



### Hikoi to Te Reinga: Summary of kōrero

- There are three principal hapū at Te Reinga; Ngāi Taane, Ngāti Hinehika, Ngāti Kohatu - this last hapu were the recipients of Mangapoike 2A when the crown tried unsuccessfully to take this land.
- November 1865 Waerenga a Hika; cost of rebellion for Rongowhakaata- 30000 acres of land (on survey was 57000acres) was confiscated and called the Patutahi compensation block.
- Captain Porter noted Rongowhakaata land loss and petitioned the Crown to return the 'toe of Patutahi' back to the tribe; 4500 acres, named Arai Matawai. Land leased by public trustee in 1874 for 20 years, owners identified were known Crown supporters - under protest, the list changed to include all Rongowhakaata.
- In 1953 owners at a hui in Manutuke moved that land be taken back and farmed like the Mangatu and Whangara blocks. 1954 Arai Matawai at a Māori Land Court sitting were formally recognised as an incorporation. A management committee formed, stock was purchased and they are still farming today.
- When we travelled inland from the big bridge this land was called Kaimoe - flat and fertile, early sales were to settlers only. On the skyline you can see Mangamionga Pā an Anaru Matete.

### Waetrennga Kuri; Te Maunga Rimuhau and Rimuroa

Regarding the titi holes; only the three Te Reinga hapū had the rights to hunt these. Sadly when settlers came the cats and stoats decimated the titi. Coastal people left dried shark and dried pipi, in the gift tree between the two maunga. Inland people left preserved and smoked tuna. Settlers cleared the bush and all urupa, mahinga kai, noho kainga, were obliterated. Our people could no longer enter these lands. After two generations the stories are mostly lost with only some whanau knowing them.

### Parikanapa (Ruapani Huarahi) Waihau block

Crown surveyors renamed the block Tiniroto (70000 acres). A reservation of 560 acres was set aside for the native owners call Whakaongaonga 2G1. It was land locked and farmed by the Morice family for 60 years, it is now farmed by Pohaturoa trust.

### Whakapunake

Ruapani rested here before moving down to Te Reinga on his hikoi to Waikaremoana. Te Kooti also used the same huarahi when he travelled from Paparatu. Kaikoura station boundaries both Whakaongonga and Paparatu.

### Ngaherehere

Holds the pou tokomanawa of Te Hau Ki Turanga. A contemporary of Tapuwae. Ngaherehere had six strapping sons and diplomatically moved pā to Marumarū. He assisted Tamaroki to avenge his father's death, took the long pā, the bastion preventing Tuhoe and others. Many battles were fought battles. His 4th wife was Hineteuranga of Ngāti Awe Awe and Ngāi Tawhiri. A son Kuri was killed in a battle with Te Whanau ā Apanui.

These stories were shared to me by my grandmother Wairakau Paia Waipara and my uncle Petera Tupara on our numerous visits to hui, tangihanga and land block meetings in Te Reinga. Both made the comments after numerous repetition that these stories should be shared with our whānau and those who had receptive taringa.

Ngā mihi  
Dr Stan Pardoe