

Te Rarawa areas of interest and sites of significance mapping project

Interests of Tahawai hapu of Te Rarawa

Narrative

Tahawai is a hapu of Te Rarawa and its interests can be divided from Pukepoto across to Hokianga. In many cases these interests were shared with other Te Rarawa hapu. In a small number of cases lands were split between Te Paatu and Tahawai. These included Pukekahikatoa, Ruaroa and Patiki blocks. The descendants of the Tahawai representatives identified by the Native Land Court are affiliated to Te Rarawa marae today.

Created: August 2011
for Te Runanga o Te Rarawa

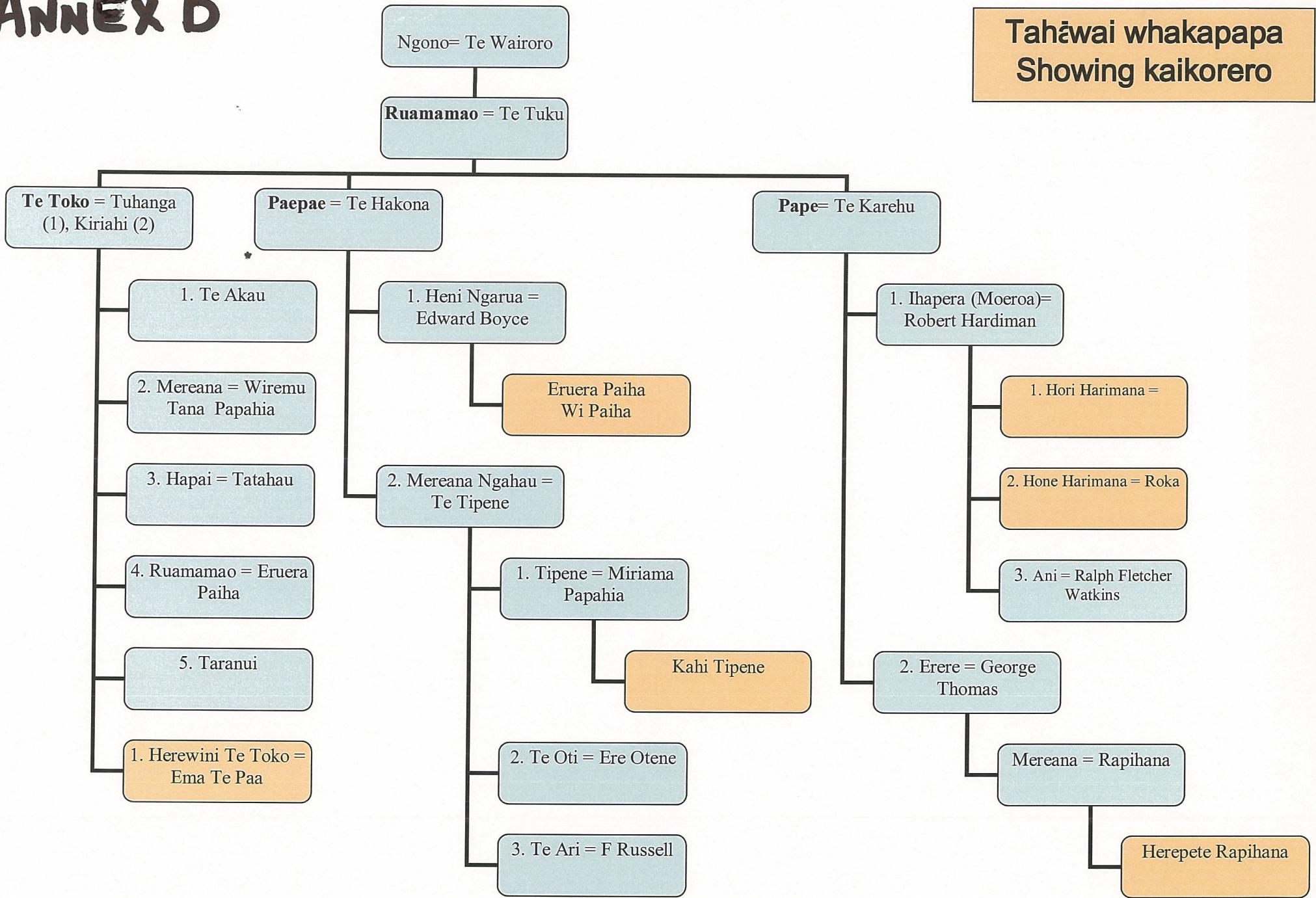
Block data - Te Runanga o Te Rarawa
Terrain Image - Geographix Ltd
Highway data - LINZ
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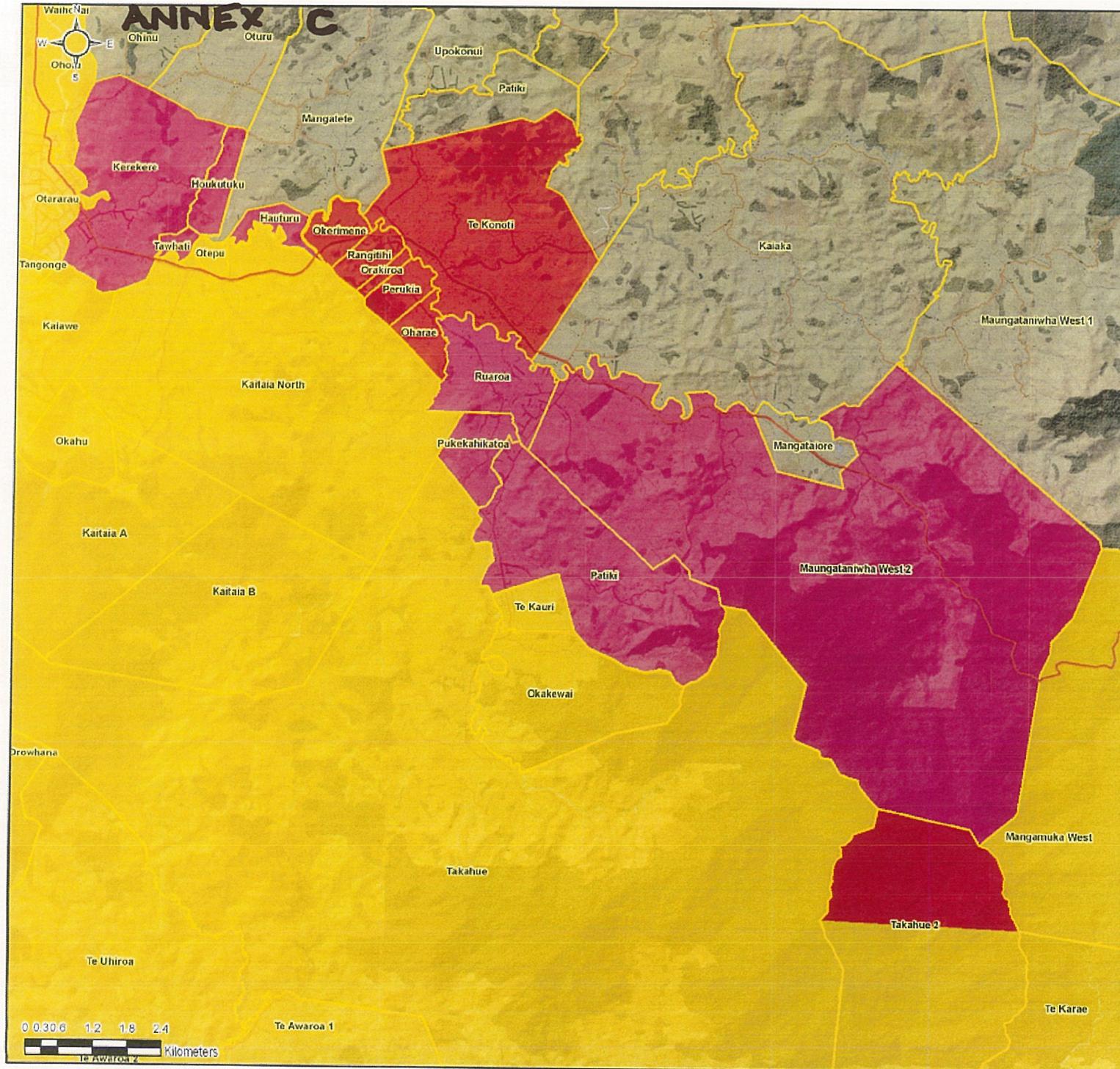
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ANNEX B

Tahāwai whakapapa
Showing kaikorero





Te Rarawa and Paatu Interests

Narrative

The earliest land transactions in Te Hiku o Te Ika before the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi involved Te Rarawa lands in and around Kaitaia. These transactions were regarded as ture whenu and included the Kerekere, Otuuru, and Tangonge blocks. They were led by Te Rarawa rangatira Parukarewa.

In the 19th century Te Paatu was referred to as a hapu of Te Rarawa. The role of Te Paatu and other Te Rarawa hapu were contested when the Native Land Court began determining ownership of the Kaitaia and Takahue lands.

In 1867 a Te Rarawa chief Tamaho Te Hohu held negotiations with the people of Kaitaia and the Victoria Valley to discuss their land claims. Despite some opposition it was generally accepted that Tamaho had established a claim to the area south east of Kaitaia. He later commissioned a survey of the land, which became the Kaitaia block, but this precipitated a boundary dispute between Te Rarawa of the Anpara, Heteokino and Whangape districts, and Te Paatu.

When the survey reached a certain point it was challenged by Te Paatu who sought to halt it proceeding any further. The dispute escalated with both sides amassing war parties in the area.

Resident Magistrate White and his two Assessors from the Native Land Court mediated between the opposing parties and a boundary for the survey line was eventually agreed with the northern boundary of the Kaitaia block from Okerimene to Oharae providing a dividing line between Te Rarawa and Paatu.

In the Takahue claim all of Takahue block was awarded to Tahawai and Te Uri o Hinu, with Takahue 2 was divided between Ihura and Te Paatu. The Maungataniwha West 2, Patiki, Pukekahikatoa, and Ruaroa blocks included both Te Paatu and other Te Rarawa Interests. Okakewai was awarded to Te Uri o Hinu, and Tahawai, and Te Kauri was awarded to Te Uri o Hinu, Tahawai, Ngati Te Ao, and Te Talukai, all hapu of Te Rarawa.

In the Mangamuka West claim the Court determined that the summit of Maungataniwha was the natural boundary between Te Paatu and Te Rarawa.

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