



## Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust

*TSEP Hui #3 Summary Paper – Southern Region*

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document provides an overview of the Rangitāne interests and connections to the various hapū within the southern region (as defined by the NKKW-TNAR colour-coded map) ahead of the TSEP meeting on 23 August 2013. For the avoidance of doubt, this paper does not provide full detail of all Rangitāne interests in those hapū within the southern region. It is a summary provided for the purposes of the TSEP process only and covers the following hapū:

- (a) Ngāti Te Whakamana;
- (b) Ngāti Hinetauirā;
- (c) Ngāi Tūkoko;
- (d) Ngāti Hikawera;
- (e) Ngāti Meroiti;
- (f) Ngāti Moe;
- (g) Ngāti Tauiao;
- (h) Ngāti Pā Te Ika;
- (i) Ngāti Te Raekaumoana;
- (j) Ngāti Rongomaipare; and
- (k) Ngāti Te Atawhā.

1.2 Some of the hapū noted above have not been included in our exchanged lists but, on reflection, we thought it appropriate to include information on these hapū when discussing this region for completeness.

1.3 We note that there are a number of hapū with interests in the Southern Region that, as part of this TSEP process, have been dealt with in other regions including Ngāti Hāmua, Ngāi Tahu-Makanui, Ngāi Tumupuhia-ā-Rangi, Ngāti Koro (o ngā Whenua) and Ngāti Matetapu. Of particular note are the Ngāti Hāmua interests around Lake Wairarapa which Rangitāne claim exclusively. As part of the TSEP process it has been agreed that Ngāti Hāmua be dealt with in the Central region.

1.4 Like the summary papers for the other regions, this paper provides details of the marae and area of interest for each hapū and the link to Rangitāne for each of the hapū. However, unlike our previous papers, we have summarised in one place the level of interests claimed by Rangitāne across all of the

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Southern hapū listed at paragraph 1.1 above and the effect of those interests on the Rangitāne Settlement Negotiations Trust (“RSNT”) claims/redress sought.

### *He Tuku Whenua*

- 1.5 As noted in the coastal summary document, the coastline of the Wairarapa ki Tamaki Nui-ā-Rua rohe was originally occupied by the descendants of the Rangitāne tūpuna, Tūria and Hinematua (Ngāti Hinematua). Over an extended period of time, Rangitāne people made a series of tuku whenua to closely-related people, most of whom had migrated from the Hawke’s Bay to the Wairarapa. These tuku whenua include:
- (a) the tuku to Tūmapuhia;
  - (b) the tuku to Māhanga;
  - (c) the tuku to Te Rangitāwhanga and related tuku to Pōuri and Tūmaiteuru; and
  - (d) the tuku to Te Matau.
- 1.6 In all of these cases, Rangitāne made these tuku whenua to their whanaunga on the basis of their shared whakapapa from Rangitāne. RSNT acknowledges that these tuku whenua resulted in the settlement of people who considered themselves to be Ngāti Kahungunu on the Wairarapa Coast. That said, we note the following:
- (a) that these people acquired their mana whenua because of their whakapapa to Rangitāne, and because of tuku whenua by Rangitāne;
  - (b) that the original Rangitāne inhabitants remained in place on the Wairarapa Coast, and retained their ahi kā roa; and
  - (c) that there was typically extensive intermarriage between the original Rangitāne inhabitants and the migrants from Hawke’s Bay.
- 1.7 In this document we discuss the tuku to Te Rangitāwhanga and the related tuku to Pōuri and Tūmaiteuru.

## **2.0 RANGITĀNE AND NGĀI TARA**

- 2.1 There are many Ngāi Tara whakapapa lines in the South Wairarapa. Historically, Ngāi Tara has been considered to be part of Rangitāne. It is therefore appropriate that we set out the relationship between Rangitāne and Ngāi Tara at the outset. The tohunga Hōri Rōpiha described the relationship as follows:

*Ko ngaitara [sic], no Rangitāne taua hapu. Ko Rangitāne te tipuna, ko Rangitāne hoki te iwi. He hapu angatira [sic] no rātou I noho a Wairarapa.*<sup>1</sup>

*The hapū of Ngāi Tara is from Rangitāne. Rangitāne is the ancestor and Rangitāne is the tribe. Ngāi Tara were the hapū that occupied Wairarapa.*

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<sup>1</sup> Rōpiha MSS, 1873:19. Alexander Turnbull Library

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- 2.2 This connection has been reflected consistently in the evidence of kaumātua from the south Wairarapa in a range of contexts. For example, Major Tunuiarangi wrote to the Polynesian Society with reference to the stone walls at Whatarangī:

*Ko ēnei mahi, nā ngā iwi o mua atu i a Ngāti Kahungunu. Ko ngā whakatipuranga e waru nō mua atu ka nohoia e **tētahi** iwi, ko Ngāi Tara me Rangitāne, ko te wā tērā i mahia nuitia ai tēnei whenua ki te kai.<sup>2</sup>*

*These activities were undertaken by the people who preceded Ngāti Kahungunu. Some eight generations previously [the land] was occupied by **an** iwi, Ngāi Tara and Rangitāne, and this was the time when this land was intensively cultivated. [emphasis added to highlight the reference to a singular iwi]*

- 2.3 The connection was commonly manifested by the Pāpāwai kaumātua identifying their Rangitāne *take* through Ngāi Tara tūpuna. In discussing the Pukengaki Block, Te Whatahoro noted:

*Ko Ngātaierua, he matuaiwi no Rangitāne ... ko tētahi tēnei o ngā pua o tēnei whenua, o Pukengaki. Nā Whātonga, ko Tara, ko Turia, ko Ngātaierua ... te take i whakapapa ai au kia mōhio ai koutou ki tēnei tangata ki a Ngātaierua he mokopuna nā Whātonga.<sup>3</sup>*

*Ngātaierua is a prominent landmark associated with Rangitāne ... this is one of the principal food sources of this land, Pukengaki. From Whātonga, there was Tara, Turia and Ngātaierua ... the reason I have set out this whakapapa is so that you will know this man, Ngātaierua, who is a descendant of Whātonga.*

- 2.4 The relationship between Ngāi Tara and Rangitāne remained significant to Wairarapa Māori throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. In the hearing of the Ōkurupatu block in 1888 Manihera Maaka traced the descent of Tikawenga Te Tau from Ngāi Tara via Moe-Te-Ao, to Tikawenga which confirmed his Rangitāne whakapapa.<sup>4</sup>
- 2.5 In 1904 an obituary appeared in *Te Puke ki Hikurangi* for Tamahau Mahupuku. Three whakapapa lines traced from Tara-Ika and three from Kahungunu.<sup>5</sup>

## 3.0 NGĀTI TE WHAKAMANA

### Marae and Area of Interest

- 3.1 Pāpāwai and Huariki Marae are the nearest marae of Ngāti Te Whakamana.
- 3.2 The Ngāti Te Whakamana area of interest covers the area south of Greytown and north of Martinborough.

### Link to eponymous tupuna (whakapapa & association)

- 3.3 Te Whakamana, the eponymous tupuna of Ngāti Te Whakamana, is a descendant of Rangitāne and Ngāi Tara.

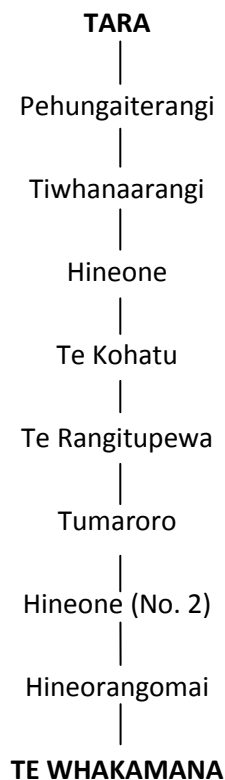
<sup>2</sup> MS-Papers-1187, Folder 188. Alexander Turnbull Library.

<sup>3</sup> MS-Papers 6571-17, Alexander Turnbull Library.

<sup>4</sup> MLC 7 1888:367 Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002) Wai 863 #A60 p 38.

<sup>5</sup> Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002) Wai 863 #A60 p 38.

Whakapapa 1 – Ngāti Te Whakamana<sup>6</sup>



3.4 Te Whakamana lived at Pōtakatakakuratawhiti:

*Tona whare ko Tapuhikura. Ko tena whare no Rangitāne.*<sup>7</sup>

3.5 The uri of Te Whakamana continued to occupy and utilise these lands through the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

*Te Kaha Nui a Tiki. He papa kumara tenei no nga ra i a Te Whakamana iho ra ano [sic], tae noa mai nei ki o matou matua nei. He kirikiri hoki taua wahi, a, he urupa hoki tenei no matou, tae noa mai ki a matou nei. Kei reira a Hone Whakahaurangi e tapuke ana.*<sup>8</sup>

*Te Kaha Nui a Tiki. This was a kumara plot from the time of Te Whakamana right up to [the time of] our parents. It was sand there at that place, and we had a burial ground there right up to our time. Hone Whakahaurangi is buried there.*

3.6 Pēpeha associated with Ngāti Te Whakamana also link it to the Remutaka maunga in the south Wairarapa Valley.<sup>9</sup>

*Ko Remutaka te maunga, Ko Haunuihanaia, Ko Te Whakamana, Ko Te Rerewa ngā Rangatira.*

<sup>6</sup> Statement of Evidence of James Rimene for Wai 175, Wairapa ki Tararua Inquiry, Wai 863, p 20.

<sup>7</sup> Ihaka in MS-Papers-6571 – 014 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p 32.

<sup>8</sup> Ngatuere and Te Hamatua 1888 in MS-Papers 6571-014 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p 32. This manuscript also contains whakapapa and mahinga kai information about Ngāti Te Whakamana and other hapū, and details about the claim of the son of Hone Te Whakahaurangi, Wi Tutere, about his rights to lands at Potaka based on descent from Te Whakamana.

<sup>9</sup> Statement of Evidence of James Rimene for Wai 175, Wairapa ki Tararua Inquiry, Wai 863, p 20.

*Remutaka is the mountain, Haunuiananaia, Te Whakamana and Te Rerewa are the chiefs.*

- 3.7 A significant pā site of Ngāti Te Whakamana is located at the junction of the Ruamahanga and Huangarua rivers and is known as Te Maru o Kainuku.<sup>10</sup>
- 3.8 Significant 19<sup>th</sup> Century tūpuna of Ngāti Te Whakamana include Te Manihera, Matina Ruta, Ārama Tawaroa and Hōhepa Āporo.<sup>11</sup>

*Tuku to Te Rangitāwhanga*

- 3.9 Several generations following the initial Rangitāne settlement of Wairarapa, during the life of Te Whakamana and Te Rerewa, there were a series of migrations that impacted significantly on Rangitāne in Wairarapa. This included the migration led by Te Rangitāwhanga which involved three related tuku whenua.
- 3.10 It is generally agreed that Te Rangitāwhanga and his people migrated to Lake Wairarapa after being defeated at Te Mata, to seek land from Te Rerewa and Te Whakamana. While Te Rangitāwhanga is usually referred to as Ngāti Kahungunu, he was a nephew of Te Rerewa through his mother Hinetaura. He also married into Rangitāne, his wife being Haumai-i-te-rangi.<sup>12</sup>

*No hea tena tangata, a Te Rangitāwhanga? No Ngati kahungunu tetahi taha, no Rangitane tetahi taha.*<sup>13</sup>

*Where was this person, Te Rangitāwhanga, from? One side was from Ngāti Kahungunu and one side was from Rangitāne.*

- 3.11 It was because of these relationships that Te Rangitāwhanga came to the Wairarapa instead of migrating to any other district.

*Rangitawhanga escaped...and was brought by his people to Wairarapa to his mother's friends...his mother Hinetaura was a sister to Te Rerewa.*<sup>14</sup>

*Ka heke mai a Te Rangitawhanga rātou ko ona matua ki te ao o te tonga nei, e whai ana mai ki tona taha Rangitāne. Koia tenei tona whakapapa:*

*Te Rangitāwhanga migrated with his elders to the lands of the south, following his Rangitāne side. This is his whakapapa:*

*Ko Kahukuraiti i a Puakaitotara*

*Ko Hinetaura i a Rakaiwerohia*

*Ko Te Rangitawhanga*<sup>15</sup>

- 3.12 McEwen records an alternative Rangitāne whakapapa for Te Rangitāwhanga.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 pp 15-16.

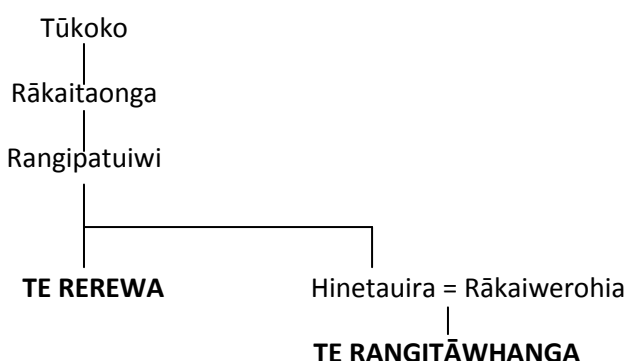
<sup>13</sup> MSY-4815:32, in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p16. Te Mari even went so far as to state that "Te Rangitāwhanga was principal chief of Rangitāne", (MLC 4 1883:125)

<sup>14</sup> Piripi Te Maari in MLC 10 1888:2-3 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p

16.

<sup>15</sup> Iraia Te Whaiti in MS-Papers 6571-172:2; see also Piipi Te Maari in MLC 4 1883:122, Rangitakaiwaho 1885 and H. Te Whaiti and in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p 16.

Whakapapa 2 – Te Rerewa and Te Rangitāwhanga



- 3.13 With respect to the first tuku, Te Rangitāwhanga asked his uncle Te Rerewa for land for the migrants from Hawke’s Bay. Te Rerewa was preparing to migrate to the South Island and requested canoes in exchange for land. Following the exchange, Te Rerewa left the Wairarapa and Te Whakamana was left to complete the agreement.<sup>17</sup>
- 3.14 It is unclear how much land was transferred to Te Rangitāwhanga and the Ngāti Kahungunu migrants by Te Rerewa and Te Whakamana and there are various accounts. Smith suggests land as far north as Masterton was passed over,<sup>18</sup> with Tunuiarangi (Smith’s principal informant) stating that the land exchanged was “Wairarapa katoa”.<sup>19</sup> It is open to interpretation whether this just meant land surrounding Lake Wairarapa or the entire Wairarapa district.
- 3.15 Iraia Te Whaiti indicated that the exchange only include the lands around the Lake.
- Ka tae mai, ka tukua o ratou taonga hei utu mo te moana nei.*<sup>20</sup>
- 3.16 Best, citing a “member of the Hiko family of Wai-rarapa”, indicated that the exchange included the land between the Tararua Range, the Tauwharenikau river and the south coast.<sup>21</sup>
- 3.17 What is clear, however, is that Rangitāne retained shared rights of use in the land that had been provided for Te Rangitāwhanga and Ngāti Kahungunu throughout this period and up to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 3.18 Paratene Te Ōkawhare composed a waiata that identified the ongoing interests of the descendants of Te Whakamana in the lands included in the tuku to Te Rangitāwhanga.

*Engari, e tama, no mua tāua...na tāua i hoatu ki Pouri, tipuna o Karauria nei, nātō tipuna, nā Te Whakamana.*<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> McEwen J.M, 1986, *Rangitāne – a Tribal History* p 73-74 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p16. See also MS-Papers-6571-036:8 and MSY-4815:32.

<sup>17</sup> Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p17

<sup>18</sup> Smith S.P, 1904, *The Occupation of Wai-rarapa in Journal of the Polynesian Society Vol. 13* in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002), Wai 863 #A60, p 17.

<sup>19</sup> Chrisp S. M 1993, *The Māori Occupation of Wairarapa*, in *Journal of the Polynesian Society Vol. 101* in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002), Wai 863 #A60, p 17.

<sup>20</sup> Te Whaiti in MS-Papers-6571 – 172:3 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60, p 17.

<sup>21</sup> Best, E 1917-1919, *The Land o Tara in Journal of the Polynesian Society Vols 26-28* in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002), Wai 863 #A60, p 17.

*However, child, we are from an earlier time...we gave [the lands] to Pōuri, the ancestor of Karauria here, [it was given by] your ancestor, Te Whakamana.*

- 3.19 The whānau of Paratene noted that they “were direct descendants of Te Whakamana of Rangitāne”.<sup>23</sup>
- 3.20 In 1883, witnesses before the Native Land Court in the hearing of the Wairarapa block, confirmed that Te Whakamana and his uri retained use rights:

*From Te Whakamana, I claim down to the present time. Te Whakamana never sold this land and his prestige never became lost.*<sup>24</sup>

*What Manihera has stated is perfectly correct. [Te] Whakamana sold part of their lakes to his ancestors. Potakakuratawhiti was the part that was not sold.*<sup>25</sup>

*From Te Whakamana to Raua’s time we have lived there...I claim through the Rangitaane tribe. Rangitaane and their descendants are still residing there.*<sup>26</sup>

- 3.21 In 1896, during the partition hearing for the Pukengaki block, the Court concluded that Ngāti Te Whakamana retained rights of use in this area after the tuku made by Te Whakamana.

*Ko te kereme e kereme nei nga uri a Te Uriwhakapupu, ki te titiro iho i heke mai ia a Hinetuawae, matua o Te Whakamana, me etahi atu e ki ana no ratou tetahi wahi whenua kai te tairawhiti o Te Tuatua o te Hiwi o Pukengaki poraka...i tukuna e Te Whakamana te whenua ki a Rakairangi me etahi atu...ki te titiro iho, kaore atahi he mea i whakahaeretia ki puta ai nga uri a Hinetuawae ki waho on tenei whenua. I mau tou to ratou mana.*<sup>27</sup>

*[Regarding] the claim that is advanced by the descendants of Te Uriwhakapupu, it is observed that it descends from Hinetuawae, parent of Te Whakamana and some others. It is claimed that they occupied part of the land to the east of Te Tuatua hill on the Pukengaki block...this land was gifted by Te Whakamana to Rākairangi and others...it is noted that nothing whatsoever was put in place to oust the descendants of Hinetuawae from this land. Their mana remained intact.*

- 3.22 The second tuku whenua was made by Te Whakamana to Pōuri, in the vicinity of Huangarua and Ruakokoputuna (near modern-day Martinborough).<sup>28</sup> Following this, Te Whakamana and his people remained on the land, as was customary in the case of traditional tuku whenua. The third tuku was to Tumaiteuru.

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<sup>22</sup> McEwen J.M, *Rangitāne – a Tribal History* (1986), p 183: this waiata was cited by Tiriti Pūrākau in the Ngā-Waka-Kupe case as he sought to establish his rights in the block in *Chrisp S, He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002), Wai 863 #A60, p 18.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.

<sup>24</sup> Manihera Maaka in MLC 4 1883:125 in *Chrisp S, He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002), Wai 863 #A60, p 18.

<sup>25</sup> Karatiana Te Korou in MLC 4 1883:125 in *Chrisp S, He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002), Wai 863 #A60, p 18.

<sup>26</sup> Marakaia Tawaroa in MLC 4 1883:128 in *Chrisp S, He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002) Wai 863 #A60 p 18.

<sup>27</sup> MSY-4815:178-179 in *Chrisp S, He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002) Wai 863 #A60, p 19.

<sup>28</sup> The details of these tuku were extensively canvassed in the Ngā-Waka-a-Kupe hearing in the early 1890s. The arguments of various claimants and the Māori Land Court’s decisions are summarised in *Te Wakataunga mō Ngā Waka-a-Kupe me ērā atu poraka* (1892).

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3.23 While he is commonly thought of as Ngāti Kahungunu, Pōuri was descended from Ngāti Kahukuraawhitia and Rangitāne. As is customary, his family intermarried with the local Rangitāne people.

*Whakapapa 3 - Ko Pōuri mā*<sup>29</sup>

<b>Rangitāne</b>		<b>Kahukuraawhitia</b>		<b>Tara</b>
Rangiauake				Wakanui
Rangirea	=	Irakaraka		Turia = <b>Hinematua</b>
Kurawhango				Te Aohaeretahi
1. Tuponga				
<b>2. Pōuri</b>				
<b>3. Nuku*</b>	=	<b>Hinetū</b>	Hinetū	
4. Hamiti				
5. Kahu				

3.24 In the lifetime of Nuku’s grandson, Hikawera (the eponymous ancestor of the Ngāti Hikawera hapū), Rangitāne made a further tuku whenua to Ngāti Kahungunu in the vicinity of the Ngā-Waka-a-Kupe block. This tuku was made by Tikaro, Rākaipōhatu, Rangiwhaia, Tamawhāinga and Te Rangihauta. This tuku celebrated the taumau marriage of Hikawera to Te Waiutukura, and had the effect of ramifying the whakapapa connections between Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu in south Wairarapa.

*Whakapapa 4 - Ko Hikawera mā*

				Tara
				Pehungaiterangi
				Tiwhanaarangi
				Hineone
	Tara			Kotahu
	Wakanui			Te Rangitumaroro
	Turia = Hinematua			Tukupō
	_____			Tupahungaiterangi
	Te Aohaeretahi Rākaikahewa Rangitapu			
Nuku* =	Hinetū	Te Angatū		Tamakaka
	Te Ohonga	Te Whataoterangi		
	<b>Hikawera</b>	Hinekura	=	Tikaro
		<b>Te Waiutukura</b>		

3.25 There was subsequently conflict between Ngāti Kahungunu and Rangitāne, during the lifetime of Te Raekaumoana, which culminated in the defeat of Rangitāne at a major battle at Ōkahu. Rangitāne narratives are clear that (a) Rangitāne was defeated at Ōkahu, but (b) this had no long-term impact on the mana whenua of Rangitāne hapū around Wairarapa Moana and its environs. It is clear that the Māori Land Court accepted this position.

*He tokomaha e kōrero ana, kāhore te mana o Rangitāne ki ōna whenua i ngaro i te raupatu. He tika anō aua raupatu, engari kāhore te whenua i tangohia.*<sup>30</sup>

<sup>29</sup> *Te Whāiti Papers*, MS-Papers 6571-036:21.

<sup>30</sup> Te Wakataunga mō Ngā-Waka-a-Kupe me ērā atu pōraka, Māori Land Court 1891:28. See Chrisp (2002) for a detailed account of Rangitāne narratives about these events, including the maintenance of mana whenua.



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- 3.26 Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Wairarapa people claimed interests in Wairarapa Moana and surrounding land blocks through various Ngāti Kahungunu hapū. They also made claims through their Rangitāne whakapapa.
- 3.27 Through these tuku whenua, Ngāti Kahungunu acquired mana whenua in this district, which has been maintained through to the present. However, as is common practice in tuku whenua arrangements, some Rangitāne people remained on the land, and intermarried with the newcomers.

### 4.0 NGĀTI HINETAUIRA

#### Marae and Area of Interest

- 4.1 Kohunui Marae is the main marae of Ngāti Hinetauira.
- 4.2 Ngāti Hinetauira are known to have been located in Southern Wairarapa, south of Ōteraia, as reflected below.

*Ko Wairarapa, ko te iwi i a ia tēnei whenua ko Rangitane. Ko te rangatira o tēnei iwi ko Kahukuraiti; ka moe i a Puakitota, ka puta ki waho ko Hinetauira. Te wahine tuarua a Kahukuraiti, ko Te Ruatahora. Tana, ko Te Rerewa...ngā iwi i noho i roto [i te pa o Te Wakarako], ko Ngati Te Rangitawhanga, ko Ngati Hineraumoa, Ko Ngati Hinetauira, ko Ngai Tukoko.*

*At Wairarapa, the tribe that occupied this district was Rangitane. The chief of this tribe was Kahukuraiti; [he] married Puakitota, and Hinetauira was born. The second wife of Kahukuraiti was Te Ruatahora. Her child was Te Rerewa...the tribes that lived in [the settlement at Te Whakarako] were Ngati Te Rangitawhanga, Ngati Hineraumoa, Ngati Hinetauira and Ngai Tukoko.<sup>31</sup>*

#### Link to eponymous tupuna (whakapapa & association)

- 4.3 Hinetauira is a descendant of Tara, the sister of Te Rerewa and the mother of Te Rangitāwhanga. Her descendants maintained two hapū identities, Ngāti Hinetauira and Ngāti Te Rangitāwhanga.
- 4.4 The selection of Hinetauira as the eponymous hapū ancestor was a mechanism that allowed people to confirm and maintain an ongoing identification with their Rangitāne whakapapa. Given their location, Ngāti Hinetauira had a strong relationship to Lake Wairarapa and they also fished at Te Humenga Point.<sup>32</sup>
- 4.5 Iraia Te Whāiti recorded detailed information about the rights of use of Ngāti Hinetauira in the vicinity of Lake Wairarapa.

*Ka timata i ngā rohe a N[gati]Hinetauira. Ka rere i roto i Waiohae, ka mau ki Te Ruataniwha, ka mau ki Te Maire, ka mau ki Ngutu Moki, ka whati, ka mau ki Te Poporo, ka mau ki Te Ruaupoko pa tuna, ka ahu ki raro o te awa o Tanekohua, ka mau ki te ngutuawa Paraparawera, ka rere i roto, ka mau ki Hekeawatea hatea, ka mau ki Nga Niho, ka mau ki Kaituna, ka mau ki Mihirau, ka rere i roto i te awa o Mihirau, ka mau ki Paeongutu, ka rere i roto o Mihirau, ka mau ki e Piro o Rangitikei, ka whati ki Te Mauru, ka mau ki Ngā Kaahu pa, ka mau ki Huritini, ka mau ki Te Huinga, ka rere i roto o Waiohae, ka tutaki i konei ki Ngati*

<sup>31</sup> Rangitakaiowaho 1885:1-3 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p34

<sup>32</sup> *Statement of Evidence of James Rimene* for Wai 175, Wairapa ki Tararua Inquiry, Wai 863, p 21

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*Hinetauira. Ka timata i ngā paa o Ngāti Hinetauira i roto i tenei rohe; ko Ngā Kaahu he paa, ko Te Poporo he pahii, ko Mihirau Pukupuku, he pahii.*<sup>33</sup>

*[We] begin with the boundaries of Ngāti Hinetauira. They run from Waiohae, to reach Te Rua Taniwhā, Te Maire, Ngutu Moki before breaking off. They reach Te Poporo, and the eel weir at Te Ruaupoko. They go under the river at Tānekōhua and reach the river mouth at Paraparawera. They go through there and reach the lagoon as Hekeawatea, then reach Ngā Niho, Kaituna and Mihirau. They run into the river at Mihirau, reaching Paeongutu, and running on into Mihirau. They reach Te Piro o Rangitikei, breaking at Te Mauru and reaching Ngā Kaahu Pā. They reach Huritini, Te Huinga and then run into Waiohae. This is where the boundaries of Ngāti Hinetauira meet. The Pā of Ngāti Hinetauira begin with Ngā Kaahu, a Pā. There is Te Poporo, a camping ground, and Mihirau Pukupuke, a camping ground.*

- 4.6 In the Ngā-Waka-a-Kupe hearings, Ngāti Hinetauira successfully claimed interests in the Wainuiorū block.
- 4.7 Iraia Te Whaiti also listed members of Ngāi Tukoko and Ngāti Hinetauira that had acquired interests in the Pouakani block in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century through the transfer of Lake Wairarapa. It is noted that these people were aho-rua.<sup>34</sup>

## 5.0 NGĀI TŪKOKO

### Marae and Area of Interest

- 5.1 Kohunui Marae is the main marae of Ngāi Tūkoko.
- 5.2 Ngāi Tūkoko are a southern Wairarapa hapū located near Lake Wairarapa, south of Ōteraia. They had fishing pā from Ōtauira to Pukaihaumia area and Tūranganui to the Rahoruru area. This area was shared with Ngāti Te Rangitāwhā.

### Link to eponymous tupuna (whakapapa & association)

- 5.3 Tūkoko was the ancestor of Te Rerewa and Hinetauira. He was descended from Hinematua and Turia and was the tuakana of Tūteremoana.
- 5.4 In 1883, Piripi Te Maari in a Native Land Court hearing regarding Lake Wairarapa identified Ngāi Tūkoko as his Rangitāne hapū in the south Wairarapa.<sup>35</sup>

*I claim through Tūkoko, my ancestor. Also through Te Rangī Tāwhanga, also through Rakairangi and others ... Tūkoko was a permanent resident here. Tūkoko belonged to Rangitaone [sic] and N'Kahungunu. Rangī Tāwhanga has two claims (Rangitaone [sic] and N'Kahungunu tribes). Both of these parties have the same claim. Tūkoko comes from Rangiaone [sic] ancestors ... from Tūkoko down to the present time, we have always resided on this land. I was born there and cultivated there also. I can point out all the places where*

<sup>33</sup> Te Whāiti I in MS-Papers 6571-172: 11-13 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p 34-35

<sup>34</sup> Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p35

<sup>35</sup> MLC 4 1883: 122-123 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p33

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*Tūkoko down to myself have lived on this land. Tūkoko has claim to both the lakes in the western side.*<sup>36</sup>

- 5.5 As noted above, Tūkoko was the tuakana of Tuteremoana (and therefore the uncle of Moe-te-ao). His whakapapa was traced from Tara-Ika. However, leading kaumātua clearly thought of him as Rangitāne.
- 5.6 Ngāi Tūkoko was recorded as living at Tūranganui and Te Pohuehue in the 1870s, and had rights of use to extensive lands on the western side of the lake.<sup>37</sup>
- 5.7 Prominent Ngāi Tūkoko descendants include Piripi Te Maari, Wī Tamihana Hiko, Wī Kingi, Rāniera Te Iho, Hemi Te Miha, Hohaia Te Rangi, and Ngairoa Rākaihikuroa.<sup>38</sup>

## 6.0 NGĀTI MEROITI

### Marae and Area of Interest

- 6.1 Ngāti Meroiti claim the area of interest along the coast south of Te Unuunu (Flat Point), down to Pāhāoa, and inland into the Ngā-Waka-a-Kupe blocks.
- 6.2 The Ngāti Meroiti land use rights and rights to economic resources were in the Pāhāoa and Waikekeno regions of the Wairarapa coast.

### Link to eponymous tupuna (whakapapa & association)

- 6.3 The principal Rangitāne hapū in this district was Ngāti Meroiti. The whakapapa is recorded further below.
- 6.4 Ngāti Meroiti people succeeded in establishing their interests in various blocks of land on the Wairarapa South Coast, including Pāhāoa and Waikekeno:

*My take to this land is from Rangitāne within the boundaries that I have already described. Hineuru and Hineiti were sisters. These women belonged to Rangitāne ... the hapū name of these people was Ngāti Meroiti.*<sup>39</sup>

*Our take is from occupation from the time of Te Hikiorangi [Te Ikiorangī] down to our time. Tētahi o mātau take, ko Kōrero rāua ko Rere hei wahine nō Rangitāne.*<sup>40</sup>

*Nā Te Hikiorangi te tuku ki Tangatakino. I have hei take through Te Hikiorangi ... The Ngāti Mahu who have occupied the land (tūturu) are the descendants of Tangatakino ... When Te Kawekairangi was born, Ngāti Mahu fetched him to rear up. Ka tipu ērā he tangata, ka poua i te matamata ki Te Unuunu. The hapū under him were Ngāti Mahu, Ngāti Hinetewai, Ngāti Meroiti and Ngāti Hemihemi. **All of these iwīs are descendants of Rangitāne** ... [subsequently, Ngāti Hinetewai and Ngāti Hemihemi migrated to Kaikoura]. This left Ngāti Mahu, Ngāti Meroiti and*

<sup>36</sup> MLC 4 1883: 122-123 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p33

<sup>37</sup> Stirling 2001: 349 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p33-34

<sup>38</sup> *Statement of Evidence of James Rimene* for Wai 175, Wairapa ki Tararua Inquiry, Wai 863, p 22

<sup>39</sup> Wī Mahupuku in WMB 16, 1890:10-11

<sup>40</sup> Tamahau Mahupuku in WMB 24, 1899:306

*Ngāti Te Hikurangi* [sic – Ngāti Te Kawekairangi?], *noho mai tae mai ki tēnei rā.*<sup>41</sup> [emphasis added]

*Whakapapa 8 - Ngāti Meroiti*

	Tara		
	Wakanui		
	Turia		Rangitāne
	Hineiti		Kōpūparapara
	Te Mominuku		Kuaopango
	Tatapohatu		Uengarehūpango
	Te Aohuruhuru		Hāmua
	Te Umutahi		Wahatuara
	Te Uengarangi		Hinerautekawa
	Hautoki		Rākaimārō
	Hineiti	=	Pinenau
	Hineorotu		
	Kawatakirangi		
	Uruteao		
	Mauaha		
<b>Meroiti</b>	_____		
Rāhekeua	=	Kōrero	Rere
		Te Wharekoiwi	Kumuoterangi
		Te Ao Kapiti	Te Wakatapatu
		Hinepikiaterangi	Marotaua
		Marakaia	Mahupuku
		Mata	_____
			Hikawera
			Tamahau

6.5 We also note that the Waitangi Tribunal commented that Ngāti Meroiti claimed land and resource rights at Pāhaoa and Waikēkeno on the south-eastern coasts through their descent from Rangitāne.<sup>42</sup>

**7.0 NGĀTI MOE**

**Marae and Area of Interest**

7.1 Ngāti Moe is the major hapū affiliated with Pāpāwai Marae.

7.2 The Ngāti Moe area of interest generally covers the area between Carterton and Martinborough.

**Link to eponymous tupuna (whakapapa & association)**

7.3 Moe-te-ao is the eponymous tupuna of Ngāti Moe. Moe-te-ao is descended from Ngāi Tara and Rangitāne.

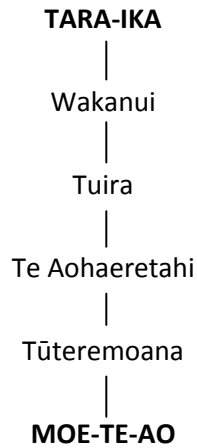
*Whakapapa 9 –Ngāti Moe/Ngāi Tara*

Whatonga

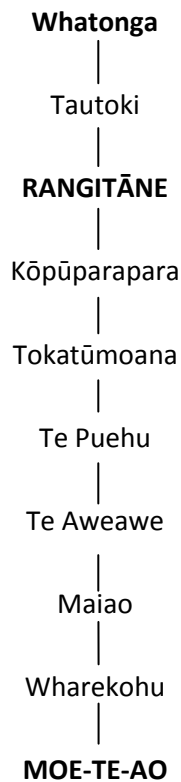
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<sup>41</sup> Tamahau Mahupuku in WMB 24, 1899:306, 308-309

<sup>42</sup> Waitangi Tribunal, *The Wairarapa ki Tararua Report (Wai 863)*, Volume 1 (2010), p 4.



*Whakapapa 10 - Ngāti Moe/Rangitāne*



- 7.4 Moe-te-Ao married Whakahirangi of Ngāti Ira and had twin sons Māhanga-Puhua and Māhanga Tikaro.
- 7.5 Māhanga-Puhua married Ruhi and they had five children including Te Aowhakamautipua and Te Aotekī. These sisters both later married Tūmaiteuru, who was part of the migration led by Te Rangitāwhanga from Hawke's Bay to Wairarapa.
- 7.6 Ngāti Moe have consistently acknowledged their whakapapa links with Rangitāne. In 1895, Ngāti Moe were awarded 200 acres at Mākirikiri by virtue of their relationship with Ngāti Hāmua.<sup>43</sup>
- 7.7 Ballara noted that:

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<sup>43</sup> MLC 18a 1895:312ff in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002) Wai 863 #A60 p 37.

*Ngāti Moe and its associated hapū [including Ngāti Tauiao] were found to have interests in the Papawai block....and in Hupenui, Tahorahine and Te Urokakite blocks...and in the Te Para, Pehimotumotu and Pukengaki blocks, all in the vicinity of the future Greytown.<sup>44</sup>*

7.8 Manihera Te Rangitakaiwaho described the relationship between Ngāti Moe and Ngāti Tauiao:

*N[gati] Moe owned the land and no other hapū. Ngāti Tuamanawa and Ngāti Tauiao are branches of Ngāti Moe. Also Ngāti te Waiehu.<sup>45</sup>*

## 8.0 NGĀTI TAUIAO AND NGĀTI PĀ-TE-IKA

### Marae and Area of Interest

8.1 Pāpāwai Marae is the main marae for both Ngāti Tauiao and Ngāti Pā-Te-Ika.

8.2 Ngāti Tauiao and Ngāti Pā-Te-Ika had rights of use of land and economic resources in the vicinity of Pāpāwai.

### Link to eponymous tupuna (whakapapa & association)

8.3 The eponymous tupuna, Tauiao, was the daughter of Te Raekaumoana.

*Ngati Tauiao. Tauiao tamahine of Te Rangikaumoana [aka Te Raekaumoana] who owned a portion of this land. Tauiao's children occupied.<sup>46</sup>*

8.4 Tauiao married Pā-Te-Ika, the eponymous tupuna of Ngāti Pā-Te-Ika, also of Pāpāwai.

8.5 It has been suggested that Pā-Te-Ika acquired use rights around Pāpāwai (and elsewhere) through Tauiao.

*Mo runga i te Keehi a ngā uri a Te Toenga ... e kōrero ana rātau i whiwhi whenua anō rātau i runga i ētahi atu take i muri iho i te taenga mai o ō rātau tīpuna ki Wairarapa nei, arā, koia nei aua take. Tuatahi, ko te mārenatanga o Pāteika ki a Tauiao, tamāhine a Te Raekaumoana e kiia ana ko ia tētahi o ngā tāngata nōna a Pukengaki poraka. Tuarua, i te haeretanga o Hikataheroa rāua ko Remunui ki ētahi atu wāhi kē noho ai. Tuatoru, ko te noho tūturu a ngā uri a Pāteika ki runga i te whenua.<sup>47</sup>*

*As for the descendants of Te Toenga ... they argue that they inherited land based on other take after the arrival of their ancestors in Wairarapa, as follows. First, through the marriage of Pāteika to Tauiao, the daughter of Te Raekaumoana who is said to be one of the original owners of the Pukengaki block. Second, through the departure of Hikataheroa and Remunui to reside in other districts. Third, through the permanent occupation of the descendants of Pāteika [and, of course, Tauiao].*

<sup>44</sup> Ballara, H A 1991: *The Origins of Ngāti Kahungunu* Unpublished PhD Thesis. Victoria University, Wellington, in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002) Wai 863 #A60 p 35.

<sup>45</sup> MLC 1A 1868:40 in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa* (2002) Wai 863 #A60 p 37.

<sup>46</sup> Manihera Te Rangitakaiwaho in MLC 1-A 1868:41; in in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p35

<sup>47</sup> *MSY-4815:175, held at Alexander Turnbull Library* in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p35

*Ka tū anō he pā i konā. Ko te take o tā rātau haere, o tā Kauhi, o tā Pāteika, kei te wahine a Pāteika, kei a Tauiao. Ko tērā wahine hoki no Rangitāne.<sup>48</sup>*

*Another pa was established here. The root of their migration, that is Kauhi and Pāteika, lay with Pāteika's wife, Tauiao. That woman was from Rangitāne.*

## 9.0 NGĀTI TE RAEKAUMOANA, NGĀTI RONGOMAIPARE AND NGĀTI TE ATAWHĀ

### Marae and Area of Interest

9.1 These closely related hapū were located in the region between Gladstone, Greytown and Martinborough.

### Link to eponymous tupuna (whakapapa & association)

9.2 These hapū trace their descent from the famous Rangitāne tohunga, Te Raekaumoana. The principal marae of these hapū is Hurunuiorangi. Members of these hapū claimed interests in the Hurunuiorangi, Pukengaki and Taumatakihuka blocks (among others) through these hapū.

9.3 In 1869, Namana Takitakitū stated that:

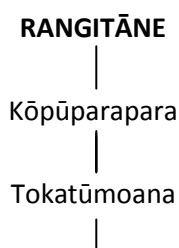
*claim the whole of it [the Hurunuiorangi Block]. I claim it through my ancestor Te Atawhā. He was the owner in former times.<sup>49</sup>*

9.4 In this case, the Māori Land Court awarded the western part of the Hurunuiorangi Block to Namana and Ngāti Te Atawhā, and they awarded the eastern part to Te Meihana Hāpeta, who claimed interests through Ngāi Tahu. Ngāti Te Atawhā were also interested in the Pukengaki Block. This block was investigated by a Committee of local Māori experts, who found that:

*I te mea kua ata tirohia e to koutou komiti honore ngā kōrero me ngā rohe, nā reira ka whakatuturuhia e te komiti ... te taha rāwhiti ki a Te Atawhā, ko te taha hauauru ki a Tumaiteuru.<sup>50</sup>*

9.5 In the Taumatakihuka Block, Namana claimed interests through Ngāti Rongomaipare, Ngāti Te Raetea and Ngāti Te Waipūhoro. He was opposed by Marakaia Tawaroa, who also claimed through Ngāti Te Raetea. The Māori Land Court noted the close relationship between the two parties based on their common whakapapa, and awarded this block to Ngāti Te Raetea, Ngāti Te Waipūhoro and Ngāti Rongomaipare.<sup>51</sup>

### Whakapapa 11 - Te Raekaumoana mā

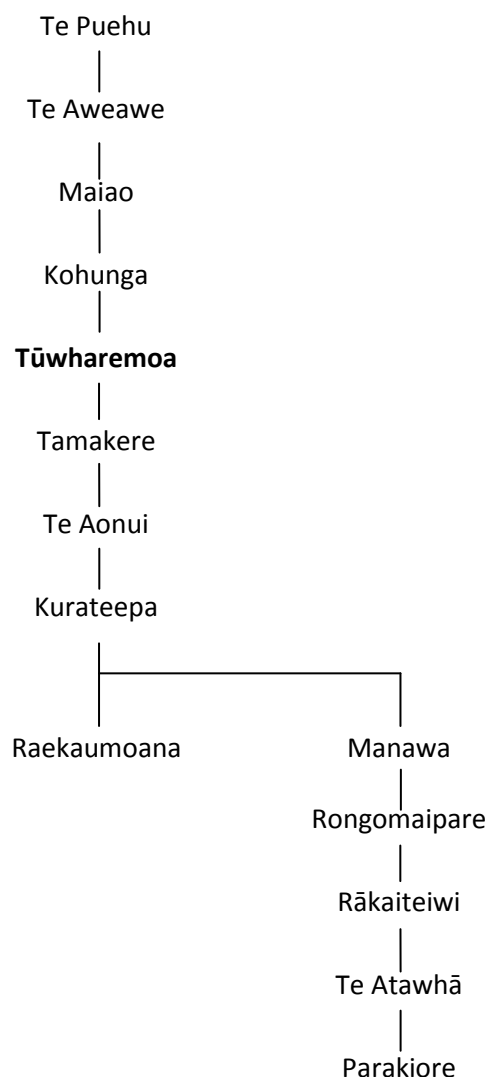


<sup>48</sup> Hoani Rangitakaiwaho, in *Te Whatahoro papers MS-Papers-0189:B52:34*. Alexander Turnbull Library in Chrisp S, *He Kōrero Tuku Iho mō Rangitāne o Wairarapa*, 2002, Wai 863 #A60 p35

<sup>49</sup> MLC 1-H 1869:103.

<sup>50</sup> Whakataunga a Te Komiti Whiriwhiri mō Pukengaki Poraka (1895) MSY-4816:49.

<sup>51</sup> MLC 4 1883:4-20.



## 10.0 LEVEL OF INTEREST AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

10.1 Within the Southern region, RSNT acknowledge the shared interests with Ngāti Kahungunu in the following hapū on the following bases:

- (a) **Ngāti Tauiao** – moderate Rangitāne interests, major Kahungunu interests;
- (b) **Ngāi Tūkoko** – moderate Rangitāne interests, major Kahungunu interests;
- (c) **Ngāti Te Whakamana** - moderate Rangitāne/Kahungunu interests;
- (d) **Ngāti Hinetauirā** - moderate Rangitāne/Kahungunu interests;
- (e) **Ngāti Moe** - moderate Rangitāne interests, major Kahungunu interests;
- (f) **Ngāti Pā Te Ika** - moderate Rangitāne interests, major Kahungunu interests;
- (g) **Ngāti Meroiti** - major Rangitāne interests, minor Kahungunu interests;



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- (h) **Ngāti Te Raekaumoana** - major Rangitāne interests, minor Kahungunu interests;
- (i) **Ngāti Rongomaipare** - major Rangitāne interests, minor Kahungunu interests;
- (j) **Ngāti Te Atawhā** - major Rangitāne interests, minor Kahungunu interests.

10.2 The Rangitāne links to the above hapū, and our interests in each, are demonstrated through the whakapapa evidence set out within this document.

### 11.0 EFFECT OF INTERESTS ON THE RSNT CLAIMS AND REDRESS SOUGHT

11.1 Given that RSNT acknowledge that the abovementioned hapū in the Southern region are shared hapū with affiliations to both Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu, it is expected that the entire southern area be rightly included in the areas of interest claimed by both groups and that redress be negotiated within the area as appropriate.