

**IN THE WAITANGI TRIBUNAL
KEI MUA I TE ROOPU WHAKAMANA I TE TIRITI O WAITANGI**

WAI 1040

WAI 745

WAI 1308

IN THE MATTER OF

the Treaty of Waitangi
Act 1975

AND

IN THE MATTER OF

Te Paparahi o te Raki
District Inquiry

AND

IN THE MATTER OF

A claim filed by Paki
Pirihi on behalf of
Patuharakeke and a
claim filed by Ngawaka
Pirihi and others

BRIEF OF EVIDENCE OF PARAIRE PIRIHI

Dated this 4th day of October 2013

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**KO MANAIA TE MAUNGA
KO WHANGAREI TE RERENGA PARAOA TE MOANA
KO TAKAHIWAI TE MARAE
KO RANGIORA TE WHARE HUI
KO PATUHARAKEKE TE HAPU**

INTRODUCTION

1. My name is Paraire Pirihi, I have been brought up at Takahiwai and continue to live there with my wife Heidi and Whanau.
2. The evidence that I give today pertains to the whakapapa and traditional history as I know it for Patuharakeke. First and foremost this evidence will outline the claim to this land by my tupuna of whom we are the descendants.
3. As outlined at the beginning of this evidence the whakapapa we give begins with Manaia as our maunga, Whangarei Terenga Paraoa as our moana, Rangiora as our whare tupuna, Takahiwai as our place where we stand and we the people are Patuharakeke.
4. We acknowledge that in various areas we share mana whenua with other hapu, however we have set out in our Statement of Claim our wider rohe and below is a summarized version of that which includes:

"...all the lands beginning at Otaika then west to Tangihua ranges. This includes Ruarangi. Then south through Waikiekie and on to Taipuha and then across to Wakatarariki (Bream Tail)... onwards to the northern point of Mangawhai harbour, then out to Te Hauturu o Toi to Aotea and

up through the Mokohinau's to the Poor Knights (Tawhitirahi and Aorangi) and encompassing Marotiri, Ngatuturu and Taranga.

Back to Home Point the pa of Hikurangi then Whangarei Heads the pa of Te Whakaariki and along the north side of Whangarei Harbour to Tamaterau the small sentinel pa of Te Pirihī.

Across the harbour to the south side up through Toetoe to Otaika the point of commencement and back down the harbour to take in Kopuawaiwaha, Mangapai, Totara, Springfield, Mata, Mangawhati, Ngatiti, Takahiwai, One Tree Point, Poupouwhenua, Ruakaka, Waipu and Langs Beach at Wakatarariki Bream Tail.

5. All the lands and waters, including swamps, lakes and ranges encompassed in this territory have traditionally been the domain of Patuharakeke with occasional seasonal rights such as patunga Kuaka, Parera, kopua Mango, Manu Oi shared in common with other related hapu
6. In addition to the above, Patuharakeke acknowledge shared mana whenua and mana moana to Tawhiti Rahi and Aorangi (the Poor Knights Islands) through Oneho the daughter of Te Taotahi son of Motatau and their ancient Ngati Manaia whakapapa.

TE TIMATANGA – PATUHARAKEKE

7. Patuharakeke is derived from Ngati Manaia, Ngai Tahu, Ngati Wharepaia, Ngati Ruangaio and Te Parawhau and Ngati Tu. Prior to Patuharakeke taking the name Patuharakeke the hapu was more generally known as Ngati Tu with some elements identifying themselves

as Te Akitai and Te Parawhau. All of these hapu have origins in Ngai Tahu and/or Ngati Manaia.

8. Patuharakeke are a composite hapu of descent from most major iwi groups in the north. These include Ngati Wai, Ngapuhi nui tonu, Ngati Whatua and Te Uri o Hau. Iwi of old that we claim descent from also include Ngati Manaia, Ngai Tahu, Ngati Rehua, Ngati Tu, Ngati Ruangaio, Te Ngare Raumatī, Te Uri o Hau, Te Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Manuhiri, Ngati Whatua, Ngati Wai, Waikato Tainui, Te Arawa, Ngaariki, Ngati Ranginui, Waitaha, Ngati Pukenga, Ngati Toa and Te Whanau a Toi.

OUR WHANAUNGATANGA

9. Patuharakeke affiliate to a very large number of hapu including Te Uri o Te Ao, Te Urioroi, Te Koiwi, Ngati Te Ra, Te Paru Puha, Te Akitai, Ngati Taura, Te Uri Haku, Ngati Taimanawaiti, Ngati Kura, Te Kumutu, Ngati Te Rino Ngati Kahu, Ngati Hau Ngati Korora, Ngati Taka, Ngati Hine, Te Waiariki, Ngati Toki, Ngati Paeahi, Te Irirata, Te Kapotai, Te Kuihi Kai Raupo, Ngati Horahia, Ngati Pare, Te Whanau a Rangihakaahu, Te Uri o Hikihiki Te Parawhau, Te Whanau Pani, Ngati Wharepaia, Ngati Rongo, Te Whanau Whero and many others. Therefore Patuharakeke descend or affiliate to some extent to all who descend from Toi, Manaia (Awangaiariki), Nukutawhiti, Ruanui, Awanuiarangi, Tahuhunuiorangi, Te Rau o Te Huia, Makinui, Rahiri and Puihi as well as tupuna such as Toi, Nukutawhiti and Manaia.

10. Some of our tupuna include:

Motatau, Puhi and Pukerahi. Taotahi, the son of Motatau, Nehe, Te Oneho I, Te Korehu, Te Aoheiwawa, Te Whakaariki his son and Te Pirihi and his son Wiki Te Pirihi.

Te Rau o Te Huia, Manaia, Tahuhunuiorangi, Waiora, Kaharau, Hikurangi, Weku, Huruhuru, Te Rangihaketini, Te Rahingahinga, Haerearangi, Te Rangiwahapapa, Torematao, Rangapu, Te Rangihokaea, Te Mata, Te Ao o Te Rangi, Karawai, Tamingi, Motatau, Puhi, Pukerahi, Te Waero, Waipu, Paraoa, Pouroa, Koukou, Te Ao Heiwawa, Te Ruaki, Te Ketekao, Te Tawheta, Ngapo I, Urekuri, Tautaka, Moerangaranga, Kokako, Te Tawhiro

RANGIORA

11. The main whare at Takahiwai marae is named Rangiora. This hall was built following World War II as a Memorial Hall to those who had served and given their lives in that and also the Great War. This primary function is of course honoured still today with the addition of the name 'Rangiora' being applied to the Hall which serves us also as a Wharenui for all marae functions including tangihanga.

12. The name Rangiora commemorates the land the marae is on, being as it is on the lower reaches of the Rangiora Pa. Rangiora was the main defensive pa of the chief and tupuna of many of Patuharakeke named Motatau and was a well trenched and palisaded pa that to our knowledge has never been overcome. Rangiora the tree and flower is emblematic of life and is used in hui ora in welcoming manuhiri and for Patuharakeke it embodies the decisive battle at Ngatiti when the cry was sent out to Rangiora pa to come to the rescue of its brother pa. This was

duly done and through this relationship and collaboration Patuharakeke managed to survive what was almost a fatal disaster.

SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE/WAHI TAPU

13. Some sites significant to the Ruakaka, Poupouwhenua, Waipu, Te Mata and Takahiwai area include:

- i. Roto Parera – freshwater lake(s) of more than 5 acres surface area on the Ruakaka racecourse area;
- ii. Te Akau – The coastal area around what is now known as Bream Bay;
- iii. Te Arai - south of Mangawhai where the remains of Tahuhuniorangi an important tupuna of Patuharakeke were interred;
- iv. Te Ara Kahika – ancient pathway leading from One Tree Point;
- v. Flyers Road – Historical trails leading to defensive Patuharakeke pa (Pirihi's pa) sites;
- vi. Hewlett's Creek – an important kainga site and burial (caves) area;
- vii. Horomanga – ancient pa site commanding the entrance to Whangarei Harbour of Patuharakeke tupuna Hikurangi;
- viii. Te Hopua – Patuharakeke fishing and recreational ground;
- ix. Kaiaho – Patuharakeke fishing ground in the Mangapai channel;
- x. Kaiwha – The Nook Point. So named after four chiefs were killed and eaten there. Significant to Patuharakeke on account of the relationship of one of those chiefs to our tupuna whaea Marotiri. Also significant as the kainga of the Ngati Tu – Patuharakeke tupuna Kokako;

- xi. Te Kapaha – Important defensive pa of the chief Motutara;
- xii. Karangahape – the area through which the walking trail from Tikorangi would wind. It would cross the Pukekauri range across and down to Puketutu the hill up behind the Honetana homestead;
- xiii. Karara – the name of the oyster beds on the mangrove flats at Takahiwai;
- xiv. Kioreroa – Pa site at Te Waiti of Te Toru (Urekuri) an important tupuna of Patuharakeke. Te Waiti was also occupied by the Te Uri o te Tangata (Ngati Tu) chief Tutahi who was the grandfather of Rata Riimi;
- xv. Kopuawaiwaha (Jonah’s Reserve) – Patuharakeke historical area which exemplifies the entwined nature of Patuharakeke – Ngati Wharepaia – Te Whanau Pani, Te Parawhau and Te Koiwi relationships;
- xvi. Kouparepahi – the defensive pa of the Patuharakeke tupuna Puhi in Takahiwai (Wassel farm);
- xvii. Kukunui Ranges – this range of hills basically formed the inland boundary of Patuharakeke interests;
- xviii. Kuramakanoa – ancient burial ground of Ngai Tahu, Ngati Wharepaia, Te Koiwi and Patuharakeke;
- xix. Te Mahe – Patuharakeke and Te Parawhau have overlapping interests in this area that encompasses Mangawhati at the Wita side, Te Raparapa Taiamai, Te Kapaha pa along to Karoronui (inland further);
- xx. Mangawhai - southern limits of Patuharakeke mana whenua;
- xxi. Mangawhati – the spur/peninsula running down from Pakauhokio and site of a significant battle (in particular the Ngati Maru/Te Taou battle during the early 1800’s);

- xxii. Te Mata – Patuharakeke territory which overlaps with Ngati Waru, Ngati Wharepaia and Te Whanau Pani;
- xxiii. Motupapa – the peninsula running out from the end of Pirihi Rd;
- xxiv. Ngatiti – the defensive pa of the Patuharakeke chief Pukerahi on the lower slopes of Pakauhokio;
- xxv. Patupo – a tahuna Kuaka or sandbank at Ruakaka Marsden Point;
- xxvi. Patangarahi – a tahuna pipi (now known as Snake Bank);
- xxvii. Peria (Berea) – the name of the area of land where the Takahiwai Native School used to stand but was applied to the area and house that the Maki whanau lived in;
- xxviii. Piroa (Brynderwyn Ranges) – part of Patuharakeke rohe;
- xxix. Pitotorea – a Patuharakeke sentry post on the banks of the Ruakaka river (water tank hill near McCathie Road entry);
- xxx. Pukekauri – range of hills (Takahiwai hills) formerly occupied with 22 recorded pa;
- xxxi. Rauiri, Te (Tarawiri) – the seasonal eel weir and flax plantation farmed and cultivated by Patuharakeke. This was also an important pipi bank;
- xxxii. Ruakaka River – the river kainga and sentry posts occupied at times by Patuharakeke;
- xxxiii. Ruakaka wetlands (swamps) – right throughout Ruakaka. Important sources of rongoa and kai e.g. tuna, parera, kokopu, koura, kuaka;
- xxxiv. Ruarangi – a significant pa and urupa (Te Pouaka a Ruangaio) which Ngati Ruangaio forbears of Patuharakeke occupied.
- xxxv. Tahuna Kuaka – Godwit feeding grounds all along the harbor front of Takahiwai, particularly at the front of Mangawhati;

- xxxvi. Takahiwai – the main (peace-time) kainga or settlement of Patuharakeke hapu;
- xxxvii. Takahiwai Stream – a main stream running out to Whangarei Harbour on both sides of which Patuharakeke tupuna maintained a significant flax plantation. The area in which the tupuna Te Puia was killed;
- xxxviii. Tangihua Ranges – inland refuge of Patuharakeke in times of duress;
- xxxix. Te Kapaha – the pa above the limestone rocks (Motutara’s pa) at Hewlett’s Point;
 - xl. Titahi – kainga of Ngati Wharepaia, Te Whanau Pani sections of what have become Patuharakeke;
 - xli. Toituroa – old harbour side kainga of Patuharakeke towards Mangawhati;
 - xl.ii. Totara/Oakleigh - kainga of Ngati Wharepaia, Te Whanau Pani sections of what have become Patuharakeke. Tunuatauroa is a place name near Te Totara stream;
 - xl.iii. Toetoe – Patuharakeke have close whanaungatanga to this area, in particular to the chiefly lines of Taparoto and Te Pere who whakapapa to Patuharakeke. Kainga of Te Koiwi hapu;
 - xl.iiii. Tupehau – Patuharakeke name for an area of coastline behind the Ruakaka dunes;
 - xl.v. Uretiti – a significant seaside area in Wangari (Bream) Bay within the mana rohe of Patuharakeke;
 - xl.vi. Te Waihoihoi,– the stream that runs through Waipu;
 - xl.vii. Waikauwera – the stream running from Te Kotuku stream out of Pukekauri and on the bank of which were kai mara (cultivations);
 - xl.viii. Waipu – within the auspices or ‘mana rohe kaitiaki’ of Patuharakeke;

- xlix. Waipu Caves – The war canoe Whenuaroa was secreted in these caves. Whenuaroa belonged to the Te Pirihi tupuna Waipu;
 - 1. Whangarei (proper) – the area opposite and along from Marsden Point. The Patuharakeke tupuna Te Whakaariki had mana in this area;
 - li. Te Whau – a Patuharakeke shark fishing ground around from the Nook, Sandstone Point between Parua Bay and McLeod’s Bay;
 - lii. Waiwarawara – important kai source.

14. In addition to the above, there are 24 recorded defensive pa in and around Waipu. Te Paritu is one at which tupuna of Patuharakeke were massacred by Ngati Whatua. This event in our history was recorded in a small but significant note in Deeds Relative to the Extinguishment of Native Title around 1857. Te Pirihi and his cousins claimed some compensation for relatives massacred on the ground, due to the Nova Scotian people taking over the area. Patuharakeke have kept well away from what became a very tapu area.

CONQUESTS AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

15. At Tikorangi (Portland) trails wound their way around and over to Takahiwai. Patuharakeke have historical association with this area. An important battle took place here between Tongatonga and Matatahi of Ngati Kahu against Te Parawhau under Kakakura. This was to avenge the death of Te Kona, the sister of Tongatonga and Matatahi who had been killed by Te Parawhau at Motungarangara (Knight Island). Kakakura the chief of Te Parawhau was killed in this battle and peace

was made between the two tribes. The pa Te Maire then situated on the Whangarei township side of Onerahi was built for the purpose of putting up a united Ngati Kahu front against Te Parawhau and was occupied down until the time of the Ngati Kahu chief Wi Pohe.

16. There are also various recordings during the period when title to the Ruakaka and Waipu blocks was being investigated. One such recording listed Pirihi, Paora Pou, Ti and Eru Toenga as “Ngapuhi who have crossed the harbour of Whangarei and hold by conquest possession of the north side of Ruakaka river.”

17. Essentially, the following whakatauki represents well how Patuharakeke is perceived:

- “Kei te riri i Ngatiti, kei te marino i te raki”- "when there is battle at Ngatiti then the north is calm".

18. In other words, being situated as we are at the gateway to both Whangarei Harbour and the north, Patuharakeke would take the brunt of attacks, usually from the south.

KAITIAKI OF PATUHARAKEKE

19. Tukaiaia – this is an important kaitiaki bird of Ngati Wai whanui. In the case of Patuharakeke it is significant in terms of a battle formation employed at Pakauhokio Pa near Mangawhati. The name Pakauhokio alludes to the ‘encircling wing’ formation of warriors as they swoop down and across the hillside and attack as the Kaiaia (Sparrow Hawk), swiftly and devastatingly.

20. Kotuku – Te Awa Kotuku is a stream that runs from the Pukekauri ranges in to the Takahiwai stream. Kotuku have appeared in a significant manner to Patuharakeke tupuna at important times.
21. Ruru (or Hineruru) – Ruru are a constant kaitiaki of Patuharakeke.
22. Kuaka – have been a significant bird in the history of Patuharakeke, both as a herald of season and as an important source of kai. Takahiwai was reknown as a tahuna kuaka.
23. Parera – have been an important bird in the history of Patuharakeke. Swamplands and lakes in Patuharakeke territories abounded with this important food source.

PATUHARAKEKE AND SETTLERS

24. In 1858 the Breadalbane arrived from Nova Scotia bringing settlers to the Waipu Area.
25. One of the sister's of Wiki Te Pirihi, married Allister McKenzie, who is one of the earliest Nova Scotian settlers from Waipu. The Parore whanau descend from this union.
26. Following this marriage McKenzie gained the confidence of the Patuharakeke chiefs.
27. Wiki Te Pirihi and Tauhou befriended the first Nova Scotian settlers into the rohe and were important to their initial welfare in providing them with vitally important horticultural and microbial pest control advice.

This advice was what saved their seed stock of potatoes from being destroyed.¹

CONCLUSION

28. The present-day community is now situated along the southern shores of the Te Rerenga Paraoa. The extended whanau that constitutes Patuharakeke live primarily in Takahiwai. The genealogical members who live outside Takahiwai and the boundaries of Te Rohe o Patuharakeke could well number in the thousands. Even so our history and our whakapapa establishes Patuharakeke firmly here in this rohe confirming our mana whenua to the significant sites, land and sea that we hold so dear.

¹ McKenzie, Norman Roderick, 1867-, *The Gael fares forth; the romantic story of Waipu and sister settlements*, p. 268.