

Te Rerenga-ora-iti

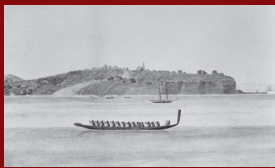
The leaping place of few survivors

Ko Maungakiekie te maunga
Ko Waitematā te moana
Ko Māhuhu-ki-te-rangi te waka
Ko Ngāti Whātua te iwi
Ko Orākei te marae
Ko Tūperiri te tangata

He mea whakaingoa tēnei matakūrae e Ngāti Whātua i muri i tētahi pakanga ki a Ngāti Rauiti o Te Waiohūa, maruatata ki te tau 1680. Karapotitia ana a Ngāti Rauiti e ōna hoariri, kātahi rātou ka rere i te pari. Ngōuruuru ana ngā mea i mōrehu ai, nā whai anō te ingoa mō tēnei wāhi ko te Rerenga-ora-iti. Nō muri mai i te tau 1822 i te wā o ngā pakanga pū, i hinga ai i konei tētahi ope taua o Ngāpuhi i a Ngāti Whātua. I ērā wā, i takoto te matakūrae nei i te huarahi o Princes puta tonu atu ki te huarahi o Quay heoi ka keria ake ōna papa hei wāhi hou mō ngā kokoru tata.

I te tau 1840 i rāhiri ai te ūpoko ariki o Ngāti Whātua a Apihai Te Kawau i a Kāwana Hopihana, me kore noa e tū mai tō Hopihana kāwanatanga hou ki te Waitematā. He mana nui i heke iho ki a Apihai Te Kawau i ōna mātua i a Tarahawaiki (Ngāti Whātua) rāua ko Mokorua (Te Waiohūa), me te aha, ka tapaina ia 'he tangata rau.' Nā wai rā, i hau ai tana rongō ki ngā tōpito katoa o te rohe whānui nei.

Nō Apihai Te Kawau te ringa whero i tū ai te taone hou e kiia nei ko Auckland City. Ka mutu, i te 18 o Hepetema i te tau 1840 i hainatia ai tētahi kawenata i konei i te wāhi i tuku ai a Te Kawau i te poraka whenua e 3000 eka hei taone hou. I oti i a Te Kawau rātou ko Te Rēweti ko Te Horo taua kawenata te haina me te tūmanako ka puāwai he whanaungatanga e kitea ai ngā hua. Timata ai te rohenga o taua poraka mai te tahi



Oronani Pore

o Maungawhau, hāngai tonu atu ki Oputūkeha ki te uru, ā, ki Taurarua i te rāwhiti. Ko te pokapū o te tāone hou nei kei roto tonu i taua poraka whenua.



Apihai Te Kawau

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Maungakiekie is the mountain

Waitematā is the sea

Māhuhu-ki-te-rangi is the canoe

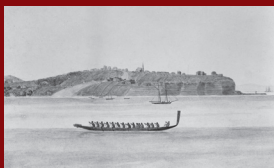
Ngāti Whātua is the tribe

Orākei is the tribal meeting place

Tūperiri is the ancestor

Ngāti Whātua named this former headland after a battle where they defeated Ngāti Rauiti a sub tribe of Te Waiohūa around 1680. Ngāti Rauiti were surrounded on the headland and tried to escape by leaping off the cliffs. There were few who survived this hence the name 'Te Rerenga-ora-iti'. A similar event took place here in about 1822 during the 'musket-wars' where a Ngāpuhi war party was also defeated by Ngāti Whātua. The headland once stretched from Princes street above and out to Quay Street but was quarried away and used to reclaim the surrounding bays. In 1840 the paramount chief of this region Apihai Te Kawau invited Governor Hobson to settle his new government on the Waitematā harbour. Through the lineage of his father Tarahawaiki (Ngāti Whātua) and his mother Mokorua (Te Waiohūa) Apihai Te Kawau became known as "He tangata rau" a man of many cousins. As a result of his leadership he became the prominent Māori figure in the region.

He was instrumental in establishing Auckland City and on September 18, 1840 a signing ceremony was held here where 3000 acres of land was gifted to facilitate the new settlement. Te Kawau, Te Reweti and Te Horo signed the deed on behalf of their people and in it they hoped for a relationship of mutual benefit as friends and allies with the Crown. The boundaries of that block go from the summit



Richard Pook

of Maungawhau-Mt Eden, to Opoutukeha-Cox's Bay in the west and the Taurarua Stream-Judges Bay in the east, thereby encompassing all of modern day central Auckland.



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