land holdings at Waikawa in the Marlborough Sounds together with Hematini Enoka and the Heberleys through Mata Te Naihi. Hohepa Kopiri also had rights in the Araheke M block in Taranaki.

In 1867 when the ownership of the sections in the survey of Pipitea Pa were recorded, four of Hohepa Kopiri's children and two of his sisters claimed section number 5. They were Hemi Ngauru, Tare Ruka, Enoka Taitea, Raima Hohepa and his sisters Atarete Pokai, and Mihi Te Rapa, who died about 1868 at Petone. Atarete Pokai and Mihi Te Rapa left no children.

Section no.4 was awarded to Meri Pawa, the widow of Parata Nuku, and her descendents. Meri Pawa was a cousin of Hohepa Kopiri. Parata Nuku had originally been given the land by Hohepa because Hare Parata's sister was living with Hemi Ngauru for a period.

When Tare Ruka Hohepa died his land interests included Awaroa, and Tauparaha no. 2 in the Wairarapa, Araheke M in Taranaki, and Wiremutaone, Orongorongo B and Orangi Kaupapa 13 in the Port Nicholson Block.

Hohepa Kopiri died before 1867.

References:

WMB no.1 p.47-48, 129, 168, 170

WMB no.10 p.1A, 2-3, 3-5 List of Tare Ruka's children

WMB no.14 p.279

WMB no.16A p.119-121

WMB no.16 p.90-98, 99-104

Taranaki MB no.3, 343

Wairarapa MB no.1 p.15, 22-34, 36-41, 47-48

Nelson MB no.1 p.149 whakapapa

E-mail J. Stratton 4.4.05

Enoka Hohepa Taitea *1840-1900*

Enoka Hohepa Te Taitea was also recorded as Enoka Hohepa, Enoka Te Taitea or Enoka Hohepa Taitea. He was the third son of Hohepa Kopiri and Mere Rii, also known as Mere Moko. Mere belonged to Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa. Enoka belonged to Ngati Tuaho and Puketapu hapu of Te Ati Awa and Ngati Hamua ki Te Ati Awa through his father.

Enoka Taitea married Ema Tini Putiki (1844-8 June 1902, also called Hematini Enoka) in 1857 while he was living at Petone with his aunt and uncle. Enoka and Hematini had two children. Their son, Hemi Enoka Te Taitea born in 1871, was adopted by Enoka's sister Raima and lived in the Wairarapa. Enoka and Hematini also had a daughter called Ani Enoka (August 1874-12 June 1915). She married Utiku Tanerau (Hector Love). Hematini Enoka was the daughter of Wi Perahama Putiki, of Otaraua hapu, and Roka. Wi Perahama was also called Otaraua. After Roka's death Wi Perahama married Merekai Putiki who died in 1889. Wi Perahama died in 1875 at Waikanae.

Enoka Taitea was born at Parororangi in Wellington on the 9 August 1840. His parents had returned from the Wairarapa with Te Matehou in the 1830s. They were living near present day Ngauranga and cultivating at Orongorongo. In later life Enoka appeared in the Land Court to defend his family's share of a block of land at Orongorongo which was divided between his family and the family of Matene Tauwhare (1906-1893) who was Te Wharepouri's nephew. After his marriage to Hematini, Enoka left Wellington about 1861 to live at Waikanae where both he and his wife had land rights. Enoka's rights came through his aunt Hatarete Pokai who went to Waikanae about 1847 and remained there till her death in 1884. During the 1880s Enoka and Hematini returned to live in the Hutt Valley. However Enoka was living in the Wairarapa when he died. His mother's successors held significant land in the Wairarapa.

Enoka (Ngati Tawhirikura and Ngati Tuaho) was also related to Neta Toea, daughter of Tawhirikura and Te Moana. Neta Toea had land holdings at Waikawa. In later life Enoka was a frequent witness at Maori Land Court hearings to represent his own interests and those of his relations. Enoka together with his two brothers, and others had an interest in section no.5 at Pipitea Pa. Enoka also held land in other Wellington reserves of the Port Nicholson Block, at Waikawa in Queen Charlotte Sound, in the Araheke M Block (succession to Kopiri), in Taranaki (PKW) through his father and in the Wairarapa in various blocks.

Enoka died on the 16 August 1900. Enoka, Hematini, and daughter Ani are all buried in the Owhiti urupa at Seaview.

References

Taranaki MB no.3 p.343

Wellington MB no.1 p.242

Wellington MB no.4 p.268-269

Wellington MB no.10 p.139, 159

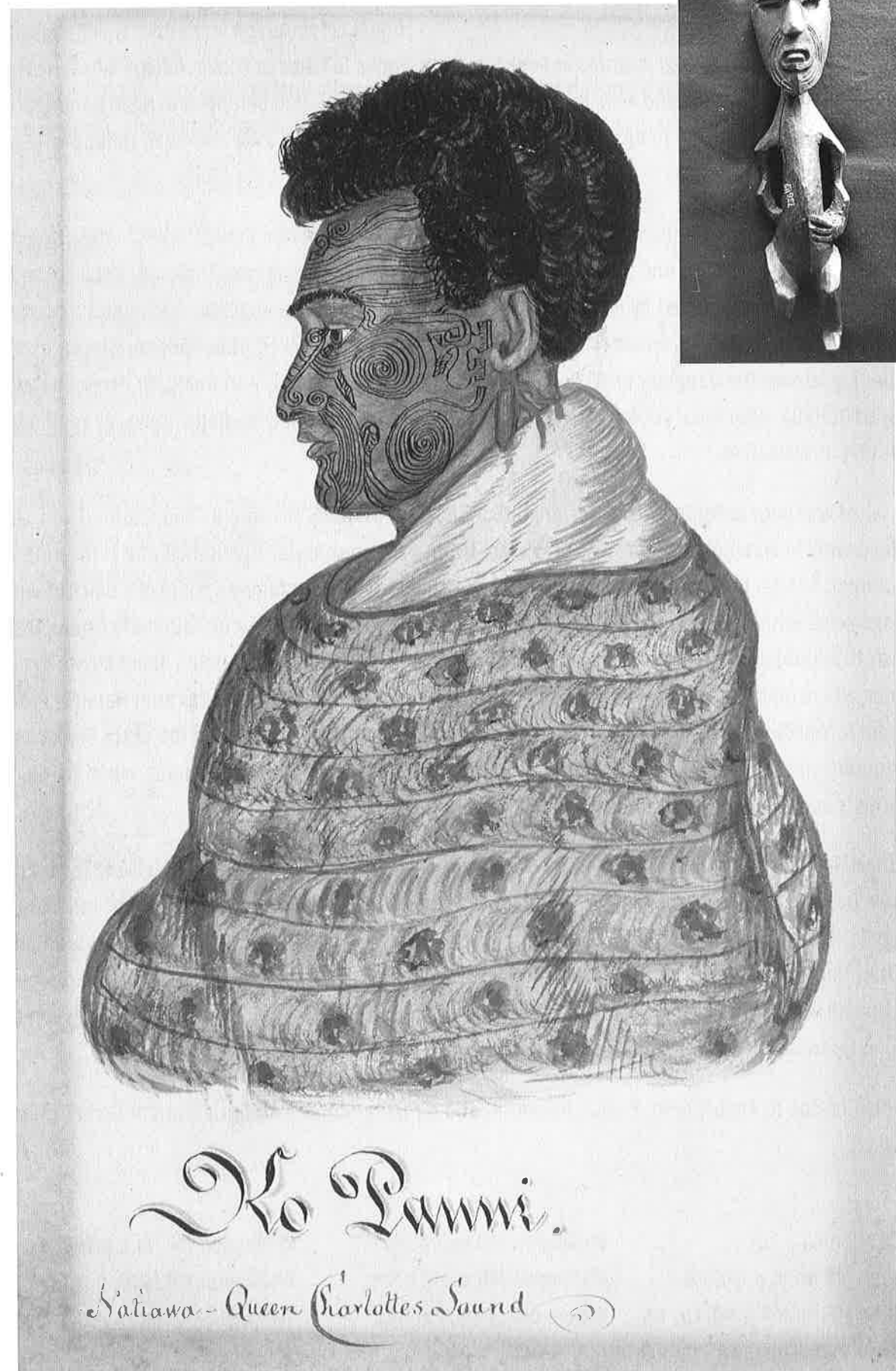
Wellington MB no. 13 p.305

Wellington MB no.14 p.279

Wellington MB no.16A p.119, 121, 125

Wairarapa MB no.9 p.169

Mere Moko's whakapapa Alexander Turnbull Library manuscripts fms papers-6904-11



Ko Panni, Natiawa, Queen Charlottes Sound by R. Hall. (ATL A-114-049)

Pane Waka d. 1909

Pane Waka belonged to Otaraua, a hapu of Te Ati Awa, and Ngai Tahu. She was the daughter of Puanga of Te Ati Awa and Tikawe who belonged to Ngai Tahu. Puanga was the child of Te Ueue and Whitianga. Pane's sister Merekai Putiki died in 1889 at Waikanae. Neither Pane nor her sister Merekai had children. Merekai was the second wife of Wi Perahama Putiki, who died in 1875. Wi Perahama and his first wife Roka had one daughter called Hema Tini Putiki. Later as Hematini Enoke she became the wife of Enoke Hohepa Taitea.

Pane signed the Treaty of Waitangi in Wellington with Hohepa Kopiri who belonged to Ngati Puketapu and Ngati Tuaho of Te Ati Awa. Hone Tuhata of Kaitangata or Mitiwai signed the Treaty on the same day under the name Patuhiki. Pane lived for some time at Waikawa in Queen Charlotte Sound. The design for her facial moko indicated she was a Kohere or arikinui of Ngai Tahu. It was not unknown for other South Island Maori women to have moko in this style. Edward Shortland described such an example in his *Southern districts of New Zealand*. Further evidence of male style moko on women in the Queen Charlotte area is supported by the existence of a carving of a female ancestor with male moko collected by Ferdinand von Bellingshausen, (Thaddeus Bellingshausen, 1778-1852 of Russia), on his visit to Queen Charlotte Sound between 1-9 May 1820. A photograph of this tekoteko can be found in *Moko rangatira* by Ko Te Riria and D Simmons.

It is possible that an ancient song *E tangi, e te ihu whāki whakarere* also relates to a member of Pane's family. This waiata is described in Nga Tau Rere 2003. After Pane's death Tuna Paora gave evidence of his kinship - Tuna's father was Pane Waka's cousin. By the time Pane died, her sister Merekai and husband Wi Perahama together with Wi Perahama's daughter Hematini and Enoke Taitea had all died.

Pane Waka died on the 3 March 1909 at Waikanae, and left her land interests at Waikanae and in the South Island to Kokonga.

References:

WMB no.16 p.350

WMB no.16A p.109

Whanganui MB no.60 p.184 whakapapa

Wairarapa MN no.29 p.261

Simmons, D.R. Ta Moko 1986.83, p.128 plate 16

Simmons, D.R. & Penfold, N. Nga tau rere 2003 p.62

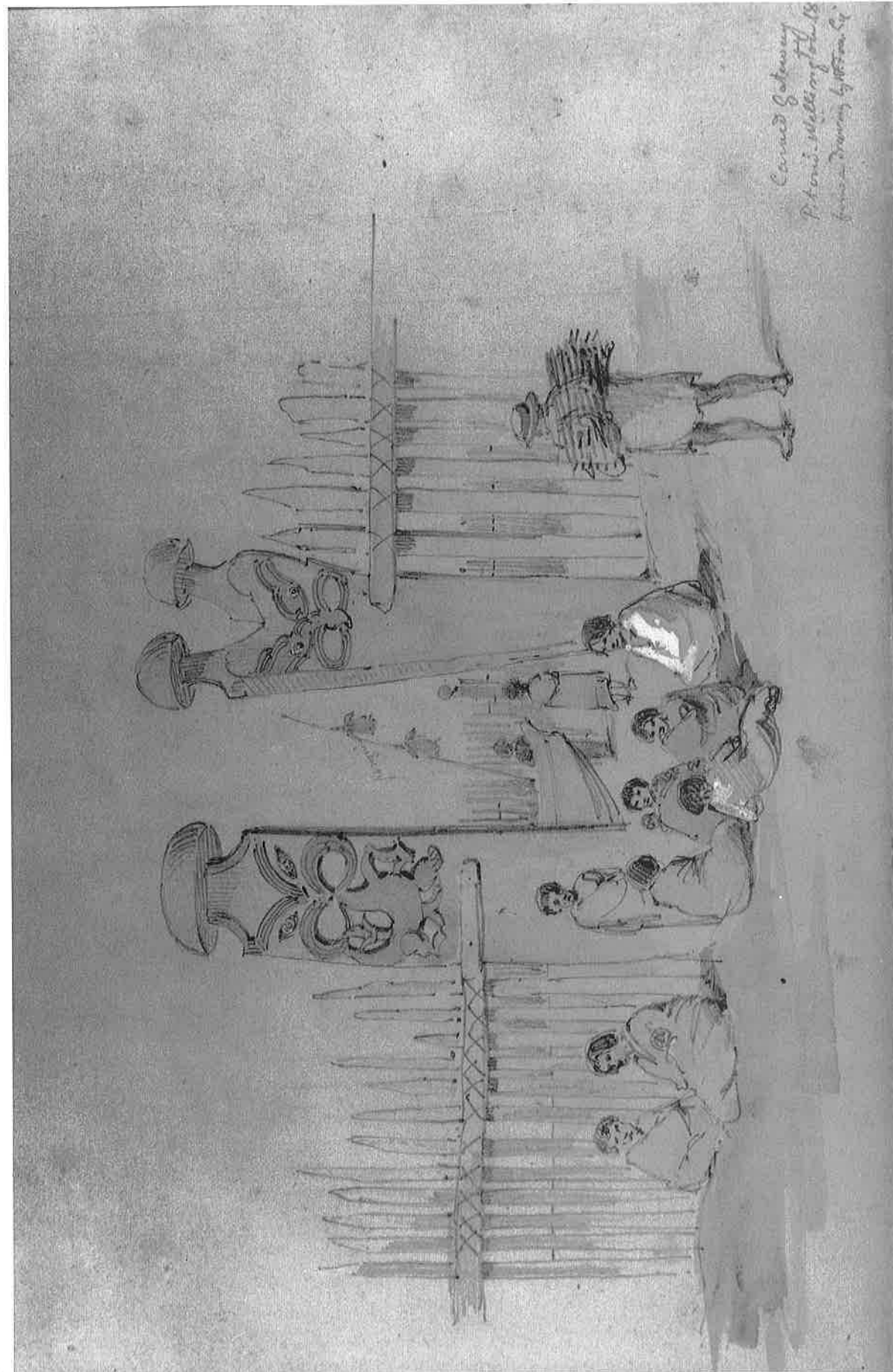
Simmons letter of Feb 2005, letter of 4 March 2005 held in Wellington City Libraries Archives

Te Riria, Ko and Simmons D.R. Moko rangatira 1999 p.73

Alexander Turnbull Library Manuscripts 73-128-171

Shortland, Edward. Southern districts of NZ p.16, 18

Note: David Simmon's photo of a tekoteko illustrates an item held in Makluho-maklay Museum of Ethnography, St. Petersburg, Russia. This museum retains some material relating to Ferdinand von Bellingshausen's visit to Queen Charlotte Sound in 1820.



Carved gateway Pitoni. William Fox Collection (drawing n. 319)

Mahau Tomairangi (Dates unknown)

Mahau Tomairangi, sometimes known as Pitama Mahau Tomairangi, belonged to Ngati Tawhirikura. Mahau was the son of Te Mihinga and grandson of Te Whiti-o-Rongomai II and third wife Mapuna. Therefore he was closely related to Te Wharepouri, who was the son of Te Whiti II's senior wife Hine-i-te-Uru. Mahau's wife was Te Manu-matakaha of Ngati Mutunga who had an interest in land at Petone and Ngauranga and was related to Te Mana. It was Te Mana who encouraged Matangi and Manihera Te Toru to cultivate at Ngauranga. Mahau and Te Manu left no children to succeed them. Mahau was the first husband of Te Manu. They married in Taranaki.

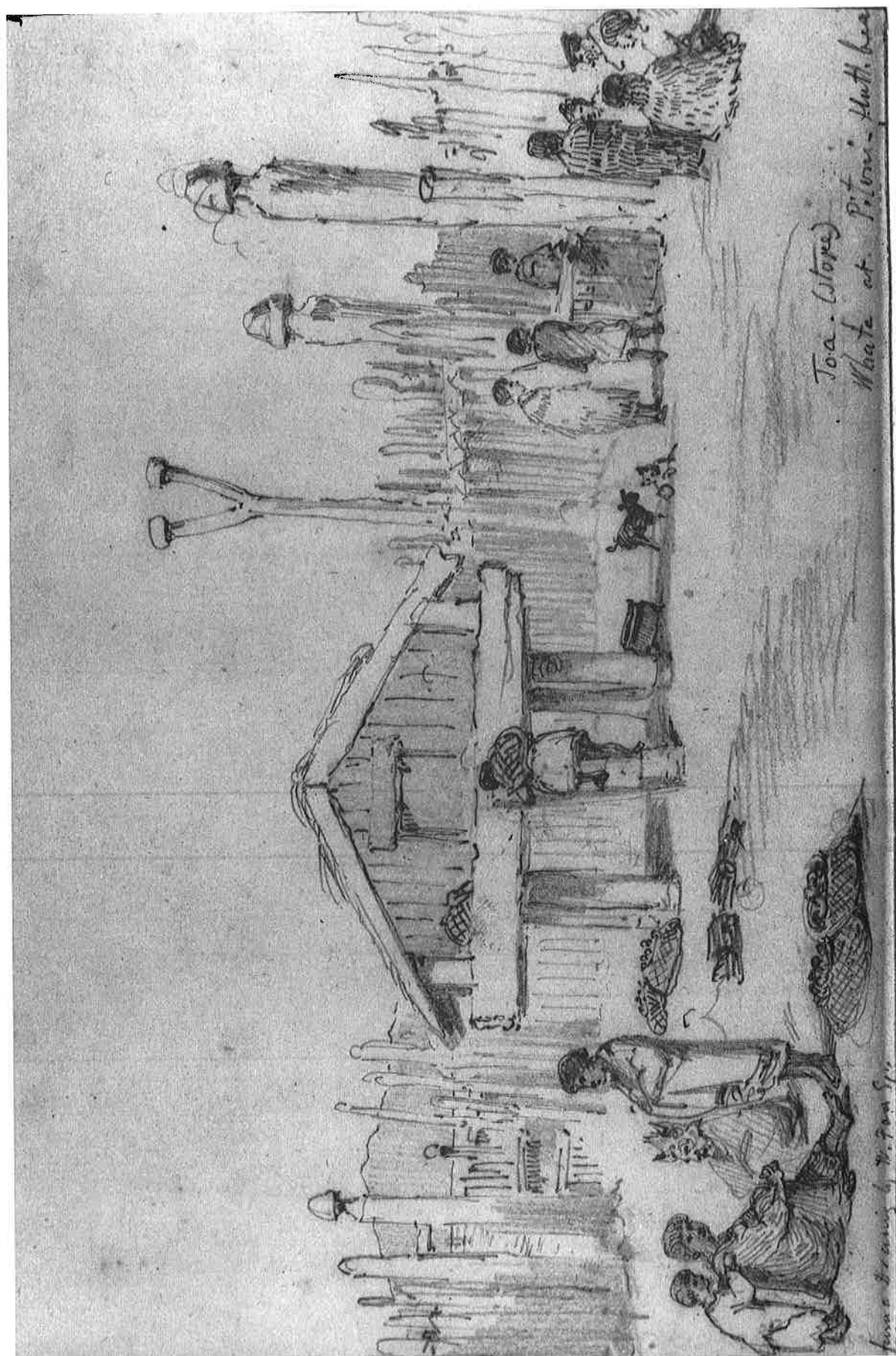
Mahau lived at Waiwhetu and had an interest in land at Petone. He had migrated to the area before the battle of Haowhenua. In about 1837, Mahau had led the Petone people in a revenge attack on the Te Aro waka which were broken. The attack was provoked by Kopeka, Te Puni's uncle, who uttered a kanga against the Tawhirikura when they were fishing together with the Te Aro people at Hataitai.

Moturoa said in evidence that Patukawenga gave interests at Pipitea and elsewhere, to Mahau together with the following:- Matohia [i.e. Te Matoha], Wairarapa, Ngaenga, Weria, Mataiwi, Puhakawa, Otaki, Ngapuna i.e. Tamati Te Matoha and Papawero. Mahau gave evidence to the Spain Commission in September 1842 and possibly to the Maori Land Court in 1866.

When Mahau died his land interests in Wellington were inherited by his sister Oriwia Te Atiraukawa who died on the 29 August 1891. She was the wife of Tamati Te Matoha.

References:

- Ward, Alan. Maori customary interests in the Port Nicholson district, 1820s to 1840s; an overview. 1998 p.95-96
- OLC 1/465 Tod's claim. Evidence of Moturoa
- OLC 1/906 Evidence of Mahau 9 September 1842
- WMB 2 p.82, 162, 173
- WMB 3 p.152, p.223, 231-234
- WMB 6 p.145
- Raupatu Document Bank vol.114 30th June 1866



Whata at Pitoni. William Fox Collection. (drawing no. 328)

Oriwia Te Atiraukawa *Died 1881*

Oriwia belonged to Ngati Tawhirikura. She was the daughter of Mihinga and granddaughter of Te Whiti-o-Rongomai II and his third wife Mapuna. So she was a half sister to both Te Wharepouri and to Te Whiti-o-Rongomai III, and closely related to Honiana Te Puni. Her brother Mahau Tomairangi died before her.

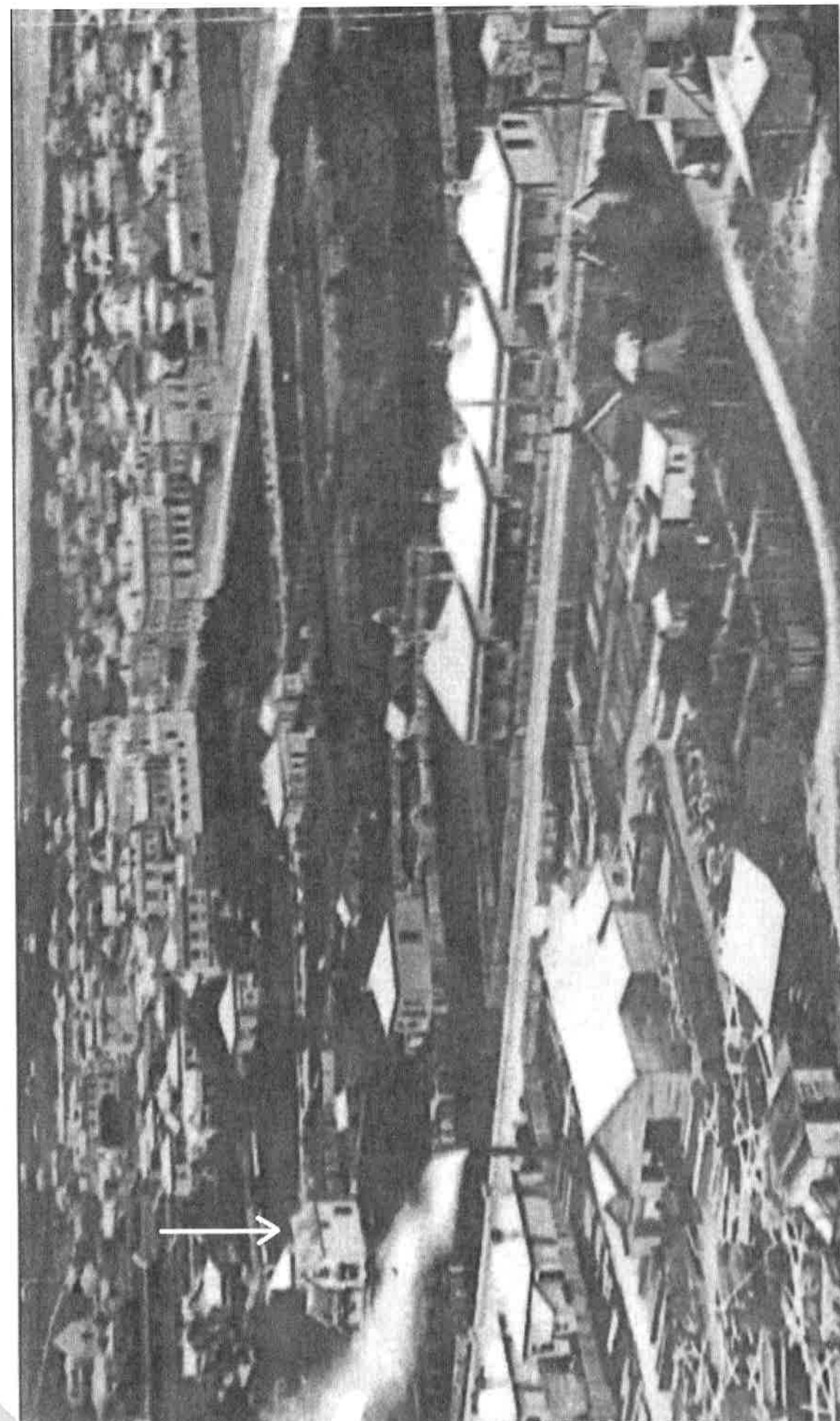
Oriwia was married to Tamati Te Matoha (1796 – 8th January 1876). They had no children. Tamati had a sister Kaheno and a brother Parata Nuku. Parata married Meri Pawa who was Hare Parata's mother. Meri and her sister Horima Tapa were the daughters of Roriki. Tamati's father Tahi was uncle to the three brothers Te Matoha, Ropiha Moturoa and Wi Kingi Wairarapa. Tamati Te Matoha was also known as Ngapuna or Motutawa. Tamati Te Matoha and Oriwia Tamati owned section no.10 in Pipitea Pa. Tamati Te Matoha's grave is one of the few graves left untouched at the Bolton Street cemetery.

Until 1871 Oriwia was known to cultivate at Whakahukawai (Hutt Section 16) because of her association with Hapurona. He had been the pilot who had brought the *Tory* into Wellington Harbour from Port Hardy in the South Island in 1839. The role of pilot has also been attributed, at various times, to Worser Heberley, and by others to Dicky Barrett. When Oriwia's brother Mahau died, Oriwia inherited his land interests in the Wellington area. In one Maori Land Court decision it was agreed that Oriwia should share a section with Amiria Mataroirangi. Amiria was the wife of Ngapaki Te Puni, and mother of Makareta Te Puni, who died in May 1890. Amiria died on the 4 January 1891. In 1884 Oriwia together with Te Ruhia Pote of Waikato drafted a lease of some Petone lands with the Gear Meat Company. Two years later Henare Te Puni, Matene Tauwhare and another did in fact lease land at Petone to the Gear Meat Company.

Oriwia died on the 29 August 1891 at Waiwhetu. Her land interests were inherited by Atanatiu Te Puni who died 5 July 1900. He was one of the sons of Henare Te Puni (1814–1887) and his wife Rangiwahia Te Puni (1827–1913).

References:

- WMB no.1 p.177
- WMB no.3 p.151–159
- WMB no.5 p.273–274
- WMB no.6 p.145
- WMB no.10A p.129–130, 131–132
- WMB no.11 p.267, 269–270
- Otaki MB no.19 p.219



Tauwhare's house in Petone

Matene Tauwhare 1806-1893

Matene Tauwhare, also known as Tauwhare Matene, belonged to Ngati Tawhirikura. His mother was Matenga-kuau, also called Rahira, who was the sister of Te Wharepouri. His father was Rangiatia. He had an elder sister called Ripeka Wharewhare-i-te-rangi Te Kakapo who died in 1880, a brother Makere Te Whakaranika and a brother named Patara, who left children. Matene married Roka Te Puni and they had several children. Matene's eldest child was Te Ati Matene also known as Tiati Ngapaki. Tiati's second husband was Hoani Warena. Te Ati Matene died 5 April 1981, aged 58. Another child of Matene Tauwhare was Ani Matene, also known as Ani Jenkins (1852-1898). One son, Eparaima Matene, also known as Eparaima Takarangi, married a Te Ati Awa woman named Ritihia. Another son, Paati Matene married Ani Park (Anihaka Paaka) who was the daughter of a Scottish surveyor, Robert Park (1812-1870), who came to Wellington in the 1840s.

Matene Tauwhare was also married to Hana Te Puni who was Roka Te Puni's sister. Matene was listed as a land holder at both Pitone and Ngauranga Pa and had extensive land holdings elsewhere. He received payment together with over 30 others in September 1877 for the Native Reserves in the City of Wellington. Matene told the Land Court that he had built a significant house called Te Akura, on Petone Section no. 3, together with his brothers, Makere and Patara Te Tapetu. He moved from there in the 1840s after the settlers had arrived.

When the Parangarahu Reserve was discussed in the Land Court there were five groups of applicants: Honiana Te Puni, Pakitaura, Mawene Hohua, Matene Tauwhare and Mahau Tomoirangi. In the final division of land three further groups were added. When giving evidence of the occupation of Hutt Section 16 called Whakahukuwai, Matene said that the Tawhirikura had occupied that area after the Ngati Mutunga left, and the Te Matehou went to Waiwhetu. This was about the year 1847 after they had avenged the death of Hinekino.

When Hana Te Puni died in 1887, Matene listed his own land holdings at Parangarahu, Ngauranga, Pito-one, Wakahukuwai, Te Ahiparera, Horokiwi, Maungaraki and Taita. In 1886 Matene Tauwhare together with his brother-in-law Henare Te Puni and Apihaka Renata leased lands to the Gear Meat Company at Petone.

Matene Tauwhare died 27 February 1893, aged 87, and is buried with his children, in the Te Puni urupa at Petone.

References:

WMB no.3 p.6-7

WMB no.3 p.83-100, 102-132, 133-134, 176-179, 220-235, 253-254

WBM 4 p.25, 111-112

WMB 13 p.262

WMB 14 p.33-35

WMB 16 p.368-369

Otaki MB 50 p.159-160

(List of Ngati Tawhirikura in WMB 3 p.227-228)

Alexander Turnbull Library fms-papers-6330-3

Hutt and Petone Chronicle 8th March 1893



Manihera Te Toru

Manihera Te Toru (1802?-1884)

Manihera Ngatoru or Manihera Te Toru was also known as Te Manihera Matangi. He was the son of Rawiri Matangi, of Ngati Rahiri, Ngati Tawhirikura, Ngati Hamua hapu of Te Ati Awa and Pikia Te Rangi of the Ngati Te Whiti and Tawhirikura hapu. His parents were first cousins. He was the grandson of Wahanga and thus descended from Aniwaniwa and Tawhirikura which made him a close relation of Te Puni and Te Wharepouru as well as Ngatata and Pomare. He had a sister Kakea Te Rangi whose daughter Neta Pikia married Heta Te Manurua of Ngati Ruanui. Manihera's successor was Taare Waitara, the son of Hana Waitara.

Manihera left Taranaki with his father Matangi, Te Puni, Wharepouru, Wi Tako and followers in 1832 after the Battle of Otaka. They settled at Te Uruhi near Waikanae. Shortly afterwards Te Mana of Petone invited Matangi and his son to come and share his cultivations at Ngauranga. Before he left for Wharekauri, Pomare, from Matiu Island, allotted areas to certain chiefs. Matangi and Manihera Te Ngatoru were given the care of Petone and Ngauranga to one side of the Ngauranga stream. Moturoa claimed Pipitea through his relationship to Patukawenga. Just after the migration to Wharekauri in 1835, Te Wharepouru returned to Okiwi from Wairarapa and was invited by Matangi to settle with his family at Ngauranga which he did.

The first house built at Ngauranga was that of Te Mana followed by Matangi and then Manihera Te Toru. In 1859 Manihera Te Ngatoru built a plank house at Ngauranga and lived there till he leased it to Mr Wallace in 1864. He also built a house at Petone. In 1844 when Major Richmond was making further payments for the Port Nicholson land he offered Manihera payment for Ngauranga during negotiations over the Deeds of Release but the money was refused.

In 1847 Manihera Te Toru signed the McCleverty agreement for both Ngauranga and Petone and in September that year was made a Maori land assessor for Ngauranga. In 1860 Manihera Ngatoru, Porutu and Epiha Wairaweke represented the Ngatiawa of Wellington at the Kohimarama Conference convened by Governor Gore Browne.

Manihera Te Toru died on the 27th October 1884 and was buried in the cemetery at Christ Church, Taita, beside Hana Waitara who died in 1882. A memorial erected on his grave is still maintained by Matangi descendants.

References:

Nga Tangata taumata rau : 1769-1869. 2000 p.329
DNZB updated 30th September 2002.



Taare Waitara & Haka Party, Parihaka, 1890s (ATL 1/1-013096:G)

Taare Waitara 1854-1910

Taare Waitara, also known as Charles Waitara, belonged to Te Ati Awa. He was the second son of Hana Waitara. His father was a European surveyor. Hana's three children were Wiremu Matangi (1851-1900), Taare, and Henry David Bates born in 1857 also known as Rawiri Matangi. Taare's grandfather Waitara Tioro signed the McCleverty agreement no.6 at Ngauranga and was closely related to Manihera Te Toru (1802?-1884). Taare married Peranu Ngaruaki, the only daughter of Erueti Te Whiti-o-Rongomai III. Taare and Peranu had no children.

Taare lived at Taita and inherited the land holdings of Manihera Te Toru when he died in 1884. After Te Whiti had been released from jail in early 1887 he decided to modernise Parihaka with considerable financial support from Taare Waitara. In later life Taare went to live at Parihaka and helped to administer the community as Te Whiti's secretary.

At Taare's funeral a well known tribute to his work was made by Sir Maui Pomare who was then Chief Native Health Officer. Taare had land interests at Polhill's Gully, Sections 8 and 9 of the Harbour District, Section 8 at the Hutt and subsection 13 of Section 58 at Taita. He had a butcher's shop in Lambton Quay, and land in Patrick Street, Petone, as well as some land in the South Island. He also had an interest in a section which is now intersected by Ranui Crescent, Khandallah. This area is referred to as Harbour District no 6. Although Taare had no children his two brothers left descendants who inherited some of his interests.

Taare Waitara died on the 8 July 1910. He was buried beside Te Whiti at Parihaka in a marked grave.

References:

Taranaki MB no.17 p.48-50

Wellington MB no.2 p.161

Wellington MB no.12 p.56-67 Wi Matangi

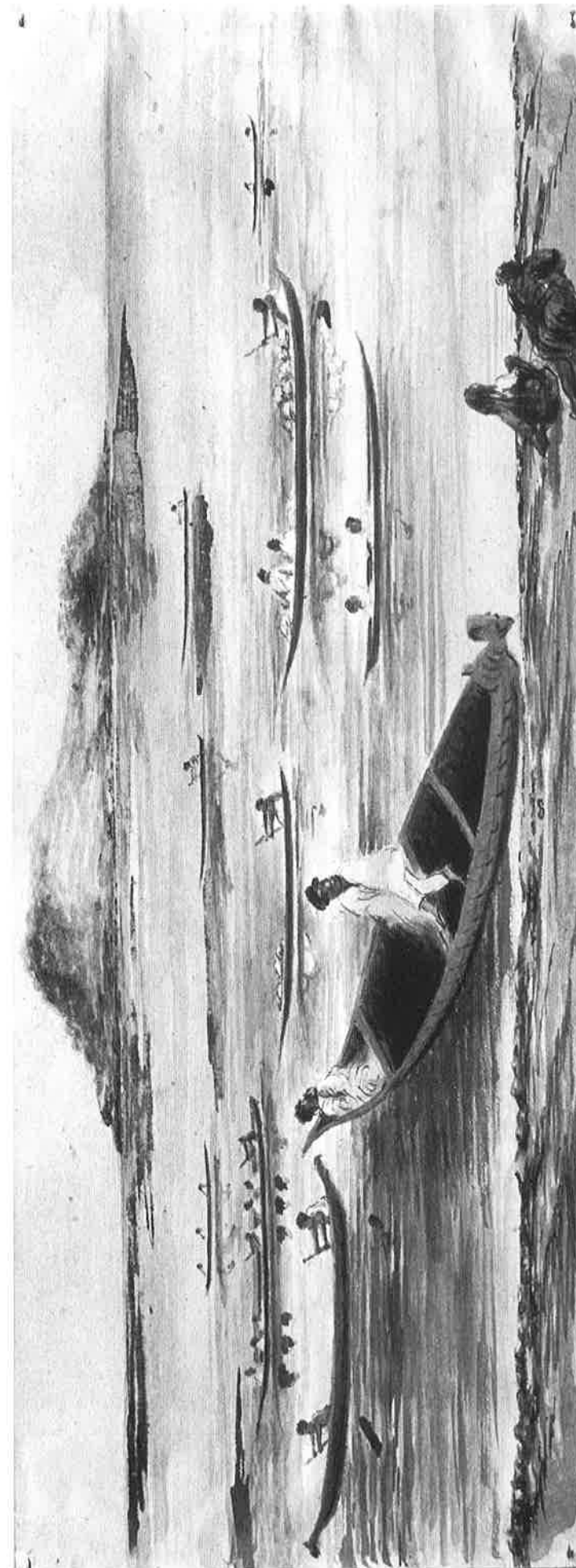
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Information from Teremoana Sparks

Bolitho, Elaine E. The Vision Restored. 2003.



Study of canoes. Māories taking kumaras (sweet potatoes) to market [Wellington Harbour? Between 1854 and 1856] by John Pearse (ATL E-455-f-082-2)

Paratene Te Aoturoa Died 1898

Paratene Te Aoturoa, or Paratene Te Poho, belonged to Te Matehou and Ngati Te Whiti. He was the son of Te Poho and Moari the second (also known as Ani Tiria). Te Poho was the brother of Ngatata i te Rangi. Paratene's mother had first married Tamarua, another brother of Ngatata i te Rangi. Wi Hapi Pakau was a child of this marriage. Moari's eldest child was called Rupene Te Pu Whakakeko who had died before 1888. Ani Tiria (Moari) had two children by Te Poho. They were Paratene Te Poho and Ani Moari who died in 1913. Paratene had no children of his own. He lived at Waiwhetu. His sister Ani Moari lived for a number of years at Picton with Josephine Love.

Paratene's land interests included a share in sections no.17 and 18 at Pipitea Pa with his half brother Wi Hape Pakau and uncle Wiremu Otaki who died on 29 February 1882 at Waiwhetu. Wi Otaki was also known as Uenukutara. Paratene also had a share in Otari section no.5. He inherited some land interests from Enoke Noanoa. At the time of his death his land interests included Tinakore, Taita, Orongorongo, Wainuiomata, Kaiwharawhara, Waiwhetu, Araheke M, Palmerston North Tenths and Wiremutaone.

Paratene Te Poho was one of over 30 chiefs who received payment in 1877 for the Native Reserves of the City of Wellington. Paratene's mother was the granddaughter of Te Kokiri and Moari. Through these grandparents he was related to the wife of Hoani Te Matahiwi, Ruhia Porutu and Rihia Kamouia.

Paratene made a will in favour of Wi Hape Love. When he died on the 13 August 1889, he was buried in the Owahiti Urupa.

References:

WMB no.1 p.27, 31, 148, 247

WMB no.2 p.76, 148

WMB no.9 p.245

WMB no.14 p.330, 337-338

Taranaki 3 p.340

Wairarapa MB no.1 p.2-8, 11-12

Wairarapa MB no.24 p.146-147



Kauamo

Kauamo died 1846?

Kauamo belonged to Te Matehou. She was the daughter of Hoani Te Matahiwi, who died at Pipitea Pa in 1858, and Takuaiteangi. Her mother was a grandchild of Te Kokiri and Moari and she had two older sisters called Huhana Te Aoturoa and Ramari Ropiha, the wife of Te Ropiha Moturoa. Her brother was called Tonganui.

Kauamo married Joseph Robinson and they had four children. The eldest was James Robinson born 20 June 1837 at Queen Charlotte Sound. He married Harriett Baldock at Sydney in 1859 and they had nine children. He died sometime after 1878 in Bathurst, New South Wales. The eldest daughter Harena, or Eleanor Kauamo, was born on the 5 April 1841 at Naenae. The second daughter Meri (Ahenga or Mary Anne) Kauamo was born on the 12 August 1844 at Port Nicholson and the youngest called Rebecca (Peka) Kauamo was born on the 6 November 1846 at New Plymouth and spent the whole of her life in Taranaki.

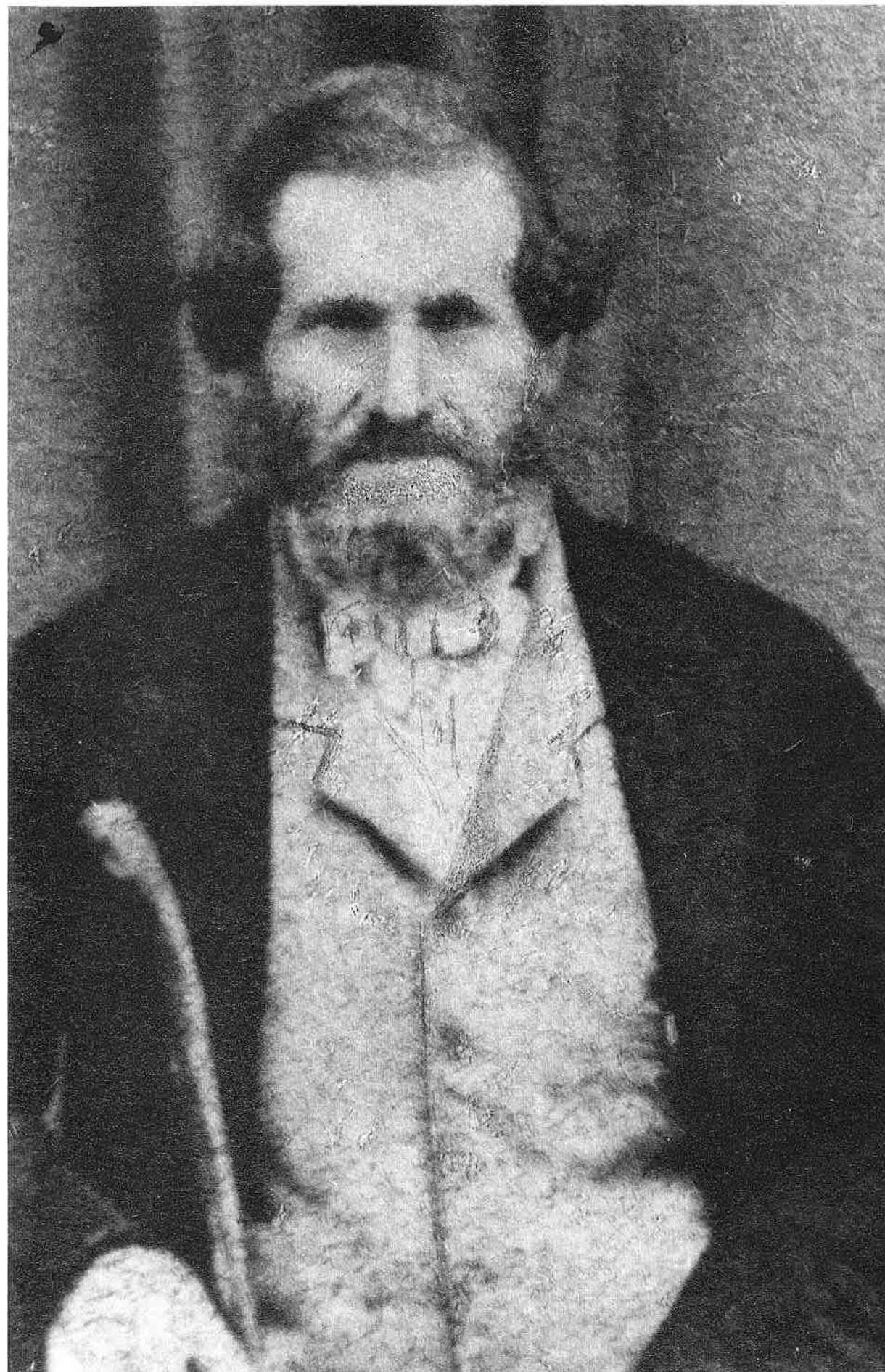
Meri Kauamo and her husband Joe had over 30 grandchildren.

Harena married first William Brown and lived at Happy Valley, Nelson where 8 children were born. After William died Harena returned to Wellington with her children and in 1880 she was married to Ihaia Porutu at Wellington by Bishop Hadfield. Ihaia and Harena had one child called Ruhia Porutu (1883–1889). When Ihaia died, Harena married his nephew Mark Porutu, who also died in 1889. Finally Harena married Charles J. Thoms a farmer of the Hutt Valley. She died on the 13 July 1925 at Naenae.

When G.H. Scholefield was preparing biographies for the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, 1940, one of Harena's sons William Ropiha Brown, born in 1870, provided research material on the family to Scholefield. Harena had no children by either her third or fourth husbands.

Kauamo's second daughter Meri (Ahenga or Mary Anne) married Renata Te Hau and they had 8 children. Meri died on the 7 July 1895 at New Plymouth. The eldest daughter of this marriage was called Harena Kauamo Te Kotuku or sometimes Harena Apimareka.

The third daughter of Joe and Kauamo called Peka married first Walter Sturme of Nelson and they had 7 children. When he died Peka married Robert Hart but there were no children by this marriage. Peka was sometimes called Ripeka Rutakinuku.



Joe Robinson

Joseph Henry Robinson (1814–1879) was the eldest child of Joseph and Ruth Robinson, farmers who lived in Kent, England. The two eldest sons Joseph and James were apprenticed to a shipbuilding firm in Wooleridge Docks and then in the 1820s sailed on the ship called the *Thetis* for Sydney. They arrived on 5 January 1823 and 5 months later they sailed on Captain Thom's ship for New Zealand.

When they called into Port Nicholson to collect water the two brothers were taken captive by the Maori and detained in a whare. That night a chief's daughter and her two friends cut a hole in the back of the whare and let them out. Subsequently these women returned to Sydney with the men.

Some years later in 1837 Joe and Kauamo's first child James was born at Queen Charlotte Sounds but by 1839, Joe Robinson was well established on the Hutt River near the Waiwhetu Pa as a ship builder. When William Wakefield arrived on the *Tory* he was somewhat surprised to find an Englishman already living there and was very happy to talk to Joe Robinson. Certain gifts from Wakefield had been held by family descendents till at least 1940. Sometime between 1844 and 1846 Joe decided to shift his family from Wellington to New Plymouth where Joe was to work with local whalers.

Both Joe and his wife Meri Kauamo died and were buried near Moturoa at New Plymouth. Subsequently their two younger daughters Meri and Rebecca also died at New Plymouth. Harena died at the Hutt and James died in Australia.

References:

WMB no.2 p.60, 186

WMB no.4 p.231–232

WMB no.6 p.125, 216

WMB no.10 p.193–194

WMB no.15 p.31

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Alexander Turnbull Library. MS–Papers–2683

Alexander Turnbull Library. MS–Papers–6120–1 Photo of Joe Robinson

Alexander Turnbull Library. MS–Papers–2683 Notes . . . by Eleanor Robinson (Harena Thoms)

Wellington City Libraries. Scholefield papers, 1939–40. Joseph Robinson.

Dwyer, Beverley Neither convict nor bushrangers. *New Zealand Genealogist* May/June 1993; 24 (221) : 169–170



Banks of Hutt River near Molesworth's farm by Samuel Brees

Ramari Ropiha Died 1886

Ramari was the daughter of Hoani Te Matahiwi, who died in 1858 at Pipitea. Hoani was also known as Rikitaui, and his wife was called Takuaiteangi. Hoani belonged to Te Matehou. Ramari had an elder sister Huhana Te Aoturoa, whose daughter was Mere Pararaki. A younger sister Kauamo married Joe Robinson, who was the first English settler in Port Nicholson in the 1830s. Kauamo had three daughters. Ramari also had a brother named Tonganui.

Ramari was known by various names including Ramari Hinekarori and Ngaotaota. As Ramari had no children of her own she adopted Toheroa Hapara who inherited her land interests. The natural mother of Toheroa was Arena Kauamo. Ramari had an interest in Section No. 23 at Pipitea Pa together with Huhana Te Aoturoa and Mere Pararaki. Ramari also had an interest in land in Pamutana Nota as well as inheriting some of Moturoa's land when he died in 1874.

Ramari was Moturoa's second wife and they left no children. One of her nieces Harena Kauamo was left with a large family when her first husband William Brown died at Nelson. Harena brought her family to Pipitea Pa to live with Moturoa and Ramari. The home had been especially extended for the purpose.

On her father's side Ramari was a cousin to Ngakura Puakawe. Her mother was a granddaughter of Te Kokiri and Moari so Ramari was also closely related to Ruhia Porutu. In another line of descent from Te Kokiri and Moari, Ramari was also related to Wi Hape Pakau, his half sister Ani Moari, and his half brother Paratene Te Poho, also known as Paratene Te Aoturoa.

When Ramari died she left an interest in her land by will to Toheroa Hapara, born 1877 of Taranaki. He was also known as Toheroa Kauamo and Toheroa Hapua. In the 1960s Toheroa's land interests were divided between the descendents of Huhana Te Aoturoa and Kauamo. However back in the 1880s, when the successors to Panapa Tuaware (Tuwhare?), part owner of Section No.2 at Pipitea, were agreed to in court; Ramari and her cousin Paratene Te Poho requested not to succeed. This left Hohaia Rangiauru and Hoera Rangiauru of Ngati Maru the sole successors.

Ramari died in February 1886 at Taranaki.

References:

- WMB no.1 p.27-29, 190, 192
- WMB no.2 p.273
- WMB no.3 p.59, 217
- WMB no.4 p.320
- WMB no.14 p.308-312, p.329
- WMB no.40 p.105, 107
- Taranaki MB no.3 p.269
- Taranaki MB no.17 p.55, 326 1961



View of Port Nicholson from the range of hills west of the Ohiro Valley by Samuel Brees

Te Munu Te Ohiro Died 1872

Te Munu Te Ohiro (or Te Orohiro) belonged to Ngati Haumia, Ngati Haupoto, and Ngati Kura at Te Aro. Ngati Kura is another name for Ngati Mutunga, most of whom went to the Chatham Islands (Wharekauri) in 1835. Te Munu Te Ohiro was the son of Tihone and Kaho. He could trace back through his father Tihone to Tokowai who was the child of Tuwakaata and Parearangi. Te Munu's wife was Hinetua.

Te Munu and Hinetua are recorded as having had only one child, a daughter called Riria Kaho (Riria Te Munu) who died in 1887. Riria had two uncles living in Wellington called Titiro Te Ura and Rangi Tarawau. They had a sister called Waikiringa Hemi Te Pua.

Riria first married Timoti and they had a daughter Rawinia Timoti (Hinekino or Rawinia Te Munu), who died on the 26 April 1901. Riria then married Panapa Titokawe and they had a son called Panapa Te Mutu (1875-1906) also recorded as Te Mutu Panapa or Te Mutu Hokinga.

Timoti, Panapa Titokawe and Teritiu were cousins and Teritiu (died 1876) was the father of Paora Teritiu, Harata Teritiu, Hamuera and Maata. Rawinia Timoti married William Jenkins of Bell Block (Wiremu Tinikini) at New Plymouth in 1889. They then came to Wellington but stopped off at Waikanae on the way, to allow Rawinia to adopt Paora Tuwhare Tamaiti (Paora Tuhae or Paora Te Rangikauwhata) who was the son of Harata Teretiu. His father was a European. Rawinia and Wiremu lived for some time at Te Aro Pa with their adopted son Paora Tuwhare.

Te Munu Te Ohiro came to Wellington in the 1830s. He was one of the chiefs who welcomed Bumby and Hobbs in June 1839 and signed one of the McCleverty agreements in 1847 as Te Urinu Ohiro. He had an interest in Te Aro Pa Section no.6 and no.9 together with Hemi Parai. He later left Wellington to go back to Taranaki. Some years after both Te Munu and his daughter Riria had died, his granddaughter Rawinia was able to claim an interest in Town Acre no.1, no.16 and part of Ohiro. Rural Sections no.19 and 21 as well as parts of two sections at Wiremutaone and at Kaireperepe. Rawinia also inherited an interest in the Ngati Haupoto Block in Taranaki.

Te Munu Te Ohiro died in about 1872 at Taranaki.

References

WMB no.1 p.85-86

WMB no.2 p.88, 92

WMB no.3 p.30

WMB no.15 p.62, 64, 72,

Taranaki MB no.4 p.104-105

Wanganui MB no.49 p.146-149, 166-170, 171-172, 201-203



Te Aro flat by Samuel Brees

Teretiu Paora Died 1876

Teretiu Paora, also recorded as just Teretiu, belonged to Ngati Ruanui. He was descended from Marangaikaitoa and was closely related to Ahipane Marangai who died in 1894. Teretiu had two cousins called Timoti Te Heuheu and Panapa Titokawe who were in turn the first and second husbands of Riria Kaho also known as Riria Te Munu.

Teretiu married Hara Makirangi also recorded as Hara Te Ritiu (1828–1886). Teretiu and Hara had a number of children but only their eldest daughter Harata Teretiu left descendents. The children were: Harata who died on the 10 November 1903, Paora Teretiu who was still alive in 1907, Hamuera Teretiu who died in 1896, Mata Teretiu who died in 1886, Karoriana Teretiu, Willie Teretiu and Erina Teretiu who had all died before 1882. Hara Makirangi had two other children called Meri Makirangi (Maraea Paora) and Hori Tamati Rawakore, alias Hori Ihaka Te Rou, who was the son of Ihaka Te Rou. Harata Teretiu married Te Rangikauhata Te Waonui and had two children called Taare Rangikauhata born 1890, and Kune Rangikauhata born 1896. Harata had another child called Paora Rangiwahata (or Paora Tuwhare Tamaiti), born 1887, who was half European. Paora Tamaiti was adopted at the age of three by Rawinia Te Munu and William Jenkins.

Teretiu signed the McCleverty agreement for one of the Te Aro blocks in 1847 and was Crown granted Section 21 at Te Aro Pa in 1866. This provided income to help house Harata's children who lived on the Te Rau-i-te-Rangi Reserve with their father and aunt Meri Makirangi in the early 1900s. Teretiu lived on section 21 at Te Aro Pa till his death in 1876.

His son Paora Teretiu married Rahira but had no children. They lived first at Te Aro Pa and then at the Pilot Station at the Wellington Heads before returning to Taranaki. By 1905 Paora Teretiu was reported as living at Normanby. Teretiu still held a number of land interests when he died. He had land at Wiremutaone, Ngawhakakate Kau o Poneke, Ohiro Sections no.19 and 21 Te Rau-i-te-Rangi and Okotuku (Wairoa) Blk XII Section 406. Teretiu was related to Tom Ellison (1866–1904) a lawyer who had helped administer his affairs after his death.

Teretiu Paora died on the 2 April 1876 and was buried at the Bolton Street Cemetery with his wife Hara Te Retiu and one daughter Mata Te Retiu.

References:

- Wellington MB no.1 p.100–101
- Wellington MB no.3 p.19 p.63
- Wellington MB no.12 p.281–82
- Wellington MB no.14 p.235–236
- Wellington MB no.16 p.35–37
- Wairarapa MB no.1 p.4
- Wanganui MB no.49 p.168–170, 201–203
- Alexander Turnbull Library MS–Papers–1347–3/2/109



Agnes Himiona

Akanihi Himiona
c1844 - 1909
(Agnes Flora Simeon (nee McAlpin(e)))

Written by Simon George

Akanihi Himiona (Agnes Simeon) was born in 1844 near the present day town of Te Awamutu in the Waikato. She was christened Agnes Flora McAlpin(e), her mother being Rawinia Te Rangikawawe and her father James McAlpin(e). Amongst her people she was known by her tribal ancestral name, Kurakitoro. Akanihi's mother may have been taken by Waikato raiders. It is believed that James McAlpin(e) came to New Zealand in 1841. After arrival he lived amongst the Maori in the Waikato in the years 1842-1848.

Akanihi was of Taranaki-tuturu having whakapapa connections to many hapu of that iwi. Her grandfather was Tarakete of the Nga Mahanga hapu and he was a great grandson of the Nga Mahanga chief, Rangimohuta, father of Raumahora who famously married Takarangi of Te Atiawa bringing peace between the two iwi. Tarakete was referred to as a noted tohunga in Akanihi's obituary. Her grandmother was Waikauri of the Ngati Haumia hapu.

Despite having no father present, some funds must have been provided as Akanihi was fortunate to be educated at the Rev. John Morgan's school for 'half-caste' Maori children at Te Awamutu. Her mother married a second time to Hakopa Ngaruhe and their two children were Akanihi's two younger half-brothers – Ruhe (Tuari) and Te Mira Wharepouri Hakopa. There are living descendants today from Ruhe (Tuari) Hakopa.

By the late 1850s her education completed and land wars looking imminent in the Waikato, Akanihi along with many others, was brought back to Taranaki. From 1860-1865 she lived and cultivated with her people in Taranaki learning her family traditions. She was for a time clerk of the stores at Hangaatahua (Stoney River) near present day Okato.

Having married Frederick Simeon, a young army volunteer from Australia, in Wanganui in 1866 and after spending time in Napier, Akanihi and Frederick settled in Wellington in 1872. Akanihi is recorded as being "the only woman that came from Taranaki residing in Te Aro pa" as of the mid to late 1870s. She was related to many of the Te Aro elders such as Mohi Ngaponga, Te Teira Whatakore, Hori Ngapaka, Te Munu Ohiro and probably Hemi Parai. She was also related to Te Whiti o Rongomai, Tohu Kakahi, Wiremu Kingi Matakatea and Wi Tako Ngatata through the Taranaki iwi side of their lineages.

Akanihi and family spent some years in the 1880s and again in the 1890s living on ancestral lands back in Taranaki – near Warea and Opunake. During the period 1893 to 1895 they owned and ran the Rahotu hotel and store. Although not followers of Te Whiti and Tohu, Akanihi and Frederick became prominent at the time of the appalling treatment of Parihaka resisters. They paid advertising rates to relay to the nation information gained directly from prisoners coming back on the boats having served their prison terms in Dunedin. Akanihi gave evidence in several Maori Land Court cases either representing herself or the interests of others. She also wrote a number of letters to the Governors-General of the day, about the loss of Maori land in Taranaki and the slowness of the governments of the day to live up to Native land compensation court findings of the mid 1860s.

About 1896 the Simeons came back to Wellington for good. They lived at Johnsonville as Akanihi had an interest in Section 8 of Block 11 of the Wiremutaone Maori Reserve. Akanihi succeeded to the land interests of Te Teira Whatakore and Hori Ngapaka in the Wellington area and was awarded interests in several land blocks in Taranaki. At the time of her death her land holdings included parts of Ohiro Rural Section no. 19 subdivision no.8, Ohiro Rural Section no.21 in the Wellington area and about 1000 acres of land in Taranaki near Oakura, Warea, Rahotu and Opunake.

By the time Akanihi died, on 25 August 1909, she had gifted a section to each of her 10 children in the Johnsonville land. The children were Rawinia Wilcher, Miriama Moore, Henrietta Flegeltaub, Mohi Ngaponga Himiona, Te Ngahue Ada Saunders, Hemi Himiona, Te Teira Whatakore Himiona, Whitianga Akanihi Himiona (later Ellison), Maramaiterangi Ell, and Waikauri Ross (later Hynes). Many descendants from these children live all over the world today.

Akanihi was buried in the Simeon plot in the Bolton Street Cemetery.

References

1. Akanihi Himiona obituary – Taranaki Herald 27 August, 1909
2. Frederick Simeon obituary – Evening Post 12 June, 1919
3. The Evening Post, January 4th, 5th, 7th 1881.
4. Minutes of Native Land Commission hearing at Waitara, Saturday, 6th March, 1880 p.26-27
5. Minutes of Compensation Court held at New Plymouth, Tuesday, 11th October, 1866 – Ropata Ngarongomate deponent for claimants including claimant 64, Akanihi Himiona (Simeon) family papers
6. WMB no.1 p. 345
7. WMB no.2 p. 31
8. WMB no.12 p. 330
9. WMB no.15 p. 62-66
10. WMB no.17 p. 34-35 Probate
11. Wanganui Appellate Court MB no.6 p. 22-24
12. Wanganui Appellate Court MB no.8 p. 209-213
13. Taranaki MB 3 p. 197-201, 247-248
14. Taranaki MB 4 p. 8-121

Ahipane Marangai Died 1894

Marangai belonged to the Taranaki iwi. His father was Tara-amua (also known as Marangaikaitoa) and his mother was Koria. His mother had three children: Taotao, whose daughter Apikaira Taotao died on the 22 August 1908 at Taranaki. Apikaira married first Eruera Te Kao and lived at Petone and later married Mawene Hohua who died in 1903 and lived at Waiwhetu. She had extensive landholdings in the Wellington area that were inherited by her daughter Rimu and grandchildren.

Koria's second child was called Pena. He had a child called Ahukahi. Koria's third child was Marangai the subject of this biography.

Tara-amua had another wife called Hinemura (or Te Rangikapotata) and they had six children including their eldest son Te Aomarama who was the grandfather of Paora Teretiu. Paora's father Teretiu had a cousin called Teretiu Te Heuheu. Tara-amua also had a daughter Whati whose daughter Te Ikairaua (or Te Ikaraua) married Thomas Ellison, a whaler. Apikaera Taotao also traced a close relationship to Hohaia Rangiauru who belonged to the Ngati Hine hapu of Ngati Maru. Hohaia appeared in court a number of times on Apikaira's behalf. At the time of Marangai's death his niece Apikaira and his half brother, Hare Te Heihenga, of Parihaka, were acknowledged as Marangai's closest living relations by the courts.

Marangai had come to Port Nicholson and Te Aro Pa with Toko and Pukahu as leaders of the Ngati Ruanui. He was one of the chiefs who spoke at the welcome to Bumby and Hobbs in June 1938 at Te Aro. The other chiefs who spoke were Te Ngahuru, Mohi Ngaponga, Te Teira Whatakore, Hemi Parai, Wi Upo, Hori Ngapaka and Pomare of Ngati Mutunga and Te Munu. Wi Upo came on the *Columbine* to Port Nicholson in June 1839. Some years later Marangai was awarded section number 24 in the subdivision of Te Aro Pa and also had an interest in Ohiro Rural Section no.1 and no.2 and other lands at Wiremutaone and Polhill Gully. Marangai is recorded as having remained loyal to the settlers throughout the disturbances in Taranaki in the 1860s. His successors were Raniera Takehe Ellison of Waikanae, son of Te Ikairaua, and Raniera's son, Thomas Rangiwahia Ellison (1866?-1904) of Wellington, descendants of Mairangi's half sister Whati.

Marangai left Te Aro Pa to live at Parihaka and then to Punehu near Opunake where he died on 2 October 1894.

References:

- WMB no.1 C p.6-9, 11
WMB no.5 p.71-72, 103 probate
WMB no.12 p.318-319, 321-322
MB no.16 p.146
WMB no.17 p.78
Taranaki MB no.12 p.173
Taranaki MB no.13 p.54-55, 135
Taranaki MB no.14 p.64-68
Taranaki MB no.16 p.42, Otaki MB no.25 p.160, Otaki MB 30 p.150-151
Alexander Turnbull Library MS-Papers-4109



Port Nicholson showing the heads & Wellington in the distance from Lowry Bay by Samuel Brees.

Henare Pumipi Te Whakainu 1838?-1878

Henare Pumipi belonged to Ngati Tupaea hapu of Ngati Ruanui. He was the son of Pumipi Haukatere (Pumipi Te Ranganui) who died in March 1867. Henare was the grandson of Rangipou. Henare had a wife called Riria and their two children were named Mere Makerangi and Wi. Both of these children died without issue.

Henare's father Pumipi Haukatere claimed section no.20 at Te Aro Pa but was in fact living at Waikanae in his later years. During his final illness he was brought by Wi Parata from Waikanae to Wellington hospital where he died. Henare claimed section no.28 at Te Aro Pa. He also collected the rents on Town Acre no.22 fronting onto Aro Street.

A number of the sections in upper Aro Street had been leased for many years to John Leach who died in 1861 and later his wife Mary Leach (1809-1893). They ran a farm and wood-cutting business in the valley for many years. Finally in 1878 Mary Leach assigned the leases to a lawyer G.E. Barton and went to live in a cottage in the subdivision on the corner of Epuni Street.

Henare had an interest in parts of section 9 at Wiremutaone, and in Ohiro Rural Section no.19 subdivision 4 and Ohiro Rural Section no.21. He also had land interests up the Whanganui River. The successor to his land interests in Wellington was a woman called Kuraheke Pumipi (1842-1897) who was his cousin through his father's sister Rorohi.

Kuraheke was the last wife of Wi Tako. When Wi Tako died, Kuraheke married Wiremu Tamati who died in 1894. They lived at Paraparaumu as did her adopted son also called Henare Pumipi.

Henare Pumipi senior died on the 27 September 1878 at the age of forty and was buried in the Bolton Street cemetery. He shared the plot with Mata Te Retiu who died in 1886, Ehikiera Te Waikapoariki (1795-1890), who was Te Retimana Pukahu's younger brother, and the cousin Kuraheke Pumipi (1842-1897).

References:

WMB no.1C p.4-5, 6-9, 156-158

WMB no.2 p.143

WMB no.8 p.36-37

WMB no.9 p.34-35

Otaki MB no.21 p.30-31, 61-70

Wairarapa MB no.1 p.2-8, 11-12.

Alexander Turnbull Library fms-papers-6330-3

Wakaiwa Lavinia (Rawinia) Barrett
1811-1849

Rawinia belonged to Ngati Rahiri and Ngati Maru hapu of Te Ati Awa. She was the daughter of Eruera Te Pukeki-Mahurangi and Kuramai Te Ra. Through her mother Kuramai, Rawinia was the granddaughter of Tautara and Maheuheu.

Rawinia's two sisters were called Harata Wai Kauri who married Hoera Parepare, and Harata Pikia. Neither of her sisters had children. However Dicky Barrett (Tiki Parete) who died on 23 February 1847 and Rawinia had two daughters. Caroline married James Honeyfield in 1864 and Sarah married William Honeyfield in 1852.

Rawinia was born at Nga Motu. After her marriage to Dicky Barrett she went with him to live at the whaling station in Queen Charlotte Sounds and then for a little over 12 months at Port Nicholson where Dicky Barrett ran a hotel till the end of 1840. Dicky Barrett helped William Wakefield bring the *Tory* into Wellington harbour from Port Hardy which was its first port of call in 1839. He also attempted to help translate Maori into English as the New Zealand Company's first land deals were transacted.

After 1840 the whole family moved back to Taranaki where Dicky Barrett returned to the whaling industry. Both Dicky and Rawinia died at Moturoa and were buried in the Waitapu urupa in New Plymouth. Another daughter Mary Ann Barrett died at the age of 8 and was buried in the same urupa. Dicky Barrett had died in 1847.

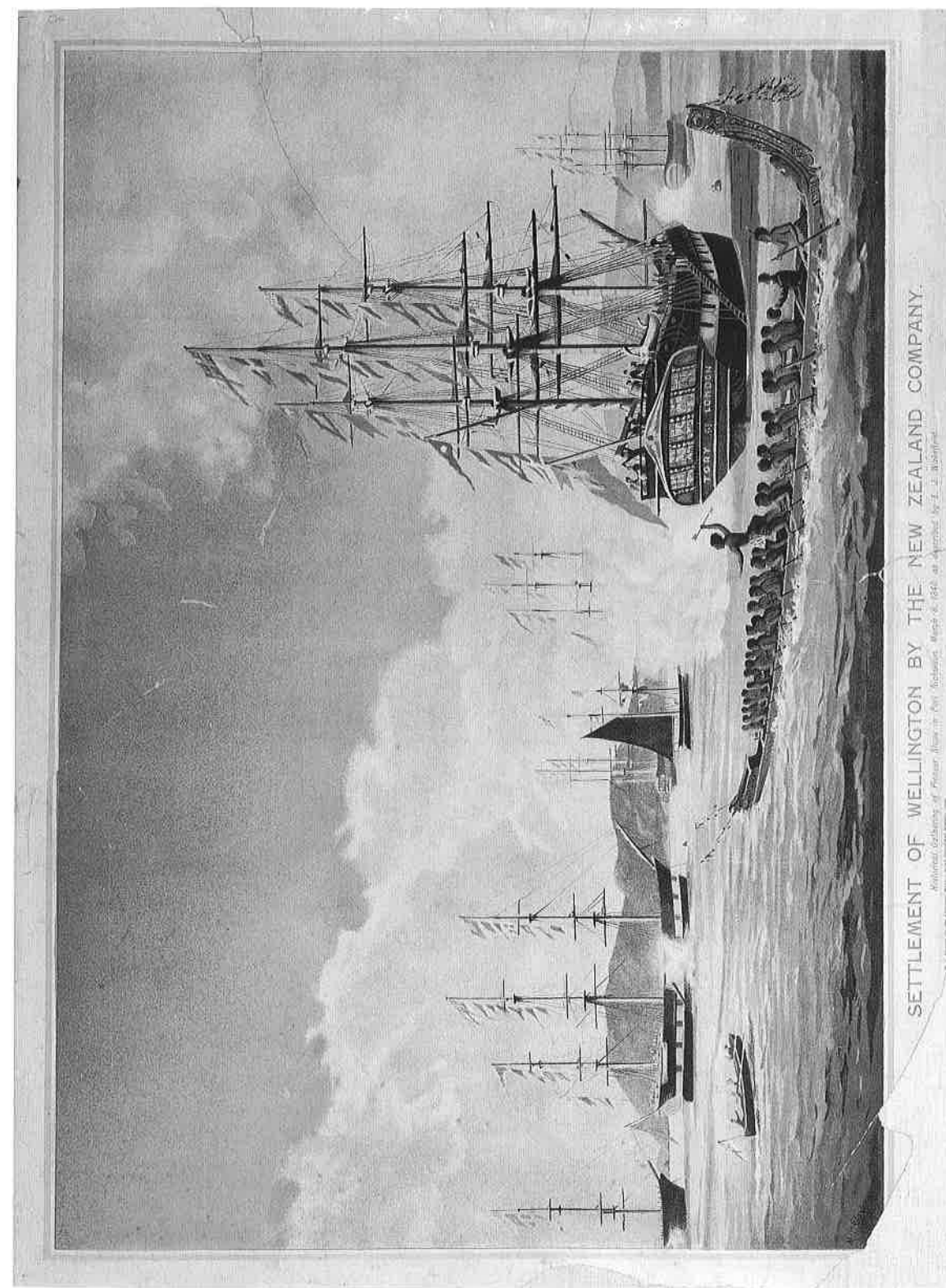
Rawinia died on the 12 February 1849 at the age of 38.

References:

Caughey, Angela. The interpreter: the biography of Richard "Dicky" Barrett. 1998
 Taranaki MB no.6 p.69



The Barrett Sisters



Settlement of Wellington by the New Zealand Company. (C-033-005)

Tuarau

Tuarau belonged to Te Ati Awa. Tuarau was the son of Hineone and grandson of Tautara and Maheuheu. He had an uncle also called Tuarau. Tuarau left no children of his own. He was first cousin to Rawinia Barrett.

When the waka went out to welcome the *Tory* into Port Nicholson in September 1839, Tuarau is said to have been the warrior standing at the stern of the canoe. His cousin's husband Dicky Barrett would have been helping to pilot the *Tory* into the harbour.

Tuarau is listed as a beneficiary at Petone Pa. He was one of 16 chiefs who signed the agreement to sell the Port Nicholson Block to William Wakefield on behalf of the New Zealand Company at Port Nicholson on the 27 September 1839. Other signatories included Te Matangi, Te Puni, Puakawe and Te Wharepouri.

Tuarau went with Te Wharepouri and Henare Te Puni to Waikanae in 1839 to join in the battle of Kuititanga although it is possible that the fighting had finished the day before they arrived.

Tuarau had died before 1888.

References:

Wellington MB no.2 p.173

Nelson claim OLC 1/908

Matiu Baker personal communication.



Whanau of Heni Wairaweke

Heni Wairaweke **Died 1892**

Heni Wairaweke belonged to Te Ati Awa and Ngati Maniopoto. Heni was the daughter of Epiha Wairaweke, also known as Epiha Karoro, and through Epiha, the granddaughter of Tautara and Maheuheu. She was a cousin of Tuarau (2), Oriwia Kitakita and Renata Taituha and Rawinia Barrett through those grandparents.

Heni's mother was Ruhia Mawete who died in 1891.

Heni was also referred to as Heni Ihakara and Hine Karoro. Heni's brother Epiha Wairaweke died in 1885 at Mokau. Heni's father Epiha Wairaweke (1) went with Manihera Te Toru and Porutu to the Kohimarama Conference in June 1860.

Heni married Ihakara Te Ngarara of Puketapu who died on the 15 April 1900. Heni and Ihakara had three sons called Epiha Ihakara (Epiha Te Ngarara who died at Paraparaumu on 6th April 1900), Te Teira Ihakara, and Te Wharemaru Ihakara.

Epiha married Apihaka Renata (died 1889) who was the daughter of Renata Taituha and they had three children, Pirihihi Epiha or Pirihihi Te Ngarara, born 1876, Irehapeti Epiha and Ruhia Epiha (1882-1903). Ruhia married Akuhata Eruini and their daughter, named Takiri Akuhata Eruini, was born in 1900.

Heni Wairaweke had land holdings in Parangarahu no.8, Maungaraki no.2, and Hutt Section no.16 subdivisions no.19 and 17b. Her husband Ihakara had extensive holdings in the Ngarara West Reserve at Waikanae.

Heni Wairaweke died on the 12 September 1882 at Petone.

References:

- WMB no. 1 p. 197
- WMB no.2 p.173
- WMB no.4 p.27, 231, 308
- WMB no.6, p.140
- WMB 10a p.72, 73, 79
- WMB no.12 p.339, 340-341, 376
- WMB no.14 p.204-205



E Piha

Tautara

Written by Matiu Baker

He Rangatira whai mana no Ngati Rahiri, Ngati Tama, me Ngati Tawhirikura.

Associations: Tuarau, Heni Epiha Karoro [Wairaweke], Epiha Karoro [Wairaweke], Wakaiwa Rawinia Barrett.

Tautara was a high ranking chief of the Te Ati Awa, the son of Te Puhi-Manawa and Mairangi, and grandson of the famous chief Potaka-Taniwha (Ngati Rahiri/ Ngati Rakei/ Ngati Maniapoto), of Nga-puke-turua (Sentry Hill).⁽¹⁾ Tautara married Maheuheu, to whom he had four children, Hineone ; Epiha Karoro , also known as Wairauweke, Wairaweke or Wairauheke, probably a transliteration of Wakefield; Kura-mai-to-ra; and Paruka.

We learn of Tautara primarily through the work of historian and writer Stephenson Percy Smith, whose principal informants were Watene Taungatara, Te Kahui Kararehe and Te Rangipito. Smith mentions Tautara in the context of the Waikato-Taranaki wars of the 1820 (2) and 1830's. Percy-Smith describes Tautara as "the principal chief or *ariki* of the Ati Awa tribe, and by Shand as one of the leading chiefs of the Ngati Tawhirikura."⁽³⁾ Although ascribing titles such as *ariki* can be problematic, it certainly appears that Tautara was a chief of high rank, well considered among his peers, and of considerable influence among the Te Ati Awa tribe.

Tautara was among a number of leading Te Ati Awa chiefs who repelled insurgent Waikato forces in pursuit of Ngati Toa at the battle of Motunui (near present day Waitara), during their migration from Kawhia about the year 1821. Waikato were completely routed suffering significant losses including the death of the chief Te Hiakai, an uncle to Potatau Te Wherowhero and Te Awaitaia. Tautara was closely related to many of the leading Waikato chiefs, and out of *aroha* (sympathy) advocated on their behalf to ensure their safe retreat from the affray. Such considerate and sympathetic conduct was considered *tika*, and commensurate with his rank and station.

Te Awaitaia (Ngati Mahanga), a celebrated Waikato chief and renowned taiaha master, and one of the principal chiefs who led the attack, would later write in reference to this incident,

"Kaore he iwi hei rite mo Ngati Rahiri to rangatira, mo Puketapu, mo Motutoheroa [Manutoheroa], mo Rauaki'tua, mo Tautara, mo Matotoru, mo tenei iwi rangatira, aia whakaaro ki to whakaora i [a] Waikato,(4)

"No tribe is equal to the Ngati Rahiri in nobleness, or to Puketapu, Manutoheroa, Rauakitua, Tautara, Matotoru, that is to say, that this influential tribe, in that they [generously] spared the Waikatos."

(Wiremu Nero Te Awaitaia, Rangatira nui o Ngati Mahanga.)

Following the incident at Motunui, Te Wharepouri, Rangiwhia and Te Karawa, nephew of the chief Rauakitua, visited Ngati Ruanui, resulting in the death of Te Karawa. As a result of Te Karawa's death, Ngatata-i-te-rangi was despatched to enlist the aid of Waikato in seeking revenge for his death. The Te Ati Awa contingent was led by Rauakitua, Te Wharepouri, Tautara, and Ngatata-i-te-rangi.

Tautara is also mentioned as one of the leading defenders of Otaka Pa (also known as Nga Motu Pa, New Plymouth) against Waikato in early 1832, following the fall of Pukerangiora Pa (1831). The younger Te Wharepouri assumed the lead role in the primary defence of Otaka; other leaders included Honiana Te Puni, Rauakitua, Ngatata-i-te-rangi, Poharama, Porutu, and Henare Te Keha, also grandson of Potaka-Taniwha. Also principal in the defence of the pa were the English traders from the ship *Adventure*, particular Richard 'Dicky' Barrett (Tiki Parete), who was married to Wakaiwa Rawinia, Tautara's granddaughter; and John Agar Love (Hakirau).

On the fourth day of assault of Otaka Pa, Tautara, who was closely related to many of the Waikato chiefs, met with Te Kanawa on the beach opposite the pa to arrange a truce. Te Kanawa declined to withdraw Waikato forces and recommenced the siege. However, in the final phase of the defence of Otaka, Waikato suffered badly and Te Kanawa is said to have called out to Tautara seeking relief from the general slaughter. Tautara responded by saying, "No! it is now too late for that; you should have listened to me earlier. You must now take your well-deserved punishments. (5).

After the siege of Otaka Pa (1832) Tautara joined in the leadership of the great heke Tama-te-uaua, from Taranaki to Waikanae, where they stayed before eventually settling in Wellington. Tautara was at Waikanae with the main body of Te Ati Awa when they were attacked by Ngati Raukawa in the protracted engagement that is remembered as Haowhenua (1834). Haowhenua was fought over many months and included iwi right along the west coast of the North Island, including Whanganui, Taupo and Waikato, numbering in the thousands.

After Haowhenua, Tautara probably moved to Pito-one [Petone], Wellington, where he settled with his family. It is not known what happened to Tautara after these events, and there is no mention of him in the early records of the establishment of colonial Wellington. Tautara's descendants held interests in Wellington (Korokoro, Taita) & Taranaki.

Footnotes

1. Potaka-Taniwha was the Ati Awa chief of Ngapuketuru Pa, and near relation and companion of Te Rangi-apiti-rua, the parent of Takarangi and ancestor of Te Puni, Te Wharepouri and Ngatata-i-te-rangi. For further reading about Potaka see S. Percy Smith, *History and Traditions of the Taranaki Coast* [1910], pp. 238-245.
2. Smith, Stephenson Percy, *The History and Traditions of the Taranaki Coast* First published by the Polynesian Society [1910], p.473.
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Whanau of Wi Kingi Te Awhitu.

Wi Kingi Te Awhitu **(additional information to Nga Tupuna I & II).**

Wi Kingi Te Awhitu belonged to the Ngati Haumia o Taranaki iwi. His parents were Piko and Tuturaumaiaawa. His wife was Pirihira Matangi who died on the 1st of September 1897. They had three children.

The children were Ani Te Kai (Bluett) (d. 1865), Te Waka Houtipu (d. 1882) and Hana Te Awhitu (Te Wera) (1833-1925). After the death of Wi Kingi Te Awhitu, Pirihira Matangi married Hemi Parai and they had two sons called Te Awhi Parai and Mohi Parai born about 1859.

Although neither Te Waka Houtipu nor Hana Te Awhitu left many descendants there were a number of people descended from Ani Waka Durling who was Ani Te Kai's daughter. Biographical details of Wi Kingi's children follow.

Ani Te Kai, also known as Ani Kauwe, had one child called Metira Ani, who died in 1882 at Te Aro. Her father is unknown. About 1856 Ani Te Kai married Captain Charles Bluett of the 65th Regiment and they had two children who died young but a third child called Ani Waka Bluett (1860-1908) survived. Ani Te Kai had presumably met Captain Bluett in Wellington and then went to live in Wanganui when the 65th Regiment were transferred there. However Ani Te Kai's relations did not like her living with a European. One day when Ani Waka Bluett aged about five was playing in the street with other children local Maori set fire to her parent's house and Ani Te Kai and her baby son died. Later that year Captain Bluett was transferred back to England with his regiment. However he left money for Ani Bluett to be educated at Miss Fletcher's School in Lower Hutt. Ani Waka Bluett later returned to Fielding and married Leonard James Durling at Bulls in 1879. The Durlings then went to live on their farm at Pohongina for a number of years before moving to Johnsonville in 1896. Ani left 7 children when she died. Her youngest child Faith Margaret Durling was only 6 when her mother died. Each of these 7 children owned a block of land in Johnsonville.

Te Waka Houtipu was the only son of Wi Kingi Te Awhitu. He in turn had one son called Hare Waka who died before his father. Te Waka also had a daughter called Parehira Kare of Little River by his first wife. In about 1874 Te Waka married Hana Waitara who had three sons of her own. Te Waka and Hana had no further children. Te Waka Houtipu died on the 15th March 1882 just a fortnight before his wife Hana Waitara who died on the 28th of March 1882.

Biographies of both **Hana Waitara and Hana Te Wera** (earlier known as Hana Te Awhitu) can be found in Nga Tupuna Book II and the biography of Wi Kingi Te Awhitu in Nga Tupuna Book I.

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