

Time Line of Maori people & events associated with Upper Hutt district

Te Tekehana was one of the early Maori names for Upper Hutt

1800s

Maori Orongorongo Trails – Over Pakuratahi stream, up Rimutaka stream, over road saddle to Wairarapa, via Abbots stream

(Reference Wairarapa Archives A Chronology of the Tararua and Rimutaka Ranges by R A Kerr LL.B. April 1977 NZW 993 6 KER)

1820

Around 1820 there were Pa's and Maori villages in the Hutt Valley. This is according to an account involving Te Rauparaha and other chiefs.

Brief extracts state - Whilst at Poneke we camped on the beach at Pipitea – we crossed the wai-o-rotu (Hutt River) – we fought and beat them and they fled up the river (Hutt) – we followed them and caught them at a *pa* – stayed two weeks at *pa* – went on up the river and took another *pa* – went on again to another *pa* which our slaves had told up was the biggest *pa* in the Islands – searched for this *pa* – got to a *kainga* (village) found it deserted – people from great *pa* came out and surprised us – we paddled on in our canoes and arrived at the great *pa* – the Nga-Puhi were ashore – after these adventures in the Hutt Valley we left Poneke and went to the Wairarapa. The chiefs in this campaign were Nene, Hongi Hika, Patu-one, Te Wharepapa, Moe-tara, Te Rauparaha, Te Rangi-harata, Te Kekeao, Tawhai and many others.

(Reference Maori Wars of the Nineteenth Century by S Percy Smith 1910 pages 108-115)

The fortified *pa* is believed to been positioned near the junction of the river Hutt (formerly Heretaunga) and the Wirinaki stream flowing from the Pinehaven area. The western hills site of former Silverstream hospital and now landfill has been suggested as the location of such a *pa* – Parihoru (slipping cliffs). The last Maori village was Haukaretu on the inside of a sharp bend in the river now called Maoribank. Pa Whakataka at Te Marua was situated on the cliff overlooking the river where it joined the Mangaroa (or Pakuratahi) river between Te Marua and Akatarawa was a sublime stronghold were a sub-tribe of Ngati Ira was resident (Ngati Kahukuraawhitia).

(Reference Upper Hutt the History by J A Kelleher 1991 Upper Hutt City Council Wright & Carman Upper Hutt page 16)

1837

A publication stated that the Whirinaki *pa* in Silverstream was in existence in 1837.

(Reference Upper Hutt the History by J A Kelleher 1991 Upper Hutt City Council Wright & Carman Upper Hutt page 13)

The early New Zealand Company settlers did not arrive in Port Nicholson until 1840. When land in the Upper Hutt district was surveyed, one of the surveyors field diaries stated that he left the Upper Hutt district and travelled to Petone to talk to the Maori's about a track through Upper Hutt to the Wairarapa. If there were Maoris living in the Upper Hutt district then he would have asked them and not travelled to Petone. This makes me to believe that there were no Maori in the Upper Hutt district when it was surveyed in the early 1840s.

Many of the early survey maps of the Upper Hutt district do not record any details regarding Maori settlement, the Whirinaki Pa or a Chapel so this again leads me to believe that there were no Maori residing in the Upper Hutt in the early 1840s.

The Whiranki Church could not have been built in 1837. Government correspondence dated 1862 states that Sidney Hirst built the church. Sidney HIRST arrived in New Zealand with his family on the "George Fyfe" in 1842. He was recorded as carpenter on the 1847 Wellingtons Jury list. The Maori Chapel was built much later and was actually opened on 08 April 1859 (refer to the 1859 time line).

1839

460 Maori (Kafia) were resident in Porirua

1840s

SEARCH Edmund Halswell (Agent Native Affairs) report to NZ Company & Hobson in Auckland

1841

New Zealand Gazette New Zealand Journal 27 February 1941

The Valley of the Hutt (Dr Dieffenbach's narrative, addressed to the Editor of the New Zealand Gazette New Zealand Journal - About 30 miles up the river, on a plateau on the western hills the first traces that natives had formerly lived or visited this district. It was a fern field, the trees were partly burnt down, and were since years decaying, partly their bleak stems stood upright and looking like the ghost of tribes of men disappeared from the scene of life, contrasting remarkably with the dark green foliage of the surrounding forest.

(Reference New Zealand Gazette New Zealand Journal 27 February 1941 page 5)

Is Dr Dieffenbach referring to the Plateau above Te Marua or on the opposite site on the land above the Te Marua Golf Club. An early surveyor's map records "*Clear land formerly a Maori Pa called Pa Wakataka*" would have been above the Te Marua Golf Club on the opposite side of the Te Awa Kiranga / Hutt River.

1842

60 Maori (Kafia) [sic] were resident in Porirua.

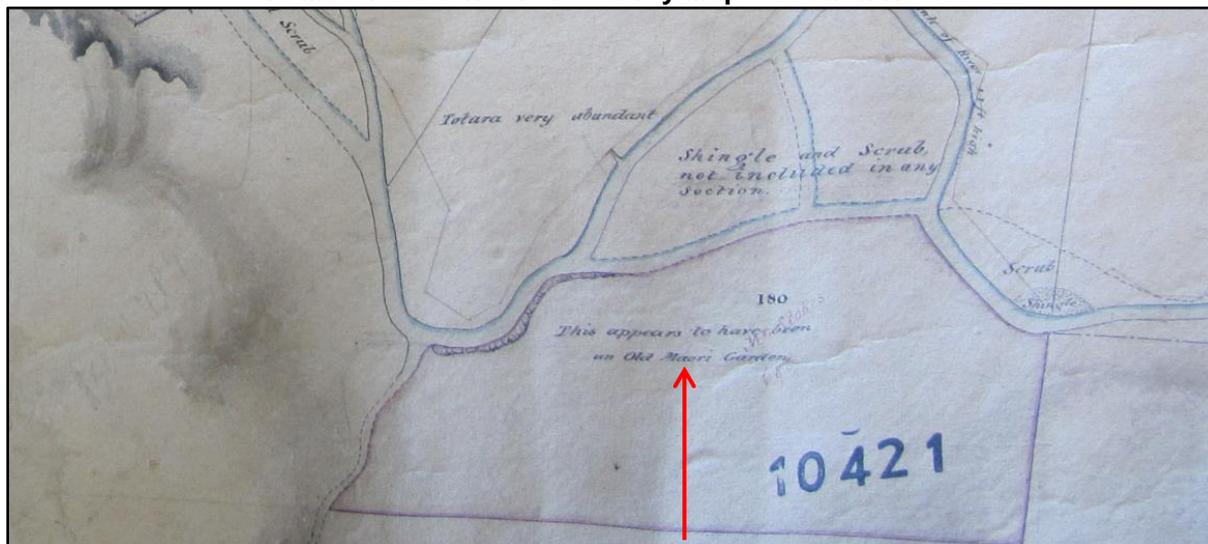
Nearly 100 Maori (Kafia) [sic] from Porirua settled in Upper Hutt.

The Ngati Tama chief Te Kaeaea (also known as Taringa kuri) settled in the Upper Hutt district in the late 1850s.

1843

The 1843 survey map records "*This appears to have been an Old Maori Garden*". The gardens would have been situated on Section No 180 which is at the end of Whakitiki Street on the opposite side of the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River towards Riverstone Terrace.

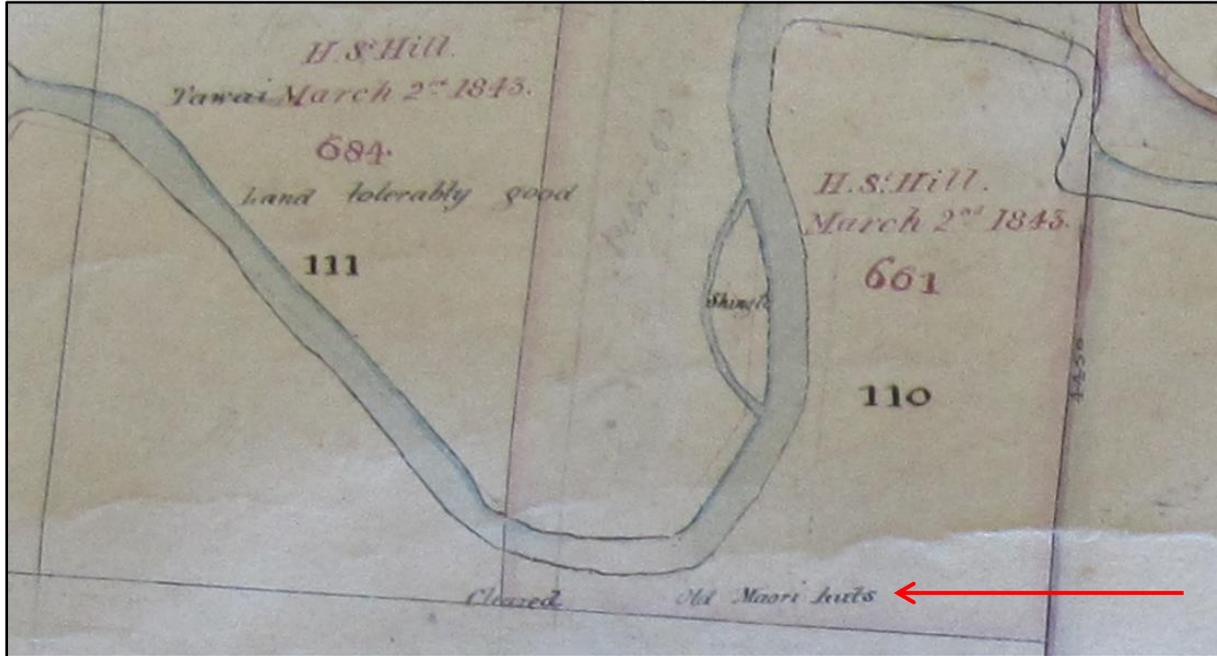
Old Maori Garden – 1843 Survey Map – Section No 180



(Reference Archives NZ Wellington Office AFIH W5692 22381 Box 75 RP 545 Hutt Valley Sections Survey Office Plan SO 10421 date 1843 – saved as IMG_2342.JPG)

The 1843 survey map records "*Old Maori Huts*". The Maori Huts would have been situated on Section No 110 northwest after the Mangaroa River joins the Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River in the Te Marua district. Today it would be south of the Te Marua Golf Club on the opposite side of the river.

Old Maori Huts – 1843 Survey Map – Section No 110



(Reference Archives NZ Wellington Office AFIH W5692 22381 Box 75 RP 545 Hutt Valley Sections Survey Office Plan SO 10421 date 1843 – saved as IMG_2344.JPG)

Survey Office Wellington 16 February 1843 [folio 291-297]

To Col W Wakefield Principle Agent New Zealand Company

Sir – I have the honour to inform you that agreeable to your instructions I have visited the Wairarapa Valley the object of my journey being to judge of the practicability of accryong a raod to it & to ascertain its character generally - I left Wellington 3rd last accompanied by the **chief Te Ringa Kuri** who engaged to shew me the lowest part of the Remutaka Mountains & 6 Fieldmen whose names are written on the margin - [*Dugald Lachlain – Hugh Cameron – John Cameron – James Craig – James Mitchell – John Edwards – Te Ringa Kuri each carrying Rations for 9 days*] - we reached Mr Bartons farm on the Hutt the first night and the next morning I was joined by that Gentleman & Mr Chetham and four maoris - Te Ringa Kuri having refused to proceed without them - **Peter the Maori** who accompaied Mr Stokes to Wairarapa made one of the number, we proceeded up the Survey lines crossing the Mungaroa river at the mouth ad left the Hutt about 5 miles above the latter river taking an old track bearing East by compass which led us to the Pakuratahi river near to an **old potatoe ground of the Ngati Kahunes** – I believe that Mr Stokes and Mr Kettle both passed along this track to the Pakuratahi when they went to the Wairarapa – I would be too hilly for a road abd the land is not uniformly good although there are some availabale spots near the Pakuratahi – We travelled up the bed of the Pakuratahi and found the land on some parts available and the soil good – I observed a tridbutary on the left bank running towards the Mungaroa – after proceeding about 5 or 7 miles we observed another on the other side called Mohowa – The Hills around us now appeared to gather rather than close & E Kuri described this as the best place for a crossing the Remutaka Mountains accordingly we left the Pakuratahi just above the Mohoroa Stream and passed up a tolerably steep hill until we reached a ridge running about East, a valley appeared on our left, which I concluded to be the Valley of the Mohoroa. – The Remutaka Range appeared on the same side bearing on a north Esaterly direction. The ridge we were travelling new turned towards the South & eventually decended into a valley which I have no doubt was the Mohoroa Valley since th water ran towards the Pakurathi this valley was not _ _ _ out at the part where we crossed but turned at the upper extremity, we then ascended the opposte side and proceeded up a widw glacis [sic], covered with fine trees thinly spread but not possing very good soil, & shortly arrived at Te Horo [sic], this it appeared we had passed round to a low gap of the Remutaka mountains & were then on the highest Summit to be overcome, having taken only 1¾ hours deducing stoppages & easy walking in reaching it from the Pakuratahi & with only one valley & one ridhge but it appeared to me that the proper way for the road was up the Mohoroa Stream which takes its rise near the

Summit, the land moreover appears good. – There is an extensive land slip on the other side of the summit being about 2 or 300 feet in height and which exhibits the usual formation of these parts being gravel and bituminous hale the mountains around are named Te Horo on this account being the maori for landfall or slip. A fine opening appeared below beyond which the rich plains of the Wairarapa extended and although our view was straight across yet we could scarcely discern the Ruamahunga mountains on the opposite side. Mr Kettle passed from the Wairarapa by this pass but approached and left it by a different route a stream appeared below called the Ohiwera by which we descended and entered the valley about two miles from the head of the lake. The greater part of our route downwards would be too steep for a road particularly at the upper part but it could be improved. The land along the valley is good in some parts and there are also occasional flats. The stream went into the earth as we approached the Wairarapa & became entirely lost. The first impressions of the Wairarapa are highly favourably notwithstanding its present state I consider future inspection and examination will raise it in general estimation. The valley is of immense extent and runs in a south easterly direction being bounded on each side by ranges of hills the secondary hills are very extensive and swell along a gently undulating lines upon a far larger scale than any in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson. They are mostly free of bush and partly covered with grass & other herbage the valley also contains fine open land enclosed by spreading belts of bush and clumps of trees. The whole well watered. A finer grazing country can scarcely be imagined for both sheep and cattle a very fine type grass abounding throughout which in some parts is very high it is therefore no great wonder that pigs should be plentiful which is the case. There is quite sufficient land fit for arable purposes to suit settlers in this district some of the land next the lake is swampy but it would be much improved by occupation and trifling expence but there is abundance of land without taking this portion of the valley. We rambled about the valley along the side of the lake towards the coast crossing several rivers and a length encountered a party of **Ngati Kahuni** who insisted on our visiting their Pah at the river Huraninui [sic] on the opposite side of the lake which we accordingly did and were much pleased the land appeared very excellent and quite fit for the plough. They gave us a plentiful feast of delicious eels & potatoes the latter being the finest specimens I have seen in this country. The numbers of Maoris in these parts appears very insignificant they are of a docile disposition. We had a very long Korero as you may imagine and **E Kuri** said much in the praise of the pakekas which they listened to with evident gratification. Being anxious to ascertain what sort of a road the beach offered to the Wairarapa I returned to Port Nicholson by the coast. The first four miles of our route along Palliser Bay was under high cliffs composed of land stone regularly stratified and claystone. I also observed some beds of lignite coal cropping out at parts. There is a terrific surf in this bay when the wind is southerly which accounts for the sand bar separating the lake from the sea wherefore the communication with the Wairarapa by sea is very difficult the same obstacle would operate along the beach rendering the road a very expensive undertaking. The remaining portion of coast past Muku Muku, Barring Head and Palliser Bay &c to the Kohouga Pipiri river is better. The Maori track here takes the hills and joins the beach at Port Nicholson about a mile from Okiwi but a road could not be carried over them without great outlay and the beach round Pencarrow head is very much exposed and almost impassable even at low water. Therefore I would not recommend the construction of a road to the Wairarapa along the beach. I have always been of opinion that the proper route for a road to the Wairarapa was up the valley of the Hutt and I am happy to state that the result of my trip has fully confirmed that opinion my present knowledge of the country warrants my recommendation that the road should pass up the Hutt as far as the Mungaroa river the precise line must be decided by future examination. I consider that there is little difficulty except in crossing the river where a bridge must be constructed the line could then be continued up the Hutt to the junction of the Pakuratahi stream and proceed up the latter & after reaching the Momaroa [sic] Stream across the hills to the Monoroa which would save some miles I am also undersided whether I should proceed higher up the Pakuratahi those points can only be determined by subsequent examination. But I am satisfied of the perfect practicability of laying out a road from the Petoni to Te Horo. The great desideratum would be to take the shortest route and most available country. The road from Te Horo to the Wairarapa would be the most difficult portion. I should not run the line direct down the Ohiwera [sic] but probably wind in a north easterly direction and enter the valley beyond the head of the lake but the precise route must be hereafter determined. I can only state my perfect conviction that it can be accomplished.

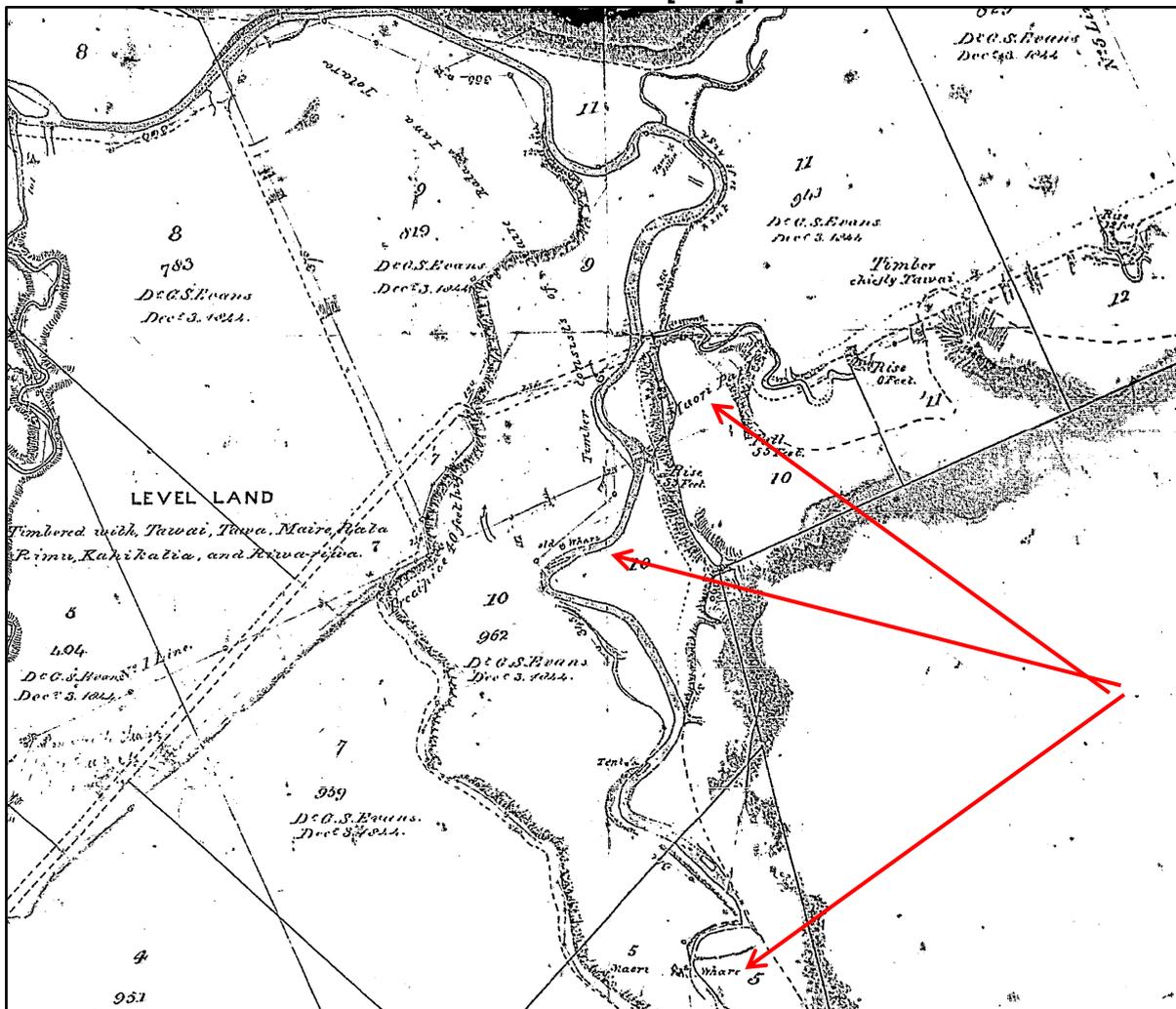
I estimate the length of a road from Petoni to the Wairarapa at between 40 or 50 miles 17 or 18 of it running through the Preliminary Sections in the district of the Hutt and much of the remaining portion would pass through available land. Thus in event of this road being constructed Port Nicholson the most central port in the islands of New Zealand & the most capacious harbour in these parts would be united is a vert extensive garzing country perfectly ready to receive any number of cattle & sheep and affording means of agricultural pursuits in connection with the former the road moreover etending through the richest valley in the island. I have the honor to subscribe myself Sir Your mosy obdt. Sevr. (signed) Sam. Chas. Brees Principle Surveyor

P I have amended a Sketch of my Route.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R15411107 Principal surveyors outwards letterbook 1840-1843 Outwards correspondence n and accounts of William Mein Smith and Samuel Charles Brees includes lists of New Zealand Company survey staff and salaries etc., NZC135 date 1840-1843 New Zealand Company AAYZ 16002 3 [folio 291-297] images on Archway website)

The map below was drawn by Samuel Charles Brees the surveyor who reported on the 16 February 1943 about his trip over the Remutaka's with chief Te Ringa Kuri (Te Kaeaea).

Maori whare – old whare - Maori Pa [Path] – Pakuratahi 1843



(Reference SO 10452-2.tif for 1844 Survey Office plan SO 10452 Quick Maps LINZ)

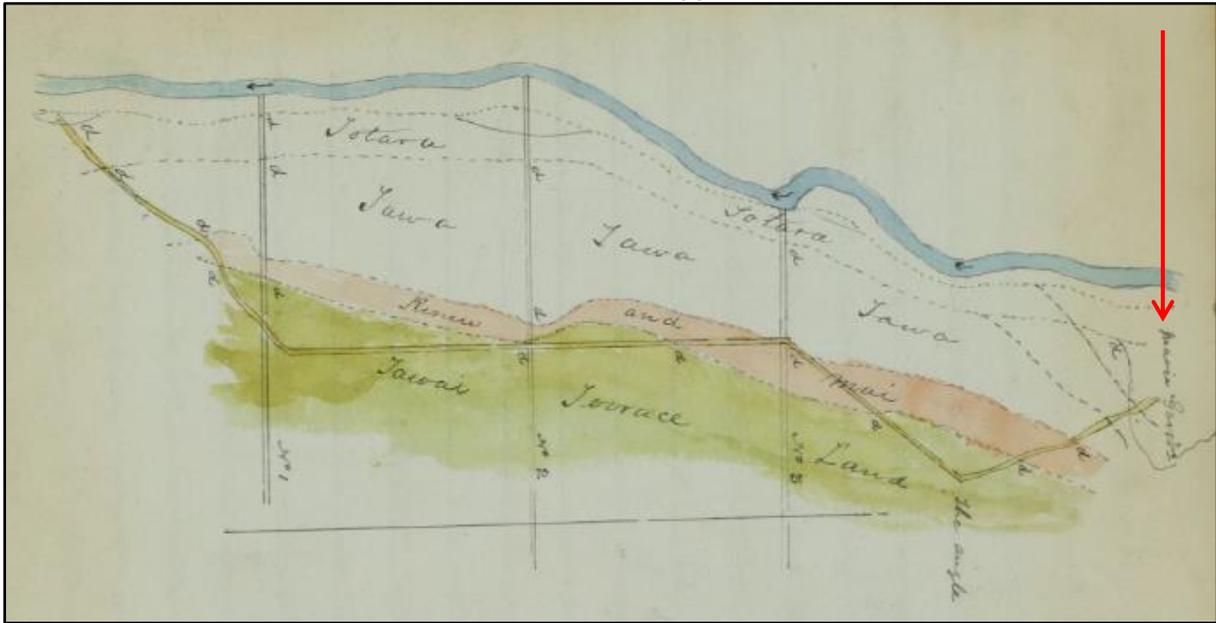
1844

New Zealand Gazette and Wellington Spectator newspaper 27 January 1844

It is reported that the natives have determined to settle in large number in the Upper Hutt and clear a large quantity of land there.

(Reference Papers past website New Zealand Gazette and wellington Spectator newspaper 27 January 1844)

Maori Gardens 1844-1845 Upper Hutt District



(Reference Archives NZ Wellington reference R23439458 ABWN 24474 W5817 box 11/37 Whitehead, Robert, Shepherd, Tiffen and others [A notebook with investigations of early surveys by various surveyors Wellington 1844-1845])

The Surveyors Field Book showing the difference trees growing in the Upper Hutt district also recorded the Maori Gardens north of Upper Hutt. The No 1 line is Whitemans Road, No2 Line is Camp Road and No 3 Line is Ward Street.

The surveyor Samuel Charles Brees surveyed the land in Pakuratahi and created the 03 December 1844 survey map. Recorded on the Survey Office Plan SO 10452 was "Maori whare, old whare and Maori Pa".

Comment: I believe the Maori Pa and whares were abandoned and not occupied as there is no mention of them in any early reports of the Pakuratahi district. Perhaps they are connected to the early Maori war party who we are told sacked some of the early Pa's in the Upper Hut district around 1818.

1845

New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian newspaper 19 July 1845

Eventually it was agreed to submit a proposal to Major Richmond through the native protectors that the Porirua natives should be removed to two native reserves in the Upper Hutt and it is reported that he is seriously disposed to entertain the idea of a compromise

(Reference Papers past website New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian newspaper 19 July 1845)

Wellington Independent newspaper 19 July 1845

There is however a chief and small boy of followers considered by the natives to have a right of residence in the Hutt district and him, and them it is stated will be satisfied with sufficient land in the Upper Hutt. We find that there are two and three native reserves there but whether they will be sufficient we know not.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 19 July 1845)

1846

New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian newspaper 18 April 1846

On Wednesday last a party of the rebels were seen by a settler in the valley of the Upper Hutt who gave information of the circumstance. A party of the Militia were immediately sent out and they followed on their track as far as the Silver Stream where all further traces of them were lost.

They had evidently been surprised while preparing their food. The Militia on arriving at the place where the natives had been staying found the stones in the native ovens quite hot.

(Reference Papers past website New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian newspaper 18 April 1846)

Chief [sic] Teringakuri [Dog Ear] also known as Te Kaeaea of Ngati Tama residence Kaiwharawhara and Whirinaki (Silverstream)

Tenders for the supply of Potatoes to Natives followers of Chief Te Ringa Kuri [sic] received in pursuance of a public notice dated 17 April 1846. Schedule of Tenders.

Description of Article = Potatoes

Lieu & costs = per ton if delivered at store & £4 10s 0d If delivered to order in Town

William Ebdon per ton £4

Charles Mabey per ton £2 5s

Mabey informed accepting by 15 April 1846 A second letter to supply 1/2 ton instead of

The above tenders were present in my presence this day and Charles Mabey is proposed by me.

Signed [to faint to read] Wellington April 1846

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington AGGM W5932 25027 box 1 ae four tenders 3rd tender is for the supply of potatoes to the Native followers of [chief] Te Ringa Kuri received in pursuance of a public notice 17 April. The tenders were William Ebdon, Charles Mabey and another [illegible]. 4th the erection of a Native Hospital in the Town of Wellington 1846)

Te Ara The Encyclopedia of New Zealand - Te Kaeaea [plus other details]

The determination of Te Kaeaea to retain mana over Upper Hutt could not be challenged officially until 1846, when George Grey arrived as the new governor. Equipped with sufficient troops to force the issue, within two days of his arrival he had induced Te Kaeaea to promise to withdraw his people from the Hutt Valley, but Te Kaeaea wanted compensation for the 300 acres of potatoes he had in the ground. The governor refused to discuss compensation until Te Kaeaea had actually left. He and his people did leave, but when he saw that settlers immediately began to take possession, he returned. On 24 February 1846 troops were marched in; the next day Richard Taylor, CMS missionary at Wanganui, came to negotiate. He managed to persuade Ngati Tama and Ngati Rangatahi to withdraw, but reported that 'low Europeans' had plundered the houses and plantations, broken into the chapel and stolen canoes. Te Kaeaea remarked; "*I thought the word of a Governor was sacred, but now I see that he too is worth nothing in the eyes of his own people*".

By May 1846 Grey had successfully detached Te Kaeaea and Ngati Tama from Ngati Rangatahi. Their immediate needs were met with 300 acres at Kaiwharawhara and with monetary compensation for their crops. Te Kaeaea was got out of the way by sending him on a visit to Auckland.

In the 1850s government officials feared that Te Kaeaea might join the return of Taranaki peoples to their ancestral lands. To prevent this, Donald McLean purchased £400 worth of land in the Hutt for Te Kaeaea and Ngati Tama; the old chief and his people had repaid this sum by 1860. In 1856 some of Te Kaeaea's Taranaki people squatted on the Pakuratahi reserves in order to live near their chief. A request to Grey to give them reserves was refused and they returned to Taranaki in 1868. Te Kaeaea accompanied them on a last visit to his home territory. In the same year Te Kaeaea was receiving an annual pension for 'Services rendered to the Government'. He was listed as 'Wikitoa Taringa Kuri'. But he survived until 1871, dying on 5 October. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Te Puni family cemetery, on the east side of Te Puni Street, Petone. The bishop of Wellington, Octavius Hadfield, conducted the service.

(Reference Te Ara website The Encyclopedia of New Zealand Te Kaeaea biography)

[1846] More Local History - (contributed) - The old Maori name for Upper Hutt was "Hau-Karetu" meaning "the place where the wind was sweet scented by the Karetu grass." Maori Bank received its name from the fact that a number of Maoris lived there. In the Turnbull Library, Hare Hongi has recorded the incidents relating to the settlement of the natives at Maori Bank. The troubles of 1846, due to the rebellion of Te Raupaiaha, caused much anxiety to the Maoris of the Hutt Valley. Hararata's people dwelt at Takapu, near the Taita. They were invited by the then Governor, Sir George Grey, to move to Poneke (Wellington). Parata te Kiore, Kumete, Hori Kararu, and others, including Hararata, then only a girl, went to Poneke by canoe. They lived at the foot of Tinakore Road, at a place called Tiakiwai. Because of a squabble with some of the soldiers, the Maoris moved to Ohariu. Quaker Mason sought them out and prevailed upon them

to return to Takapti. They minded his property when he went for a trip to England. On his return the natives discussed the desirability of going to live with relatives at Whanganui, as their lands were going to strangers. Their views were placed before Sir George Grey one day, as he was riding to Greytown. He counselled them to await his return, and then promised to buy some land for them at Hau Karetu (now Upper Hutt). The land comprised some 100 acres with river frontage. The price was 10/- per acre. A further lot was 200 acres on the hillside at a price of 5/- per acre. Although Sir George Grey, offered to pay half the purchase price, the Maoris were independent enough to pay the lot themselves. A Crown grant was issued to Hararata and others for the 100 acres. Sir George Grey left the colony at this time, evidently before a Crown grant could be arranged for the other parcel of ground. These 200 acres eventually came to a Mr Cruickshank. He operated a mill somewhere near the railway tunnel which bears his name. A street leading towards the hills, also bears his name. Hare Hongi in his record quotes the names of the Maoris who paid for their land, the acreage they purchased and the price paid.

(Reference Papers past website Upper Hutt Weekly Review newspaper 20 November 1936 page 4)

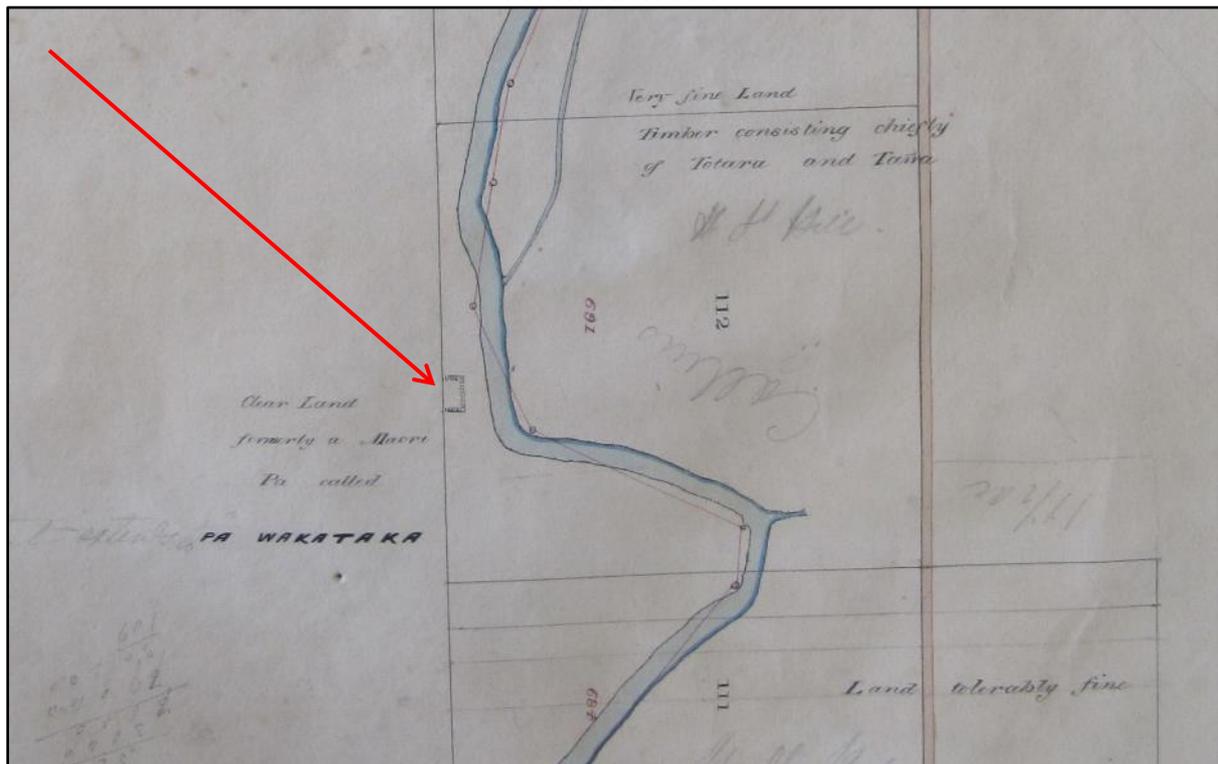
1847

Wellington Independent newspaper 17 July 1847

A large body of natives have commenced working on the Hutt Road within the last few days. Mr McDonough has [170] one hundred and seventy men with him, at the Mungaroa, working upwards, and a strong party is at work in the valley of Wairarapa, clearing away through the Pakuratahi.

(Reference Paper past website Wellington Independent newspaper 17 July 1847 page 2)

PA WAKATAKA



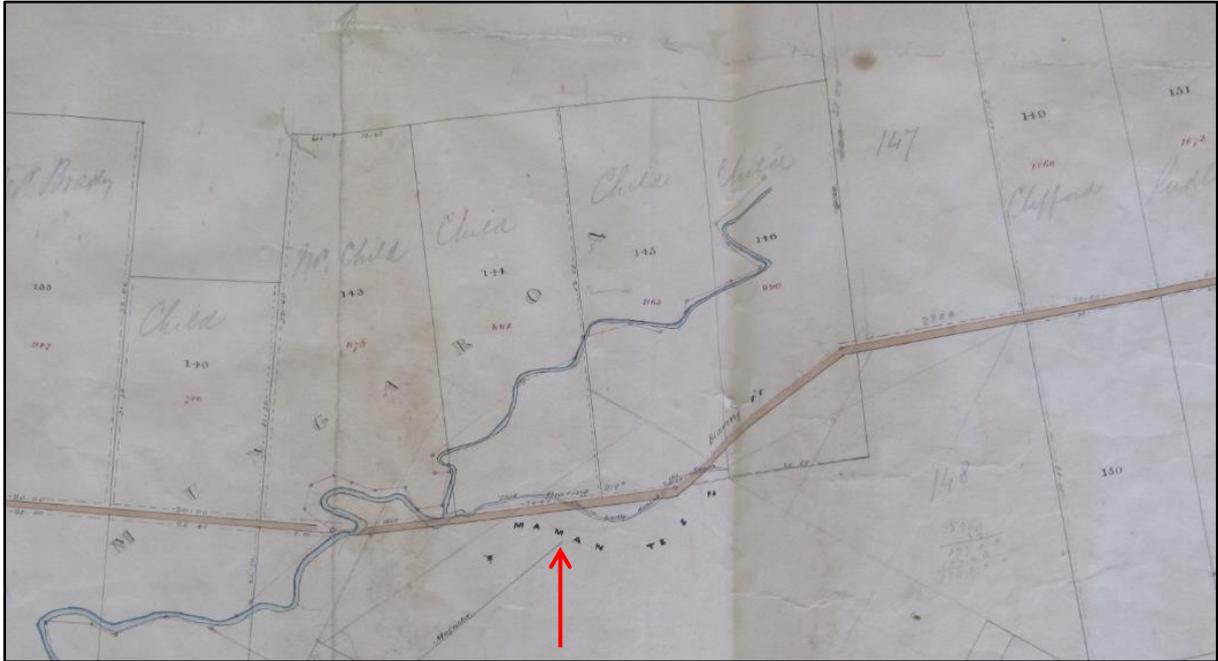
(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

On the Upper Hutt survey map it records “Clear land formerly a Maori Pa called PA WAKATAKA”. A boxed area was drawn on the west boundary of Section 112 which is west of the River Hutt. Historians have mentioned the existence of the Pa and some with different spelling, but this is the earliest proof of the Pa’s existence that I have been able to locate. The Pa was in the vicinity of the current Te Marua Golf Course as most historians have stated.

Archives New Zealand Wellington holds a survey Sections map of the Upper Hutt district which is not dated. The Archives reference records the year 1865 which is after the Crown Grants period of 1853 onwards. I believe the survey map correct date should be around 1845. Other items on the map are of interest for not only the research on Upper Hutt land but also the early Maori.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

MAMAN TE E PA



(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

On the Upper Hutt survey map it records an area named “MAMAN TE E PA” which is situated on un-surveyed land near the Mangaroa Valley.

Nga Paiaka Swamp

On the Upper Hutt survey map it records an area named “NGA PAIACA SWAMP”. This swamp is situated in Whiteman’s Valley near Katherine Mansfield estate subdivision

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

Maunga Waka Roro & double Wharre [sic]

On the Upper Hutt survey map it records an area named MAUNGA WAKA RORO (Informed that it is now known as Mount Marua) which is situated east of Sections 170, 171 & 172 between Maoribank and Te Marua. On Section 171 it mentions a bridge near a double Wharre [sic]. There is no name attached to section 171 so perhaps the double wharre was connected to a Maori settlement in the area or a hut for an early New Zealand Company surveyor and or settler.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

Puia Rau Manuka

On the Upper Hutt survey map it records an area named PUIA RAU MANUKA which is situated on Sections 105 & 106 where the Remutaka Prison is situated.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

Mungaroa River - The River Mungaroa

On the Upper Hutt survey map it records THE RIVER MUNGAROA. This river is now spelt Mangaroa and is situated in the Mangaroa Valley.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

Native Reserves

On the Upper Hutt survey map it records Native Reserve for sections 98 & 102. The Reserves are situated southwest of Ward Street on the former Wallaceville Research Station land. The land is now the Wallaceville Estate subdivision.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

Whirinaki church/chapel & Whirinaki Pa

Historians have recorded that the Whirinaki chapel was built in 1837. On the early Upper Hutt survey maps there are no sketches or written words regarding the Whirinaki church/chapel or Whirinaki Pa in Silverstream. There was no Whirinaki Pa but later there was a kaianga (village). We can now confirm that the Whirinaki church/chapel was built in 1859. Refer to the time line 1859.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22824230 AAFV 997 box 120 W19 Upper Hutt District Sections and names of owners, reserves, roads and swamps – scale 20 chains 1 inch [C W D Ligar] C J Lynn year 1865 [sic] Lynly comment try 1845)

05 November 1847

47/874 Received [date faint] T H Fitzgerald Surveyor - Requesting the overseers may be employed during the temporary absence of the natives as Labourers

Road Station Upper Hutt - 05 November 1847 - Sir

It's a matter seriously affecting the progress and completing of the works on this Road. I would solicit permission to bring under the notice of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor - the effect produced by the late regulations respecting the employment of overseers of the native labourers – in order that he may be pleased to give such instructions as - now left and enable the work to be carried out in a more satisfactory manner than can be the case if the present regulations are strictly adhered to – under the old system a certain number of persons were chosen as overseers sufficient for the greatest number of men that the party was likely if continued – these men received 3/6 per day when they acted as overseers but had each the proper number of natives under him but when -- the natives left suddenly until there could be got a supply their place the junior overseers were – reduced to 3/0 per dieu and required to work along with the natives or - - in the case may have been were this enabled to select the last men for overseers that could be obtained and who being sure of constant employment remains steadily on the work and when bodies of natives came at different times we had no difficulty in employing them – there now having been long accustomed to the work and well – in their duty as overseers got far more work done by the Natives than inexperienced men and persons who have no knowledge of their language or customs can at present possibly get done by them - But when the present regulation which do not - of there being kept on longer than whilst they have a sufficient number of Natives under them were enforced – Most of the best Overseers gradually left the work as the duration of their employment was so uncertain and they could get much more by working for Settlers than stopping for 2/0 per day the only alternative left them when others have been obliged to employ any persons who would offer and this put into situations of great tried and where the expenditure under them accounted to 30/6 per day those who under other circumstances we should not have employed – within the last week the road parties have all been temporarily reduced by the Natives going to plant potatoes so that was - [NOTE – The remainder of this document was very faint and hard to read so I did not do a complete transcription of the contents.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington NM8 23 1847/874 T H Fitzgerald Surveyor Upper Hutt 09 November 1847 requesting the overseers may be employed during the temporary absence of the natives as Labourers year 1847)

1848

New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian 02 December 1848

Fatal Accident – A fatal accident occurred on the new road at Mungaros [sic], occasioned by the slipping of a large mass of earth and stones, by which one of the natives belonging to Mr W Swainson's road party, named **Te Mahana**, was killed on the spot, a large stone having struck him on the back of the neck. The body was brought down at Petoni yesterday for the purpose of holding a Corener's inquest. This, we, believe, the first accident attended with loss of life which has occurred on the public roads since their commencement

(Reference Papers past website New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian 02 December 1848)

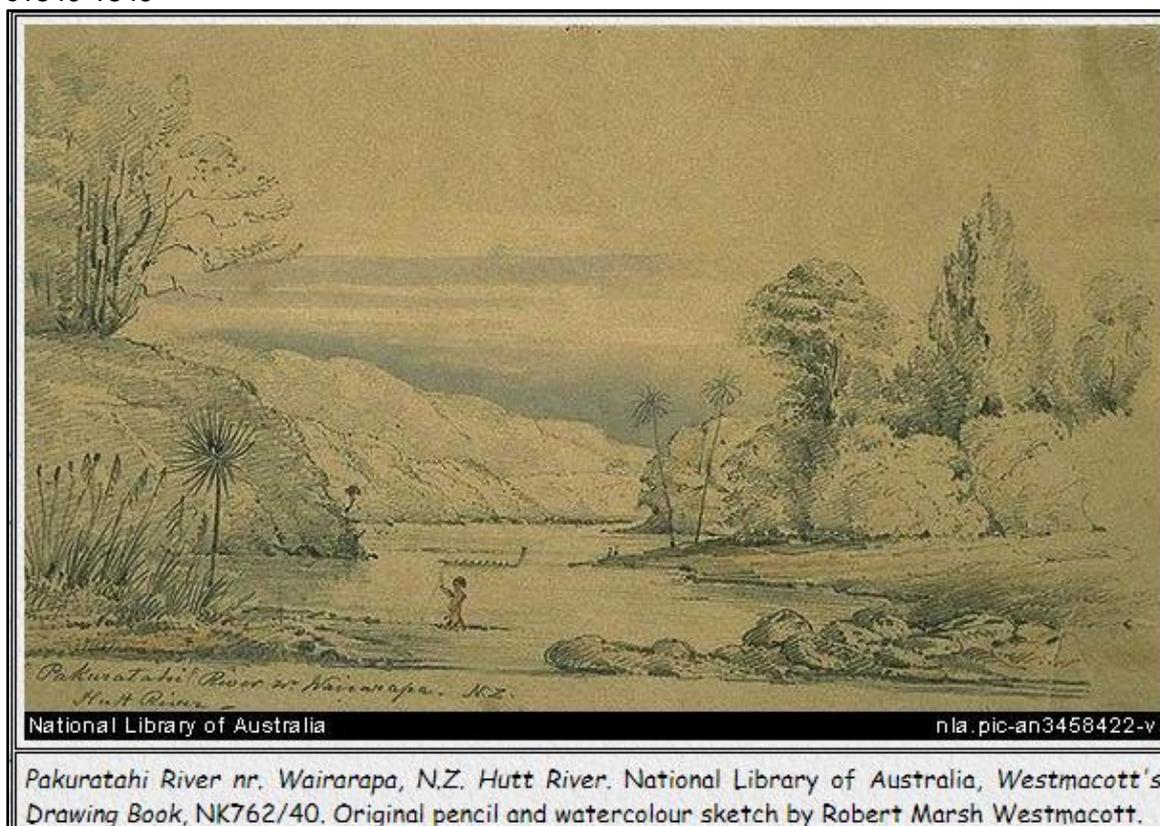
Wellington Independent newspaper 21 June 1848

Wild Man of the Woods - About eight years ago a Maori at Wairarapa named Waiwiri was accused of killing another native called Okabka [sic]. To avoid death he fled, with his family to the mountains. Many circumstances have transpired to impress a belief that this family are still in existence. A few days ago when a body of natives, belonging to Mr Grindell's road gang at Pakuratah, were in search of bark to cover in their dwelling, they came in contact with a tree recently cut, and from the way in which it was marked, and other sign, they came to the conclusion that it had been done by the Waiwir, or some of his children. Under this impression several men intend to search for this family who have been buried in the mountains this number of years, Mr Grindell being desirous to have the male portion employed on the roads, so as to let them taste a little of the progress of civilization. [I have not transcribed the full newspaper article]

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 21 June 1848 page 3)

1849

c1840-1849



Captain Robert Marsh Westcott (1801-1870) left a c1840 New Zealand Drawing Book containing sixteen topographic views and figure studies of New Zealand from the early colonial period which is held at the National Library of Australia in Canberra. Images from the drawing book include” Pakuratahi River north Wairarapa Upper Hutt

Pencil sketch with touches of sepia and blue wash. A view of the river with a Maori canoe crossing whilst in the foreground a Maori is spearing fish. Pakuratahi (Stream) is an upper tributary of the Hutt River about 60km north east of Wellington.

Mungaroa Bridge Upper Hutt

Pencil sketch with touches of sepia and blue wash. A view taken from the river below with a group of Maori natives seen near the hut on the road beyond the bridge. See Also William Swainson's "Mungaroa Bridge Upper Hutt" dated 07 January 1849 held at the Hocken Library in Dunedin New Zealand as this may help to date Westcott's image.

1850

1851

Chief Taringakuri [Dog Ear] also known as Te Kaeaea of Ngati Tama residence Kaiwharawhara and Whirinaki (Silverstream)

Native Secretary Office - 28 July 1851

Lieu for His Excellency - The Governor in Chief

By His Excellency command

Enquiries have been made of William Fitzgerald in reference to some land for the Native (King Taringakuri). That Gentleman states that there are now no Sections to be obtained on the Hutt. Some few acres 4 or 5 indifferent spots might be got but at a very high prices.

H Tacy Kemp - The Honourable - The Colonial Secretary Wellington

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACFP 8217 NM8 48/ [59] 1851/994 H T Kemp 30 July 1851 In reference to some land for the Native King Taringakuri 1851)

1853

1854

Maori Messenger Te Karere Maori newspaper 06 April 1854

The Maori Messenger Auckland 06 April 1854 History of the Measles - Friends Maories - During the last few weeks a new disease has appeared among you it has attacked all the Maories living at Kororareka, Hokianga, Kiapara, Wangarei, Hauraki, Waikato, etc., and the disease is now spreading among the Maories living in other parts of the country. Fortunately very few have died from it and you therefore look upon the malady as one of little consequence. This is a great mistake it is often a very fatal disease and the Maories at Otago in the Middle island found it very fatal when it broke out among them in 1853. I have heard that Measles destroyed nearly one half of the whole of the Maories then living at Otago. The Maories about Auckland call this new disease "Pukupuku" the English name for it is "measles" and as it is well that you should be acquainted with its history and treatment. I trust you will read the following account of it. [full details not transcribed]

(Reference Papers past website Maori Messenger Te Karere Maori newspaper 06 April 1854)

Wellington Independent newspaper Staurday 08 July 1854

We regret extremely to learn that the epidemic which has been so prevalent for several weeks past among the Europeans in this Province has attacked the Natives also in various parts of the district and that in some instances the number of deaths among them has been great. It was easy to foresee that an infections disease such as the measles if once introduced into the Colony was unlikely to spare the Native Race living as they do in a manner the most inviting to the spread of contagious or epidemic poison whether carried by personal intercourse or arising from the state of the atmosphere. It appears in this instance to have commenced in the Pas about the Town [Wellington] to have extended next to, those in the Hutt then to the Road Party in the Upper Hutt along the West Coast to Porirua and as far as Waikanae and Otaki. It appears to have been the worst at Porirua where a few days since as many as ten or a dozen deaths had occurred. It would appear as if there had been some neglect in reference to this matter.

(Reference Paper past website Wellington Independent newspaper Staurday 08 July 1854)

Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chrobicle newspaper 29 July 1854

We learn from the Independent that the measles among the European population of the province had extended to the natives and was spreading among them in various directtions in many cases with fatal results

(Reference Papers past website Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chronicle newspaper 29 July 1854)

Maori Land Court Minute Books 1C [folio 16]

Wellington - At the sitting of the Native Land Court of New Zealand held at Wellington on Wednesday the 29th January 1868 – Court resumed at 2 pm

Hone Putu anga anga sworn – lives at Te Aro – of Ngati aukawa – I have seen Hori Ngapaka's house at Te Aro – I saw it in the measle year (1854)

1855

Te Rangihaeata who gave Te Kaeaea the name Tarangikuri (dog's ears) died on 18 November 1855 from pneumonia after lying in a stream to reduce a fever caused by measles. He was buried at Poroutawhao beside Te Pikinga.

(Reference Te Ara The Encyclopedia of New Zealand website)

Wellington Independent newspaper 24 January 1855

Eligible Property at the Hutt - SECTION No 84 (Adjoining Mr Cotter's Section) Mr J H Wallace has been honoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction at his extensive Land sales at Mr Bucks "Travellers Rest" Taita on Thursday 01st February 1855 at one o'clock – That splendid section of Country Land No 84 Upper Hutt having a frontage to the Road and bounded by the river at the back. Numerous applications having been made to the Proprietor W Maxwell Esq., for the purchase of portions of the above section and being desirous of suiting the views of intending purchasers and wishing to place it within the means of the small capitalist he has determined upon having the section surveyed and divided into lots of 10 acres each. The section will be laid out in such a manner as to give each purchaser the advantage of a frontage reserving a right of outlet to each allotment. The superior quality of the land the valuable timber upon it situation and other advantages need no comment. The plan will be ready in a few days a copy of which will be deposited at Mr Bucks Traveller's Rest Taita and at the office of the Auctioneer. J H Wallace Land and Estate Agent Lambton Quay – The Town Acre belonging to this section No 237 Tory Street is for sale by private contract – Title Crown Grant – Terms of Sale 12 January 1855

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 24 -27 January 1855)

[1855] Mr Dear Bell

Taringa Kuri and his Natives are very anxious to purchase a Section of Mr Maxwells No 84 at the Hutt the price is £470 cash do you think the section is worth this amount or would you enquire of Mark what he consider the value of it could you render any assistance in advancing some money out of the land fund to make this purchase for the Natives if it is a good investment by their undertaking to repay the sum by instalments leaving the Crown Grant in your hands as security until the advance is refunded.

It is very desirable to keep Taringa Kuri in this Province as some of his followers might leave for Taranaki and take part in the disturbances there if we cannot by some means secure their residence here by purchasing land for them.

Yours faithfully Donald McLean 02 February 1855

[Written in red No 55/62 Donald McLean Very desirous for the purchase of Section 84 Hutt from Mr Maxwell for the Natives answered 02 February 1855]

Second letter together with letter above

Wellington 23 January 1855 - To F D Bell Esqr. Commissioner Crown Lands

Sir

The second part of my preliminary land order under the New Zealand Company is I believe in England. I hereby certify that I have no further knowledge of its existence. Should it ever come to hand I hereby bind myself to forward the same to your office

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant M Maxwell

[Written in red 55/46 M Maxwell 02 February 185 Preliminary Land order not take [sic] found – Will forward if ever come to light – to be filed]

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington reference R24432306 ADXS 19480 LS-W2 4/ 1855/62 frin Donald McLean date 02 February 1855 subject Very desirous for purchase of section 84 Hutt from Mr Maxwell for the Natives year 1855 – Taringa Kuri)

1856

1856 Hutt Electoral Roll

- Hemi PARAI Te Aro Pa Native settler leasehold Upper Hutt

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library New Zealand Electoral Roll & Ancestry website)

1857

Maori population in the Upper Hutt district was 124

18 - Males under 14 years of age 16 - Females under 14 years of age

53 - Males over 14 years of age 37 - Females over 14 years of age
71 - Males total 53 - Females Total
(Reference New Plymouth Puke Ariki Library Archives 1857 New Zealand Statistic volume)

1857-1860 - [1854]

The Maori population of Whirinaki was almost wiped out by a measles epidemic in 1857-1860
(Reference Upper Hutt the History by J A Kelleher 1991 Upper Hutt City Council Wright & Carman Upper Hutt page 13)

The measles epidemic was in 1854 not 1857-1860. There appears to be no Maoris living in Upper Hutt district in 1854 only those working in the road gangs. Some Maori who later settled on Section No 84 Whirinaki also resided in Porirua at the time. In 1854 there were many deaths at Porirua. (refer to 1854 information)

Maori Messenger Te Karere Maroi newspaper 15 July 1859

But the only epidemic in New Zealand for many years has been measles. This spread through the country about five years ago and was followed by Dysentery. The disease itself killed very few. Carelessness afterwards and the use of bad medicines destroyed a good many. [Full details not transcribed]

(Reference Papers past website Maori Messenger Te Karere Maroi newspaper 15 July 1859)

Colonist newspaper 01 July 1859

Why is the Maori Population decreasing – The small pox has not made its appearance in New Zealand and the measles which have only once passed over the country was equally fatal to the whites. [this articles referes to all of New Zealand]

(Reference Papers past website Colonist newspaper 01 July 1859)

I located in an 1874 Surveyors Field Dairy a drawing show a Maori urupa (graveyard) situated behind the Maori Church (Whirinaki). This is the first confirmation of the urupa's existence so far.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22395531 AATE W3401 box 2 Surveyor Field Books [10 books] Wellington, Hutt, Masterton Railway JH Loh years 1874 - No 8 Silver Stream General Survey of Neighbourhood Railway Diversion Trail Survey Hutt River at Gorge to Smiths Round Hill Sides – J H Lowe Book 8 = images saved IMG_2503.jpg)

I searched from 1857 to 1870 and could not locate any other statistics for the Maori population in the Upper Hutt district.

1858

29 June 1858 Hutt Electoral Roll

- Kamete MENEHIRA Haukaritu Aborigine Freehold Haukaritu Upper Hutt
- Terangikawihī PAPE Pahuratahi Aborigine Leasehold Pakuratahi
- Hemi PARAI Te Aro Pa Native Assessor Freehold Upper Hutt
- Pakata WIREMU Haukaritu Aborigine Freehold Haukaritu Upper Hutt

(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library New Zealand Electoral Roll & Ancestry website)

Wellington Independent newspaper 20 January 1858

The Hutt - [From our Correspondent] Hutt 10th January 1858 - On the East side of the Remutaka, some 20 slips have taken place and it will take fifty pounds to clear and repair the road to its former position. On the west side of the hill little injure is done, five pounds will reinstate it in its former position. The Pakaratahi river rose about 5 feet higher than it had been known to do upon any former occasion. Hodder's had great difficulty in saving their horses from being drowned. It will take fifty pounds to repair the damage done to the road between Hodder's and Collin's. Mr Collins has lost all his sheep and has found 53 carcasses. The river was ten feet higher than he had ever known it before. Upon crossing the Mungaroa, the river had been 6 and 8 feet above the main line of road. Nearly opposite Petre's Saw Mill, the river has made new channels, and has swept whole fields of grain and Potatoes away. On this side of the Mill the main road is blocked up with the wreck of houses and drift timber. The Maoris' were picking out their apparel and goods to dry. Some of the Pakeha's whose dwellings were washed away, it is said, would have lost their lives had it not been for the Maoris'. From six to ten feet of water has been rushing over the road. Mr Barton has lost a considerable number of sheep, all the Maori

Pa's were well supplied with a number of sheep's carcasses. Near the silver stream the devastation becomes more apparent, the fences are gone, huge pieces of timber lay across the road, the crops are borne down and at the East abutment of the Bridge is a log stretched across the road about six feet in diameter, but upon reaching Wyeth's, the force of the flood is marked, not only by the disappearance of dwellings but by the loss of life. The flood at the Silver Stream first rushes across the road in a South East direction and then rolls back to the river at Wyeth's, and such was the force of the flood that it carried away several dwellings belonging to Mr Wyeth and the inmates, who were drowned, to the number of 13. At 5 pm 7 bodies had been found and a Coroner's Inquest is to sit at 2 o'clock this day the 20th, upon their bodies. The following are the names given of those that are drowned. Mr Stannaway, wife and five children, Mr Charles Sillary, his wife and child, Mrs Hagin and her new born infant, also Mrs Price the nurse, a person named Hartley, succeeded in swimming up a tree and saved his life by hanging to the tree about 14 hours. The bodies found are, Mr Sillary, wife and child, Mrs Hagin (Mr Dew's daughter), Mrs Price, with the infant in her arms, only born at six o'clock the same morning, and one of Mr Stannaway's little girls, about six or seven years old, six of Mr Stannaway's family are not yet found. Four of the bodies are at Blade's, the Traveller's and three at Mr Dew's. No lives were lost at the lower Hutt, but considerable damage has been done to property. The Aglionby Arms is tipped endways into the river, and the river has found a new course near Buckridge. Public house. The Hutt Bridge stands but the Waiwetū is carried from the piles and swept away.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 20 January 1858 page 3)

1859

The Native Whirinaki church / chapel in Silverstream was built by Sidney Hurst. It was situated on the Native Reserve Section No 84 and was opened on 08 April 1859.

Comment: The Whirinaki church was once situated where the tennis courts are at St Patricks College in Silverstream. An urupa was situated behind the church.

The Whirinaki chapel first service took place on Sunday the 10 April 1859. The Anglican (Church of England) minister Rev Samuel Williams took the service.

Colonist Newspaper Friday 29 April 1859

Those natives some years ago were living at Waikanae, under the charge of Archdeacon Hadfield but when peace between the tribes was established, they returned to their homes at Taranaki, and now they have no teachers. There are many other tribes in a like condition. There is another body of people still nearer to us in the valley of the Hutt, they are much scattered, but three Sundays ago, there were 200 of these assembled on the occasion of the opening of a weather board church which they had built at their own expense at the Upper Hutt, when the Rev. S. Williams administered the Lord's Supper to forty communicants, on which occasion the Offertory collection amounted to upwards of four pounds, and on the Sunday following, I had a congregation of forty at the Lower Hutt, when that venerable old chief Te Puni, whose portrait is hanging before us, was present, and after service, according to custom, attended school and repeated in his place the catechism of our church, but all these natives, since the removal of Mr. Hutton, are without instruction. It has been proposed that in the districts where the population consists of a mixture of the races, the clergyman who has charge of our own countrymen shall be also held responsible for the native race, but experience tells us in most cases the system will not work. A clergyman whose special care is the white population, having withal a new language to learn, finds that the charge is difficult; and while the English settlers will have seven eighths of his attention, the natives will scarcely receive the remaining portion. The only remedy for this state of things is to raise up a native pastorate, and I am thankful at being able to state for the information of the Synod, that there is every prospect that this provision will be made. There is already the Rev. Rotu Waitou at the East Cape, who after living for a long period under the care of your lordship, was ordained, and has now been several years a native clergyman much respected by his countrymen over whom he exercises a most beneficial influence. Then again there is the Rev. Riwai Te Ahu, who was with us at St. Peter's church yesterday he too is a most

satisfactory instance to shew how well the plan of a native pastorate is likely to succeed. .There are many other natives also preparing for ordination at the central schools at Turanga, Auckland, and elsewhere.

(Reference Papers past website Colonist newspaper 29 April 1859 page 3)

The same newspaper article appeared in the Nelson Examiner and New Zealand Chonical newspaper on 14 May 1859.

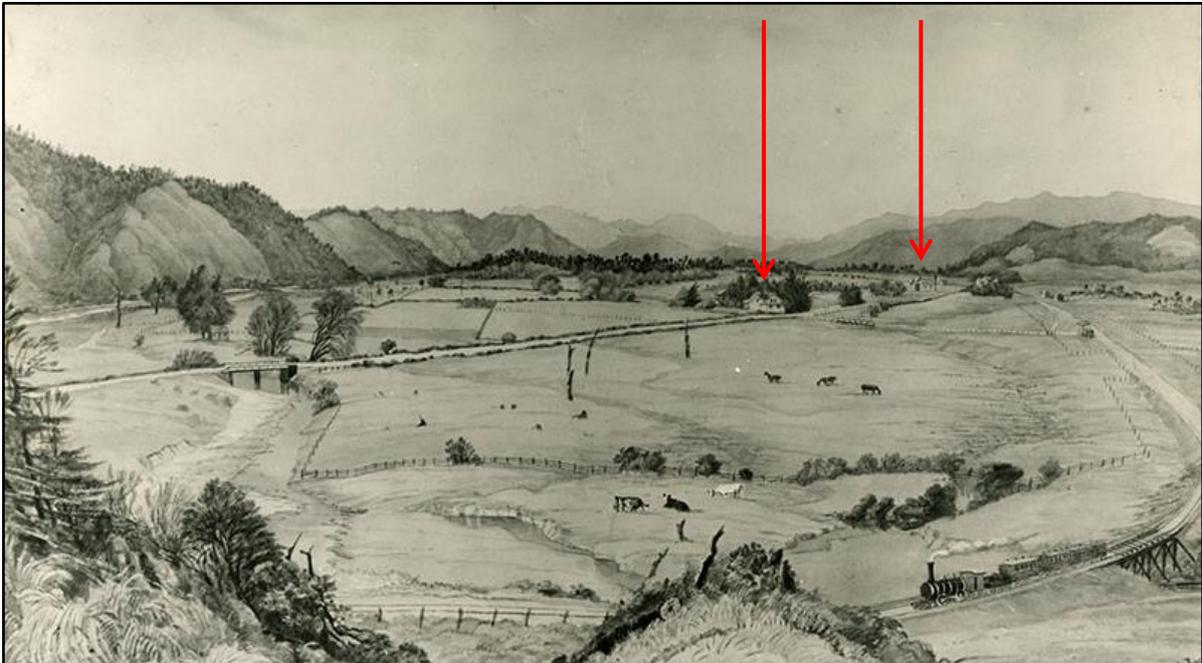
Wellington Independent newspaper 25 October 1859

The Ven Archdeacon Hadfield gave notice that on next sitting day he would move – That the Standing Committee be authorised to consider and act according to their discretion in reference to an offer made by Te Harawira about a **chapel at Winnaki [sic] in the Upper Hutt.**

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 25 October 1859 page 5)

The Committee did not except the offer of the chapel from Te Harawira because at that time there was no title on the Native Reserve Section No 84.

Cotter Homestead (left) – Whirinaki Church (right) – Silverstream circa 1890
(Artist Christopher Audrey 1830-1902)



In the foreground bridges over the Silver Stream. The railway shown is the original line part of it survives ending at right at the end of Kiln Street and the NZ Railway and Locomotive Society's workshop, trains run there from Silver Stream Railway museum on Reynolds Bach Drive. The Whirinaki chapel is on what is now the St Patrick's College site, the Māori living in Whirinaki Pā across the road were almost wiped out by measles 1857-1860 and the chapel and pa were destroyed in 1900. The hut of the chief Turingakuri was moved to Thomas Cotter's property at left and was later known as Pumpkin Cottage. The railway reached Silverstream in 1875 and Upper Hutt in 1876. There are few signs of Cotter's buildings, so the picture might be dated closer to 1876; but a similar painting is dated 1890.

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection C Audrey Art P5-74-778)

Pumpkin Cottage Silverstream - The building was unremarkable in itself a two room pitched roof cottage with veranda, built of local matai. Ngati Tama chief Te Kaeaea stayed there when he visited the nearby Whirinaki Pa from the 1850s. Pumpkin cottage was moved further up Hutt Main Road to its present site sometime after Te Kaeaea's death in 1875 [sic].

(Reference Bohemians of the Bush – Pumpkin Cottage Impressionists page 6-7)

Comment: Pumpkin cottage was built by Pierce Cotter and/or his son Thomas Cotter on Section No 83 in Silverstream. This section was situated next to the Whirinaki Native Reserve Section

No 84. The cotter family resided in the cottage until a new house was built in the front of the cottage. A Surveyors 1874 field diary records and confirms that the cottage was situated behind the Cotters house. A later painting by Christopher Audrey shows clearly that Pumpkin Cottage was situated behind the main house. When Te Kaeaea died in 1871 the cottage was on the Cotters land not the Native Reserve. (refer to 1871 time line). It was not till late 1890s that Pumpkin cottage was relocated to the other side of the road in Silverstream.

Cotter Homestead (left) - Pumpkin Cottage (right) - circa 1890
(Artist Christopher Audrey 1830-1902)



(Reference & Google image National Library of NZ & Australian Art Auction Records website painting by C Audrey)

Cotter's Homestead and behind a cottage (believed to be "Pumpkin Cottage"). The road is now the west side of Fergusson Drive in Silverstream. A view of a farmstead and outbuildings, on the higher side of the road in the foreground. A child supervises two cows entering a farm gateway through mud, for milking, while two other cows await them near the shed. There is a formal garden in front of the house, and the trees around the homestead and pine and yew or cypress. The background hills are partially covered in bush. The small cottage immediately to the right of the main house is probable the one that later became "Pumpkin Cottage", the centre for a group of artists. St Patrick's College was later built on the site.

1860

Crown Land Office Wellington 24 September 1862

Sir

I have the honour to request that you will deliver to Mr WARDELL Resident Magistrate at Wairarapa the Crown Grant for a Section at the Upper Hutt upon which a Church was erected by the late Mr Sidney HIRST and which was sold to certain natives some years back to whom the purchase money for the section was advanced by Government. The balance due by the Natives on this purchase has been remitted by Government.

I have the honour to be Sir Your obedient Servant – Alfred DOMETT

To Commissioner of Crown Lands Wellington

[Written in red Sec for Cr Lands Requesting to Deliver the Crown Grant of a certain Section at the Upper Hutt to Mr Wardell R.Ch No 62/305 received 25 September 1862 Answered 26 September 1862]

(Reference Archives New Zealand reference R24435042 ADXS 19480 LS-W2 11/ 1862/205 from Secretary of Crown Lands Wellington date 25 September 1862 subject Requesting to deliver the crown grant of a certain section at the Upper Hutt to Mr Wardell Resident Magistrate)

Comment: The Whirinaki Church was built by Sidney HIRST who arrived in New Zealand on the "George Fyfe" in 1842. He was recorded as carpenter on the 1847 Wellingtons Jury list. This confirms that the Whirinaki church was not built in 1837 but was opened on 08 April 1859 on the Native Reserve Section No 84.

1861

Letter of John Edward HERRING Trentham Upper Hutt to St Augustine's College Canterbury [Rev Herring was the Anglican minister of St John's church which was built in 1863]
Yesterday, the day after Christmas, I spent at my future sphere of labour, Upper Hutt district. Having ridden up from Wellington to Mr Barton's, the chief landowner and Magistrate of the district, I attended the Maori service in their neat little chapel at Whirinaki (where St Patrick's College Silverstream now stands), on Sunday morning, did some visiting and preached my first sermon to a full congregation in a Trentham store [Fortune Lane] during the afternoon.
(Reference publication *I Saw Three Ships – A Christmas Anthology* 1997 compiled by Tom Pearson page 7)

Letter of John Edward HERRING Trentham Upper Hutt to St Augustine's College Canterbury [Rev Herring was the Anglican minister of St John's church which was built in 1863]
Yesterday, the first day after Christmas, I spent at my future sphere of labours, the Upper Hutt district. Having ridden up on Saturday, being Christmas Day, in the evening from Wellington to Mr Barton's, the chief landowner and magistrate of the district, I attended the Maori service in their neat little chapel at Whirinaki (where St Patrick's College Silverstream now stands), on Sunday morning.
Did some visiting and preached my first sermon to a full congregation in a Trentham store [down Fortune Lane] during the afternoon.
On Monday morning the Bishop rode up from Wellington accompanied by the Revd. F Thatcher, to introduce me to the natives and to look at the district.
Mr Barton is kindly enlarging a house for our use offers to fence a paddock for my horse, but at present the ground is covered with trunks and branches of trees; and until these are burnt off, looks repulsive ad desolate as possible.
We returned to town in the evening, calling on the natives along the road.

So, Christmas and Christianity, and the Church and St John's was in business.

Christmas had come to Upper Hutt

(Reference publication *I Saw Three Ships – A Christmas Anthology* 1997 compiled by Tom Pearson page 119)

Letters written in 1861 by Mrs Margaret HERRING wife of Rev John Edward Herring from Wellington about Upper Hutt includes information about Whirinaki chapel and Te Kaeaea.
(Reference Alexander Turnbull Library Wellington Herring Margaret b 1938 Letters MS Papers 6902)

01 October 1861 - Edwards work will be among the English residents of the Upper Valley and the Natives of both Upper Hutt and Lower. There is no church in the Upper Hutt, no school, no anything.

06 October 1861 - Mrs Abraham's cousin (Palmer Esq.) has given a piece of land for future Church and Parsonage. Mr Barton was busy doing Magistrate's duty in the same store which services as Courthouse, Church, everything, where services had been held on Sunday. We had proposed to him to try to rent the stockade [Blockhouse] built by the Government, and now entirely useless, as a temporary meeting house. The Bishop approves of the idea.

Ed trudged down to the Maori chapel in the lower road this morning and saw some of his future flock, and this afternoon he took the service (in a store lent for the purpose) which the Bishop had been expected to take.

(Reference Upper Hutt Library website *Recollect* excerpts from Margaret Herring letter October 1861 to January 1862 Turnbull Library MS)

Comment: The Bishop of Wellington sent a letter to the Government applying to rent the Blockhouse for the purpose of a school and Devine service. Early the following year's permission was granted.

Bishop House Wellington - 18 October 1861

Sir

Having understood from some of the Civil Military authorities of the Province that there was no apparent need just now of the Stockade at the Upper Hutt for its original purpose, I wish to be informed whether the General Government would let me rent it for the purpose of a school and Devine service, as I am sending a Clergyman to reside up there to minister to the English and Natives of the Valley of course, whenever the military were wanted for its original uses, I would give it up immediately, and I would make arrangements with the present occupant so as not to inconvenience them. If the General Government would allow me to rent it, I should wish to know in which terms.

I have the honour to be Sir your obedient Servant
C J Wellington - To Colonel Secretary

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington Office Colonial Secretary correspondence papers)

1862

In March 1862 the Rev John E Herring was appointed by Bishop Abraham (first Anglican Bishop of Wellington) to the charge of the natives in the Hutt Valley and of the English Church people resident at Whirinaki in the Upper Hutt.

(Reference Papers past website Hutt Valley Independent newspaper 09 March 1912)

St John's church was not built until 1863 but the early 1862 Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised 25 May 1862 – born 25 January 1862 – child Hanatui Henere – parents Henere & Rangiwaia – surname Te Puni – quality Maori Chief – abode Petone
- Baptised 22 June 1862 – born October 1861 – child Ko Ara – parents Patara & Homeri – surname Rangiatea – quality Maori – abode Taita
- Baptised 17 August 1862 – born 17 May 1862 – child Karena – parents Hirini & Meri – surname (Porutu) – quality (blank) – abode Waiwetu
- Baptised 17 August 1862 – born 11 June 1862 – child Keriopa – parents Tepene [sic] & Heni – surname (blank) – quality (blank) – abode Waiwetu
- Baptised 07 September 1862 – born 07 August 1862 – child Wiremu – parents Heraiha & Maraia – surname Raihia – quality Maori – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 07 September 1862 – born 30 August 1862 – child Kora Wirimu – parents Hineri & Ridia – surname (blank) – quality Maori – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 31 December 1862 – born 04 September 1862 – child Ani – parents Tera & Matai – surname (blank) – quality (blank) – abode Tekiana [sic]

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

In 1862 the Maori's residing at Whirinaki in Silverstream that I have located were:

Hemi Patene	Hemi Warihana	Riwai Patene
Mata Patene (wife of Riwai)	Raniera Taura	Hori Paengahuru
Hirini Wirimu	Te Pehi	Raniheri Taura.

Hoko Mongomongo resided in Pakuratahi. Teringi resided in the Upper Hutt district perhaps in Pakuratahi. During this time period the local Maori still referred to the Hutt River as Errotonga [Heretaunga].

Wellington Independent newspaper 31 January 1862

Attempt at Murder - On Tuesday last a native named Hemi, residing at Whirinaki Upper Hutt after a serve rebuke from his elder brother deliberately fired a following piece at him. At the time he fired, Riwai stooped to pick up a blue shirt that has dropped from his arm, and the ball fortunately passed over his head. He again fired, and this time the ball passed through the lower joint of his thumb, then through one thigh, and lodged in the other from whence it was extracted, with the assistance of a razor, by the other natives. The Inspector of Police and Mr Baker Interpreter to

the Resident Magistrates Court, proceed yesterday to the Upper Hutt to ascertain the cause of the disaster. Riwai refused to give any information whatever, and the police were consequently unable to act in the matter. The cause of quarrel was we understand that Hemi was endeavouring to wean the affections of a Maori woman, who is married to a white man and that upon Riwai expostulating with him on the enormity of the offence, the brother acted in the manner described.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 31 January 1862 page 3)

Wellington Independent newspaper 04 March 1862

Regina v. Hemi Warihana

Prisoner was indicted for wounding, with intent to murder one Riwai Patene, on the 28th January last. There were three counts in the indictment, one charging the prisoner with intent to kill and murder, one with wounding with intent to main, and one with wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm.

Mr. Brandon conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended by counsel. Mr Baker acted as Interpreter to the Court. The prisoner was informed of his right to challenge six of the jury, when he objected to the following gentlemen as they came to be sworn, viz - Messrs Thompson, H Taylor, J Till, J Tompkins, W Watts, E Tetley. Mr Brandon stated the case to the jury, and called the following witnesses:-

Riwai Patene deposed - I live at Warinaki, in the Upper Hutt, I am a planter. I know the prisoner; he is my younger brother, by the same father and mother. He came early to my whare on the morning of the 28th January. I heard him call to my wife, "Mata, Mata, are you there alone or where is your husband?" I woke up from sleep, and awoke my wife, I said, "Mata, Mata, it is a murder for me, it is Hemi". When I opened the door, I said "Here am I". I looked out of the door, and saw the prisoner jumping the fence, from my house. He had nothing in his hand at that time. He jumped from towards the house into a garden. He returned immediately, picked up his gun, and came towards me. It was a double barrelled gun. He said, "you will be afraid", I said, "No, I shall not be afraid". He said again, "you will be afraid", I replied, "I shall not be afraid". The prisoner then fired the gun at me, and aimed at my forehead. He was about ten yards from me. Prisoner then called out, "has anything happened to you"? I cried out "no". The prisoner used the same word "No"? Interrogatively. The prisoner coming up said, "perhaps, you will be afraid"? Interrogatively. I said, "No, I shall not be afraid," and put my hands so, (putting left hand on left thigh, and right on abdomen), I did that, that he might hit all. He then came closer, to within five feet of me, the fence being between us. He fired, and the ball struck my thumb, and both thighs. He stood right before me, on level ground. The fence was an European four rail fence, he fired between the rails, the rail upon which the gun rested was about the same height as the rail round the witness box. When he fired, I jumped over the fence and ran down one side of the fence, and he on the other. There was another fence outside mine, running at an angle. When the prisoner fired at me the second time, he put one knee on the lowest rail, and rested the gun on the second rail. When the prisoner ran away, I observed that he was loading his gun. Raniera Taura and Hori Paengahuru was on the other side of his fence, when the prisoner was loading his gun. I called out, I am bad" (i.e. wounded). I saw that my thumb was wounded, and felt the pain, but did not see the blood. I did not feel any pain in my thighs, I called out to the people, "I am bad". I then went to Hemi's house, felt heavy about the thighs, and thought I was wounded. Hemi's house is about the width of two acres from my house. When I got to Hemi's house, I found it was locked. I kicked it open, and took up an axe, and broke the two windows. When I came out of Hemi's house, Raniera took hold of me. Henri was coming towards me, when he had reloaded the gun, and Raniera took the gun from him. Raniera also took the axe from me. Prisoner then went round his house, and brought out a bill-hook Hemi stayed about the door of his own house, there were a good many people about the door of the house at the time. I picked up a tomahawk in Hirini's house, but staggered, and became dizzy. Hemi then made grimaces at me, and danced with glee. I fell down in Hirini's house. Hemi was glad he did not begin his grimaces until I staggered. I felt my right thigh that the ball had not passed right through it. I called to the people Hirini came, and cut the ball out of my thigh. The wound is now well. Hemi and I had had two quarrels, before this happened, but I did not know that this was his pretext for what he did. I had been admonishing Hemi two weeks previous about a woman. We had a few words the previous evening. By the Court, - On being asked what he mean by the words, "It is my murder", witness replied that he had seen his spirit in a dream, we had a quarrels with the

exception of those I have mentioned. The prisoner disputed the accuracy of the whole statement but did not cross-examine the witness.

Mata Patene deposed, - I am a Christian. I am a married woman, and wife of Riwai Patene. I remember Hemi coming to my house on the 28th January, very early in the morning. He came to the whare, and cried "Mata, where is your husband"? and said again "Mata, where is your husband"? My husband went outside, and cried, "Here am I". Hemi then replied, "Here am I" I saw both Hemi and my husband. Hemi said to Riwai, "presently you will be afraid", Riwai said, "I shall not be afraid". Hemi again said. "Presently you will be afraid", Riwai said, "No, I shall not be afraid". Hemi fired, and aimed at his head, that is, at his forehead. He did not wound Riwai then. Hemi said, "has anything happened to you"? Riwai said "No" Hemi then came closer, to within ten or twelve feet, and fired again. Riwai jumped over the fence. Riwai said, "I am Bad". By the Prisoner, I saw you pick up your gun, and come towards the fence .

Alexander Johnston deposed, - I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. On the 11th February, I examined Riwai Patene. He had three wounds one passing through the thumb at its juncture with the hand, another passing superficially through the left thigh, and another in the inner side of the right thigh. The wound on the outside of the left thigh was the commencement of the wound on the inside of the right thigh, it was a contused wound. I did not consider the wounds dangerous. If it had burst the artery, it would have caused death in two or three minutes afterwards, considered that the wounds were caused by a gun shot. By the Court. - I heard Riwai Patene give his evidence, and observed how his hands were placed, and think that the wounds could be inflicted from the position he then stood in, I think to inflict the wounds, the gun must have been slightly depressed. The wounds were not at a very considerable angle, not more than an angle of 25 degrees. The incised wound on the inside of the right thigh was not made by a bullet, it had evidently been made for the purpose of getting the bullet out. The Court then adjourned for five minutes. On resuming.

Hirini Wirimu Te Pehi deposed - to having cut the bullet out of Riwai Patene's thigh. The bullet was produced.

Hori Paengahuru deposed— I know Riwai Patene and I also know Hemi. I was in their company the evening before Riwai was shot. They were quarrelling; it was concerning Jack Webb's wife. They threatened they would strike each other seriously. I heard Riwai talking to some people, I was outside and we listened. The natives did not wish that Hemi should have anything to do with Webb's wife. Hemi had had connexions with her, but had not lived together as man and wife. Riwai was finding fault with Hemi about the woman.

Cross-examined by the prisoner - I did not hear Riwai admonish Hemi, but I heard them quarrelling, I only heard the strong language; Riwai said "Why do you persist"? Hemi said, 'Why should I not persist'? One said to the other, I will beat you severely; Riwai told Hemi, he must not remain where he was, Hemi said he would not hearken to that, Hemi said you did not let me have the ground, the land is Mathew's, Riwai was in Hemi's house, Hemi just outside, Riwai said, if you do not hearken, I will break your house, I heard Riwai say, that when Hemi had gone to cut his wheat he would break his house.

Raniheri Taura deposed - I remember the morning Riwai Patene was shot, I heard two gun reports, about 6 o'clock in the morning, and thought it was an European out shooting, when I heard the second report I went outside and heard the people crying, I went to Hemi's place and the people were crying. Heini had a double barrellled gun in his hand, he was coming to shoot Riwai, who was in Henri's house. When Hemi came up to his own house I took hold of barrel of the gun and after a struggle got it from him. Hemi run round to the back of the house, Riwai came out of the house, he had an axe in his hand, I threw the gun down and grasped the handle of the axe. Hemi came up with a bill hook in his hand. Henri was coming up to finish Riwai, I called out to the people to secure Henri. I was with my back to Riwai driving him into Hirini's house. Hemi followed me. Hemi said, "take Riwai away to Porirua, or I will kill him". By the prisoner - I was not a long time in taking he axe away from Riwai. By the Court - Hemi said "let Riwai come on". This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner then addressed the jury in his defence - He said we commenced the quarrel at Pakurataki, when Mr McLean went to Wairarapa. I was not talking to Riwai, I was talking to Teringi. I was talking good. Mary said I was to be summoned before the Runanga Maori. Teringi said no. That woman was given over to me. Riwai was angry with me, because of the woman, I asked Riwai why he was angry with me, and he said, "he would drive me away from

Pakuratahi”, I said “I would not be driven away”? “I got angry – I stood up least he should strike me while I was sitting. I then picked up a stick and struck at Riwai, which he warded off, he closed upon me and I took hold of his hair, and tried to throw him down. He caught hold of my thigh and threw me. Ropa took hold of my leg, and I said let go my leg and take hold of Riwai. This quarrel occurred two weeks previous to the shooting. That was all that occurred then. About a week after that, I went to take his money to him, we came back to Ohara. I commenced cutting my wheat. In the evening I went to Errotonga, at 7 o'clock I returned, when I returned Riwai had come to Hirini's house. I heard Riwai talking to some person in Hirini's. If Riwai had given a faithful account, I would have said nothing about it. He came to that part where he said he would drive me away. I then said, “Who was he about to drive away”? - those words were left at Pakaratahi - they were left behind. Riwai said, “I will drive you away” - I said “I will not hearken, because this place where my house stands is not your property. Matthew gave me the ground. Riwai said “he would break my house”, I said, “if you do, you will be the payment for it”. He said, “yes, I will be the payment for it”. I said, “No, come and break the house now”. He replied, “when you have gone to cut your wheat, then I will come and break your house”. That is all about the second quarrel. This was two weeks after the first quarrel. On the morning of the 28th January, I had been to the Errotonga to get some fish, when I got to my gate, I went to Riwai's house, and called out Mata, there was a fire in Riwai's house, Riwai came out. I said, “it is not fair that you should let me pass your house to cut my wheat, and then for you to break my house, it is daylight, you had better do it now”. I went to my house, and fetched my gun, and locked my door. I returned to Riwai's house, and called out Mata. Riwai came out determined, and I fired at him. I asked him “was he hurt, how are you”? - he said “no” I fired again, and Riwai jumped over the fence I went towards my house, I met Martin, who tried to wrest the gun from me, but he did not succeed. I went to my house, and Raniera took the gun from me. Riwai was in my house, I heard the glass of my windows break. Raniera took the axe from Riwai, I then went to the back of my house for a bill hook, Riwai had a tomahawk, with a four feet handle, in his hand, I then went away, and the woman pelted me with stones, one of which struck me in the back.

Riwai recalled by the Court - When Hemi came to my house, I had a knife in my hand. I simply held it in my hand, I did not threaten Hemi with it. The knife was about 8 inches long, with a wooden handle, it was a knife for cutting food with. Hemi did not say that morning that it was not fair to let him go and cut his wheat, and then break his house. I did not say that morning that I would break his house, I said it the day before. When he first fired at me, he lifted the gun up fair to his shoulder. He fired it directly he presented it. Hemi is accustomed to a gun. I stood at the door of my house, I did not go towards Hemi.

Hoko Mongomongo, deposed - They were at my house at the Pakaratahi. Riwai sat my side of the house, and Hemi and Teringi, were sitting on the other. They commenced about a letter received from Mary Webb. Hemi said that the Maoris had nothing more to do with Mary. Riwai made an expression of dissent. Hemi said “be quiet, I am not saying anything to you, I am talking to Teringi. Riwai said to Hemi, “you are getting foolish over the European's wife”. Hemi said, “what is my folly”? Riwai said “I do not wish you to have the European's wife, because she is a married woman”. Riwai said again, “it is folly for you to have to do with a European's wife” Riwai said Anawhi. Hemi said, “do it then”. “Hemi took off his blue shirt. I put my arms round Riwai's neck. Hemi picked up an axe handle, and struck a blow at Riwai's head, Riwai warded it off. They then wrestled together, I had hold of Hemi's leg, they were afterwards parted.

His Honour then carefully summed up, and explained the law of the case, the address being interpreted to the prisoner, sentence by sentence, as his honour proceeded. The jury then retired, and after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict of guilty of wounding; with intent to kill and murder. His Honour then enquired if any person in Court could speak to the character of the prisoner, previous to the commission of the crime. The prosecutor and a native assessor, both gave him a good character up to the time of the quarrel with his brother. His Honour then admonished the prisoner, upon, the enormity of the offence of which he had been found guilty, and sentenced him to three years imprisonment and hard labour, stating as his reason for giving so lenient a sentence was because he thought that the natives were not so well informed with regard to European laws, as he hoped they shortly would be, and they had been too much under the impression that they could commit these acts of violence among themselves with impunity - and also with a view to save the prisoner from the contaminating influences of

being mixed with felons of the worst class - but his Honour wished it to be thoroughly understood, and hoped that those natives present would tell all their fellow natives that although the Court had endeavoured to obtain every tittle of evidence that could enable it to exercise its large discretionary powers of clemency in this instance, yet that they must by no means expect similar punishment to follow should any of them after being thus informed commit such offences. This case terminated the Criminal Sittings. The Court was then adjourned until Saturday next, the 8th instant at 10 am, when the Civil Sittings will be holden.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 04 March 1862 page 3)

Wellington Independent newspaper 07 March 1862

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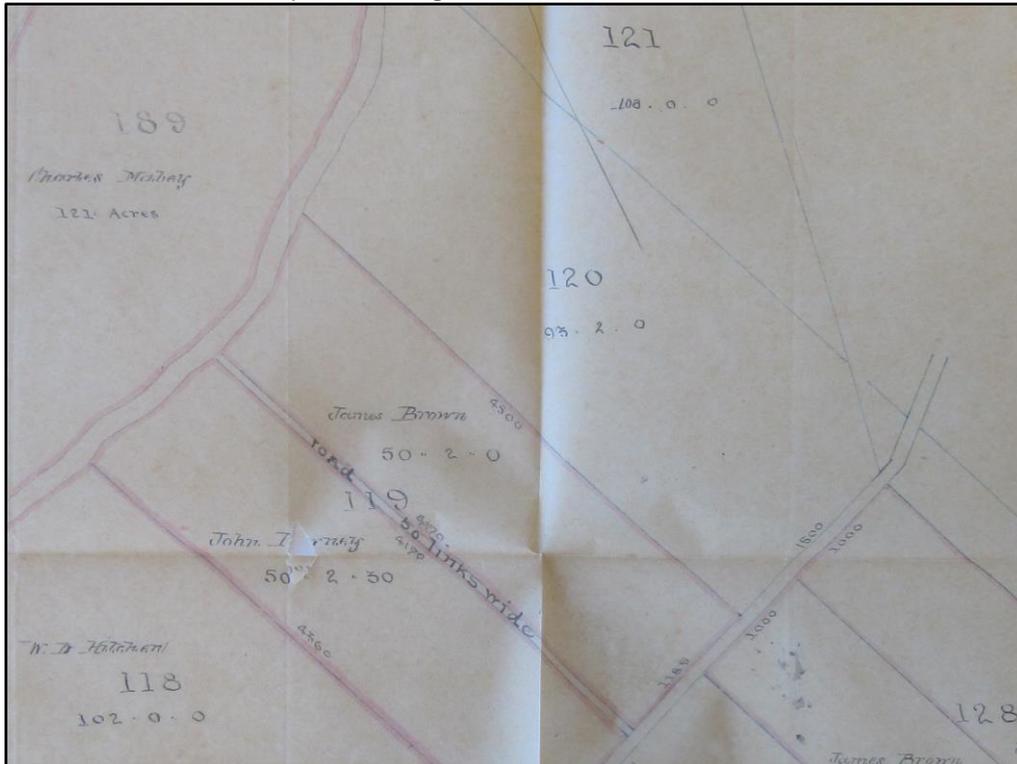
Hoko Mongomongo deposed - They were at my house at the Pakuratahi. Riwai sat my side of the house, and Hemi and Teringi were sitting on the other. They commenced about a letter received from Mary Webb. Hemi said that the Maoris had nothing more to do with Mary. Riwai made an expression of dissent. Hemi said "be quiet, I am not saying anything to you, I am talking to Teringi." Riwai said to Hemi, "you are getting foolish over the European's wife." Hemi said, "what is my folly?" Riwai said "I do not wish you to have the European's wife, because she is a married woman." Riwai said again, "it is folly for you to have to do with a European's wife" Riwai said Anawhi. Hemi said, "do it then." Hemi took off his blue shirt, I put my arms round Riwai's neck, Hemi picked up an axe handle, and struck a blow at Riwai's head, Riwai warded it off. They then wrestled together, I had hold of Hemi's leg, they were afterwards parted. His Honour then carefully summed up, and explained the law of the case, the address being interpreted to the prisoner, sentence by sentence, as his honour proceeded. The jury then retired, and after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict of guilty of wounding; with intent to kill and murder. His Honour then enquired if any person in Court could speak to the character of the prisoner, previous to the commission of the crime. The prosecutor and a native assessor, both gave him a good character up to the time of the quarrel with his brother. His Honour then admonished the prisoner upon the enormity of the offence of which he had been found guilty, and sentenced him to three years imprisonment and hard labour, stating as his reason for giving so lenient a sentence was because he thought that the natives were not so well informed with regard to European laws, as he hoped they shortly would be, and they had been too much under the impression that they could commit these acts of violence among themselves with impunity and also with a view to save the prisoner from the contaminating influences of being mixed with felons of the worst class, but his Honour wished it to be thoroughly understood, and hoped that those natives present would tell all their fellow natives, that although the Court had endeavoured

to obtain every tittle of evidence that could enable it to exercise its large discretionary powers of clemency in this instance, yet that they must by no means expect similar punishment to follow should any of them after being thus informed commit such offences. This case terminated the Criminal Sittings. The Court was then adjourned until Saturday next, the 08th instant at 10 am, when the Civil Sittings will be holden.

(Reference Papers past website wellington Independent newspaper 07 March 1862 page 6)

It was reported that the Maori residing in section 120 opposite Brown Public house objected to the use of the road bordering their land. The early settler James Brown built the Criterion Hotel on Section No 128 which was opposite the Native Reserve Hokowhetu Section No 120.

The map is showing the road between the sections.



(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ABXS 19480 LS-W2 11 1862/213 Charles Mabey Upper Hutt 08 July 1862 relative to the right of road claimed by the natives and stating Mr Bell had given him a letter to Mr Brown about it years 1862 IMG_2207.jpg)

Upper Hutt – 24 June 1862

Sir

Today the Natives belonging to Section I believe 120 but am not certain of the number but it is opposite Brown's Public House and they tell me that I am not to use the Road anymore which I have been in the habit of using since 1849 and which Road was allowed me by the Commissioner Mr Bell between the lines of Mr J Brown and the Natives. Mr Bell allowed half chain for the Road one half to be allowed by Mr Brown and the other half by the Natives. I should have seen you personally upon the matter but for being unwell the principal Native is called I believe Amy Pike a Chief at Te Aro. I shall continue to use the Road which was allowed by those in authority until such time as I hear from you.

I have referred the Natives to you for information and you will be able to satisfy their minds upon the Subject at least I hope so a line from you would be acceptable.

I am Sir yours obedient servant - Charles Mabey
Williams Fitzherbert Esquire.

Written in red - No 62/206 Charles Mabey – Relations to certain Natives objecting to his use of a road which was allowed the use of by Mr Bell – 27 June 1862

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ABXS 19480 LS-W2 11 1862/213 Charles Mabey Upper Hutt 08 July 1862 relative to the right of road claimed by the natives and stating Mr Bell had given him a letter to Mr Brown about it years 1862)

Upper Hutt 01 July 1862

Sir

I am obliged for your attention to the subject which I wrote you concerning the road and you state it would be advisable to forward to you my letter re Memorandum which Mr Bell may have given me at that time Mr Bell gave me a Letter to take to Mr Brown and he Mr Bell desired me to inform the Natives of it as well which I did and even now the Natives Say they will allow their part if Mr Brown will his as they do not think it right for Mr Brown to keep all his ground and they not to be allowed to keep theirs. Mr Brown is the chief obstacle in the way as he tells the Natives in defiance of those then in Authority there is no Road allowed that way. The wishes of the Natives to avail to put up the dividing fence but the Natives say if there is a road allowed that way each party will have to put up their own. I have no doubt but what. Some Memorandum may be found in the office concerning it as Mr Bell stated he would see that it should be arranged in accordance with the Letter delivered to Mr Brown. There was half chain allowed for the road as the Surveyor is now in the locality of the Upper Hutt it would be almost admissible to have the exact spot determined or as it is very amazing to be continual held that I have the right that way. Mr Bell told me the road should not only before my accommodation but also for those who my hereafter hence business that way.

I am obliged for your attention to the matter and remain your obedient Servant - Charles Mabey
William Fitzherbert Surveyor from Lands Commission

Written in red - I have searched for but cannot find any letter or notice of Mr Bell on this subject but I find by the standard plan of the Upper Hutt district that a Road has been reserved through the centre of Section 119 apparently to give Mr Mabey access to his Section (189) and which has been reserves in the Grants issued to Brown and Downey – I have also searched the Reports of Commissioner of NZ Company Land Claims but cannot find any trace of a Road having been relocated between Sections 119 & 120

William H Lewis 09 July 1962

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington WP3 23 68/439 Superintendent General inwards letters and letters from Commissioner of Crown Lands and the General Government Inspector of Police Wellington 27 November 1868 states that the native who murderously assaulted Mr Cornrupp at Manawatu has been arrested report from Constable at Upper Hutt on conduct of the native report of Constable Upper Hutt years 1868)

Crown Land Office Wellington 24 September 1862

Sir

I have the honour to request that you will deliver to Mr WARDELL Resident Magistrate at Wairarapa the Crown Grant for a Section at the Upper Hutt upon which a Church was erected by the late Mr Sidney HIRST and which was sold to certain natives some years back to whom the purchase money for the section was advanced by Government.

The balance due by the Natives on this purchase has been remitted by Government.

I have the honour to be Sir Your obedient Servant – Alfred DOMETT

To Commissioner of Crown Lands Wellington

[Written in red Sec for Cr Lands Requesting to Deliver the Crown Grant of a certain Section at the Upper Hutt to Mr Wardell R.Ch No 62/305 received 25 September 1862 Answered 26 September 1862]

(Reference Archives New Zealand reference R24435042 ADXS 19480 LS-W2 11/ 1862/205 from Secretary of Crown Lands Wellington date 25 September 1862 subject Requesting to deliver the crown grant of a certain section at the Upper Hutt to Mr Wardell Resident Magistrate)

1863

Table showing the civil case in which Maori were concerned disposed of in the under mentioned residential Magistrates courts in New Zealand during the year 1863 - Upper Hutt No 57

6 in which Europeans were defendants

6 total cases between Maori and Europeans

Sued £7.8s10d in which Europeans were defendants

Recovered £1.11s.0d in which Europeans were defendants

(Reference New Plymouth Puke Ariki Library Archives 1863 New Zealand Statistic volume)

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised 22 March 1863 – born 09 October 1861 – child Catherine – parents Ngahuhi – surname (illegitimate child) – quality native women – abode Pitoni
 - Baptised 22 March 1863 – born 16 February 1863 – child Hoana – parents Renata & Anai – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Pitoni
 - Baptised 12 April 1863 – born 29 August 1863 – child Kotirituru – parents Hokipa & Kohorina – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Waiwetu
 - Baptised 12 July 1863 – born 24 May 1863 – child Niri – parents Matini & Meri – surname (blank) – quality Native – abode Whirinaki
 - Baptised 06 September 1863 – born 20 July 1863 – child Honiana – parents Heneri & Rangiwaia – surname Te Puni – quality Native – abode Pitone
 - Baptised 08 November 1863 – born (blank) – child Ripika – parents Karena & Ana – surname Te Whiwhia – quality Natives – abode Waiwetu
 - Baptised 08 November 1863 – born (blank) – child Iritana – parents Karena & Ana – surname Te Whiwhia – quality Natives – abode Waiwetu
 - Baptised 27 December 1863 – born (blank) – child Hokipera – parents Piripi & Hurita – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirinaki
 - Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode
 - Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode
- (Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

Wellington Independent newspaper 30 April 1863

The Runanga at the Section - Upper Hutt 24 April 24 1863

PARATA KIORE - Welcome O people - come and let us consider the contents of a letter we have received from Hapakuku, formerly of Waikanae, but now of Mataitawa, in which we are invited to make haste and consult together. Friends, this is my thought, do not act foolishly, but act with discretion. There are three causes for death - the King – Waitara - and Tataraimaka. If Tataraimaka is yielded up to the Governor he will (quite) return also to Waitara. I have sent my complaint to the North wind, (the Northern portion of the Island), and here is the letter we have received in answer. Because Parakaia requested that Waitara and Tataraimaka should be investigated, the Governor would not consent. Now, therefore, if the King says it must be worked here, it will be worked - if he should call us to go to Waitara, his call will be responded to. Enough. (signed)

PARATA TE KIORE - HOHUA TE ATUAWERA - TAITUHA - POARI - HIRINI

From all the Runanga.

The above was answered by HENARE TE PUNI - He said, I say O this Runanga, it is not good that a man should die for Tataraimaka, because the Governor paid for that land with his money. If Tataraimaka is taken, it will be by the strength of New Zealand, (i.e. the natives of New Zealand). HETARAKA - I say O this Runanga have you no love for the goods (treasures) you have given up (forsaken.). I could not take down the whole of what was said at this Runanga. Enough. I, EPIHA KARORO took down what was said at the Runanga, that the Natives and Europeans might know what was said. Enough.

By me EPIHA KARORO

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 30 April 1863)

Comment: Runanga meaning is a council, tribal council, assembly, board or boardroom. The term can also be a verb meaning "To discuss in an assembly".

(Reference Wikipedia websit)

Wellington Independent newspaper 11 August 1863

A meeting of about a hundred natives at the Upper Hutt gave rise to reports of every possible kind and a letter from Waikato only added to those which were day after day circulated, and often times with so great an air of credibility that it was scarcely possible to avoid catching the infection, and believing that the peace of the settlement was hourly threatened.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 11 August 1863)

1864

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised 10 April 1864 – born (blank) – child Karamaua – parents Patara & Meri – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Pitone
- Baptised 17 April 1864 – born 25 February 1864 – child Rakapa – parents Hiriui – surname Taawariki – quality Natives – abode Waiwetu
- Baptised 08 May 1864 – born (blank) – child Riria (adult) – parents Eukiowu – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 08 May 1864 – born (blank) – child Makereti – parents William & Riri – surname Roberts – quality Labourer – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 06 November 1864 – born 01 July 1863 – child Apihaka – parents Taurihaua & leitana – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirianki
- Baptised 06 November 1864 – born 02 October 1863 – child Henrietta – parents Tara and Martha – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirianki

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

New Zealand Spectator and Cooks Strait Guardian 13 February 1864

Upper Hutt before C D R Ward Esq., Registrar Magistrate - P Cotter v Iraia Te Kerei and Hanere – Breach of Impounding Act., withdrawn upon payment of costs 10s

(Reference Papers past website New Zealand Spectator and Cooks Strait Guardian 13 February 1864)

Wellington Independent newspaper 16 February 1864

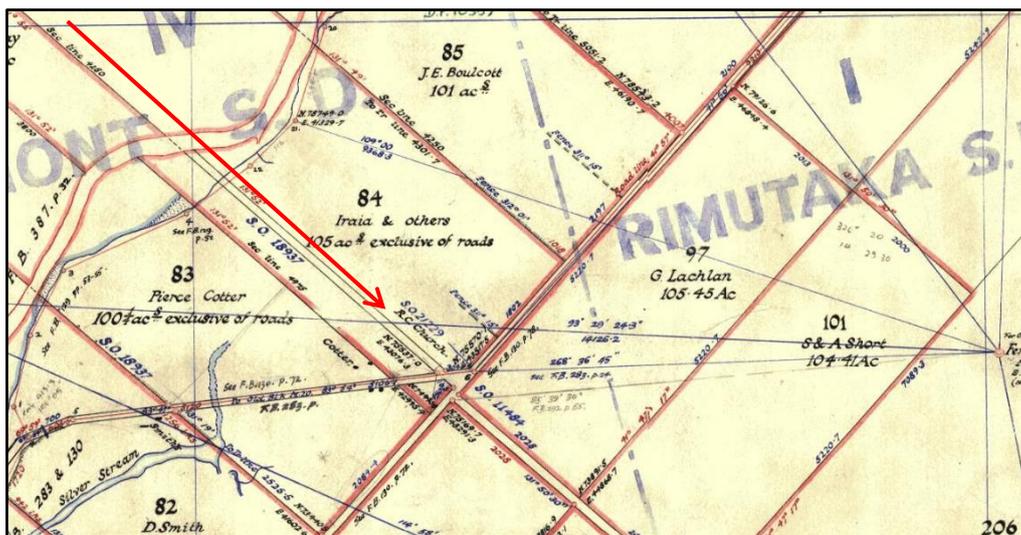
Upper Hutt Wednesday 10th February before C D R Ward Esq R.M. – Iraia Te Kerei and Hamuera were charged by Peirce Cotter with illegally rescuing four horses which he had impounded in the 25th January last upon the defendants paying 10s cots the charge was withdrawn.

(Reference Papers Past Website Wellington Independent newspaper 16 February 1864)

Wellington Independent newspaper 14 June 1864

Wiremu Pakata deposed – I reside at the Upper Hutt. I know the prisoner at the bar. I had a conversation with him in April last not a material conversation. I did not go to the prisoner in consequence of any statements made by the natives. I did not see him previous to the trial in April. I gave Mabey money on 30th April at the Hutt for an ox that had been killed by the natives in April. I have since found that the beats belonged to Hooper.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 14 June 1864)



(Reference 1864MapUHSilverJGillardWNC_SO_10985_1_1.jpg)

In the above map it reads R C Church. This would have been the Whirinaki Chapel referred to as the Reserve Church and not Roman Catholic Church.

1865

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised 01 January 1865 – born (blank) – child Atiraira – parents (blank) – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 01 January 1865 – born (blank) – child Aperahauia – parents (blank) – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 01 January 1865 – born (blank) – child Riripeti – parents (blank) – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 01 January 1865 – born (blank) – child Rota Tauri Haua – parents (blank) – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 01 January 1865 – born (blank) – child Hira – parents (blank) – surname (blank) – quality Natives – abode Whirinaki
- Baptised 15 January 1865 – born 01 June 1864 – child Teruia – parents Illegitimate – surname Taite – quality Native women – abode Petone
- **TBT**
- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality – abode

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

In 1865 three Maori's residing in the Upper Hutt district were:

Pita Whakaka

Marino Maungumangu

Pita Te Rito

Wellington Independent newspaper 22 August 1865

Apprehension of Natives - On Thursday afternoon last a Maori chief named Hori Kerei, apprehended four natives at the Upper Hutt. A warrant had been issued for their apprehension some time ago on the charge of cattle stealing but the offenders were never brought to justice. The prisoners were brought into town on Friday last hand cuffed and lodged in gaol. We understand that they showed no resistance but gave up their arms, two guns and a tomahawk on being requested to do so. Great credit is due to Hori Kerei for the manner in which he took the prisoners into custody.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 22 August 1865)

Wellington Independent newspaper 07 September 1865

Pita Whakaka, Marino Maungumangu, and Pita Te Rito were placed in the dock on the charge of having on the 19th April 1864 feloniously killed and carried away a bullock the property of Robert Hooper in the Mungaroa Valley. There was another count in the indictment, charging Mangumaugu with killing, and the other prisoners with aiding and abetting. The prisoners [pleaded "Not Guilty," Mr Izard appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Borlase for the defence, Mr E Baker acting as interpreter. The Counsel for the prosecution, in opening the case, stated the circumstances under which the crime was committed. David Benge, sworn, said I am a farmer, living at the Upper Hutt. The prisoners live about half a mile from my house. I saw them in the Mungaroa Valley, on the 19th April 1864, they were standing near Mr. Petre's Saw Mill. There were employed in different ways, some basketing meat, others sitting round a fire. I saw the head and the hide of a bullock lying on the ground beside them. I recognized them as part of a bullock belonging to Mr Hooper, and am certain the beast had been just killed, for the meat was warm. The hide was not complete when I examined it, a small piece was cut out of it. While I was in the Valley, my two sons and a native, who worked for me, named Karoute, joined me. Karoute observed the piece that had been cut out of the hide, and he or my son spoke about it to Mangumangn, who lifted up a bloody knife, and said that was the one that killed the bullock. Cross examined by Mr Borlase - I have lived for eight years at the Upper Hutt. The Mungaroa Valley is about 2 miles from my house. No one is living on the land where I saw the bullock. Mr Clifford is the agent for the land. I am aware that there are wild cattle running in the Valley. The colour of the hide was red and white. I know the beast it belonged to, to have been a bullock. By the Court - Hooper's bullock, to which the hide had belonged, was a very quiet one. Joseph Benge deposed - I am the son of the last witness, and remember joining him in the Mungaroa Valley on the 19th April 1864. There we saw the frame of a beast lying on the ground, and the prisoners now in Court standing round it. The rest of this witness's evidence corroborated that of the former one. Cross examined by Mr Borlase - This bullock used to go about among a mob of

cattle. I will swear that what I saw burning was a bit of the hide. It could not be the heart, for the heart has not got hair on it. The prisoners were accompanied by dogs and armed with guns. Robert Hooper deposed - I went to the Mungaroa Valley on the 21st April 1864, accompanied by the last witness and a constable, where I saw the head and frame of a beast, which I recognized to have been the property of my father. Cross examined by Mr Borlase - Neither I nor my father, have over been offered, nor have we received payment for the animal. Mr Borlase, for the defence, said that he did not attempt to deny that a bullock had been killed by the prisoners on the day and in the place mentioned, neither did he deny that the beast was the property of John, or Robert Hooper, but he would say that there was no felonious intent. He urged the probability of the prisoners, accompanied as they were by dog, and armed with guns, having been hunting for wild cattle in the bush, and killing the one for which they were now being tried. He pointed out that no deceit had been practised by the natives, and that when seen by Benge they had not tried to hide their spoil. His Honor the Judge said that if the natives killed the animal for the sake of, and had taken away, the flesh, they were guilty of larceny. The case was in the hands of the Jury, who should be guided in their verdict by the evidence that had been given. The Jury returned an immediate verdict of Guilty. His Honor, in passing sentence, said that he did not wish to punish the prisoners more than would show to other Maoris that they could not break the laws with impunity. He would not punish them as severely as he would a Pakeha, as they might not be thoroughly conversant with the laws of the land. Marino and Mangamanga having borne a good character in the district in which they resided, he would not deal as severely with them as with the other two. The sentence of the Court was that Pita Whakaka and Pita To Rito should be imprisoned for twelve, and Marino and Mangamanga for six calendar months, with hard labor. The sittings being brought to a conclusion, His Honor, in the name of the Colony, thanked the Jury for their services, and discharged them. The sittings were then closed.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 07 September 1865)

In 1865 there were Maoris residing in Pakuratahi. The Native Reserves in the Pakuratahi were Sections No 3, No 4 and No 7.

1866

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode
- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

Wellington 30 June 1866 - To the Commissioner of Crown Land

Sir

I beg to call the attention of the Government to the existence of an extensive block of good Agricultural Land lying between the Upper Hutt, Pauhutanui & Howokiwi to offer my services for the purpose of exploring the same. I propose to ascertain the best means of connecting this Country with either of the above Districts & to cut a line or track to give easy access to it. To make a Sketch Map of the District showing the character of the Country the quality of the Land & the probable quality available for settlement. I have already Explored the Akatarawa District as far as the Forks which are about 6 miles due North of the Fern Ground Pah. It consists of low Hills covered with Timber mostly Rata & Remu thickly interlaced with Supple Jack, the Valley is very narrow & there are only about 600 Acres of level land the best of this lies near the junction of the Tinui a small stream joining the Akatarawa about a Mile above its junction with the Hutt.4The track I cut through this district is indicated on the accompanying tracing by the dotted line. About a mile from the forks I came upon an extensive encampment formed by the Maori who escaped from the Manukau & lying on an old Maori track leading due North I presume to Otaki. From the appearance of the Country I propose to Explore next, as seen from the top of the range, I should think these would be from Two to Three thousand acres of available lands. Should the Government feel willing to entertain my proposition I am prepared to accept such remuneration as may be deemed by the Government commensurate to the service to be performed.

I beg to remain Your obedient Servant - Wm Skeet Surveyor Upper Hutt

[Written in red Wm Skeet Proposal to explore a certain block of land between Upper Hutt Pahautanui & Horokiwi 66/295]

(Reference Archives New Zealand Wellington reference R24436719 ADXS 19480 LS-W2 15/ 1866/295 from William Skeet Wellington 30 July 1866 subject Proposal to explore a certain block of land between Upper Hutt Pahautanui and Horokiwi year 1866 includes sketch map of land including Maori Camp Akatarawa and images saved IMG_3959 & IMG_3960 & IMG_3961 & IMG_3962)

In 1866 there were Maoris residing in Pakuratahi. The Native Reserves in the Pakuratahi were Sections No 3, No 4 and No 7.

1867

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode
- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

Maori Land Court Wairarapa Minute Book volume 1

- 24 June 1867 - Section No 84 Upper Hutt – Wikitoa Taing a kumi & Rawiha Te Poka app. for claimants stated that the land had not been surveyed & asked for adjournment.
Hearing adjourned to a future sitting [page 18]
- 24 June 1867 – Mr Anihakono – R niera Te a Taura & others – R Aniera Ngatama / or Te Poka app. & stated that the land had not been surveyed and that it was 2 sections in Upper Hutt 200 acres asked for adjournment
Hearing adjourned to a future sitting [page 19]
- 04 September 1867 – Section 84 Upper Hutt – I am claimant ar? case from last sitting – Rawiha Te Poka app. for claimant & applying for adjournment no survey
Hearing adjourned to further sitting [page 58]

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington Maori Land Court Wairarapa Minute Book volume 1 Repr 1246 pages 18, 19 & 58 Adjourned AU Microfilm 97-280 record 26251 – Upper Hutt Section 84 Takitimu Maori Land Court District Judge Smith Wellington 24 June 1867)

ORDER Microfilm 97-280 record 26251

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington Maori Land Court Wairarapa Minute Book volume 1 Repr 1246 pages 18, 19 & 58 Adjourned AU Microfilm 97-280 record 26251 – Upper Hutt Section 84 Takitimu Maori Land Court District Judge Smith Wellington 24 June 1867)

1868

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode
- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

Wellington Independent newspaper 27 June 1868

Notice Land Court – Notice of Times and places for investigating Claims – 18 May 1868
Wikitoa Taringakuri – Section 84 Upper Hutt

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 27 June 1868)

In 1868 the Constable reported that there were two pa's in the Upper Hutt district. Constable Lyster also mentions that there are few natives at both Pas.

Comment: Perhaps Constable Lyster was referring to the Kaingas (villages) and not a Pa which is a defensive or fortified settlement and/or village.

Police Station Upper Hutt 24 November 1868

Sir

I have the honour to report that what few natives that are at both Pahs' in this district are busy cultivating there has been nothing discernible [sic] amongst them to cause suspicion since the visit of the Patea Natives a good look out is kept here on their movements anything occurring unusual will be reported to the office immediately.

I am Sir Yours Obedient Servant - David Lyster (cp) - The Inspector of Police Wellington

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington WP3 23 68/439 Superintendent General inwards letters and letters from Commissioner of Crown Lands and the General Government Inspector of Police Wellington 27 November 1868 states that the native who murderously assaulted Mr Cornrupp at Manawatu has been arrested report from Constable at Upper Hutt on conduct of the native report of Constable Upper Hutt years 1868)

27 November 1868

Police Office Wellington 27 November 1868

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that the native who committed the murderous Assault on Mr Cornrupp at Manawatu has been arrested and will be conveyed to Town per coach this evening. Enclosed is report of the Constable stationed at Upper Hutt relative of the conduct of the Natives of that district.

I have the honour to be Sir your obedient Servant - Patrick Atchison Inspector

His Honour the Superintendent Wellington

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington WP3 23 68/439 Superintendent General inwards letters and letters from Commissioner of Crown Lands and the General Government Inspector of Police Wellington 27 November 1868 states that the native who murderously assaulted Mr Cornrupp at Manawatu has been arrested report from Constable at Upper Hutt on conduct of the native report of Constable Upper Hutt years 1868)

1869

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode
- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

Wairarapa Standard newspaper 01 July 1869

Sir G Bowen's visit to the Wairarapa – Government House Wellington 20th February 1869

[5] I may be permitted to take this opportunity of mentioning that on my journey back from the Wairarapa I took the opportunity of visiting at his "kainga" or village about twenty miles from Wellington, the famous Ngatiawa chief Taringa Kura (ie dog's ear) the last survivor of those who had seen Captain Cook on one of his voyages to New Zealand. The first English settlers in this country state that Taringa Kuri was a very old man on their first arrival here, thirty years ago, and his age is now generally believed to exceed considerably one hundred years. His is extremely feeble, but in common with his people he expressed much gratification at my visit.

(Reference Papers past website Wairarapa Standard newspaper 01 July 1869 page 4)

1860-1870 draft census of Maori settlers associated with the Upper Hutt district

Name	Date	Records and reference sources
Hapamana / Hapimana	1867	Hapamana / Hapimana reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Courts
Heneri	1864	Heneri reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 Upper Hutt Court
Hetaraka	1863	Hetaraka reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers April 1863 Runganga
Hirini	1863	Hirini reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers April 1863 Runganga
Hori	1864	Hori reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 Upper Hutt Court
Hotei Powriwia	1867	Powriwia Hotei reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Iraia Ramiera	1870	Iraia Ramiera refrence Papers past website Eveing Post newspaper 17 October 1870

Karoro Epiha	1863	Epiha Karoro reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers April 1863 Runganga
Karoti	1864	Karoti reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 Upper Hutt Court
Kaurati	1867	Kaurati reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Manai Eria	1867	Eria Mawai reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Mangumangu	1864	Mangumangu reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 resident & 1865 Upper Hutt Court
Marion	1864	Marion reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 resident & 1865 Upper Hutt Court
Marmo	1868	Marmo (1868 UH Court) Upper Hutt reference Papers past various Wellington district newspaper 1860s
Matu Pete	1867	Pete Matu female age 15-16 reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Menehira Kumete Menehire Kumete	1867 1868 1869	Kumete Menehire Haukareta Freehold Hauaratu Upper Hutt house and land reference 1867-1868 Hutt Electoral Roll Kumete Menehira Haukaretu Freehold Haukaretu Upper Hutt house and land reference 1868-1869 Hutt Electoral Roll Kumete Menehira Haukaretu Freehold Haukaretu Upper Hutt house and land reference 1869-1870 Hutt Electoral Roll 0- Kumete MENEHIRA born died married all unknown
Menikino Ka Routi	1867	Ka Routi Menikino reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Mondomongo Hoko	1860s	Hoko Mongomongo reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers resident Pakuratahi Court Case
Ngawaha Meriana	1860s	Mary Webb / Meriana nee Ngawaha m 1857 NZ John (Jack) Webb reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers Warinaki Whirinaki Silver Stream Court case
Paengahuru Hori Paenghura Hori	1867	Hori Paengahuru / Hori Paenghura reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court Warinaki / Whirinaki
Pajata Wiremu	1864	Wiremu Pakata reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 Upper Hutt Court
Pakuhuro Timoti	1867	Timoti Pakuhuro reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Pape Taupigikanihi [Sic]	1868	Taupigikanihi [sic] PAPE Pakuratahi Leasehold Pakuratahi house and land 1868-1869 Hutt Electoral Roll
Pape Terangikanihi	1867 1868 1869	#Terangikanihi Pape Pakuratahi Leasehold Pakuratahi house and land reference 1867-1868 Hutt Electoral Roll #Taupigikanihi [sic] Pape Pakuratahi Leasehold Pakuratahi house and land reference 1868-1869 Hutt Electoral Roll #Terauikanihi Pape Pakuratahi Leasehold Pakuratahi house and land reference 1869-1870 Hutt Electoral Roll 0- Terangikanihi PAPE born died married all unknown
Parai	1868	? PARAI Te Aro Pa Freehold Upper Hutt part of section 84 [Whirinaki] 1868-1869 Hutt Electoral Roll

Parai Hemi	1867 1868 1869	#Hemi Parai - Te Aro Pa Freehold Upper Hutt part of section 84 reference 1867-1868 Hutt Electoral Roll #Parai - Te Aro Pa Freehold Upper Hutt part of section 84 [Whirinaki] reference 1868-1869 Hutt Electoral Roll #Hemi Parai - Te Aro Pa Freehold Upper Hutt part of section 84 reference 1869-1870 Hutt Electoral Roll 0- Hemi PARAI born died married all unknown
Parai Hemi	1867	Hemi PARAI Te Aro Pa Freehold Upper Hutt part of section 84 1867-1868 Hutt Electoral Roll
Parai Hemi	1869	Hemi PARAI Te Aro pa Freehold Upper Hutt part of section 84 1869-1870 Hutt Electoral Roll
Patene Riwai & Patene Mata Patene Hemi	1860s	Riwai Patene (older brother) & Mata Patene (wife of Riwai) & Hemi Patene (younger brother) reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers Warinaki / Whirinaki Silver Stream Court case 0- Riwai PATENE born died married Mata PATENE 0- Hemi PATENE born died married all unknown
Pirimonei	1864	Pirimonei reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 Upper Hutt Court
Poari	1863	Poari reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers April 1863 Runganga Upper Hutt
Pukere Wiremu	1869	Wiremu PUKERE (1869 Court UH Maori) Upper Hutt reference Papers past various Wellington district newspaper 1860s
Puni Honiana	1867 1868 1869	#Honiana Puni Pitone Hutt Household Upper Hutt house and land reference 1867-1868 Hutt Electoral Roll #Honiana Puni Petone Hutt Household Upper Hutt house and land reference 1868-1869 Hutt Electoral Roll #Honiana Puni Petone Hutt Household Upper Hutt house and land reference 1869-1870 Hutt Electoral Roll 0- Honiana PUNI born died married all unknown
Riria	1865	Riria reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers Maori women died 15 Apr 1865 near Cotters home
Ropa	1860s	Ropa reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers Warinaki / Whirinaki Silver Stream Court case
Ropata	1869	Ropata (1869 Court UH Maori) Upper Hutt reference Papers past various Wellington district newspaper 1860s
Tahupakawai	1867	Tahupakawai reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Taituha	1863	Taituha reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers April 1863 Runganga
Taringakuri Wikitoa Te Kaeaea	1868	Wikitoa Taringakuri (1868 Section 84 Upper Hutt) Upper Hutt reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 0- Te KAEAEA born died 1871 Silverstream New Zealand (Ngati Tama)
Taura Raniheri	1860s	Raniheri Taura reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers Warinaki / Whirinaki Silver Stream Court case
Te Aonga Henri	1864	Henri Te Aonga reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 Upper Hutt Court
Te Atuawera Hohua	1863	Hohua Te Atuawera reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers April 1863 Runganga
Te Kaeaea Tarangi Kuri	1860s	Teringi (Te Kaeaea aka Tarangi Kuri) & [Te Ringa Kuri & Turingha Kuri]) reference Papers past website various

		Wellington newspapers Warinaki Whirinaki Silver Stream Court case plus 0- Te KAEAEA born died 1871 Silverstream New Zealand (Ngati Tama)
Te Kiore Parata	1863	Parata Te Kiore reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers April 1863 Runganga
Te Kori Rewi	1867	Rewi te Kori reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Te Korou Wi	1864	Wi te Korou reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 Upper Hutt Court
Te Mohi	1864	Te Mohi reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 Upper Hutt Court
Te Pehi Hirini Wirimu	1860s	Hirini Wirimu Te Pehi reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers Warinaki / Whirinaki Silver Stream Court case
Te Puni Henare	1863	Henare Te Puni reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers April 1863 Runganga at Upper Hutt
Te Rinkairapa Henere	1867	Henere te Rinkairapa reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Te Rito Pita	1864	Pita Te Rito reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 resident & 1865 Upper Hutt Court
Te Whetu Teira	1867	Teira Te Whetu reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1867 Upper Hutt Court
Whakaka Pita	1864	Pita Whakaka reference Papers past website various Wellington newspapers 1864 & 1865 Upper Hutt Court
Wirehana Hemi	1868	Hemi Wirehana (1868 UH Court) Upper Hutt reference Papers past various Wellington district newspaper 1860s
Wiremu Pakata	1867 1868 1869	#Pakata Wiremu Haukaretu Freehold Haukaretu Upper Hutt house and land reference 1867-1868 Hutt Electoral Roll [Haukaretu Section No 175 Upper Hutt] #Pakata Wiremu Haukaretu Freehold Haukaretu Upper Hutt house and land part section 36 reference 1868-1869 Hutt Electoral Roll #Pakata Wiremu Haukaretu Freehold Haukaretu Upper Hutt house and land reference 1869-1870 Hutt Electoral Roll 0- Pakata WIREMU born died married all unknown (Ngati Tama)

1870

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode
- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

Evening Post newspaper 17 October 1870

Resident Magistrates Court – Quarterly Licensing Meeting – Mr Oliver appeared for Iraia Ramiera a Maori applicant for a license for a house at the Upper Hutt. The Bench held that as Maoris were prohibited from buying liquor there was no power to grant a license to one. Application refused.

(Reference Papers past website Evening Post newspaper 17 October 1870 page 2)

There is a hand coloured photograph of Te Kaeaea (or Wihitoa Taringakuri) chief grandparent of the Atiawa tribe c1870 held in the Puke Ariki collection.

(Reference source Puki Ariki accession number A65.949 name title Te Kaeaea or Wihitoa Taringakuri)

1871

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode
- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

Wellington Independent 05 October & New Zealand Times newspaper 07 October 1871

Fatal Accident – We are informed that on Monday night a trap in which there several Maoris was capsized over the Upper Gorge bank, and that several of its occupants were more or less injured. The trap, it is said, fell on Te Ringa Kuri, and on Monday night he died at Silver Stream. The deceased is stated to have been the oldest Maori in the Province.

(Reference Papers past website Wellington Independent newspaper 05 October 1871 page 2 Volume XXVI Issue 3311)

Te Kaeaea also known as Taringa Kuri died on 05 October 1871. He was buried in an unmarked grave in the Te Puni family cemetery on the east die of Te Puni Street Petone.

Pumpkin Cottage Silverstream - The building was unremarkable in itself a two room pitched roof cottage with veranda, built of local matai. Ngati Tama chief Te Kaeaea stayed there when he visited the nearby Whirinaki Pa from the 1850s. Pumpkin cottage was moved further up Hutt Main Road to its present site sometime after Te Kaeaea's death in 1875 [sic].

(Reference Bohemians of the Bush – Pumpkin Cottage Impressionists page 6-7)

Comment: Te Kaeaea was accidentally injured and taken back to Silverstream where he died in 1871 not 1875 as recorded in the "Bohemians of the Bush" brochure. The same brochure recorded that Te Kaeaea stayed in Pumpkin (Cotters) Cottage when he visited the nearby Whirinaki Pa from the 1850s. I cannot understand why Te Kaeaea would stay in the pumpkin/cotter's cottage situated just behind the Cotter's homestead when Whirinaki church and the whares were next door. Perhaps when Te Kaeaea was injured and taken back to Silverstream the Cotters cottage was the nearest place for him to rest. The chief may have died at the cottage and this is how the story of the cottage being his began. (refer to Christopher Audrey's painting of Whirinaki and Silverstream in 1859 time line).

Waka Maori newspaper 24 October 1871

TE KAEAEA TARINGA KURI

Ko Taringa Kuri tenei kua mate. Ko tetahi ia o nga kaumatua o tera whakatupuranga ka tata nei te whakahemo. Ko te hanga tenei e aroha ai te tangata, ko te ngaromanga atu o nga kaumatua. Kei runga hoki kei a ratou te ahuatanga o mua—te ahuatanga o nga hoa tawhito kua ngaro kite Eeinga, me nga matua nana i tika ai nga tamariki. Ekore e rite nga tamariki o tenei whakatupuranga ki nga matua; he iwi manaaki tangata ratou —te rite hoki te tamaiti kite papa. Ko nga korero tenei o te matenga o Te Kaeaea. No te ahiahi o te Manei, te tahi o nga ra o Oketopa nei, e hoki atu ana ia i runga kaata ki tona kainga i Heretaunga ratou ko ona tamariki me ona mokopuna —i hoki atu i Poneke nei. I tomo tonu te kaata i a ratou. No te taenga kite whaititanga o te rori i te pari i Whirinaki ka tutaki pu ratou i tetahi kaata e haere maiana, he pakeha i runga. E tere tonu ana te haere o aua kaata; te kite wawo tetahi i tetahi i te pouri—kite rawa atu kua pa. Ko te kaata i a Taringa Kuri i te taha ki waho, a taka atu ana i te pari. Ehara i te wahi teitei rawa tejwahi i taka ai. Ko nga ringaringa ote kaata i pakaru. Ko nga tangata o runga i maru etahi, i pahore noa ko te kiri o etahi—otira he mea noaiho ena. Engari a Taringa Kuri i mate, i maru ki roto ki tona tinana. To te kaumatua tonaahua hokihe kaha kore, Be ngoikore—e ki ana nga tau* b Taringa Kuri i tona matenganei kai ruhga ake i te kotahi rau. Katahi ka amohia te kaumatua ra kite kainga e ona tamariki. I te aonga ake o te ra ka ahua pal ia, ka mahara hoki ona mokopuna tera ia e ora. I te "Wenerei (te 4 o nga ra) kua kore e takoto te kaumatua ra, engari he noho tu te noho. Kua mohio ia ko tona matenga tena e mate ai ia. Katahi ka

poroporoake ki ona tamariki me ona'mokopuna: Hei konei ra—Kia u ki Porieke, ki oku taonga kite pakeha i kumea mai ai e au ki uta nei." fea korero ki ana mokopuna koi puta ke ratou ki nga mea tito noa—ara, kite Hauhau, kite tutu noa atu. I muri tata iho o tona poroporoaketanga ka hemo te kaumatua ra i roto i nga ringa o Pene te Biri raua to Iraia Baniera. Heoi, mate huakore noaiho ana tenei toa taua. Te mate ia i roto i nga riringa, i nga kohurutanga, i nga ahatanga atu o mua, muringa iho he kaata te toa nana ia i patu. Heoti tonu to te tangata tona ahua, he ora noa te ora—e poka pu ana te mate i waenganui o te ora. No te Mariei, te 9 o nga ra, ka nehua ki Pitone i te wahi i nehua ai a te Puni. E rima te kau nga Maori ona huanga i hui kia kite i te tanumanga. Ko te Harawira Pihopa o "Werengitana te Kai-karakia; ko te Hareti te tangata o te Kawanatanga i tae ki reira. E mohio ana matou ko nga tau o taua kaumatua kua tae kite kotahi rau kotahi te kau ma rua. Inahoki, whakawaha ana 6 ia a te Bauparaha i tona tamarikitanga —te kau ona tau i taua takiwa. Na, e warn te kau nga tau o te Bauparaha i tona matenga i te tau 1849—e iwa te kau ma tahi o Taringa Kuri i taua tau, tae rawa mai ki tenei tau kua kotahi rau kotahi te kau ma rua. He Bangatira a te Kaeaea no te Atiawa, (nga uri o Awanui-a-Bangi). Tona hapu ko Ngatitama. Ko te kainga tuturu o ratou ko Poutama, kei Mokau, i tetaha ki Taranaki. No te tau 1820 pea te Bauparaha me tona iwi i tae mai ai ki tenei pito o te motu, i tona haerengatuatahi mai. 1 haere tahi mai ano ratou ko te Kaeaea. "No te matenga o nga tangata whenua i a ratou katahi ka hoki ki te tiki i nga wahine me nga Tamariki hei noho mo te whenua. No te tau 1832 ka hoki mai a te Kaeaea i roto i tetahi heke o te Atiawa ki tenei pito o te motu, ka noho ki teUruhi i runga mai o "Waikanae. Kotahi tau ki reira ka hoki ki Ohau. Kotahi tau i Ohau ka hoki mai ki Otaki. Kotahi tau i Otaki ka tae mai te heke a Taranaki, a Ngatiruanui o Patea, i a te Hanataua ma, i a Kukutai, ka hui ki a te Atiawa i Pakakutu i Otaki. Ka tae mai taua heke ka ara te pakanga a Ngatiraukawa ki a ratou e noho ana i Pakakutu. take, he murunga i nga taowa a Ngatiraukawa e aua iwi. Naka ririkapatua, ka mate ko Tawake no te Atiawa. Katahi ka whawhai ki Haowhenua. I te mutunga.

(Reference Papers past website Waka Maori newspaper 24 October 1871 page 9)

Please note that the above is the original newspaper article and below the google translation

TE KAEAEA TARINGA KURI

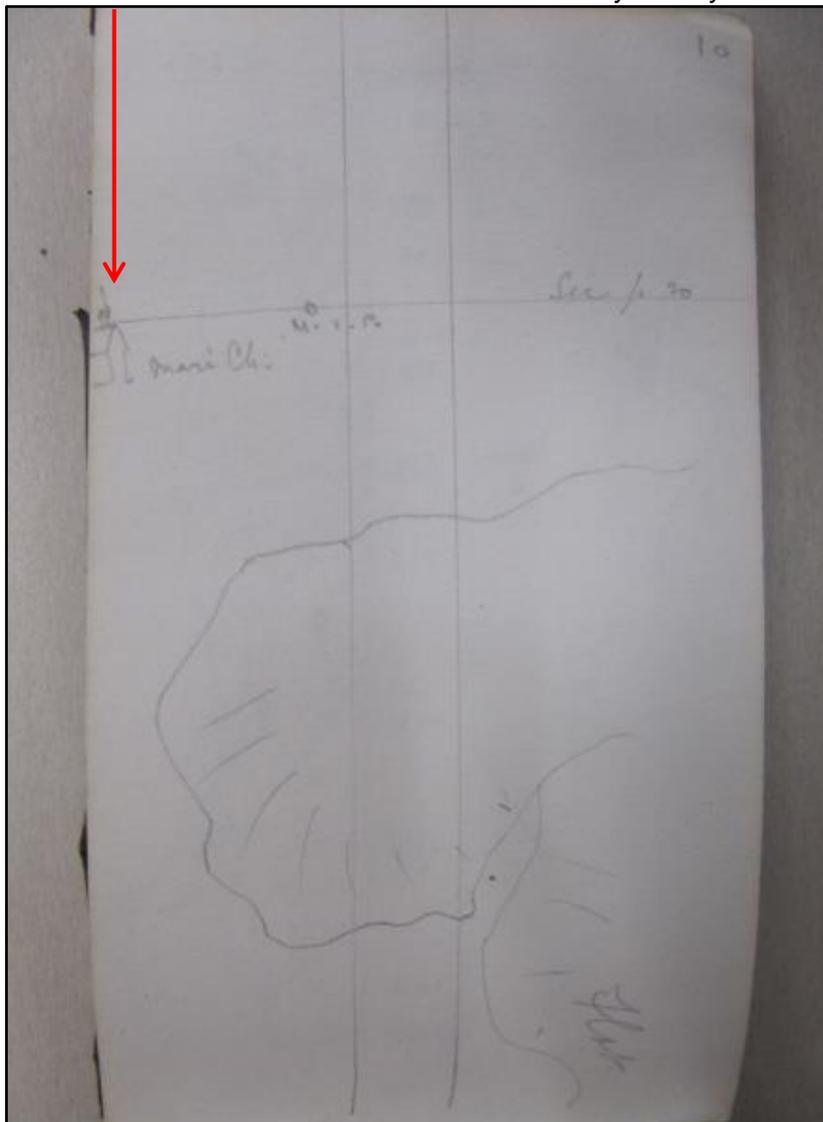
The line flapjack. The dog's ears this late. One of the elders of that generation by the Whakahemo. The production of this beloved man, the destruction of the old. Also available is the pre-condition of the properties of old friends lost sight Eeinga, and the company has just the children. Not as the children of this generation to the company; people who care as they tend to see the child boards. The words of the head of the line. In the evening of Monday, the first day of October and returned on wagons to his home in Hastings and his children and his grandchildren -i back in Wellington. On entering the wagons themselves. When seen the limitations of the roads in the steep trust and met them in a cart going maiana, a European on. It quickly went from the cart; wawo see one another in the dark see-really touched. The wagons of flapjack on the outside and fall off the cliff. Not the highest point in tejwahi ready. The hand cart thick broken. The men on some security and even peeled the skin of some-but it is only them. But the dog's ears were killed and wounded in his body. To The old fashion hokihe helpless, weak-Be to the year * b flapjack his matenganei ruhga by more than one hundred. Then carry the old settlement of its children. The next day the sun will form pal, he thought that his grandchildren will live. The "Wednesday (4 days) has not determined the old days, but remains seated. He knew his death is that he died. Then farewell to his children and ona'mokopuna: To this day-Porieke continue to see my substance European draws it is safe to load." How to tell his grandchildren turned sharply to the nonsense-way, see Hauhau see more violence. After his personal poroporoaketanga will die old in the hands of the Chapter to Birr and Elijah Baniera. However, only death useless this war. Death in the correction, the murder, the part of former Subsequently carts male killed him. But just to the sort of life-life that perfectly well die in the midst of life. For Mariei, 9 days, and was buried in Petone where buried by the company. Five of the American people in his family to see the tomb. Hadfield Bishop of "Wellington Food-service, the Hareti the Government had come to it. We know the number of the elders has seen one hundred and twelve. In as much load 6 Bauparaha of his childhood years -the only the district. and the eight years of the Bauparaha his death in 1849-nine eleven of flapjack that year, including by this year one hundred and forty-two. a Bangatira of the line for the Atiawa (the seed of Awanui-a-Bangi). His family is Ngatitama. the possession of and Corrections, at Mokau and partly by Havelock Street Taranaki. in the year 1820 and the Bauparaha and people come to this

end of the island, its haerengatuatahi from. 1 come with them the line. "for the head of the host they then return to get the women and children living in the country. For the 1832 return of the line in one pass of the Atiawa this end of the island, sat teUruhi on of "Waikanae. One year it will return to Ohau. One year Ohau and return to Otaki. one year Otaki will come down Taranaki and Ngatiruanui of Patea, it led to, he lipped, meeting with the Atiawa in Pakakutu in Otaki. when it comes down the war Ngatiraukawa them sitting Pakakutu. reason, the forgiveness of taowa Ngatiraukawa by those people. ririkapatua Naka, who died in Tawake for Atiawa. Then against Commonwealth Games at the end.

(Reference Papers past website Waka Maori newspaper 24 October 1871 page 9)

In 1871 investigations to establish a railway line between Wellington and Wairarapa was undertaken by Julius Vogel. Surveyors began to survey the land required for the railway line through the valley and over the Rimutaka range. The surveyor field diaries also include sketches and landmarks on the land. The Maori church (Whirinaki) at Silverstream was sketched in some of the field diaries.

Maori Church Silverstream 1871 Railway Survey



(Reference Archives NZ Wellington AATE W3401 Box 2 Surveyor Field Books Wellington Hutt Masterton Railway J H Loh 10 books saved as IMG_2479)

1872

St John's church was built in 1863 the early Anglican baptism register records the names of some Maori residing in Upper Hutt as well as in other parts of the Hutt Valley.

- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode

- Baptised – born – child – parents – surname – quality– abode

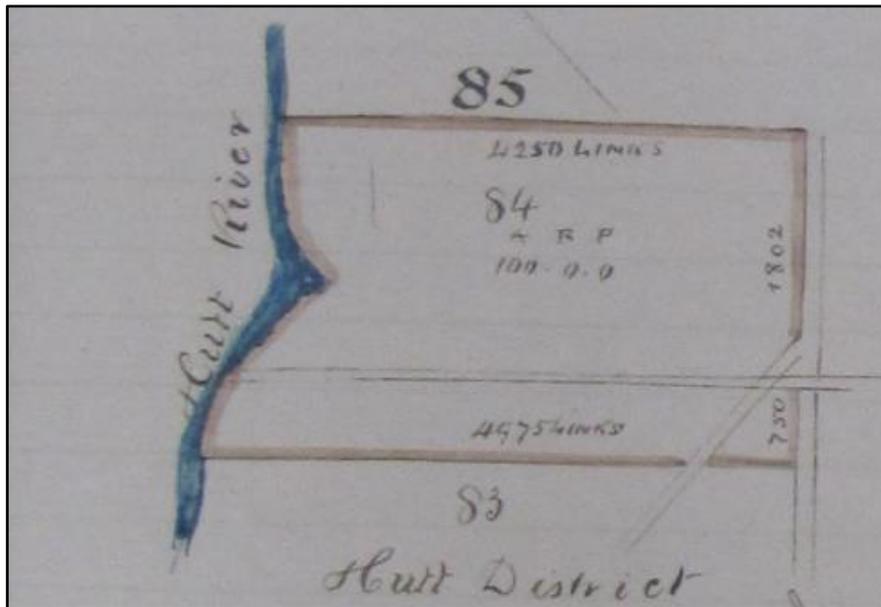
(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection St John's Register of Baptisms Volume 1 from 30 March 1862 to 02 April 1871 reference BA I 103/24/1)

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands Wellington

We hereby authorise Pierce Cotter to receive the Deed of Grant in our favour for section No 84 Hutt District - Dated 09 December 1872 - Iraia X & Wiremu Tamihana & Taituha Tumoana or Timaka Tumoana - Witnesses E C Baker Country Interpreter Wellington & P Book Settler of Wellington & C Henzie Surveyor Wellington

[Written in red 72/523 Iraia & others authority for Pierce Cotter to receive Grant for Section 84 Hutt District 09 December 1872 transfer Register 2-1412]

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R24439846 ADXS 19480 LS-W2 23/ 1872/523 from Iraia [Iraia] and others Wellington date 09 December 1872 subject Authority for Pierce Colter [sic] to receive grant for Section 84 Hutt District year 1872)



On 07 December 1872 Section 84 containing 100 acres was sold by Iraia Wiremu Tamihana and Taituha Tumoana of Upper Hutt to Pierce Cotter farmer. The interpreter was Ebenezer Baker.

(Reference Archives New Zealand Wellington Land Deeds books page 642)

1873

In 1873 the Maori departed the Native Reserve at Pakuratahi and settled in Taranaki. They were recorded in Taranaki in 1875.

New Zealand Telegraph Wellington 23 March 1875

To Major Heaphy V.C. Auckland - Re Pakuratahi Res.

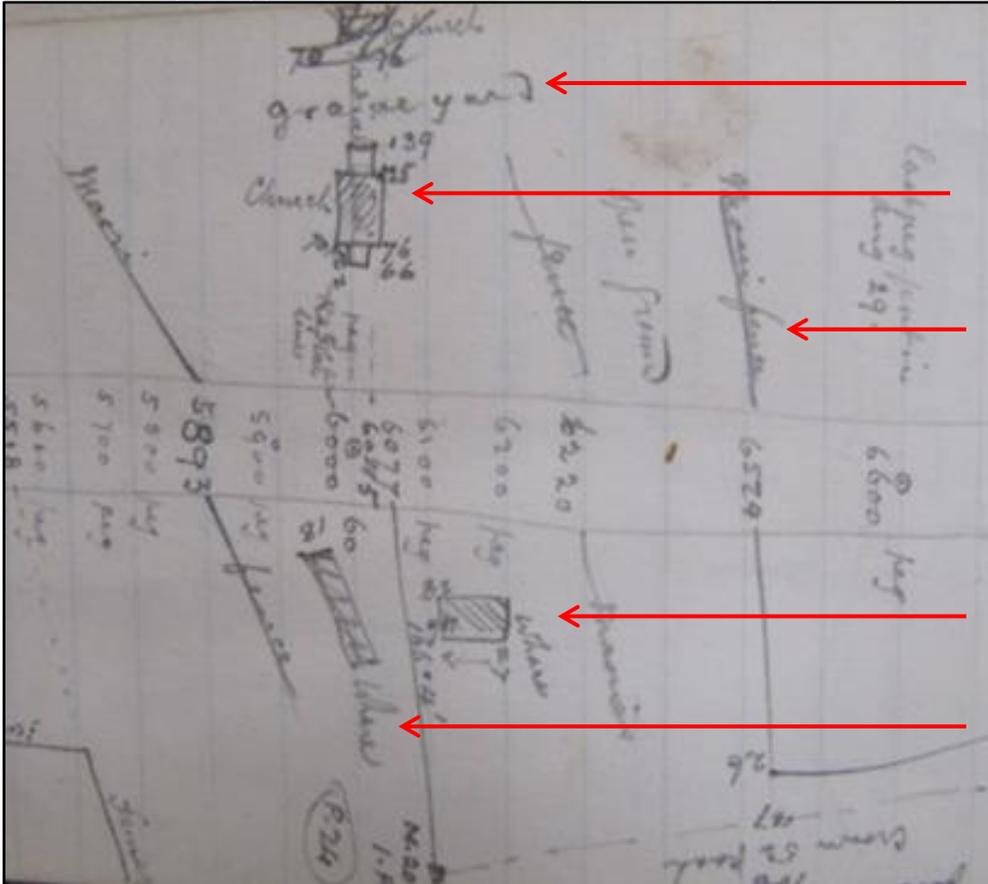
Harris states leased from Mr Mills in 1870 – In 1871 paid £16 one years rent to Halse who told him to make his own arrangements with Natives in future – In 1872 paid to Natives £36. In 1873 paid £40 – 2 years in advance Natives going away wanting the money – A few weeks ago Natives offered to lease for 21 years at £50 a year – (?) sent you agreement and letter from Natives – Harris intends making valuable improvements – I have agreement Harris with Mills and Natives receipt for 1872-3-4 – Shall I forward to you – Natives are all at Taranaki

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R11836213 AAMK W3074 869 box 179 b 6/47/1892 1 Maori Reserved Land Pakuratahi Sections 4 and 7 Pakuratahi District Block XV Akatarawa District (This file also contains correspondence about Section 3) now 31/1893 years 1862 to 1884)

1874

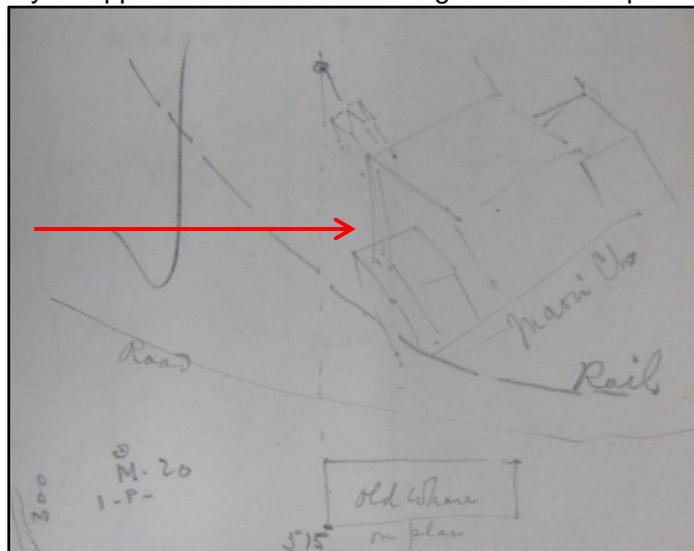
The surveyor field diaries not only contain sketches of the Maori Church (Whirinaki) but also the whares, Maori fences and include the first record of the urupa (graveyard) situated behind the church. These sketches prove that the Whirinaki church and urupa existed in 1874.

1874 Survey of Upper Hutt district for Wellington to Wairarapa Railway Line



(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22395531 AATE W3401 box 2 Surveyor Field Books [10 books] Wellington, Hutt, Masterton Railway JH Loh years 1874 - No 8 Silver Stream General Survey of Neighbourhood Railway Diversion Trail Survey Hutt River at Gorge to Smiths Round Hill Sides - J H Lowe Book 8 = images saved IMG_2503.jpg)

1874 Survey of Upper Hutt district for Wellington to Wairarapa Railway Line



(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R22395531 AATE W3401 box 2 Surveyor Field Books [10 books] Wellington, Hutt, Masterton Railway JH Loh years 1874 - No 8 Silver Stream General Survey of Neighbourhood Railway Diversion Trail Survey Hutt River at Gorge to Smiths Round Hill Sides - J H Lowe Book 8 = images saved IMG_2470.jpg)

Comment: Who was buried in the Whirinaki urupa? Some publication state that the Maori population of Whirinaki was almost wiped out by a measles epidemic in 1857-1860 but the measles epidemic was in 1854 well before the church was built in 1859.

12 August 1874 - Re 120 & 121 Upper Hutt

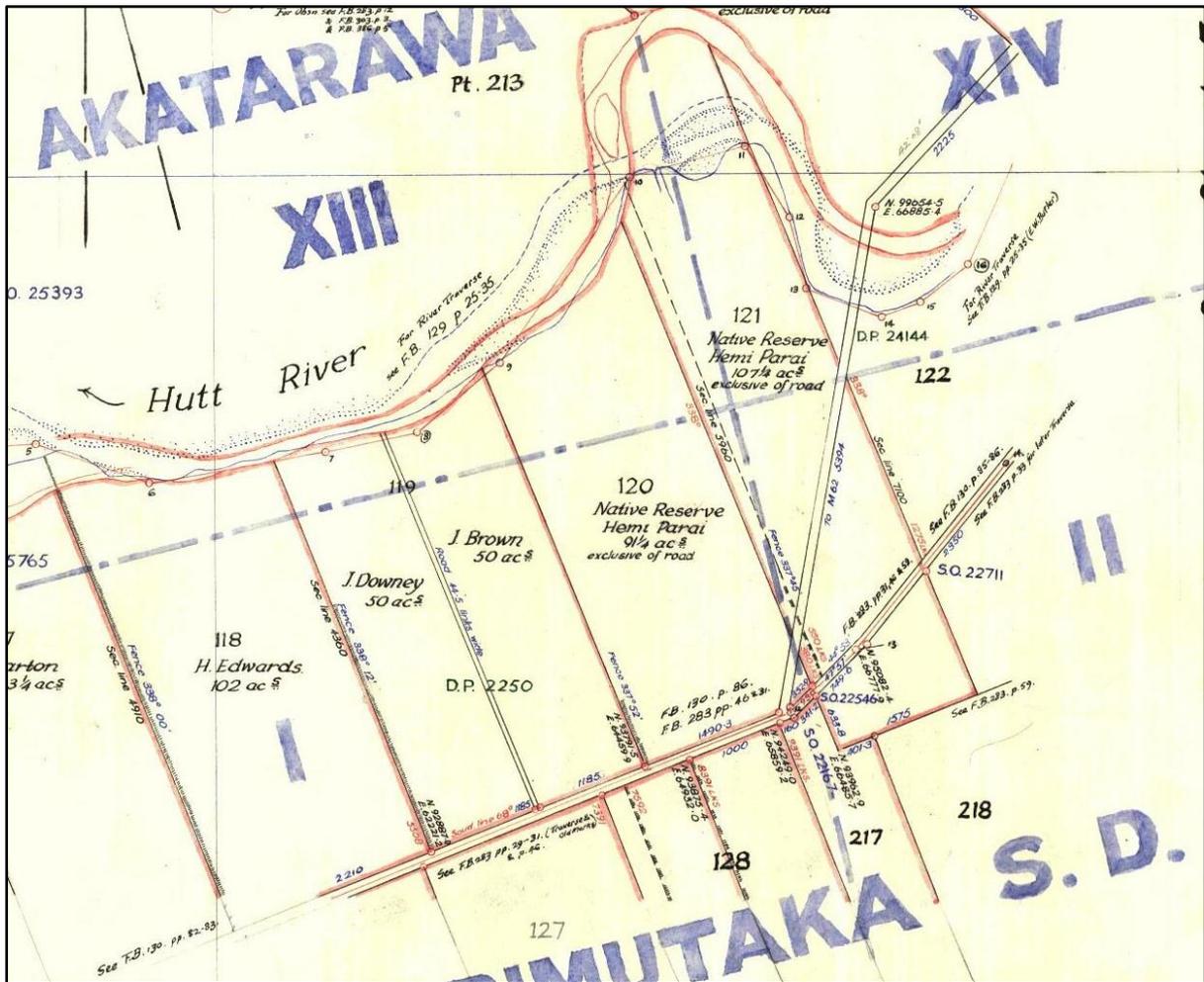
Mr Lewis

Mr Jackson states that some of the plans of the subdivision of the above sections are incorrect and that he cannot advise crown grants to be prepared upon them. But he knows of no reason why a grant should not issue for the whole. Would it not be practicably to prepare a Grant for the whole to Hemi Parai and leave it to him to convey to the others who with him have paid for the land. He was promised a Grant for it when it was purchased for them by Sir George Grey from the Messrs Deighton. Charles Heaphey 12 August 1874

David Lewis Esquire – Commission for New Zealand Company Land Claims

Written in red - 74/458 Commission Native Reserve – Suggesting that Hemi Parai should receive Grant for Sections 120 & 121 Upper Hutt – 18 August 1874

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ADXS 19480 LS-W2 26 1874/458 Charles Heaphy Commissioner Native Reserves Upper Hutt 12 August 1874 suggesting that Hemi Parai should receive grant for Sections No 120 and 121 Upper Hutt years 1874)



The Native Reserve Section No 120 is situated between Logan Street and Exchange Street from the Main Street to the River.

The Native Reserve Section No 121 is situated between Exchange Street and part of Charles Street from Fergusson Drive to the river. The Native Reserves were named Hokowhetu sometimes spelt Hokowhitu.

1878

Evening Post newspaper 05 April 1878

A Maori on the Spree

Mokena a Maori was charged with larceny. It appeared that the prisoner when drunk went into the Provincial Hotel Upper Hutt and there seized and carried away a basket of groceries which had been temporarily left in the bar by another man. He then went to the Criterion Hotel and left the basket there. As it was evident that the Maori had no felonious intention but was having a drunken "spree", he was discharged with a caution.

(Reference Paper past website Evening Post newspaper 05 April 1878)

New Zealand Times newspaper 06 April 1878

A charge against a Maori named Mokeno of stealing a bag containing groceries from the Provincial Hotel Upper Hutt was dismissed as it appeared that accused had taken the bag in mistake for one of his own.

(Reference Papers past website New Zealand Times newspaper 06 April 1878)

1889

Memorandum for The Under Secretary Department of Justice Wellington

In reply to your memo of No and date as in margin [J1903/1147 No 2144 25/08/1903] asking for particulars of an action brought by HARATA Te KIORE in February 1890. I beg to inform you that a Writ was issued out of this office on the 28th November 1889 by Messrs Brown Skerrett and Dean on behalf of HARATA Te KIORE and MARINO RAKINO of the Upper Hutt against WI NOKA, WHARETAKE and KATERINA URUPINI of the Upper Hutt claiming £100 for injuries caused to grass and fences by reason of the trespass by Defendant's cattle on the land of the Plaintiffs at the Upper Hutt also asking for an injunction to restrain the Defendants from further trespass. Each of the 3 Defendants put in a separate Statements of Defence by their Solicitors Messrs Menteach and Stavely. WI NOKA contended that the land did not belong to the Plaintiffs and also that he (Wi Noka) had been in possession of the land in common with others for over 20 years he also denied having caused the damage alleged. For a further defence he alleged that if it could be proved the Plaintiffs have any title to the land they had such title as tenants in common with Henare Te Aonga & others and that Henare Te Aonga had given permission to the Defendants to run their cattle on the land. The Defendants Katerina Urupini and Wharetaka filed Defence practically to the same effect. The action came on for trial on the 14th February 1890 before the late Chief Justice Sir James Prendergast. When after hearing the evidence the argument on the legal aspect of the case was adjourned and finally taken on the 27th August Judgment being reserved. His Honour gave his decision on the 19th September nonsuiting the Plaintiffs without costs. D E A Cooper Minister

(Reference Archives New Zealand wellington R24618336ACGS 16211 J1 700 as 1903/1147 from D Fraser Justice of the Peace Pukehou date 22 August 1903 subject Enquiring regarding interests of Harata Keira in reserve at Upper Hutt called Te Hau Karetu year 1903)

1890

Evening Post newspaper 19 December 1890

A Maori haka and war dance will be performed at the Odd fellow's Hall Upper Hutt to-morrow evening.

(Reference Papers past website Evening Post newspaper 19 December 1890 page 2)

1893

New Zealand Times newspaper 11 June 1894

Wellington Camera Club – The Exhibits - Mr W C Stephens, the energetic secretary of the Club, shows a first-class enlarged photograph of Mr J H Pope (chief inspector of Native schools) seated in smoking cap and dressing-gown in front of his sidereal telescope. It is a speaking likeness. Mr Stephens has also a variety of smaller works, all manifesting careful treatment. The little river study, "Three Men in a Boat" a picturesque sketch of the bush road, Kereru, the deserted Maori church at Silverstream, and a skilful reproduction from a steel engraving of Turner's, "Oberwessel on the Rhine," are all deserving of notice.

(Reference Papers past website New Zealand Times newspaper 11 June 1894)

I have searched Digital New Zealand website hoping to locate the image of the deserted (Whirinaki) Maori church at Silverstream but have been unsuccessful. The Accountant and hobby photographer William Cameron STEPHENS was born 1861 Otago New Zealand and died 1932 Karori New Zealand.

In December 1893 two tribes resided in the same Maori pah and jointly owned 150 acres of Native land.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 512 u 1893/1956 Inspector Pender Wellington 20 December 1893 Destitute condition of a Native at the Maori Pah Upper Hutt years 1893)

In this set of records held at Archives New Zealand Wellington Office is a letter [93/1056] written in Maori which does not appear to be related to the Maori in the Upper Hutt Community but was perhaps placed with the set of records in error. I have not transcribed it as I would not like to type anything incorrectly and give it a different meaning.

Envelope address to – Ki a – Karepa laua – Tiniroto – via Gisborne date stamp 29 July 1893

Letter (top) Te Tari mo nga Tikanga o te Ture – Poneke, Hurae 29 - 1893

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

Upper Hutt 13 July 1893

Dear Sir

I wish to draw your attention to distress of two natives in this district. For some time past they have been in a state of starvation, Councillor S Brown has obtained temporary aid for the present. But Council repudiates any liability in the direction. Under the circumstances would you enquire of the Government what is to be done in the matter. I have given this week's rations to one of them. Trusting for an early answer.

Remain Yours Truly - Phillip Davies

A K Newman M.H.R. Wellington

Mr Haselden – This letter has been handed to me by Dr Newman who states that the natives referred to therein are really in a state of starvation and are absolutely landless. If that can be verified some attention should be given to the matter

J Carroll [sic] 14/7/93

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

15 July 1893 - New Zealand Justice Department (93/1085) - Received 15.7.93

From Hon J Carroll Wellington - Re case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute

Memoranda - The Commissioner of Police - Will you kindly get report from police - C J A

Haseldin 15.7.193 - Report to Inspector of Police – signature of Commissioner 18/7/93

For Constable McKinnon's immediate attention – signed Malder [sic] Inspector 19/7/93

Papers and report forwarded herewith - C H McKinnon Constable Upper Hutt 20/7/93

To Pender Esqr c/- Justice Inspector Police – signature unknown

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

Police Station Upper Hutt 20 July 1893

Report of Constable McKinnon re Attached Correspondence

I respectfully report that I went to the Maori pah this morning and made inquiries with reference to the two Natives in question they are both very old men and almost beyond doing anything to Support themselves one of them Wi Noka came from Wanganui where I am informed he has land but does not get any benefit from it he was living with his granddaughter until a fortnight ago when her husband Wharekaka refused to Support him any longer then he applied to Member for the Hutt County Council for and received aid.

The other native Te Ronga is just in a similar position as Wi Noko and he has property at Ohariu and is receiving aid from the Council for about three weeks.

I am informed that the reason the letter was sent to Dr H Newman [sic] was to get the Government to move in the matter and if possible to have their respective properties let so that the rental would keep them and that they would not be a burden on the County there is now dispute about the land where they are living and none of them will cultivate in they had only ½ acre in potatoes last season to do six people.

C H McKinnon Constable - P Pender Esquire Inspector Police Wellington

Recommend that pending enquiries as to land said to be owned by these natives assistance to be extend of 4/- a week each be granted to them. C J A Haseldin

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

Memorandum Inspector Pender [sic] 31 July 1893

Kindly instruct the Constable at the Upper Hutt to supervise the expenditure of 4/- a week authorised temporary for these two natives. The papers should then be returned.

C J A Haseldin 31/7/93 - For Constable McKinnon's attention - J Mander Inspector 1/8/93

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

01 August 1893

PS - Give an order to a local storekeeper to supply necessaries to the natives at cost not exceeding 4/- per week each. A/C [account] to be forwarded to Under Secretary for Justice

M Mander Inspector 1/8/93 (1992/93)

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

Police Station Upper Hutt 03 August 1893

Report of Constable McKinnon re Natives - Land at Ohariu valley

I respectfully report that I have been informed by another native that the No of the Section above referred to is 110 and the proper names of the two natives is Wi Noka Te Aonga and Poni Whare Titi it is poni whare Titi that is interested in Section 110 Ohariu.

W McKinnon Constable 388 - P Pender Esquire C/- Inspector Police Wellington

For Mr Haseldeus information - O Meuter [sic] Inspector 3/8/193 (2015/93)

The Surveyor General - Will you kindly furnish particulars of title of section 110 Ohariu above referred to and also of any land in or near Wanganui owned by Wi Noka - C J A Haseldin [sic] 4/8/93

No Grant of 110 Ohariu or any other plan in Wellington District in the name of Wi Noka

T Samuel [sic] 14/8/90 - The Inspector of Justice - Mr Samuel - I asked for particulars to title of Section 110 Ohariu - C J Haseldin [sic] 15/8/93

Section 110 Ohariu is not a Native Reserve Inspector Mumkay [sic] has no information - F Samuel 16.8.90 [sic]

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

23 August 1893 - Judge Mackay

Do you know whether these two native own any land and if so can any good report out of it for them - C J A Haseldin [sic] 23.8.93 - Mr Haseldin - The persons referred to are strangers to me - Mackey 24/8/93 - Hon Minister of Justice - I have been unable to discover that these natives own any land so the allowance must I think be confirmed to them - C J S Haseldin 25.8.93 - Accordingly WPR Noted RCS Note and File

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

Police Station Upper Hutt 19 December 1893

Report of Constable McKinnon re a Native in destitute circumstances

I respectfully report that a Native named Ko Ki No living at the Maori pah applied for rations and from inquiries I have made I believe it to be a deserving case he is 68 years of age and has a garden which kept him but the other natives pulled up his fence and now he has nothing there is 150 acres in the block and there is none of it cultivated and there is sufficient to keep the whole of them if it was divided amongst them but they belong to two different tribes and each of them claim the ground and from what I can ascertain I believe that Ko Ki No does own a portion of it but the others parties is the strongest and he has to submit to them - W McMinnon Constable 388 - To Pender Esquire Inspector Police Wellington

Forwarded to the Commissioner Perhaps the Native Department can do something for this man

M Muller [sic] Inspector 20/12/93 (3970/93)

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 512 u 1893/1956 Inspector Pender Wellington 20 December 1893 Destitute condition of a Native at the Maori Pah Upper Hutt years 1893)

New Zealand Police - Received 20 December 1893

From Inspector Police Upper Hutt - Subject Destitute condition of a Native at the Maori Pah Upper Hutt

Memoranda - Referred to the Under Secretary Justice Department for his information – John Evans 21.12.93

4/- per week authorised pending instructions of Hon Native Minister – C J A Haseldin 21.12.1893

Inspector Pender - Kindly request Constable to see that supplies to the Native of four shillings a week are furnished to this native and return papers to me – C J A Haseldin 22.12.93

For Constable McKinnon attention note for attention and return – J Mackey [sic] 22/12/93 (4018/93)

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 512 u 1893/1956 Inspector Pender Wellington 20 December 1893 Destitute condition of a Native at the Maori Pah Upper Hutt years 1893)

1894

Police Station Upper Hutt 30 August 1894

Wi Noka Te Aonga & Poni wharea Ti Ti & Hari Ko Kino

Report of Constable McKinnen [sic] re natives in need of blanket - I respectfully report that three natives who are destitute and are supplied with rations are greatly in need of blankets having to sleep in bags they are very old man and are able to do little or no work. W T McKinnon [sic] Constable 388 - To Pender [sic] Esquire - C/- Inspector Police Wellington

Court McKinnon - Please give the names and addresses of the Natives referred to - A H Wright Department Inspector 31/8/94

The names of Natives as per margin [Wi Noka Te Aonga & Poni wharea Ti Ti & Hari Ko Kino]

W T McKinnon Constable 2/388 - Upper Hutt Station 1-9-94 [01 September 1894] - P Pender Esquire - C/- Inspector Police Wellington

Forwarded to the Commissioner M Munder [sic] Insp 3/9/94

For the Under Secretary Justice Department Mr Traus for Carron [sic] 3/9/94

Constable M McKinnon Tale [sic] 745 three pairs of blankets authorised 3/9/94

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

1895

Maungaroa School 26 August 1895 pupils

- Ripeka WHARE-IWAI age 10 years 4 months Primer 1 (comment ill)
- Hino URUPINI age 11 years 4 months primer 2

(Reference Archives New Zealand Wellington Office R11820653 Class Schedules and Classification Lists H-M box 194 former EB-W8 item 20 ADEX 16412 item 20 Maungaroa School 26 August 1895 Robert Lee Inspector Teacher E H Evans 15 years at school)

1896

Maungaroa School 31 August 1896 pupil

- Ripeka WHARE-IWAI age 11 years 4 months Primer 2 or standard 2

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington Office R11820673 Class Schedules and Classification Lists M-S box 195 former EB-W8 item 25 ADEX 16412 item 25 Maungaroa School date 31 August 1896 Inspector Robert Lee)

Evening Post newspaper 22 September 1896

An old Maori name Poni Whare Titi living at the Upper Hutt and supposed to be more than 90 years of age, died yesterday morning. He lived by himself and was in a very feeble condition. He was one of the last Maoris supported by the Government.

(Reference Papers Past Evening Post newspaper 22 September 1896 page 4 Volume LII Issue 103)

1897

Maungaroa School 23 August 1897 pupils

- Ripeka WHARE age 12 years 4 months primer 2 or standard 2
- Kino RUPINI age 13 years 6 months primer 2 or standard 2

(Reference Archives New Zealand Wellington Office R11820670 Class Schedules and Classification Lists M-R box 195 former EB-W8 item 28 ADEX 16412 item 28 Maungaroa School date 23 August 1897 Inspector T R Fleming)

Becky and Kino from settlement near Maoribank Bridge



(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Heritage collection recollect website P5-34-763)

Ripeka (Becky) would have been born about April 1885 and Kino would have been born about February 1884.

1898

Netana Patawa, Te Rore Taoho on behalf of the whole tribe requested financial assistance as their church had been destroyed by fire on 20 December 1897 and they had given orders to the carpenters to build a new Church. I did not do a transcription of the as they wrote from Taita Maropiu not Taita Hutt Valley so this church does not relate to the Native Whiranaki Chapel.

(Reference Archives New Zealand Wellington R24589903 ACGS 16211 J1 590/n 1898/167 from Netana Patuawa and others Taita Maropiu date 17 February 1898 subject For assistance as their Church has been destroyed by fire year 1898)

12 July 1898 No 1374 /1085

Memorandum for Constable Cruickshank Lower Hutt or Constable Patton Upper Hutt
Please inform me as soon as if Poni Whare Titi, who was granted rations in 1873, is still alive. We have no note of his death on our papers. F Walderfair [sic] Under Secretary
Constable Patton - This destitute Native never resided here to must have been an Upper Hutt resident. Please report. -C Cruickshank Constable 281 14/7/98

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

Police Station Upper Hutt - 15 July 1898

Re attached memo re Poni Whare Tita

I respectfully report that this native died here on the 21st September 1896. I (as) reported the death and requested to have your Dept. asked if it would defray the cost of burial as it had done so in the case of the other destitute natives. Mr report reached The Under Secretary for Justice next day and was approved by him.

I have the honor to remain Sir - Your most obedient Servant - W P Patton

Clerk of Court - To Under Secretary - Department of Justice Wellington

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington ACGS 16211 J1 504 ac 1893/1085 Hon J Carroll Wellington 15 July 1893 regarding case of two natives at Upper Hutt said to be destitute year 1893-1898)

1899

Police Station Upper Hutt 19 October 1899

I respectfully report that there are three destitute Maoris here and they are in urgent need of relief. They are William Teata [sic] and his wife and her mother they have resided here for about

2 months. Teata has hitherto been able to earn enough to support then but now he has to remain at home to look after his wife who is suffering from a tumour in her side, she has recently been discharged from the Wellington hospital as incurable.

I understand there is a sum of money noted each year for the relief of destitute Maoris and is administered by the justice Department.

Mrs Teata is very ill and is dependent on the neighbours for food and as they are all very poor the unfortunate women gets very little of the sort that a sick person should have.

W P Patton Constable 535 - Sub Inspector Macdonell Wellington
Forwarded to the Inspector re Macdonell Sub Inspec. 20/12/1899

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 629 n 1899/1333 Police Wellington 21 October 1899 that three natives at Upper Hutt William te Ata wife and mother are in need of assistance years 1899-1900)

21 October 1899

New Zealand Justice 21.10.1899 - From Police Wellington

That three natives at Upper Hutt, Wm Te Ata, wife and mother are in need of assistance
Commission of Police

Kindly authorise constable Patton to purchase necessities for relief of these people to the extent of say two pounds – Will you also ask him to furnish further report

[1] as to ages of the natives

[2] where did they previously reside

[3] have they any claim in district to land and if so in what locality

[4] and any other particulars re only the above to obtain

F Walapart [sic] 23.10.1899

To Inspector Pender - Accounts to be schedules to Justice Department. Please direct Constable Patton to finish report as above J B Turnbridge [sic] Commissioner 23/10/1899

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 629 n 1899/1333 Police Wellington 21 October 1899 that three natives at Upper Hutt William te Ata wife and mother are in need of assistance years 1899-1900)

Police Station Upper Hutt 27 October 1899

Report of Constable Patton re the Natives referred to in the attached correspondence

I respectfully report that their ages are Wm Te Ata about 40 years, Mrs Te Ata 20 years and her mother Rebecca 40 years. Rebecca and her daughter are natives of Orua Bay [sic] which is about one days ride on horse south of Orarito on the west Coast of the South Island. They and their people own about 2000 acres of land all bush but what it is worth or the extent of their interest in it they cannot say as they don't know now many native have a share in it. Rebecca has been here about a month she came when she heard her daughter was dangerously ill. She says she don't want any assistance from the Government as her people send her enough to keep her. Wm Te Ata is a Gisborne Native and he and his wife have lived about here for the past 3 years. He is some relation to Whare Taka a Native who lives near here he has no land.

W Patton Constable 535

Sub Inspector Macdonell Wellington - Forwarded to the Inspector 29/10/99 (2702/99)

Forwarded to the Commissioner 30/10/99 (5746/99)

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 629 n 1899/1333 Police Wellington 21 October 1899 that three natives at Upper Hutt William te Ata wife and mother are in need of assistance years 1899-1900)

Department of Justice Wellington 07 November 1899

Memorandum for the Clerk of Court Upper Hutt

An allowance of Twenty shillings per month has been made for the purchase of rations for Wm Te Atat and wife. Please see that they get the benefit of it and forward vouchers to this office duly certified to by yourself. F Waldegrave Under Secretary

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 629 n 1899/1333 Police Wellington 21 October 1899 that three natives at Upper Hutt William te Ata wife and mother are in need of assistance years 1899-1900)

Police Station Upper Hutt 21 February 1900

Sir

I respectful report for your information that the Maori Women Mrs Te Ata who was receiving rations from the Government died at 7.30 am today. The undertaker here has no material on hand to make a coffin. So it will be necessary to get one from town. The brother of deceased is taking this letter in and if the Government will provide the coffin he will bring it out.

I have the honor to remain Sir - Your obedient Servant - W Patton
To the Under Secretary Department of Justice Wellington - Hon Native Minister
Recommended that Government pay for coffin for this woman, who was receiving aid out of civil list, cost about £5. C B Jodan for Us 21/12/1900
(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 629 n 1899/1333 Police Wellington 21 October 1899 that three natives at Upper Hutt William te Ata wife and mother are in need of assistance years 1899-1900)

Mrs Te Ata died 21 February 1900 in Upper Hutt.

22 February 1900

Memorandum for Constable Patton Upper Hutt

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant reporting the death of the Maori Women Mrs Te Ata and in reply to inform you that the sum of five pounds has been authorised for the purchased of a coffin. C B Jordan for Under Secretary

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 629 n 1899/1333 Police Wellington 21 October 1899 that three natives at Upper Hutt William te Ata wife and mother are in need of assistance years 1899-1900)

1900

The remains of the pa and chapel were burnt down about 1900. The chief's cottage survived and was repaired.

(Reference Upper Hutt the History by J A Kelleher 1991 Upper Hutt City Council Wright & Carman Upper Hutt page 13)

Comment: I have been unable to locate when or if the Whirinaki church and/or whares were burnt down. Some people state that the chief's cottage was Pumpkin cottage. By the 1900s Pumpkin Cottage was been used as an art school by James Nairn and other artists from Wellington. (refer to the 1971 time line about Te Kaeaea).

Upper Hutt 06 March 1900 - To the Minister of Justice

Hon Sir

The enclosed a/c was incurred at my house and as I understand that the Government is responsible for all debts made by that family. I should feel obliged if you would kindly send cheque for the amount. The lady since deceased was brought here on a stretcher which necessarily caused a good deal of attention.

I am Sir Your to F O'Leary - Mr George Brown our local JP will be pleased to correspondence with you if there is any doubt about the matter

Provincial Hotel Upper Hutt 06 March 1900 - Mr Wm Tea (Maori) - F O'Leary

To board & lodging for self and two (2) ladies (one sick from hospital)

From 19th August to 03 September 1899 - £5

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 629 n 1899/1333 Police Wellington 21 October 1899 that three natives at Upper Hutt William te Ata wife and mother are in need of assistance years 1899-1900)

09 March 1900

Sir

I am in receipt of your notice enclosing account for board and lodging of three natives from August 19th to 03rd September 1899, but you are in error in supposing that the Government is responsible for any debts incurred by Mrs Te Ata or his family.

I am sorry therefore that the Government cannot pay the account. You should render it to the person who incurred the expenditure.

I have the honour to be Sir - Your obedient servant

F Waldegrave Under Secretary - To Mr F O'Leary Provincial Hotel Upper Hutt

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington J1 629 n 1899/1333 Police Wellington 21 October 1899 that three natives at Upper Hutt William te Ata wife and mother are in need of assistance years 1899-1900)

1903

18 August 1903 Pukahu

The Hon James Carroll Wellington

Sir

There is a Native Reserve named Te Hau Karatu at the Upper Hutt of 104 acres there being 16 owners and they collected among them in sums from £2 to £5 and made up £50. Sir G Gray

gave them another £54 and the land was made over to them. The principals were Kumete, We Prat ate Kane, We Pakahu [Pakata]. They are all dead now and there is an old women here who claims to be the successor of 6 of the principal owners. This transaction with Sir G Gray took place about the year 1850-might be a year before or after. Some of the successors have sold their interest and the others occupied & the sections are now being leased. This old lady Harate Keire [Kiore] was also for the last 20 years or more. She got a few pounds once in 2 or 3 years by her own statement as being successor to those 6. She should be untitled to one third if not one half which at least ought to bring her in from £35 to £50 a year or she would sell and build herself a house. She has asked me to look into the matter for her. I told her that I would write you. She is willing to pay any expenses incurred. I have known her for over 30 years and always found her to be truthful. If you will kindly ascertain the position of affairs you will greatly oblige. Yours truly (signed) Daniel Fraser

You can get someone to hunt up the title for the year 1850 I understand that it was partly a gift from Sir G Gray and partly they had to pay for it. Some of them interested sold it or a part of it to Andrew Duncan of Whanganui. But this old Lady Harate Karie stopped the sale. That must be 17 or 18 years ago. She has not had more than £20 out of it for the last 20 years. Whatever expenses there may be incurred in getting at the proper position of this Reserve the old lady will pay for willingly. Sorry to trouble you but I could not find anyone more fitting to inverstergate the matter as you.

(Reference Archives New Zealand wellington R24618336ACGS 16211 J1 700 as 1903/1147 from D Fraser Justice of the Peace Pukehou date 22 August 1903 subject Enquiring regarding interests of Harata Keira in reserve at Upper Hutt called Te Hau Karetu year 1903)

Haukaretu (Section 175 Upper Hutt) 105 acres

The title is Crown Grant (Purchased under Land Regulations of 04th March 1853) dated 06 December 1858 in favour of Kumete & Wiremu Pakata – No restrictions

By Succession order dated 31st July 1877 39 persons were appointed to the two grantees of the 39, 14 sold to Andrew Duncan. Partition was made on 25th January.

Haukaretu A – 45a 0r 17 p to A Duncan

Haukaretu B – 61a 3r 23p to non-sellers

Harata Kione's name does not appear anywhere in the title but I find that in an action in the Supreme Court in February 1890 in respect to this land, Harata te Kiore was plaintiff. Beyond the fact that the successor order of 31 July 1877 entered into the action I cannot say what was the nature of the action or the result. (Signed 24/08/1903)

(Reference Archives New Zealand wellington R24618336ACGS 16211 J1 700 as 1903/1147 from D Fraser Justice of the Peace Pukehou date 22 August 1903 subject Enquiring regarding interests of Harata Keira in reserve at Upper Hutt called Te Hau Karetu year 1903)

25 August 1903 - Mr Cooper

In February 1890 an action was brought in the Supreme Court by Harata te Kiore I do not know the name of the defendant but the action had some reference to Te Hau Karetu Block. I should be much obliged if you would furnish me with particulars of the action and its results.

F WALDERGRAVE

(Reference Archives New Zealand wellington R24618336ACGS 16211 J1 700 as 1903/1147 from D Fraser Justice of the Peace Pukehou date 22 August 1903 subject Enquiring regarding interests of Harata Keira in reserve at Upper Hutt called Te Hau Karetu year 1903)

02 September 1903

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th August with reference to the claim of Harata te Kiore to certain lands at the Hutt known as Te Haukaretu. I have caused enquiry to be made and have ascertained that the Crown Grant was issued on 06th December 1858 in favour of Kumete and Wiremu Pakata that by Succession Order of the Native Land Court dated 31st July 1877, 39 persons were appointed successors to the two grantees but that Harata's name does not appear anywhere in the title. Part of the land has been sold to Mr A Duncan (45a 0r 17p). I have also ascertained d that there was a Supreme Court action over this land in the year 1899. Harata being one of the plaintiffs and that the plaintiffs were nonsuited.

I have the honor to be Sir your most obedient servant – F WALDERGRAVE

(Reference Archives New Zealand wellington R24618336ACGS 16211 J1 700 as 1903/1147 from D Fraser Justice of the Peace Pukehou date 22 August 1903 subject Enquiring regarding interests of Harata Keira in reserve at Upper Hutt called Te Hau Karetu year 1903)

26th August 1903 Supreme Court Office Wellington

Memorandum for The Under Secretary Department of Justice Wellington

In reply to your memo of No and date as in margin [J1903/1147 No 2144 25/08/1903] asking for particulars of an action brought by HARATA Te KIORE in February 1890. I beg to inform you that a Writ was issued out of this office on the 28th November 1889 by Messrs Brown Skerrett and Dean on behalf of HARATA Te KIORE and MARINO RAKINO of the Upper Hutt against WI NOKA, WHARETAKE and KATERINA URUPINI of the Upper Hutt claiming £100 for injuries caused to grass and fences by reason of the trespass by Defendant's cattle on the land of the Plaintiffs at the Upper Hutt also asking for an injunction to restrain the Defendants from further trespass. Each of the 3 Defendants put in a separate Statements of Defence by their Solicitors Messrs Menteach and Stavely. WI NOKA contended that the land did not belong to the Plaintiffs and also that he (Wi Noka) had been in possession of the land in common with others for over 20 years he also denied having caused the damage alleged. For a further defence he alleged that if it could be proved the Plaintiffs have any title to the land they had such title as tenants in common with Henare Te Aonga & others and that Henare Te Aonga had given permission to the Defendants to run their cattle on the land. The Defendants Katerina Urupini and Wharetaka filed Defence practically to the same effect. The action came on for trial on the 14th February 1890 before the late Chief Justice Sir James Prendergast. When after hearing the evidence the argument on the legal aspect of the case was adjourned and finally taken on the 27th August Judgment being reserved. His Honour gave his decision on the 19th September nonsuiting the Plaintiffs without costs. D E A Cooper Minister

(Reference Archives New Zealand wellington R24618336ACGS 16211 J1 700 as 1903/1147 from D Fraser Justice of the Peace Pukehou date 22 August 1903 subject Enquiring regarding interests of Harata Keira in reserve at Upper Hutt called Te Hau Karetu year 1903)

1906

New Zealand Times newspaper 22 August 1906

A Native Grievance – Before the pakeha came to New Zealand Te Rangikutatu a chief of Ngati tama owned and occupied land at Ohariu. Some years ago a portion of this land containing about one hundred acres was divided into four and half was disposed of by the native owners. The remainder has since been lying idle. Last May it was awarded by Judge Palmer to Pirihira Tarewa of Haukaretu Upper Hutt and the following who are her relatives – Harata te Kiore (of Bulls), Ani Retimana (of Waikanae), Ruta Retimana (of Pungarehu), Ritihia Eru te Toi (of Taihape), and Karawi Tamihana (of Taihape). The Public Trustee however lodged an appeal on the ground that the land was vested in him as a native reserve. The owners above referred to have since been declared to be the beneficial owners and they are petitioning the House since there are no notices living at Ohariu to introduce legislation to enable them to deal with the land as they think proper.

(Reference Papers past website New Zealand Times newspaper 22 August 1906 page 5)

1907

23 August 1907 Maungaroa / Mungaroa School pupil Lena WHARE age 10 years 3 months.

(Reference Archives New Zealand Wellington Office R11820721 Class Schedules and Classification Lists K box 202 former EB-W8 item 78 ADEX 16412 item 78 - Maungaroa School 23 August 1907 head teacher Eliza H Evans)

Lena Whare would have been born about May 1897

1908

1908-1914 - Valuation Department District Valuation Roll - Borough of Upper Hutt – Roll numbers 1-1069 - Index

Name	Ikaroa Maori Land Board
Assesment numbers	1170, 1171/4, 1184, 1182
Name	Whaitaoro Raniera
Assesment number	1170/4, 1182, 1184

At the beginning of the register it records an A-Z list of Names with corresponding Assessment numbers. The remainder of the register records assessment number 1-1069 and give full details of the valuation of each property.

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington R17840741 AFHQ 19340 W1086 V-WROLLS box 251 3/62a part 1 Valuation roll Wellington Hutt County Upper Hutt Town District Roll numbers 1-1069 Valuation 1908-1914)

NOTE = Order and transcribe from Archives New Zealand Wellington the 1908-1914 Valuation Rolls that cover the assesment numbers 1170, 1171/4, 1184, 1182

1909

Upper Hutt 27 September 1909 - The Hon James Carroll Wellington

For reference to my conversation with you this morning regarding Natives and myself re Haukaretu Block at Upper Hutt

I hold Land Transfer Title Vol 151 folio 236 for 45a 0v 17p known a Haukaretu A dated 11 September 1906. Also partition order granted 21st January 1909 by Judge W E Rawson and Hemi Ereti (Assesor) for 37a 3r 21p known as Haukaretu B No 2

On Thursday 23rd September I sent two men to do some fencing on the L P ground but they were driven off by the Natives – On Friday 24th September I myself went together with Constable Mahoney – Dect Lewis and my Carter with wire and when on my Land Transfer title Land was assaulted and rather badly handled by – Katarina Taiait Pirihira Nguru and Urupini te Hai – (these natives sold to me and whose conveyances passed and confirmed by the Judge of the Native Land Court in accordance by with the act and for which I have now the partition order – Their sole and only excuse for assaulting me they always state is that Mr Carroll tells them not to allow me to go on the land at all or to allow me to fence for what reason I do not know – There is still an area of 25a – 0.0 first class land belonging to the Natives who live up Wanganui known as Haukaretu B No 1 which has been surveyed off and properly pegged, These natives who committed the Assault have no interest at all in the lands –

I think if you would write to Wharetaka Rewai also Katarina Taihaha Upper Hutt also Urupini te Hai and Pirihira Nguru Upper Hutt and tell them they are in the wrong and liable to get into serious trouble it would save the Native from getting brought before the Supreme Court – I intend to let the Court case for assault go on in order to teach them a lesson – I do not for one moment believe that your advised them to take the action which they have and consider it a fabrication of their own – Thanking you in anticipation for any advice you may give them.

I remain yours faithfully - Donald Reid

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington MA1 985 1909/480 28 September 1909 Donald Reid Upper Hutt Haukaretu Block Sections A and B2 complaint as to Natives preventing him fencing the lands to which he holds a title years 1909-1910)

The Native Department Wellington – Cost to be paid by Natives [women]

Reid v Katarina Taiaha £3.5s 0d

Reid v Pirihira Nguru £1.15s 0d

(Reference Archives NZ Wellington MA1 985 1909/480 28 September 1909 Donald Reid Upper Hutt Haukaretu Block Sections A and B2 complaint as to Natives preventing him fencing the lands to which he holds a title years 1909-1910)

1912

Wairarapa Daily Times newspaper 10 May 1912

In the Dark Days of the Maori War - Peace in the Wairarapa - The Loyal Natives
Letter from the late Mr WARDELL

The following correspondence, which throws some light upon the part played by the loyal Natives in assisting the late Mr H S Wardell, at that time resident magistrate in the Wairarapa, to maintain peace and order during the troubles days of the Maori war, will be read with general interest.

[To the Editor]

Sir, I enclose a document which I received from my esteemed and loved friend, the late "Mr H S Wardell, which will be of interest to many who know too little of our early history and the troubles times that are now happily past. I am etc., TAIAWHIO TE TAU Masterton, 9th May 1912

Auckland, November, 1904 - To Taiawhio Te Tau, Masterton

Friend, —I have been unable to visit you as I hoped when I wrote you last I expect to return from here shortly, but as my stay may be prolonged I will answer as far as I can the questions of your letter of 21st August last. Out of your kind feeling tor me you ask the day of my birth. It was the

17th day of May 1830. My first arrival in Wairarapa was in May 1860. During the years that have followed we have had troubled times, but amidst all the trouble there has been reason for thankfulness that no blood was spilt, and although the friendly relations between tribes at times were greatly strained, friendship remained. You ask the years of the trouble, and the names of those who assisted in the good work of preserving peace and goodwill in Wairarapa during these perilous times. The trouble commenced in 1861 in sympathy with the King movement in Waikato, and became serious when the King's Flag was raised at Tukaiora on the 23rd of December 1862. In 1863 Wi Tako visited Wairarapa as an emissary of the King's party, and many violent things were said by those Natives who supported that party, the Militia were therefore called out at the Hutt. The supporters of the King in Wairarapa became alarmed and threatened to take up arms. Letters which excited the people came from the King and Wi Tako and Ngairo wrote angrily with the result that a large number of European women and children left Wairarapa. In consequence of this it was considered necessary to take precautions against danger, and rifles were brought to Greytown on the 23rd of August. On the 24th of August an armed party of Natives from Masterton approached Greytown. Ngatuere would have opposed them at the bridge, but was prevented. Rifles were served out to volunteers in Greytown and the armed Natives were allowed to march through the town. The King party continued to keep the people in a state of unrest, and in January 1864 the Defence Force (troopers) 'were stationed at Featherston to give confidence to those who were content with the Queen's Government. In 1865 the Hauhau teaching came and increased the trouble. Ngairo paid a visit to Waikato and a pah was built at Rangitumau. Te Rangihiroa came to the district with an armed party, and Hauhaus became numerous, and in May 1865 the troopers were removed to Masterton. At this time Wi Tako with Matene Te Whiwhi and others visited the district as emissaries of peace. Nevertheless in June of that year Ngairo, Wi Waka and others left to join those engaged in hostilities against the Queen on the West Coast, and Karauria Ngawhara was appointed "King." In March 1866 Wi Waka returned, and in July took the oath of allegiance to the Queen. Ngairo returned on 15th of September. He was accompanied by Wi Hapi, and an armed party who left for their home on the 16th of November of the same year and Ngairo and his party then yielded to the Queen's authority. The Hauhau teaching was gradually abandoned, and all became peace. You ask who were those amongst the Native chiefs who assisted in bringing this about. There are many whose names are not in my memory - those which are ever before me are - Ihaia Te Whakamairu, Hemi Te Milha, Raniero Te Iho, Te Retimana, Tekawenga, Marakaia, Hamuera Maraitai. I think Te Hiko ought to be added, but I am not sure; also Wi Te Weu Mahupuku who, although belonging to the King party, gave me always great assistance in preserving peace and order. I hope to see you soon and talk this matter over.

Na to hoa aroha. H. S. WARDELL - Na Te Watere.

(Reference Papers past website Wairarapa Daily Times newspaper 10 May 1912)

1936

The stream which wanders through most of the bush in the park is generally known as Barton's Bush stream. It is a tributary of the Mawaihakona. About twenty years ago a **Maori canoe** was dug out of the Mawaihokona not far from the park boundary.

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Leader newspaper collection Upper Hutt Leader newspaper 26 January 1956)

1937

Upper Hutt Weekly Review newspaper 08 October 1937

Taringa-Kuri - (Contributed by Mr A P Godber Silverstream) - About the year 1824, a section of the Ngati-Tama tribe, of Taranaki, emigrated under the chief Taringa Kuri (Dog's Ear) to Whanganui-a-Tara (Wellington Harbour). They drove out the members of the Ngati-Ira tribe who were living there at the time. Taringa-Kuri was a very tall, active man, well tattooed, and held in high esteem by his people, on account of his bravery in battle. I have notes of two explanations of this chief's peculiar name. When living at Te Namu pa near Tongaporutu, in Taranaki, he was known as Kaeaea, meaning Sparrow-hawk. This was illustrative of his pugnacious disposition, and quick movements when fighting. The first note I have of the change in his name from Kaeaea to Tarmga-Kuri, states it was given to him because of his very keen hearing, and his habit of placing his ear to the ground like a dog when listening for the approach of enemies. The second note, is by the late Elsdon Best, who records that at a gathering of northern tribes, Te

Rangi-haeata of Ngati-Toa made a speech. One of his listeners asked the meaning of one utterance. This angered Te Rangi-haeata who sarcastically replied, "You must be dull witted and need dog's ears." From this incident Kaeaea changed his name to Taringa-Kuri. When Colonel Wakefield was seeking to buy the land upon which Wellington is built, his negotiations with the chiefs were strongly opposed by Taringa-Kuri, whose pa was at Kai-wharawhara, now spelt Kaiwarra. He made himself quite obnoxious with his words and antics, whenever Colonel Wakefield sought to address the Maoris. Mr E J Wakefield who was assistant to his uncle, the Colonel, relates how he took a rise out of Taringa-Kuri. One day when the chief came aboard the ship, Wakefield concealed an accordion under his cloak, and marched up and down before Taringa-Kuri, with his mouth making movements in time with the music. The chief was greatly mystified, and later had to endure much laughter at his expense, when the trick was made known. Taringa-Kuri has an interest for this part of the valley, because, although his home pa was at Kaiwharawhara, he frequently resided at the pa which occupied the land whereon is built the Home of Compassion, at Silverstream. It is as well to state that when Taringa-Kuri saw the goods which Colonel Wakefield was giving as the price for the Wellington lands, he withdrew his opposition, and became one of the signatories of the deed of sale. Taringa-Kuri died at Petone (Pito-one) on 5th October 1871, and was buried in the small wahi-tapu (cemetery) at the western end of the town.

(Reference Papers Past website Upper Hutt Weekly Review newspaper 08 October 1937 page 1)

1939

Te Kaeaea was one of the Chief to meet Wakefield at Petone beach when he arrived in Port Nicholson Wellington.

(Reference Papers past website Auckland Star 29 January 1927 page 27 & Evening Post 07 November 1939 page 18)

1956

The stream which wanders through most of the bush in the park is generally known as Barton's Bush stream. It is a tributary of the Mawaihakona. About twenty years ago a **Maori canoe** was dug out of the Mawaihokona not far from the park boundary.

(Reference Upper Hutt City Library Leader newspaper collection Upper Hutt Leader newspaper 26 January 1956)

2000

Orongomai was the name given to the marae in Upper Hutt. The carved meeting house was called Kahukura after the legendary son of Rongomai.

Miscellaneous Information

Publications

- The People of many Peaks – The Maori Biographies from [The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Volume 1] 1769 – 1869 Bridget Williams Books Department of Internal Affairs 1990 ISBN 0 908912 19 6 = Te Kaeaea ?-1875 Ngati Tama Leader 91 page 181
- The Turbulent Year 1870-1900 – The Maori Biographies from The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography Volume Two 2 - Bridget Williams Books Department of Internal Affairs 1994 ISBN 0 908912 22 6 – Ngata Tama page 65, 78
- HE PUKAPUKA TATAKUIINGA MAHIA TE RAUPARAHANUI NA TAMIHANA TE RAUPARAHANA – A Record of the life of the Great Te Rauparaha Translated & Edited by Ross Calman 2020 ISBN 978 1 86940 9203
- TE TAU IHU O TE WAKA – A History of Maori of Nelson and Marlborough – Volume IV Nga Whanau Rangatira o Ngati Tama me Te Ataiawa - The Chiefly Families of Ngati Tama and Te Atiawa by Hilary and John Mitchell 2014 / 1830 pages 9 & page 47 & page 245

Search and Transcribe

[1] Robert Martin following up an article on the Dieffenbach survey of the Valley in 1840 wrote in a letter to the Upper Hutt Leader September 1964 that the familiar with the remains of a fortification pa with cliff face approach on Maori lookout across the river from the Te Marua Golf

links. His father had a farm block to the approach to the west. Robert came to the district when he was 10 in 1890. T J Teasdale had been a more recent farmer. In closer settlement years Gillespie's Road ran east into the area from the road to Waikanae just passed Birchville area and bridge.

[2] J M McEwen quote in Upper Hutt leader 24 July 1974.

Transcribe and Translate

- Maori Messenger newspaper 01 April 1843 page 13
- Waka Maori newspaper 15 October 1864 page 2

Transcribe

- New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardia newspaper 28 February 1846 page 2
 - New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian newspaper 21 March 1846 page 2
 - New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardia newspaper 01 July 1846 page 4
 - New Zealander newspaper 28 March 1846 page 2
 - New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian newspaper 27 June 1846 page 2
 - Wellington Independent newspaper 10 April 1860 page 2
 - New Zealander newspaper 28 April 1860 page 10
 - Wellington Independent newspaper 01 May 1860 page 4
 - Colonist newspaper 01 May 1860 page 4
 - Wellington Independent newspaper 05 June 1860 page 3
 - Colonist newspaper 03 July 1860 page 3
 - Wellington Independent newspaper 13 May 1869 page 1
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