

of the situation it was decided that advantage in the contest likely to ensue would rest with the side that struck the first effective blow. They accordingly made a goodly showing of their greenstone wares, and Tamaiharanui invited the visiting chiefs to enter the pa to trade and to receive presents. Most of the chiefs accepted the invitation and were all killed, among the slain being Te Pehi. Rauparaha was astounded at this blow to his mana, and, unnerved beyond the point of taking revenge there and then, he returned to his canoes, killed all of the prisoners taken at Omihi and Kaikoura, and returned to Kapiti Island, leaving the Kaiapoi people confident that Rauparaha would never again carry war to them.

40. In November, 1830, Rauparaha induced a Captain Stewart of the brig "Elizabeth" to convey a number of his followers to Akaroa, where Stewart enticed Tamaiharanui on board. Tamaiharanui was thereupon seized by Rauparaha and made prisoner, following which the war party went ashore and a general massacre of Tamaiharanui's people ensued. Tamaiharanui was then brought back to Waikanac and given to the widow of Te Pehi, who tortured and killed him in revenge for the death of Te Pehi.

41. The next event of importance is the siege of Kaiapoi, with which is closely interwoven the conquest of the country of which Whakapuaka formed part. One reason for the attack on Kaiapoi has already been given, but a further one, which involved the Rangitane and N'Kuia of the Nelson district, arose as follows.

42. Word was received by Rauparaha that the bones of Te Pehi had been taken by Tuhawaiki, a Kaikoura chief, to his home at Nelson, where they were used in the manufacture of fish-hooks for himself and his Rangitane and Ngati Kuia friends. It appears that this rumour was a false one, and involved the Nelson district in needless bloodshed and unmerited punishment. However, false or true, the attack which followed practically exterminated Rangitane, Ngati Kuia, and the Ngati Apa-ki-te-Rato (or the section of the Ngati Apa in the South Island). Recorded evidence is to the effect that this expedition left Kapiti "when the Tawhara was ripe and returned in time to dig the potato crop." It left in October, 1831, and returned in April(?), 1832, after capturing Kaiapoi and the whole of the northern end of the South Island.

43. The first attack appears to have been made upon the Queen Charlotte Sounds and Pelorus Sounds districts, later developing against the north end of Rangitoto and Whakapuaka. We are told that Waihaere (a leader of the South Island attack on Kapiti) was killed at Puna-a-Tawake on the north-west of Rangitoto, and that Tutepourangi was killed by Wahapiro at Whakapuaka. At the hearing a highly circumstantial account of the raid which culminated in the death of Tutepourangi was given by the Ngati Koata witnesses. They, however, treated the events as part of the rescue of Tawhe or battle of Tukituki-patu-Aruhe, and they do not fit into the dates or details of those earlier raids. It seems very likely that the incidents occurred as part of the preliminary raid upon the Sounds and Whakapuaka country which took place prior to the division of the forces against Kaiapoi on the one hand and Massacre Bay and the West Coast on the other. The Ngati Koata account is as follows: Te Rauparaha on his first trip across was met at the mouth of Pelorus Sound by Whakatari, a Ngati Koata chief to whom he was bound by ties of friendship and relationship. In the course of conversation Rauparaha conveyed to Whakatari the impression that he was becoming tired of petty annoyances from the South Island people and had come to exterminate them. ("He was not going to be annoyed by fleas.") He intended to commence on the Ngati Kuia and Rangitane of Pelorus Sound. This did not suit Whakatari, very probably on account of his fear that once the war party commenced killing they might not discriminate between plain Ngati Kuia and Ngati Kuia who had intermarried with Ngati Koata or even Ngati Koata people themselves. An argument ensued followed by a scuffle between Whakatari and Rauparaha in which the latter was tumbled into the water, not an improbable thing to happen, as Rauparaha was not a big man physically. It had also been suggested to Rauparaha that he would not be allowed to proceed through French Pass.

44. Rauparaha thereupon went back to Queen Charlotte Sound, and after raiding down Tory Channel returned to Queen Charlotte Sound and portaged his canoes over Torca Neck into Kenepuru Sound. From here he sailed up Pelorus Sound and through Tawhitinui Reach to Elaine Bay. He again portaged his canoes over Tawhitinui Neck into Whakitenga (Squally Cove) thence on to Whakapuaka, thus carrying out his original intention by following another route. Whakapuaka was thereupon attacked, and it is recorded that Tekateka (a Ngati Koata man who was living there), fearing that he would come to injury at the hands of his friends and allies, climbed on to a house and made his identity known: "I am Tekateka! I am Tekateka!" Upon his being recognized, hostilities ceased, but not before Tutepourangi had been killed.

45. Shortly after this the allied force divided, a strong party mainly of Ngati Toa under Rauparaha, Rangihaeata, Hiko, and others proceeded to Kaiapoi, while other parties, consisting of the Ngati Rarau hapu of Ngati Toa under Niho and Takerei, the Puketapu and Mitiwai hapus of Ngati Awa under Koihua, and the Ngati Tama Tribe under Te Puoho, proceeded to conquer the Blind (Tasman) Bay and Massacre (Golden) Bay districts. When this was effected Te Puoho and Koihua remained in charge of the conquered territory, while Niho and Takerei proceeded as far south as the Hokitika River, where they captured Tuhuru of the Poutini Ngaitahu and took possession of the country. Thus the whole of the coast-line from French Pass to Hokitika had come under the dominance of the allied forces, with the survivors of the original people occupying such country held in subjection.

46. On the East Coast the attack on Kaikoura and Omihi, followed by the sacking of Kaiapoi, extended the Ngati Toa influence as at (say) 1832 as far south as Akaroa (Banks Peninsula). At this time the coast-line from Wairau (Blenheim) to the Grey River was permanently occupied by units of the conquering force, while the East Coast south of Wairau, although ravished, was not.

47. Although Te Puoho took a considerable part in the conquest of the Blind and Massacre Bay districts, he did not immediately take up permanent residence upon the land conquered. He seems