

Ki te hoe Ngā Iwi o Niu Tīreni



**Te Waipounamu Wharekauri –
Southern South Island & Chatham Islands**

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Please note: Boundaries are still being determined.
Therefore, within iwi boundaries there are often further smaller iwi.

<https://ako.ac.nz/ki-te-hoe-indigenising-practice>

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Southern South Island



Iwi: Ngāi Tahu Whānau Whānui

Ngāi Tahu iwi have their origins in three main streams of migration to Te Waipounamu. The first iwi to arrive in the southern islands migrated under the rangatiratanga of Rākaihautū on the Uruao waka. Known as the Waitaha iwi, they arrived in Whakatū and then proceeded to explore, inhabit, and name the land, coastlines and a range of other geographical features in Te Waipounamu.

The abundance of resources found in Te Waipounamu and the southern seas called others to abandon their northern homes and move southward. The second wave of migration were the descendants of Whatu Māmoē, who came down from the East Coast of the North Island and claimed a place for themselves in the South. This iwi is known as Kāti Māmoē and through intermarriage and conquest this iwi merged with the resident Waitaha iwi and took over rangatiratanga of Te Waipounamu.

The third wave are the descendants of Tahu Pōtiki who migrated to Te Waipounamu from the East Coast of the North Island. Through intermarriage, warfare, and political alliances, Ngāi Tahu interests amalgamated with Ngāti Māmoē and Waitaha and Ngāi Tahu iwi established manawhenua or pre-eminence in the South Island.

Tribal Lands

<https://ngaitahu.iwi.nz/te-runanga-o-ngai-tahu/papatipu-runanga/>

Ngāi Tahu whānau whānui are recognised as the iwi of the Southern Islands of New Zealand; Te Waipounamu – the Greenstone Isle. The iwi holds 80 per cent (80%) of the

South Island and is New Zealand's largest land holding belonging to an iwi. The boundary extends from Te Wai Harakeke (Blenheim), Mount Mahanga and Kahurangi Point in the north to Rakiura (Stewart Island) in the south. Spread throughout the tribal lands of Ngāi Tahu are the 18 regional Papatipu Rūnanga who uphold the mana of their people over the whenua, the moana, and the natural resources.

Pepeha: Waiata:

Ko Aoraki te mauka teitei
Ko Waitaki te awa e
Ko Te Waipounamu te whenua
Ko Kāi Tahu te iwi e.

1. Te Runanga o Kaikōura

The takiwā (territory) of this rūnanga centres on Takahanga marae and extends from Te Parinui o Whiti in the north to the Hurunui River in the south and inland to the Main Divide (Southern Alps).



Pepeha

Ngā waka: Araiteuru, Tākitimu, Uruao.

Maunga: Tapuae-o-Uenuku.

Moana: Te Tai o Marakura.

Awa: Waiautoa, Oarao.

Marae: Takahanga.

Whare Tipuna: Maru Kaitātea.

Wharekai: Te Poha o Tohu Raumati.

Hapū: Ngāti Kurī.

Iwi: Kāti Māmoe, Ngāi Tahu.



2. Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga

Tuahiwi (North Canterbury) is the home of Ngāi Tūāhuriri and has played a pivotal role in Ngāi Tahu history. The takiwā (district) of this rūnanga centres on Tuahiwi and extends from the Hurunui in the North to the Hakatere (Ashburton) river in the south and inland to the Main Divide.

Pepeha

Ngā waka: Makawhiu, Tākitimu.

Tangata: Tūāhuriri.

Maunga: Maungatere.

Awa: Rakahuri.

Puke: Ngā Kōhatu Whakarekareka o Tamatea-pokai-whenua.

Whare Tipuna: Maahunui II.

Hapū: Ngāi Tūāhuriri.

Iwi: Kāti Māmoe, Ngāi Tahu, Waitaha.

3. Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke Rūnaka

The small settlement of Rāpaki is located on the shores of Whakaraupō (Lyttelton Harbour). This rūnanga is one of four that is located on Banks Peninsula. The story of how Rāpaki got its name was when the Rangatira (chief) Te Rakiwhakaputa confirmed his raupatu (conquest, confiscation) by casting his rāpaki (waist mat) on the beach and the kāika has ever since been known as Te Rāpaki o Te Rakiwhakaputa.

Pepeha

Ngā waka: Tākitimu, Uruao, Makawhiu.

Tangata: Rakiwhakaputa.

Maunga: Te Poho o Tamatea.

Moana: Whakaraupō.

Awa: Ōmaru.

Marae: Te Rāpaki o Te Rakiwhakaputa.

Whare Tipuna: Wheke.

Hapū: Ngāti Wheke.

Iwi: Kāti Māmoe, Ngāi Tahu, Waitaha.

4. Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata

This marae was the largest Māori settlement in Canterbury in the mid-1800s with a population of 400 people. The rangatira Moki named the bay Koukourārata after a stream in Wellington that recalls the birth of Tūāhuriri Mōki's father and a principal leader of Canterbury Ngāi Tahu. It was once the home of Tautahi the rangatira of the swampland area we know today as Ōtautahi (Christchurch).

Pepeha

Ngā waka: Tākitimu, Uruao, Makawhiu.

Maunga: Te Ahu Pātiki, Te Pōhue.

Moana: Te Arawhānui a Makawhiu, Koukourārata.

Awa: Kahukunu, Koukourārata.

Whare Tipuna: Tūtehuarewa.

Wharekai: Te Pātaka o Huikai.

Hapū: Ngāti Tūhaitara, Ngāi Tūtehuarewa, Ngāti Huikai.

Iwi: Kāti Māmoe, Ngāi Tahu, Waitaha.

5. Ōnuku Rūnanga

This marae is nestled within the tranquil setting of native bush and within the beautiful Akaroa Harbour on Banks Peninsula.

Pepeha

Waka: Tākitimu.

Maunga: Ōteauheke, Tuhiraki.

Moana: Takamatua.

Awa: Awaiti.

Marae: Ōnuku.

Whare Tipuna: Karaweko.

Wharekai: Amiria Puhirere.

Hapū: Ngāti Tarewa, Ngāti Irakēhu.

Iwi: Ngāi Tahu.

6. Wairewa Rūnanga

The takiwā of the rūnanga centres on Wairewa and the catchment of Lake Te Wairewa (Little River), the hills and coastline of the adjoining takiwā of Koukourārata, Ōnuku and Taumutu rūnanga. Wairewa provided a rich supply of tuna to Māori communities who did not have their own sources. The harvesting and preparation of tuna at Wairewa continues today, though numbers are reduced.

Pepeha

Waka: Uruao.

Maunga: Te Upoko o Tahumatā.

Roto: Wairewa.

Awa: Ōkana.

Marae: Wairewa.

Whare Tipuna: Makō.

Wharekai: Te Rōpūake.

Hapū: Ngāti Mako, Ngāti Irakēhu.

Iwi: Waitaha, Ngāti Māmoe, Ngāi Tahu.

7. Te Taumutu Rūnanga

The takiwā of this rūnanga centres on Taumutu and the waters of Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) and adjoining lands and shores. They have a common interest with Ngāi Tūāhuriri rūnanga and Te rūnanga o Arowhenua in the area south of Hakatere (Ashburton).

The people of Te Taumutu Rūnanga descend from the Rangatira Te Ruahikihiki and his son Moki II who settled at Taumutu in the 17th century. Te Ruahikihiki moved from Ōnuku and settled at the pā (traditional fortified village) Orariki which is where the present-day Hone Wetere church and hapū urupa (cemetery) are located.

Pepeha

Waka: Takitimu.

Maunga: Nuku Mania.

Moana: Te Kete Ika a Rakaihautū.

Roto: Waihora.

Awa: Ōrakaia, Waikekewai, Waitatari, Waiwhio.

Marae: Taumutu.

Whare Tipuna: Ngāti Moki.

Wharekai: Riki Te Mairaki Ellison.

Hapū: Ngāti Moki, Ngāti Ruahikihiki.

Iwi: Waitaha, Ngāti Māmoē, Ngāi Tahu.

8. Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua

Arowhenua is the principal settlement of South Canterbury and lies between the Temuka and Opihi rivers. Two kilometres to the south of Temuka and 18 kilometres to the north of Te Tihi o Maru (Timaru). The takiwā starts from Arowhenua and extends to the Rakaia River in the north and the Waitaki river to the south, sharing interests with Ngāi Tūāhuriri ki Kaiapoi between Hakatere and Rakaia, and with both Waihao and Moeraki rūnanga inland to Aoraki Mount Cook and the Main Divide.

Pepeha

Waka: Uruao.

Maunga: Tarahaoa.

Awa: Opihi, Waitaki, Rakaia, Rangitata, Te Umu Kaha.

Marae: Arowhenua.

Whare Tipuna: Te Hapa o Niu Tīreni.

Hapū: Kāti Huirapa.

Iwi: Kāti Māmoe, Kāti Tahu, Rapuwai, Hāwea, Waitaha.

9. Te Rūnanga o Waihao

The takiwā of this rūnanga centres on Lake Wainono, sharing interests with both Arowhenua and Moeraki Rūnanga, and extends south to the Waitaki river and inland to Aoraki Mount Cook region and the Main Divide.

Pepeha

Waka: Araiteuru, Tākitimu, Uruao.

Maunga: Te Taari Te Kaumira, Kā Tapuwae o Urihia, Uretāne.

Moana: Wainono.

Awa: Waihao.

Roto: Wainono.

Marae: Waihao.

Hapū: Ngāti Hāteatea, Kāi Taoka, Te Aitaka a Tapuiti, Kāti Huirapa.

Iwi: Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe, Kāti Tahu.

10. Te Rūnanga o Moeraki

This rūnanga asserts rangatiratanga in North Otago and shares interests with both Waihao and Arowhenua rūnanga in relation to the Aoraki Mount Cook region. The rūnanga also shares interests with Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki to the South (Karitane settlement) concerning the survivors from the waka Araiteuru after coming into trouble at Matakaea (Shag Point) and the Moeraki boulders are said to be the calabashes (gourds), kumara and eel baskets from this waka.

Pepeha

Waka: Uruao.

Tipuna: Tiramōrehu.

Maunga: Te Kohurau, Aoraki.

Moana: Arai-te-uru.

Awa: Waitaki, Kakaunui, Waihemo.

Roto: Te Waimataitai.

Marae: Moeraki.

Whare Tipuna: Uenuku.

Wharekai: Wairutuatai.

Hapū: Kāti Hāteatea, Kāti Tūāhuriri, Kāti Rakiamoa, Kāti Kahukura, Kāti Te Aotaumarewa, Kāti Urihia, Kāti Hinemihi, Kāti Hinematua, Kāti Tuke.

Iwi: Rapuwai, Waitaha, Kāti Māmoe, Kāti Tahu.

11. Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki

The takiwā stems from Karitane and extends from Waihemo o Purehurehu and includes shared interests with Moeraki rūnanga to the North and Ōtakou rūnanga to the South. The takiwā also extends inland to the Main Divide sharing interests in the lakes and mountains with Whakatipu-Waitai and other rūnanga in the deep south.

Pepeha

Waka: Takitimu, Uruao, Araiteuru.

Mauka: Hikororoa.

Moana: Te Teo Araiteuru.

Awa: Waikouaiti.

Marae: Puketeraki.

Pā: Huriawa.

Wharekai: Maririhau.

Hapū: Kāti Huirapa, Kāi Te Ruahikihiki.

Iwi: Rapuwai, Waitaha, Kāi Tahu, Hāwea.

12. Te Rūnanga o Ōtakou

Ōtakou rūnanga is located towards the end of the Otago Peninsula, Ōtepoti (Dunedin). Traditionally the Otago harbour has been a pivotal food source for the Ōtakou people, in particular the tuaki (cockle). The takiwā centres on Ōtakou and extends from Purehurehu Point to the North of Ōtakou to Te Matau (Clutha River) and inland, sharing interest in the lakes and mountains to the western coast with rūnanga to the north and to the south.

Pepeha

Waka: Takitimu, Uruao, Araiteuru.

Maunga: Te Atua o Taiehu, Pukekura.

Awa: Ōtakou.

Marae: Ōtākou.

Whare Tipuna: Tamatea.

Wharekai: Hakuiao.

Hapū: Te Ruahikihiki, Kāti Moki, Taoka, Kāi te Pahi.

Iwi: Rapuwai, Waitaha, Kāti Hāwea, Kāti Māmoe.

13. Hokonui Rūnanga

Out of the 18 papatipu rūnanga that Ngāti Tahu Whānau Whānui have, this rūnanga is the only one that is located inland. The takiwā is located in the Hokonui (Gore) region and includes interest in the lakes and mountains between Whakatipu-Waitai, at the Northern end of Piopiotahi (Fiordland), and Tawhitarere (Puysegur Point) at the far southwest of the South Island, with other Murihiku (Invercargill) rūnanga and the three Ōtakou rūnanga.

Pepeha

Waka: Takitimu, Uruao.

Tīpuna: Tūtemakohu, Te Rakitauneke.

Moana: Ara a Kiwa.

Maunga: Ōparure.

Awa: Mataura.

Puke: Hoka-nui, Kowhaka-ruru, Tarahau-kapiti.

Taniwha: Ko Mata-mata te mokai o Te Rakitauneke.

Whenua: Maruawai.

Whare: O Te Ika Rama (Hokonui).

Marae: O Te Ika Rama.

Iwi: Waitaha, Ngāti Māmoe.

14. Waihōpai Rūnaka

This rūnaka is based in Southland with Murihiku marae situated in Invercargill. The takiwā centres on Waihopai (River) and extends northwards to Te Matau sharing an interest in the lakes and mountains to the western coast with other Murihiku Rūnanga and the three Ōtakou rūnanga: Moeraki, Kāti Huirapa ki Puketeraki, and Hokonui rūnanga.

Pepeha

Waka: Takitimu, Uruaokapuarangi, Horouta.

Mauka: Takitimu.

Moana: Te Ara a Kiwa.

Awa: Ōreti, Waihopai.

Marae: Murihiku.

Whare Tipuna: Te Rakitauneke.

Wharekai: Hine o te Iwi.

Hapū: Kāti Huirapa, Ngāi Te Ruahikihiki, Ngāi Tūāhuriri, Ngāi Te Rakiamoa, Ngāi Te Atawhuia.

Iwi: Kāti Māmoe, Waitaha, Ngāi Tahu.

15. Awarua Rūnanga

This rūnanga is the world's southern-most marae. It is located in the small town of Awarua (Bluff) and the marae was originally established in the late 1800s as a hostel for local Māori who lived on islands off the Southland coast. The takiwā is based in Awarua and extends to the coasts and estuaries adjoining Waihopai with shared interests in the lakes and mountains between Whakatipu-Waitai and Tawhitarere with other Murihiku rūnanga and the three Ōtakou rūnanga.

Pepeha

Waka: Takitimu, Uruao.

Mauka: Motu-Pōhue.

Moana: Te Ara a Kiwa.

Marae: Te Rau Aroha.

Whare Tipuna: Tahu Pōtiki.

Wharekai: Te Rau Aroha.

Takiwā: Awarua.

Hapū: Kāi Atawhiua.

Iwi: Ngāi Tahu.

16. Ōraka-Aparima Rūnaka

This rūnaka is based in Ōraka (Colac Bay) and extends from Waimatuku to Tawhititarere, sharing interests in the lakes and mountains from Whakatipu-Waitai to Tawhititarere with other Murihiku rūnanga and the three Ōtakou rūnanga.

Pepeha

Waka: Takitimu.

Maunga: Tākitimu, O Heikiā.

Moana: Te Ara a Kiwa.

Awa: Aparima.

Marae: Takutai o Te Titi.

Whare Tipuna: Te Whare Moana.

Wharekai: Te Poha Titi.

Iwi: Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Māmoe, Waitaha.

17. Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio

Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio has sole responsibility for the interests of Ngāti Māhaki ki Makaawhio hapū. This rūnanga is based at Mahitahi (Bruce Bay) in South Westland. The takiwā is centred around Mahitahi and extends from the south bank of the Pouerua River to Piopiotahi and inland to the Main Divide. Shared interests with Te Rūnanga o Kāti Waewae in the area situated between the north bank of the Pouerua River and the south bank of the Hokitika River.

Pepeha

Waka: Uruao.

Tangata: Rākaihautū.

Tipuna: Te Koeti Tūranga.

Maunga: Tūtoko.

Awa: Makaawhio.

Marae: Te Tauraka Waka a Māui.

Whare Tipuna: Kaipo.

Wharekai: Pōkē.

Hapū: Kāti Māhaki ki Makaawhio.

Iwi: Ngāi Tahu, Ngāti Māmoe.

18. Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae is based at Arahura, a short distance from Hokitika on Te Tai Poutini (West Coast of the South Island). The takiwā of this rūnanga is based in Arahura and Hokitika and extends from the north bank of the Hokitika River to Kahuraki to the North, and inland to the Main Divide. Shared interest with Te Rūnanga o Makaawhio in the area situated between the north bank of the Pouerua River and the south bank of the Hokitika River.

Pepeha

Waka: Uruao.

Te Taniwha: Poutini.

Maunga: Tuhua.

Moana: Poutini.

Awa: Arahura.

Whare Nui: Tūhuru.

Wharekai: Papakura.

Te Taonga: Pounamu.

Hapū: Ngāti Waewae, Ngāti Wairangi.

Iwi: Poutini Ngāi Tahu.

Waiata:

A link to a range of available Ngāi Tahu waiata can be found [here](#).

Whakataukī

Mō tātou ā, mō kā uri a muri ake nei
For us and our children after us

Te reo ā-iwi – Dialect

Ngāi Tahu or Kāi Tahu? The further south you go the more prevalent Kāi becomes.

As noted throughout the Ngāi/Kāi Tahu information the ng and k have both been employed – can you see these as you read through this resource?

Ngā Iwi o Rēkohu – Wharekauri: Chatham Islands



Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri

Moriori o Rēkohu

The Moriori lived on Rēkohu (their name for Chatham Island) and Rangihau (Pitt Island), both islands in the Chatham Islands group about 700 kilometres south-east of Wellington. Moriori ancestors included people of the Wheteina and Rauru tribes of Hawaiki who came to Rēkohu by waka.

In 1835 two Māori groups, Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga, invaded the Chatham Islands. They had left northern Taranaki due to warfare, and eventually made their home at Wharekauri (Rēkohu).

The rohe map on the following page represents the area over which Moriori and Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri exercises kaitiakitanga roles and responsibilities.

Marae: Kopinga

Wharenui: Hokomenetai

Iwi: Moriori

Marae: Whakamaharatanga

Iwi: Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri.



Waiata – Pao

Wharekauri te moutere
Noninga remu Tātiko e
He pā ake ake
Ngana hau auē

Puhia rā e te hau
Uaina e te ua e
Ko Matipo, ko Kopi
Whakamāurutanga e
Korihi te tūi kōrari
Koē te weka one e
Ngā mihi whakatau
Maioha e

Whakatau mai ki Te One
Te iti, te rahi e
Ki te takapou whāriki
Whakamaharatanga e

Wharekauri, the island, where the Tāiko resides, Ake ake tree resilient to the winds, standing against the strong winds.

Blown by the wind, rained on by the rain, trees safeguard us,
are a place of comfort, and provide shelter and protection.
Tūi in the flax bush singing, the weka upon the earth screeching
Affectionate greetings acknowledging the people present
Settle here at Te One, for the few and the many
By the finely woven mat of remembrance.

Other resources can be found here

<https://www.moriori.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Rongo-Moriori-Lyrics.pdf>

