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A Report Commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal for Wai 145

**CUSTOMARY OCCUPATION, TENURE AND
RIGHTS ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH
COASTS OF WELLINGTON, WITHIN THE
BOUNDARIES OF THE PORT NICHOLSON
DEED: *as extended in 1844***

Tata R. Lawton
April 1998

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CUSTOMARY OCCUPATION, TENURE AND RIGHTS ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH COASTS OF WELLINGTON, WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PORT NICHOLSON DEED.

COMMISSION

This report was commissioned on 2 February 1998. The general purpose was to investigate customary occupation, tenure and rights along the west and southern coasts of Wellington, within the area defined by the boundaries of the Port Nicholson deed (as extended in 1844). In particular, the report was to find information relating to the following:

- a) a list of sites occupied by Maori, or used by Maori for some purpose, between and including Pipinui Point and Turakirae¹
- b) where possible, the origin and meaning of the place name or names
- c) a brief history of each site c1820-1839
- d) details of the chief or chiefs, hapu and or iwi, associated with each site

SOURCE

The primary source for this report was G. Leslie Adkin's *The Great Harbour of Tara: Traditional Maori Place-names and Sites of Wellington Harbour and Environs*.² The principal source used by Adkin was Elsdon Best who had compiled numerous records and notes on the Wellington district.³ These notes are written in both Maori and English and cover a wide range of topics.

¹ Wellington harbour was excluded.

² G. Leslie Adkin, *The Great Harbour of Tara*, Wellington, 1959.

³ Refer to Bibliography.

Letters, diaries and journals by European settlers now in the Alexander Turnbull Library were also consulted. Unfortunately these were not particularly useful because they tend to classify all natives as Maori and do not identify specific iwi.

*Nga Wahi Taonga o Te Whanganui-a-Tara: Maori Sites Inventory*⁴, a Wellington City Council report prepared by Tom Bennion, Neville Gilmore, Duncan Moore and David Young was found to be the most accurate and up to date of the sources viewed.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

At the beginning of the 19th century the main occupants of the Wellington region, including the harbour, were Ngati Ira, but in some places, especially the Hutt Valley, other names, for example, Rakai-wharairi and Ngati Kahukura-awhitia, were used. Rakai-wharairi descended from Ira-turoto and Toi while Kahukura-awhitia descended from Kahungunu, Tara and Rangitane.⁵

Occupation of the Wellington region began with the arrival of Kupe around 950 AD. Kupe is responsible for naming many places throughout the country, including Raukawa (Cook Strait). Most of the place names, however were of Ngai Tara origin. Tara explored parts of the North Island, eventually arriving at Te Upoko-o-te-ika where he named the harbour Te Whanganui-a-Tara or the great harbour of Tara. Tara and his descendants settled in the Wellington harbour district for some time before Ngati Ira settled in the region.

Angela Ballara notes that the tribal complexion of Wellington in 1800 was quite confusing. This was because of multiple lines of descent, and because of intermarriage between different descent groups.⁶ The result was that the residents were called, at different times, Ngati Ira, Ngati Kahungunu and even Ngai Tahu.⁷

⁴ Wellington City Council, *Nga Wahi Taonga o Te Whanganui-a-Tara: Maori Sites Inventory*, Wellington, 1995.

⁵ For more detail see Angela Ballara, "Te Whanganui-a-Tara: phases of Maori occupation of Wellington Harbour c.1800-1840" in David Hamer & Roberta Nicholls, *The Making of Wellington 1800-1814*, Wellington, 1990.

⁶ J. Hippolite, *Ngati Rangatahi*, Wai 145-H4/Wai 366-A1, 1995, p5.

⁷ Ballara, p12-13.

By 1825, the Te Ati Awa confederation consisting of Ngati Tama, Ngati Mutunga, Ngati Hamua, Ngati Te Whiti and others had established itself along the western and southern coastline and harbour areas, displacing the earlier inhabitants.

Boast says Maori on the western coastline lived in small villages near the sea. The interior "seems to have been used only as a food preserve and as a place of refuge in time of invasion."⁸ Boast also says that the west coast was important because it was easier to travel to the South Island by canoe from this coast than from Wellington harbour itself.⁹

The southern coast had been settled from at least the 19th century, if not before, by the descendants of Tara. Not only was the southern coastline of great strategic importance, due to the proximity of Cook Strait, but certain sites¹⁰ afforded the perfect opportunity to check whether or not the weather was right for traversing to and from the South Island.

With the arrival of Europeans in the harbour after 1839, Maori focus changed. Maori were no longer interested in residing along the western coast, particularly around Cape Terawhiti. Instead they looked to reside closer to the European settlements on the shores of the harbour and in the Hutt Valley.

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER 1840

After 1840 many reserves allocated in the Wellington district were soon alienated. In 1844 the New Zealand Company paid three people for land at Te Ika-a-Maru. This is located in the Ramapaku Native Reserve, which is the Maori name for the headland that separates Ikamaru Bay from Ohau Bay on the western coast. In 1848 Colonel McCleverty allocated 350 acres for the people of Ohau and Te Ika-a-Maru. This land was bought in 1853 by Donald McLean, along with other reserves at Oterongo, Karori and Waiariki.¹¹ The result of all these and other transactions was that Maori, whether they wanted to or not, were effectively denied any means of surviving in this region. It seems that after 1840 the permanent occupation of

⁸ R. Boast, *Ngati Toa in the Wellington Region*, Wai 145, H 8, 1997, p116.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p120.

¹⁰ Wellington City Council, M17 is such a site.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, M21.

various west coast sites ceased. The inhabitants moved to other parts of the district, or returned to their ancestral lands in the north.

For example, Kemp's 1850 census recorded the inhabitants of Ohau Bay as being five and that "Ohau Bay was the longest lasting populated place on Terawhiti.¹² " Kemp also thought that those inhabitants would move from the area within six months.

Thereafter, occupation of the coastal settlements may have been mainly seasonal, related to the harvesting of particular food resources.

SITES

This section provides a summary of all the Maori coastal sites and settlements identified. For each site the following information is provided, if it could be located: name, location, type of settlement, hapu/iwi affiliations, references, block history and notes.

Table 1

Name of site	Type of settlement	Original inhabitants	Inhabitants by 1840
Owhariu	Village	Kupe	Ngati Mutunga / Ngati Tama
Rimurapa	Village	Ngati Tara	Ngamotu
Te Iringa-a-nui	Kainga	Ngati Ira	Te Ati Awa
Kakariki-hutia	Pa	Ngati Ira	No data
Te Koromiko	Kainga/Pa	No data	No data
Kumuhore	Cultivation		Te Ati Awa / Ngati Tama
Makurerua	Pa	Ngai Tara	No data
Manga-puia	Cultivation	No data	No data
Te Mapunga	Kainga	No data	No data
Maupuia	Pa	Ngati Hinepari/Ngai Tara	No data
Te Mirimiri	Kainga	No data	No data
Motuhaku	Kainga/Pa	Ngai Tara	No data

¹² James W. Brodie, *Terawhiti and the Goldfields*, Wellington, 1986, p33.

Ngutu-Kaka	Kainga	No data	No data
Ohaua	Kainga/Pa	No data	Te Ati Awa
Omere	Lookout	No data	No data
Akau-tangi	Pa	No data	No data
Te Ana-kopiro	Burial cave	No data	No data
Te Arei	Kainga	Ngati Tama	Ngati Tama
Opuawe	Kainga	Ngati Waiponga	Te Ati Awa / Ngati Waiponga
Orua-pouanui	Shelter	No data	No data
Owhiro	Kainga	Ngai Tara/ Ngati Ira/ Ngati Mamoe	Te Ati Awa
Pae-whenua	Kainga	No data	No data
Para-ngarehu	Pa	Ngati Tara	Ngati Ira
Pari-whero	Tool site	No data	No data
Pipinui	Kainga	No data	No data
Pirihira	Kainga	Ngati Kaitangata/ Ngati Ira	Te Ati Awa
Poito	Pa	Ngati Ira	No data
Te Raina	Pa	No data	No data
Rangitatau	Pa	Ngati Kaitangata/ Ngati Ira	Ngati Kaitangata/ Ngati Ira
Takapau-rangi	Shelter	No data	No data
Taumata-Patiti	Pa	Ngai Tara/ Ngati Mamoe	Ngati Waiponga
Tawatawa	Kainga	No data	No data
Uruhau	Pa	Ngai Tara	No data
Te Wai-komaru	Pa	Ngati Mamoe	No data
Waitaha	Kainga/Pa	No data	No data
Te Wera	Cave	No data	No data
Whare-raurekau	Kainga	No data	No data
Te Ika-a-Maru	Pa	No data	Ngati Tama/ Te Ati Awa and others
Te Rama-a-Paku	Pa	No data	Te Ati Awa
Ohau	Kainga	No data	Ngati Tama/ Te Ati Awa
Oterongo	Kainga	Ngati Ira	Ngati Ira/ Te Ati Awa
Waiariki	Kainga	Ngati Waiponga/ Te Ati Awa	Ngati Waiponga/ Te Ati Awa
Tapu-Te-Ranga	Kainga/Pa	Ngati Ira	Ngati Mutunga

MAORI SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE WEST AND SOUTH COAST BETWEEN PIPINUI POINT AND TURAKIRAE

OWHARIU

Owhariu was originally a village settlement of Ngati Ira in the Te Ika-a-Maru Bay on the western Wellington coastline. Around 1819, Ngati Ira was under constant pressure from northern tribes invading the Wellington district. Further invasions to the district in the early 1820s resulted in Ngati Ira being displaced from Owhariu. Bennion states that

" ... 1824 when a large group of Ngati Tama and Ngati Mutunga arrived from Taranaki to escape fighting there. Ngati Tama settled at Owhariu, then pushed over the hills from Owhariu into Thorndon and the inner harbour, ... Ngati Ira must have left Owhariu in the years immediately before this."¹²

Ngati Mutunga and Ngati Tama seem to have occupied this area after the arrival of the New Zealand Company, even though it is said that they released their rights before migrating to the Chatham Islands. Bennion also states that in 1844 people from Te Ika-a-Maru and Oterongo signed documents purporting to give up their rights to land in those districts generally to the New Zealand Company.¹³ This site is often spelt Ohariu in modern times.

RIMURAPA

The original inhabitant's were Ngai Tara who gave land to Ngati Mamoe extending from Rimurapa to Omere (Cape Terawhiti). In 1832 the Ngamotu people occupied this territory.

¹² Wellington City Council.

¹³ Ibid.

TE IRINGA-A-NUI

The Te Ati Awa people brought this name of this kainga from Taranaki when they drove the Ngati Ira out of the area. Situated at Cave Bay, it was a kainga for the Ngati Te Waipango people of Te Ati Awa.¹⁴

KAKARIKI-HUTIA

Described in Adkin's *The Great Harbour of Tara*¹⁵, as a small-fortified position - pa belonging to Ngati Ira.

TE KOROMIKO

Adkin states that this is a place in Fitzroy Bay, located on the southern coast.¹⁶ There seems to be no information that confirms this.

KUMUHORE

Situated near Hawkin's Gully, the Kumuhore cultivation's belonged to Te Ati Awa and Ngati Tama. At the time of European settlement in Te Whanganui-a-Tara, Kumuhore was still being used by Maori for cultivation's. Adkin states that there were two areas of cultivation covering about 100 acres.¹⁷ These became the Native Reserve of Kumuhore and are shown on the maps of the time as Sections 77, 78 and 97, Block III of the Port Nicholson Survey District.

MAKURERUA

Makurerua was a Ngati Mamoe Pa site situated on the hilltop above Sinclair Head. There does not seem to be any other information concerning the post-Ngati Mamoe history of the site.

¹⁴ Ibid., M34.

¹⁵ Adkin, p26.

¹⁶ Ibid. p33.

¹⁷ Ibid. ; Wellington City Council, M7.

MANGA-PUIA

Described as kumara cultivations on the Miramar peninsular by Elsdon Best, although Adkin could not find any information to confirm this.¹⁸

TE MAPUNGA

Te Mapunga was a former village near the beach in Island Bay, although the bay is sometimes called this as well.¹⁹

MAUPUIA

Ngati Hinepari, a hapu of Ngai Tara built and occupied this pa site on the narrow part of Rongotai ridge and immediately south of the present Miramar Avenue cutting.²⁰ Nothing more seems to be known about this pa site.

TE MIRIMIRI

The exact location of the kainga is not known but is thought to have been adjacent to the Whetu-kai-rangi pa at Miramar. Best is recorded as tentatively placing it on the hill north of the Whetu-kai-rangi pa.²¹

MOTUHAKU

A kainga or pa at or near Island Bay belonging to the Ngai Tara.

NGUTU-KAKA

A kainga located on the outer western coast of Pipinui Point, approximately 5 kilometres north of Makara Beach.²²

¹⁸ Ibid. p37

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid. p40.

²¹ Ibid. pp41-42.

²² Ibid. p49; Wellington City Council M2.

OHAUA

This was a kainga on the coast at Owhariu Bay. According to Tracy Kemp:

" ... Ohaua is situated on the coast, south of Ohariu, distant about six miles, over a rocky, dangerous road. The village is in a sheltered little valley with a Northeast aspect. The greater part of it is secured to the natives as a reserve, but nearly deserted, there being only five individuals in the Pa, al the others having joined William King. The Pa and many of the huts are in a state of decay, and in a few months will be probably quite deserted. There is no cultivation's; the soil is poor, and the country hilly and badly timbered ... Total native population, 5.²³"

OMERE

This was a former Maori lookout post commanding wide views over Cook Strait. It is now called Terawhiti hill.²⁴ No one iwi can be said to have occupied this spot at any time, but this site was often used to see if the Strait was calm enough for canoes to cross.

AKAU-TANGI

A pa site marked Akau-tangi is shown by Best on his 1916 map at approximately the present junction of Vallance Street with Kilbirnie Crescent on the then shoreline.²⁵ There seems to be no information on this pa.

TE ANA-KOPIRO

This is the name of a burial cave, probably situated in a secluded part of the lower part of Wainui-o-mata valley near the river mouth. The name could indicate that the cave was a very wet one, due to the seepage of ground water.²⁶ There seems to be no clear information pertaining to which tribe or tribes have links to this site.

²³ H Tracy Kemp, 1850 Report in *British Parliamentary Papers*, vol. 7, 1851 [1420] vol. XXXV, p231.

²⁴ Adkin, p52.

²⁵ Ibid. p12.

²⁶ Ibid.

TE AREI

Te Arei was a Ngati Tama kainga at Ohariu Bay. Adkin suggests Te Arei was still in occupation around 1841.²⁷

OPUAWE

A kainga of Ngati Waiponga, a hapu of Te Ati Awa, the Opuwae kainga lay in what was later designated Sec 93 Terawhiti District. It was described as a small hamlet on the flats just south of the junction of the Karori stream, and the South Makara valley.²⁸

ORUA-POUANUI

This site is a cave at Baring Head.²⁹

OWHIRO

A Te Ati Awa kainga in the valley now sometimes called "Happy Valley". The kainga was near the mouth of the stream there, which was also known as Owhiro.³⁰ Owhiro Bay itself was a well-developed settlement when Europeans arrived in the Wellington district. Maori iwi associated with the area have included Ngati Mamoe, Te Ati Awa, Ngai Tara and Ngati Ira.³¹

PAE-WHENUA

This kainga was located in what is now called Evans Bay, immediately west of Breaker Bay, Miramar.³² Iwi who occupied this kainga have not been identified.

²⁷ Ibid. p13; Wellington City Council, M10.

²⁸ Ibid. p53; Wellington City Council, M32.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Ibid. p57.

³¹ Wellington City Council, WCC/DOC/RFBPS, p22.

³² Adkin, p59.

PARA-NGAREHU

Best was told that Para-ngarehu was the older name of Pencarrow Head and the site of the pa of Tautoki, younger brother of Tara. The modern name for the headland is Te Rae-akiaki. However, according to Adkin, the true location of Para-ngarehu (a pa, not the headland) was at the eastern angle of Fitzroy Bay.³³

PARI-WHERO

This is now known as Red Rocks near Sinclair Head. No settlement is known to have existed here but the site was evidently much frequented in past times.³⁴ Archaeological evidence suggests this was a tool-manufacturing site.

PIRIHIRA

Pirihira kainga, belonging to Kaitangata, Ngati Mutunga and Te Ati Awa, was located on the outer south coast near the mouth of the Waiariki Stream.³⁵ The kainga lay within land designated after European settlement as Sec 94 Terawhiti District.

POITO

A pa located at the head of Tarakena Bay, near Wellington Heads, belonging to Ngati Ira.³⁶

TE RAINA

This pa is described by Akin as being between Turakairae and Baring Head, just east of Wainuiomata. Best shows the site about halfway between the Wainuiomata and Orongorongo river, while Fitzgerald stated that the fortified pa was on the east bank of the Wainuiomata delta.³⁷

³³ Ibid. p62.

³⁴ Ibid. p63.

³⁵ Ibid. p65; Wellington City Council, M35.

³⁶ Ibid. p57.

³⁷ Ibid. pp72-73.

RANGITATAU

Ngati Kaitangata of Ngati Ira originally occupied this pa site. It is situated above Tarakena Bay on the pinnacle of the bluff west of Te Poti.³⁸

TAKAPAU-RANGI

A site located at the upper end of Kohanga-te-ra lagoon in the Rimutaka foothills east of Pencarrow Head.³⁹ There is no information concerning the inhabitants.

TAUMATA-PATITI

An ancient pa at or near the still existent karaka grove on the ridge running down to Te Rimurapa (Sinclair Head).⁴⁰ The tribes associated with this pa are Ngati Mamoe, Ngai Tara, Ngati Waiponga and Te Ati Awa.

TAWATAWA

A kainga and fishing village on Island Bay between Cliff House and the Southwest point of the bay.⁴¹

URUHAU

Uruhau pa stood on the hill at Island Bay overlooking the beach. A Ngai Tara settlement, it was one of three pa constructed on Umuroimata's instructions as a lookout and defensive position to protect Whetu-kai-rangi at Seatoun. The principal chief was Pakau and the principal wharenuī was Te Maioha. Best describes vividly how the site was attacked and sacked by the raiding Rangitane and Muaupoko forces.⁴² There is no evidence that either tribe settled in or around the pa, or occupied it for any length of time.

³⁸ Ibid. p91.

³⁹ Ibid. pp78-80.

⁴⁰ Ibid. pp84-85; Wellington City Council, M43.

⁴¹ Ibid. p85.

⁴² Ibid. p91.

TE WAI-KOMARU

Te Wai-komaru is said to be a Ngati Mamoe pa site that probably stood at Mangarara stream, which flows into Cook Strait near Sinclair Head.⁴³ Ngati Mamoe were given a block of land on the South Wellington Coast, known as Pahua, by Ngai Tara, possibly as early as the 14th century.⁴⁴

WAITAHA

This pa or kainga stood on the western shore of Lyall Bay.⁴⁵ There does not seem to be any information concerning the occupants.

TE WERA

A kainga on the coast just west of Baring Head. There is a cave bearing unmistakable signs of former human habitations.⁴⁶ No tribal affiliations could be identified.

WHARE-RAUREKAU

A very ancient Maori kainga situated between Owhiro and Pari-whereo.⁴⁷ No tribal associations could be found.

TE IKA-A-MARU

Ngati Tama and Te Ati Awa inhabited this pa site. Te Ika-a-Maru block sits on Ramapaku Native Reserve, which is the Maori name for the headland that separates Ikamaru Bay from Ohau Bay.

⁴³ Ibid. p94; Wellington City Council, M38.

⁴⁴ Wellington City Council, Maori Historical Information, Site Handbook, 1990.

⁴⁵ Adkin, p97.

⁴⁶ Ibid. p99.

⁴⁷ Ibid. p103.

TE RAMA-A-PAKU

A Te Ati Awa pa site, Te Rama-a-Paku was situated on the headland between Ohau and Te Ika-a-Maru bays. No tribal affiliations could be identified.

OHAU

Ohau was a kainga belonging to Ngati Tama and Te Ati Awa in Ohau Bay.⁴⁸ Sometimes called and spelt "Ohaua".

OTERONGO

Oterongo was a Ngati Ira and Te Ati Awa kainga at Oterongo Bay. Tracy Kemp recorded in 1851:

"Oterango, distant from Ohaua, about five miles, through bush, is situated in a small barren valley on the coast exposed to the south-east. The population is small, and very badly off. The Pa is in a wretched state, and the owners of many of the houses having returned to Taranaki with William King, are uninhabited and falling to pieces. This is also a reserve, but the cultivation's are insignificant, and in bad order; the natives rear within the boundaries a considerable number of pigs, and are occasionally employed in collecting the mutton shell for sale..."⁴⁹

There was another kainga belonging to Te Ati Awa at Oterongo Bay. However there is no further information concerning the actual location or occupants.

Oterongo Bay is where the northern terminals for the Cook Strait cable is located.

WAIARIKI

Waiariki kainga was the principal kainga of the Waiariki reserve and inhabited by Ngati Waiponga and Te Ati Awa.⁵⁰ It was situated on the southern coastline approximately 15 miles from Wellington.

⁴⁸ Ibid. p13; Kemp, 1850 report.

⁴⁹ Ibid.; Wellington City Council, M29, M30.

⁵⁰ Wellington City Council, M36.

TAPU-TE-RANGA

Situated in Island Bay, Tapu-te-Ranga was an island refuge used in troubled times by Ngati Ira.⁵¹

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⁵¹ Ibid. M90; Adkin, p82.

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APPENDIX ONE

The software used in this project was Microsoft Access 2 with the database designed for hands-on users to read and print out - complete or just the sections you need. Instructions are as follows:

Running the databases

1. Double-click the icon for the database.
2. All Access databases show you a main menu with options: to view the file as a table; to view as a form; or to run queries which enable you to select a subset of records to view.
4. The *Notes* button on all menus calls up information relevant to the menu or data file. The *Fields* button gives a list of data fields and descriptions of their contents.

APPENDIX TWO

COASTAL SETTLEMENTS

Settlement: Owhariu

Location: Te Ika-a-Maru Bay

Type of settlement: Village

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Mutunga, Ngati Tama

References:

G Leslie Adkin, "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, pp 56-57; Elsdon Best, "The Land of Tara" JPS, Vol 26, Vol 27, Vol 28; A. Ballara, "Te Whanganui-a-Tara: Phases of Maori Occupation of Wellington Harbour, 1800-1840" in The Making of Wellington, (ed) D Hamer, R Nicholls, 1990; J Bodie, "Terawhiti and the Goldfields", 1986; P Ehrhart, "Te Whanganui-a-Tara. Customary Tenure 1750-1850" Waitangi Tribunal research publication, 1992; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara., 1995;

Block History:

'The lands about the mouth and lower reaches of the Makara Stream'.
(Maori Site Inventory) Ngati Ira settled in this area before the arrival of Pakeha.
Best records "A hamlet of the Ngati Tama clan on a hill east of [Makara] stream, and some distance from the beach".
Adkin's infers the 1916 maps references are to Te Arei.

Notes:

Takarau appears to have been the original name of the tributary, and it is questionable if the name Owhariu originally included the bay.
Often spelt "Ohariu" on maps.
(Bennion) A number of settlements are recorded in this area and are recorded in the following way: M12, M14 and M21.

Settlement:

Location:

Type of settlement:

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

Block History:

Notes:



Settlement: Rimurapa

Location: Rimurapa

Type of settlement: villages

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngamotu

References:

G Leslie Adkin, "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara., 1995; evidence of Pene Te Hiko - Rimurapa case 23/7/1909, 16 Wgtn 292.

Block History:

(Maori Site Inventory) Original inhabitants seem to have been Ngai Tara who gave Ngati Mamoe land extending from Rimurapa towards Omere (Cape Terawhiti) and northwards to Karori and Makara. This area was called Pahua. Ngati Mamoe apparently left this area around 1460 AD. On the boundary of Pahua is a Ngati Mamoe pa, Taumata-Patiti and Te Waikomaru, a Ngati Mamoe fortified village.

Rimurapa was one of three reserves along the Terawhiti south coast occupied by Ngamotu in 1832.

Notes:

Known as Sinclair Head.

(Bennion) Recorded as M42.

Settlement: Te Iringa-a-nui

Location: Cave Bay

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Te Waipango, Te Ati Awa.

References:

G Leslie Adkin, "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 24;
Elsdon Best, "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28;
WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M34;
Brodie, "Terawhiti and the Goldfields", p27;

Block History:

A place just west of Waiariki stream; named after a place near Oakura, Taranaki. This name was brought by the Te Ati Awa people when they drove out Ngati Ira.

Notes:

Settlement: Kakariki-hutia

Location: Haitaitai

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Ira

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, pp 26-27.

Block History:

Notes:

Best described this as 'a small hamlet ... on the Hataitai [Miramar] peninsula' but seems to have been a small fortified pa.

Settlement: Te Koromiko

Location: Fitzroy Bay

Type of settlement: Kainga or pa.

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p. 33.

Block History:

A place in Fitzroy Bay located on the coast.

Notes:

Settlement: Kumuhore

Location: Kumuhore

Type of settlement: Cultivation

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Te Ati Awa, Ngati Tama

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p. 33;
WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M7;

Block History:

At the time of the advent of European settlement, this place was still the scene of extensive Maori cultivations, as Brees' 1845 map definitely shows. Two patches of cultivations there, one large the other smaller, covered about 100 acres in all. The cultivations were on Sections 77, 78 and 97, Block III, Port Nicholson Survey District, which became comprised in the Native Reserve of Kumuhore.

Notes:

This is now a name of a Maori land block or 'Native Reserve' of 351 acres, centring on Booth trig station, immediately north of the original area called Owhariu; it includes the middle portion of the course of Hawkins Gully stream.

Settlement: Makurerua

Location: Sinclair Head

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Mamoe

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p. 36.

Block History:

Notes:

Situated on the hill-ridge above Sinclair Head.

Settlement: Manga-puia

Location: Miramar

Type of settlement: Cultivation

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 37.

Block History:

'A kumara plantation on Miramar peninsula.'

Notes:

Settlement: Te Mapunga

Location: Island Bay

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 37.

Block History:

Notes:

A former village near the beach at Island Bay, and this name is sometimes used for the bay.

Settlement: Marae-nui

Location: Seatoun

Type of settlement: Plantation

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p. 37.

Block History:

The flat land at Seatoun. Formerly there were kumara plantations.

Notes:

Settlement: Maupuia

Location: Rongotai

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Hinepari, Ngai Tara

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p. 40.

Block History:

A stockaded village located on the narrow part of Rongotai ridge at and immediately south of the present Miramar Avenue cutting. It was built and occupied by the Ngati Hinepari hapu.

Notes:

Settlement: Te Mirimiri

Location: Miramar

Type of settlement: Hamlet

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, pp 41-42.

Block History:

Exact position not known but Best tentatively placed it on the hill-ridge north of the Te Whetu-kai-rangi.

Notes:

A place adjacent to Te Whetu-kai-rangi pa, Miramar.

Settlement: Motuhaku

Location: Motuhaku

Type of settlement: Kainga or pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngai Tara

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, pp 42-43.

Block History:

Motu-haku is recorded as one of the several centres of occupation marked by rising plumes of smoke from cooking fires.

Notes:

Settlement: Ngutu-kaka

Location: Makara Beach

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 49;
WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M2;
WCC Maori Historical Information, Site Handbook, 1990.

Block History:

A former native village located on the outer western coast of Pipinui Point approximately 5 kilometres north of Makara Beach.

Notes:

3.5 miles north of Owhariu Bay (Makara beach)

Settlement: Ohaua

Location: Ohariu Bay

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 50; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o Te Whanganui-a-Tara, M14; BBP vol 7, 1851 (1420) vol XXXV p 231; "A Reconnaissance of Warehou Pa, Makara" NZ Archaeological Association 160/1, 5(3) 156-159; "Excavations at Warehou Pa 1962", NZ Archaeological Assciation 5(3) 150-156.

Block History:

'Said to be the name of a [native] village on the coast at owhariu (Bay)'. From the position shown on Bests' 1916 map this village, or as he shows, pa must have been situated on the point of th ebluff between Makara (shingle) Beach and Wharehou Bay.

Notes:

This site is known as Ohaua kainga.

Tracy Kemp reported in 1850:

Ohaua is situated on the coast, south of Ohariu, distant about six miles, over a rocky, dangerous road. The village is in a sheltered little valley with a north-east aspect. Ther greater part of it is secured to the natives as a reserve, but nearly deserted, there being only five individuals in the Pa, all the others having joined William King. The Pa and many of the huts are in a state of decay, and in a few months will be probably quite deserted. There is no cultivation; the soil is poor , and the country hilly and badly timbered ... Total native population, 5.

Settlement: Omere

Location: Omere

Type of settlement: Lookout

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959;

Block History:

It was a former Maori lookout post commanding wide views over Raukawa (Cook Strait), and was often used in former times to see if the strait was calm enough for canoes to cross.

Notes:

The nearly isolated high hill-ridge above Cape Terawhiti, and now called Terawhiti Hill.

Settlement: Te Awa-koria

Location: Te Awa-koria

Type of settlement: Haven

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, pp 15-16.

Block History:

A small haven or open space in the [shore] rocks between Tongue Point and Wai-ariki.

Notes:

Settlement: Hue-te-para

Location: Lyall Bay

Type of settlement: Shelter

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959;

Block History:

Notes:

This name is for the beach.

Settlement: Akau-tangi

Location:

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 12.

Block History:

Notes:

A pa site marked Akau-tangi is shown by Best on his 1916 map on approximately the present junction of Vallance Street with Kilbirnie Crescent on the then Akau-tangi shoreline.

Settlement: Te Ana-kopiro

Location: Wainuiomata river mouth

Type of settlement: Burial cave.

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 12.

Block History:

An old time burial cave at Wainui-o-mata.

Notes:

The precise location is not known but it seems likely that it was in some secluded corner in the lowr part of the valley or near the mouth of the river. The name could indicate that the cave was a very wet one, due to the seepage of ground water.

Settlement: Te Arei

Location: Ohariu Bay

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Tama

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 13; "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28, Elsdon Best; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M10; "Excavation at Makara" in Bulletin of Wellington; Brodie, "Terawhiti and the Goldfields" p315.

Block History:

This was probably the village still in occupation by Maori in 1841, as marked on Best's 1916 map in Ohariu Bay.

Notes:

A hamlet of the Ngati Tama clan located on a hill east of [Makara] stream and some distance from [its mouth and] the sea beach.

Settlement: Opuawe

Location: South Makara Road

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Te Ati Awa, Ngati Waiponga

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 53; "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28, Elsdon Best; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M32; NZ Archaeological Association R27/155; Wellington District Registry, Deed Vol 1, fol 456; Brodie, J., Terawhiti and the Goldfields, p31; Roll Plan 380, SO 10647, Swainson and Andersen, Terawhiti District, DOSLI Wellington; Charles Heaphy, NR Minutes of Transactions, p 162, May 1873; Wellington District Registry, Crown Grant Vol 9a folio 120.

Block History:

The Opuawe kainga lay in what was later designated Sec 93 Terawhiti District. It was a small hamlet the flats just south of the junction of the Karori stream and the South Makara Valley. This was the northern end of the reserve made for the Waiariki people by Colonel McCleverty in 1848.

Notes:

'A place on the Karori Stream near the junction of the two headwaters [the Waikohu and the present Karori, formerly named Waipahihi].

The exact spot was within the upstream loop of the peculiar S-bend in the main course of the Karori. A number of depressions, probably whare sites, still mark the spot.

Settlement: Orua-pouanui

Location: Baring Head

Type of settlement: Habitation

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 55; Hutt City Council, "Coastal Management Study: Pencarrow", p76.

Block History:

(HCC) ... a shelter used when bad weather interrupted food gathering expeditions.

(Adkin)A reconnaissance of the old native sites at Fitzroy Bay found an old habitation cave at Baring Head.

Notes:

Baring Head.

Settlement: Owhiro

Location: Owhiro

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ati Awa

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 57;
WCC, "Healing the South Coast", WCC/DOC/RFBPS, p 22;

Block History:

The valley is now sometimes called 'Happy Valley'. The village was near the mouth of the stream, also known as Owhiro.

Notes:

p 22: Owhiro Bay itself was a well-developed settlement when Europeans arrived. Maori iwi associated with the area have included Ngati Mamoe, Te Ati Awa, Ngai Tara and Ngati Ira.

Settlement: Pae-whenua

Location: Miramar

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 59.

Block History:

This was located in the little bay, now called Eve Bay, immediately west of Breaker Bay, Miramar.

Notes:

Settlement: Para-ngarehu

Location: Pencarrow Head

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Ira

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 62; Hutt City Council, "Coastal Management Study: Pencarrow", p75

Block History:

This was given by Best as the older name of Pencarrow Head and the site of the pa of Tautoki, younger brother of Tara. The modern name for the headland is Te Rae-akiaki. However, the true location of Para-ngarehu (a pa, not a headland) was at the eastern angle of Fitzroy Bay. (HCC) Kohangatera was possibly the location of the Takapaurangi refuge sit associated with Parangarehu village, further south. The refuge areas may have been used by Ngati Ira, when contact and raids by Ngati Kahungunu were frequent. (HCC, p76) A small Ngati-Ira village, observed by William Colenso in 1853 was an open village beneath the coastal cliffs at the eastern end of Fitzroy Bay.

Notes:

Settlement: Pari-whereo

Location: Red Rocks Point

Type of settlement: Tool site

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 63.

Block History:

Known as Red Rocks Point near Sinclair Head. No actual former settlement is known to have existed here but it was evidently much frequented in past times.

Notes:

Settlement: Pipinui

Location: Pipinui Point

Type of settlement: Point and village

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 65.

Block History:

A headland on the west coast of Wellington Peninsula, 3.5 miles north of Owhariu Bay (Makara Beach). Bests' 1916 map shows that a native village called Ngutu-kaka was formerly located on the top of this promontory.

Notes:

Settlement: Pirihira

Location: Waiariki Stream mouth

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Te Ati Awa, Kaitangata

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 65; Elsdon Best, "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M35; SO 11840, DOSLI Wellington; 2 Wgtn 261-262, 11 April 1888, MLC Aotea District, Wanganui; C Heaphy, NR Minutes of Transactions, pp 152-156, 162-168, 24 October 1872 - 24 April 1873; General Land File, Wgtn 113, Terawhite 93-94, MLC Wanganui Registry; CL 88/1166, Sept 29 1886; Brodie, J., Terawhiti and the Goldfields.

Block History:

A former Te Ati-Awa village located on the outer south coast of the area, ie. Cook Strait, on the left bank of Wai-ariki Stream.

Notes:

Settlement: Poito

Location: Tarakena Bay

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Ira

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 67.

Block History:

A stockaded village located at the head of Tarakena Bay, near Wellington Heads.

Notes:

Settlement: Te Raina

Location: Wainuiomata delta

Type of settlement: Fortified village

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, pp 72-73.

Block History:

'A place between Turaki-rae and Baring Head. This was a fortified village just east of Wainui-o-mata, however, Best shows this site about half-way between the Wainui-o-mata and Orongorongo rivers. Fitzgerald states that this was a fortified pa on the east bank of the Wainui-o-mata delta.

Notes:

Settlement: Te Rama-a-paku

Location: Te Rama-a-paku

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 73.

Block History:

Situated on the top of the headland between Ohau and Te Ika-a-Maru bays. Later, the surrounding land was constituted a Native Reserve of 100 acres, but this appears to have since lapsed.

Notes:

Settlement: Rangitatau

Location: Tarakena Bay

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Kaitangata; Ngati Ira

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 91;
Ballara, A., "Te Whanganui-a-Tara: Phases of Maori
Occupation of Wellington Harbour c.1800-1840", in the
Making of Wellington, ed D. Hamer & R. Nicholls, 1990;
Elsdon Best, "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28;
WWC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara,
1995;Christie, H.M., "Rangitatau Pa", JPS, vol 52:202-203.

Block History:

Situated above Tarakena Bay on the pinnacle of the bluff
west of Te Poti and was originally occupied by Ngati
Kaitangata of Ngati Ira.

Notes:

Settlement: Takapau-rangi

Location: Takapau-rangi

Type of settlement: Refuge

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, pp 79-80.

Block History:

This seems to be a remote inland temporary settlement located at the upper end of Kohanga-te-ra lagoon in the Rimutaka foothills east of Pencarrow Head.

Notes:

Settlement: Taumata-Patiti

Location: Rimurapa

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Mamoe, Ngai Tara, Ngati Waiponga,

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, pp 84-85; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M43; NZ Archaeological Association N164/93-96; Evidence of Pene Te Hiko, Rimurapa case 23/7/1909, 16 Wtgn 2; Evidence of Wi Hape Pakau, 2 Wtgn 76-77; 2 Wtgn 300-301, Pipitea No.s 44-51; Application 19/2/1899, Kimi Matenga, General Land File, Wtgn 8 Rimurapa, MLC Aotea District; 16 Wtgn 292 evidence of Pene Te Hiko, 23/7/1909, General Land File, Wtgn 178 Rimurapa, MLC Aotea District; Application 29/1/1923 Matenga Peka, ibid; NZ Gazette, 1936, PW 23/419; 33 Wtgn 184-186, MLC Aotea District; NZ Gazette, 1989, 5763.

Block History:

An ancient pa at or near the still extant karaka grove on the cliffed end of the ridge running down to Te Rimurapa (Sinclair Head).

Notes:

"We know they occupied the coast from Rimurapa to Oterongo but no attempt was made to create a Maori land title to Rimurapa until 1899. Rimurapa appears to have been principally a Waiponga fishing station.

Settlement: Tawatawa

Location: Tawatawa

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 85.

Block History:

Also, the name of a fishing village on Island Bay between Cliff House and the south-west point of the bay.

Notes:

Settlement: Uruhau

Location: Island Bay Hill

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Tara

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 91;
Ballara, A., "Te Whanganui-a-Tara: Phases of Maori Occupation of Wellington Harbour c.1800-1840", in the Making of Wellington, ed D. Hamer & R. Nicholls, 1990;
Elsdon Best, "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28;
WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, 1995.

Block History:

A stockaded village on the hill at Island Bay, eastern side of valley, overlooking the beach. It was one of three pa constructed on Umuroimata's instructions as a lookout and defensive position to protect Whetu Kairangi at Seatoun. Best describes vividly how the site was sacked by invading Rangitane and Muaupoko forces.

Notes:

Principal cheif was Pakau, and the principal house was Te Maioha.

Settlement: Te Wai-komaru

Location: Mangarara Stream

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Mamoe

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959; Best, E., "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M38; NZ Archaeological Association N164/110.

Block History:

Probably at Mangarara stream which flows into Cook Strait near Sinclair Head.

Notes:

Settlement: Waitaha

Location: Lyall Bay

Type of settlement: Kainga, pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 97.

Block History:

On the western shore of Lyall Bay. Probably located in the lower part of the little valley at the present Hungerford Road where there is a small stream that furnished the water supply.

Notes:

Settlement: Te Wera

Location:

Type of settlement: Settlement

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 99.

Block History:

A place on the coast just west of Baring Head. There is a cave bearing unmistakable signs of former human habitation.

Notes:

Settlement: Whare-raurekau

Location: Whare-raurekau

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 103.

Block History:

Place between Owhiro and Pari-where. A very ancient Maori kainga.

Notes:

Settlement: Motu Kau

Location: Tapu te Ranga

Type of settlement: Pa, kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Nga Rauru, Ngati Ruanui

References:

WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o Te Whanganui-a-Tara, M90; Adkin, G.L., The Great Harbour of Tara, 1959; Ballara, A., "Te Whanganui-a-Tara: Phases of Maori Occupation of Wellington Harbour c. 1800-1840" in The Making of Wellington, ed D. Hamer & R. Nicholls, 1990; Best, E., "The Land of Tara", JPS, vol 26:vol 27:vol 28.

Block History:

Originally settled by Ngai Tara who were over run by Ngati Mutunga around 1827.

Notes:

According to Best, it appears to have been a favoured place.

Settlement:

Location:

Type of settlement:

Hapu/iwi affiliations:

References:

Block History:

Notes:



Settlement: Te Ika-a-Maru

Location: Te Ika-a-Maru Bay

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Tama, Ngati Awa and others

References:

WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o Te Whanganui-a-Tara, M21; Leslie Adkin, The Great Harbour of Tara, 1959; Heaphy, Commissioner of Native Reserves, 1867, National Archives MA-MT 6/14; Janet Davidson, "Survey and Excavations at Te Ika-a-Maru Bay, Wellington, 1962-63", NZ Archaeological Association Newsletter 19(1), March 1976; Brodie, "Terawhiti and the Goldfields", p32.

Block History:

(Nga Waahi Taonga) Te Ika-a-Maru block sits on Ramapaku Native Reserve which is the Maori name for the headland that separates Ikamaru Bay from Ohau Bay. In the settlement with the NZ Company in 1844 three people took 10 pounds as settlement for their claims in the Wellington purchase. In 1848 McCleverty reserved 350 acres of cultivation land for the people of Ohaua and Te Ika-a-Maru which, in July 1853, Donald McLean representing the Land Purchase Department, bought along with the other reserves at Oterongo, Karori and Waiariki for 75 pounds. This effectively eliminated the cultivation reserve and any provision for Maori at this site was to be at the largesse of the Government.

Notes:

Settlement: Te Rama-a-Paku

Location: Te Ika-a-Maru Bay

Type of settlement: Pa

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ati Awa

References:

WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o Te Whanganui-a-Tara, M23; Leslie Adkin, The Great Harbour of Tara, 1959; WCC Maori Historical Information, Site Handbook, 1990; NZ Archaeological Association N164/21; Elsdon Best, "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28.

Block History:

Adkin states taht this pa is "situated on the top of the headland between Ohau and Te Ika-a-Maru bays, on the outer western coast of the Wellington area. Later the surrounding land was constituted a Native Reserve of 100 acres, but this appears to have since lapsed."

Notes:

This pa site was situated on the Headland at Te Ika-a-Maru Bay.

Settlement: Ohau

Location: Ohau Bay

Type of settlement: Kainga, middens

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Tama, Te Ati Awa

References:

G Leslie Adkin "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 13;
Elsdon Best, "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28;
WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, 1995; NZ
Archaeological Association N164/110.

Block History:

Notes:

Best is not satisfied that Ohau is the correct spelling of the name; it is probably a corruption for a reduction of its original form. Ohaua is another name.

Settlement: Oterongo

Location: Oterongo Bay

Type of settlement: Kainga

Hapu/iwi affiliations: Ngati Ira, Te Ati Awa

References:

G Leslie Adkin, "The Great Harbour of Tara" 1959, p 13; Elsdon Best, "The Land of Tara", JPS, Vol 26: vol 27: vol 28; WCC, Nga Waahi Taonga o te Whanganui-a-Tara, M29; NZ Archaeological Association N164/111, N164/84, N164/87, N164/91; Peter Adds "Maori and Archaeological values at the Fighting Bay and Oterongo Bay Cable Terminations", 1988; P. Beckett, "Some Notes on the Western Wellington, Cook Strait Coast", NZ Archaeological Association Newsletter, vol 6:3; GBPP 1851 [1420] vol XXXV p231; General Land file, Wellington 181, MLC Aotea District, Wanganui; NZ Gazette 1882, p 11; Wtgn 374-375, 380-382, MLC Aotea District; Parata to E.A. Welch Internal Memo 13/9/1909 in Application File, 1908-1923, cancelled, Wtgn 181, Oterongo, MLC Aotea District; Brodie, "Terawhiti and the Goldfields", p32.

Block History:

Tracy Kemp in 1850 recorded:

Oterango, distant from Ohaua, about five miles, through bush, is situated in a small barren valley on the coast exposed to the south-east. The population is small, and very badly off. The Pa is in a wretched state, and the owners of many of the houses having returned to Taranaki with William King, are uninhabited and falling to pieces. This is also a reserve, but the cultivations are insignificant, and in bad order; the natives rear within the boundaries a considerable number of pigs, and are occasionally employed in collecting the mutton shell for sale ...

Notes:

Now spelt "Oteranga Bay" on maps.