

Kahukuranui

Long long ago the first Maoris came to Hawke's Bay from the Ruahine Ranges perhaps in search of the excellent food supplies from H.B. They found the soil to be rich and fertile, the swamps near Te Hauke had the loveliest eels and the sea provided abundant shellfish. The huge Moa bird (now extinct) was hunted, killed and eaten.

Kahungunu was the father of the Hawke's Bay tribes. He was a very powerful man and leader, and united the East Coast tribes under his name against all invaders. His son was Kahukuranui, another strong and intelligent but peaceful man who succeeded his father in leadership of the tribes.

Like his father he developed a taste for handsome women, which probably accounts for the twinkle in the eye of many local men today. His principal home was Otatara Pa, (the site of the new community college at Taradale) but he lived his early days at Mahia. When he took a second wife he moved back to Otatara, where he lived for many years.

Some of the Maori people who live in Omahu today can trace their ancestry back to two sub-tribes, Te Upokoiri and Hinemanu as can the present Maori Queen, Dame Te Atarangi Kahu.

The first Whare Runanga to be named Kahukuranui was built at Pakowhai. This was destroyed by fire. The hapu (tribe) then moved to Omahu where the second Kahukuranui was built by Renata Kawepo Tama Hi Kikurangi. The second was the first of New Zealand's great Maraes, and was the venue of the original Maori Parliament of chiefs.

Kawepo was a staunch supporter of the British Colonial Forces and led the Maoris under Colonel Whitmore at the battle of Omaranui. He greatly distinguished himself in action and was presented with a sword of honour by Sir Donald McLean.

Kahukuranui was destroyed by fire in 1901 and was replaced again two years later. The present Kahukuranui is the fourth and was built in 1970.

KAHUKURANUI

LANGUAGE - TE REO

Long, long ago the first maori came to Hawke's Bay to look for f _ d. They found the soil to be rich and fertile, the swamps Te Hauke had the loveliest e _ ls and the sea provided abundant shell _ sh. The huge m _ bird (now extinct) was hunted and eaten.

ART - NGA TOI

Draw a huge moa. Clothe the moa with feathers and natural resources. e.g. twigs, leaves, dried grass, seashells. NB feather duster recommended.

SOCIAL STUDIES.....TIKANGA-A-IWI

Visit the Kahukuranui marae at Omahu. Arrange for a local Kaumatua (elder) to come and talk to the children about the wharenui.

SCIENCE - PUTAIAO

Perhaps a trip to the Ahuriri Estuary to observe the wildlife. Arrange for a person from D.O.C (Department of Conversation) to talk on the estuary.

MATHS - PANGARAU

Count how many birds you can see.

swans ____

pukeko _____shags

kingfish _____

KAHUKURANUI

LANGUAGE TE REO CLOZE Long, long ago the first m ____ came to H ___ B ___ from the R ___ perhaps in search of the excellent f ___ supplies from H.B. They found the soil to be r and f , the swamps near T____ Had the loveliest e____ and the sea provided The huge M_____ bird (now extinct) was hunted, and e

SOCIAL STUDIES TIKANGA-A-IWI

Arrange a trip to the Kahukuranui Marae - Omahu. Where a local Kaumatua can come and talk about the history of the marae and area.

How many three letter words can you make from.... KAHUKURANUI

MATHS How many Marae can you name in the Hawke's Bay area? PANGARAU How many different species of birds can you name in Maori?

SCIENCE 1...Research what sources can be found in the Ahuriri Estuary. Eels etc. **PUTAIAO** 2...Visit the Ahuriri Estuary to observe the wild life. Name some.

CLOSE READING QUESTIONS TE REO

- 1. What is the difference between a swamp and the sea?.
- 2. Where was the lovely food found?.
- 3. What does the word extinct mean?.
- 4. Who was the father of Kahukuranui?.
- 5. What was the name of the pa that Kahukuranui lived in?.
- 6. When was the fourth Kahukuranui built?.

ART IDEAS.....NGA TOI

Collectively build a mural of the Ahuriri Estuary using natural resources. Which of the following would you draw? eels, pukeko, frogs, ducks, kina, paua, seagulls, swans, dragonflies, flax, raupo, bull-rush.