

MS 187 McCallion a. j. 7/18/1867
Mauiweka and Otara Districts.

The Mauiweka and Otara districts abound in history, the land being first settled by the Maori people soon after the arrival of the first canoes of the great migration in 1350. The Maoris built many pa's, the main one being the Mauiweka pa, the Kiore pa on land now occupied by Jimmy Brown (scene of furious fighting during the Maori Wars. Another at Billy Oakes, and the Ohui pa, the trenches still to be seen on the hill between Ross & Bennets, Mauiweka Road. The Maoris were busy with tribal wars etc. until the missionaries arrived. After the Maori Wars the land was confiscated between the Whakatane and Waiawa rivers, and this land was allocated to the soldiers of the day. The last two miles of the Mauiweka straight was built by the constabulary, from Jimmy Brown's onward. A Blockhouse was built on the right hand now owned by Mr George Butler, opposite the Hall, and a redoubt on the right hand side of the road leading to the gorge. Skirmishes were many, and on three occasions fighting took place at Butler's Creek, and traces of trenches are still to be seen on Mr W. Roger's hill. One trench known as Blockhouse trench, ran from Otara to Mauiweka river.

In May 1867 on Livingstone's farm, now Henry McCallions, four men, Livingstone Wilkinson, Begg and Moore, spent the morning shooting, and used all their ammunition. The Maoris ambushed in the scrub, and the men tried to escape across the hills to Otara, Two, Livingstone and Wilkinson, got across to Otara, but Moore and Begg were caught and killed by the Maoris.

Better understanding between the two races grew, and as time progressed, so did the development of land and roads. The formation of the Opotiki Dairy Association was and still is a great benefit to the district. At first cheese was manufactured, later butter, now dried milk and casein are also in full production.

A flour mill, owned by Mr C.F. Bockett, was on the Mill stream, and a brewery at the corner by the Otara and Mauiweka road junction. A road started in 1906, reached as far as Crosswell's in the gorge. Mr Mulhern opened a store at Matahanea, and for some years this was the limit of the dray road, later a bridle track paved the way for the extension of a road to Oponae. and horses

Kelly & Dickey carted wool with waggons
The Maori school at Mauiweka was opened in 1883, Miss Levert being a well known teacher. Rua Kenana, the Maori prophet and leader did the Mauiweka Maoris a great disservice, when he persuaded them to sell drays and heavy horses, and in some cases land, giving him the money.

In only a very few cases do the descendants of the original settlers still own the land. In most cases they were interested in gardens, and fine trees and shrubs notably camellias still remain in evidence. Three sisters, Mesdames Bockett, Clark and Neilson were wonderful gardeners, and their gardens are still beautiful, and Mrs Bennett also has a lovely garden. Mr J.M. Butler was among the founders of the

NIRA-0052-24

COMPLETED

WHAKATANE MUSEUM
P.O. BOX 203
WHAKATANE

Dog Trials, still held, and was first president of the Opotiki Racing Club, whose course is now the Aerodrome, on the borders of which are many lovely eighty year old trees. His daughter preserves her mother's beautiful garden. Other well known names were Parkinson, Gaskill, McGougan (now of Whakatane) and Henry and Annie McGregor still live on Warrington's road. Glen's farm is now owned by the Whakatohea Tribal Trust, who bought from Mr J.F. Murray.

During the First World War, and the second Maori and Pakeha fought together and nearly all families played their part.

It soon after John McCallum's death
moved to the farm with the
Pakeha horses came on the farm
to an old break ground of their
and took all the bones and more
illustrations to the Pakeha
then ever to the Pakeha

Other early settlers were
D. J. McCallum

Wade, Isaac Walker, William Walker

Dr. Gregory, Mary Carey, Mrs. Mary
Anne, Mary, Henry, Mrs. Mary

(Mrs. & nephew) Andrew Walker

John & Mary, young Jim, Pakeha

John & Mary, young Jim, Pakeha

John & Mary, young Jim, Pakeha

John & Mary, young Jim, Pakeha

John & Mary, young Jim, Pakeha

John & Mary, young Jim, Pakeha

An Early Settler at Waioeka.

John McCallion arrived in Opotiki in 1881, and started work for the late Rev. John Gow on Carmyllie. In 1883 he leased 100 acres on the Waioeka road, near the

Waioeka pa. Later he purchased the property now occupied by his son Henry. There was only two acres of the land cleared when he first occupied it, Only the width of the road separated the boundary of his farm from the Waioeka pa. When the Maoris were in a restless mood about the time of the Te Kooti rising, every night before he went to bed he always went up on to the terrace on the property which overlooks the pa, and used to lie among tall grass and scrub, and from that he was able to see what the Maoris were doing, without being seen. When Te Kooti actually visited the pa the Maoris were inclined to work themselves into a frenzy. It needed a rather stout heart to live near the pa, for when haka's were performed the ground was felt to shake-half a mile away, Mr McCallion said the noise and excitement of the Maoris was awe-inspiring. When they quieted down he would crawl back to his whare. On two occasions when they were still haka-ing well after midnight he crawled round to Mr Charles Rogers home. Mr McCallion's first dwelling was a two roomed cottage, and when he went to bed he always barricaded the door, and slept with a double barrellled muzzle loading gun and two revolvers beside his bed. But later he really got on well with the Maoris, whom he always said were a fine race. X

A lagoon meandered all over the farm, and large rimu logs were discovered at ^{below} foot of the lagoon about sixty years ago, quite sound. The lagoon is now nearly dry. When driving for water at ^{the} ~~the~~ monkey struck an old tree trunk about 20 feet down, and a large boulder was found 12 feet down when digging for a sump. There was an excellent spring on the property, which Billy Oakes considered the purest water, and he used to come over every day to have a drink. For a time a Chinaman lived at Billy Oakes, and his light was a very welcome sight at night. Afterwards a Chinaman lived there. ^{Remains the property} ~~Remains~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ was a baby, in his

When John McCallion (grandson of the original settler) was a noise, and going out bassinette on the verandah of the home, his mother heard a noise, and smiling found two tall tattooed Maoris, each holding one of the baby's hands, and smiling back down at him, saying "Little Johnny Patu-pork" the baby cooing and smiling back at them. When Mr John McCallion Senr. first grew maize, the Maoris round about had many pigs, and they used to lower the fences and let their pigs into the maize causing great destruction. Being warned that if they continued this, the pigs would be shot, they still let down the fences, and the pigs were duly shot, the carcasses being handed over to their owners. After that Mr McCallion was always

called Johnny Patu-pork

during the war when regular stalls for fund raising for patriotic purposes were held in Opotiki, and such things as jam cake, vegetables poultry and maize went from the farm to swell the funds, a Maori who worked on the place for years, was delighted when a raffle for a ham was won, and said "Its time something came back to the farm."

27th Feb 1904



Waioeka Maori

The present day people of the Waioeka are descended from Ngaitiia formerly a powerful tribe in the Waikato area of the last battle was a disastrous battle over the dispersal of the people down the coast side of the North Island as far as Wellington a few crossed the range into the Bay of Plenty and the spread hapus of Whakatohea thus drove their name The canoe Mataatua now-a-days there is considerable affinity between the Mataatua

de Latour, sold to T Trafford.

J. Kemp, to B. Bennett
C. Butt to Carey.

Sections near the Waioeka river were subject to occasional floods in the lower parts near the river, which did little damage at first, but when it was decided to devlope the main road via Waioeka Gorge from Rotorua to Gisborne, surver

After receiving his education Mr [unclear] in London, but finding a the colonies, and arrived in New

ly's farm, and three years later siderably, He took a great otiki County Council for some ncil for nine or ten years, before f the Opotiki Dairy Co., later

A. & P. Association. s, and an avenue extended from annuals, brilliant with colour tree stood at the entrance to original trees, chestnut, magnolia with white and green tipped Later rimu, puhutuka, and other It of solid kauri.

government for the sale of his At the time many men were clar s cut up into 50 - 75 acre the ballot of sections of Mr



canoe drives of Dubois
navigation and his adventures
then common to the
did not remain to be
in earlier times when
they were constantly
at war there is
much to be ascertained
the Maori
and her occupation
and this question
proves to be one of
the major obstacles
to the production
of an explanatory
connection connecting
connected history of
the Maori people
The decline of the
Maori people

---, was in 1844.

de Latour, sold to T. Trafford.

J. Kemp, to B. Bennett

C. Butt to Carey.

Sections near the Waioeka river were subject to occasional floods in the lower parts near the river, which did little damage at first, but when it was decided to develop the main road via Waioeka Gorge from Rotorua to Gisborne, surveys

After receiving his education in
London, but finding a
the colonies, and arrived in New
Zealand, and three years later
considerably, He took a great
interest in the Otago County Council for some
time, and in 1864, before
the Otago Dairy Co., later
the A. & P. Association.

and an avenue extended from
the entrance to
brilliant with colour
tree stood at the entrance to
original trees, chestnut, magnolia
with white and green tipped
Later rimu, puhutuka, and other
kauri.

for the sale of his
At the time many men were
cut up into 50 - 75 acre
the ballot of sections of land



fter receiving his education in London, but finding a
the colonies, and arrived in New

y's farm, and three years later
iderably, He took a great
otiki County Council for some
ncil for nine or ten years, before
the Opotiki Dairy Co., later

A. & P. Association.
and an avenue extended from
annuals, brilliant with colour
tree stood at the entrance to
riginal trees, chestnut, magnolia
with white and green tipped
ater rimu, puhutuka, and other

of solid kauri.
vernment for the sale of his
At the time many men were claim
cut up into 50 - 75 acre
the ballot of sections of Mr



*numerically in density
out about 1830 - to one
being what is the
mudholes in the
the river in 1830 and 1835 to
there was a succession
at about 1830 the water
was very high and the
and the water was very
and the water was very
and the water was very
and the water was very
and the water was very*

- ... who sold to T Trafford.
- de Latour, sold to T Trafford.
- J. Kemp, to B. Bennett
- C. Butt to Carey.

Sections near the Waioeka river were subject to occasional floods in the lower parts near the river, which did little damage at first, but when it was decided to develop the main road via Waioeka Gorge from Rotorua to Gisborne, survey

from the class when
they could not on
at a deduction of 500 to the
Mahaia or Sarakapa
the on the Maori land
was on a spot about
4 1/2 miles from the
the battle field was
the country changed
the Maori is now brown
Pika farm, a few hundred
yards from the Pa. The
the Maori fence on
was a mile further on
on the east side to
up the river close to
the gorge entrance
or Henry McCallum place
the ballot of sections of Mr



K Smith, who sold to T Trafford.

de Latour, sold to T Trafford.

J. Kemp, to B. Bennett

C. Butt to Carey.

Sections near the Waioeka river were subject to occasional floods in the lower parts near the river, which did little damage at first, but when it was decided to develop the main road via Waioeka Gorge from Rotorua to Gisborne, survey

by Agnes J. McKelvie

Mr H.R. Hogg was born in Kent, England in 1865, After receiving his education Mr Hogg entered the office of one of the leading houses in London, but finding a commercial life distasteful, he decided to go to the colonies, and arrived in New Zealand in 1881 per ship Hermione.

He then went to Opotiki as cadet on Mr Murray's farm, and three years later he purchased the property, which he developed considerably, He took a great interest in local bodies, being chairman of the Opotiki County Council for some time, and was a member of the Whakatane County Council for nine or ten years, before the division of the Counties. He was a director of the Opotiki Dairy Co., later was Chairman, and was also Chairman of the Opotiki A.& P. Association.

Mr Hogg was a great lover of trees and shrubs, and an avenue extended from the road gate to the house, with beds of beautiful annuals, brilliant with colour adding glory to the landscape. A tremendous oak tree stood at the entrance to the avenue. It is still standing with many of the original trees, chestnut, magnolia Walnut, cedar, French Tree Tulip, the tallest tree, with white and green tipped flowers, Oleander, ginger and plenty of camellias. Later rimu, puhutuka, and other native trees were planted. The old house was built of solid kauri.

In the year 1931 Mr Hogg negotiated with the Government for the sale of his property at Waioweka for settlement for farm lands. At the time many men were clamouring for a piece of land to develop. The land was cut up into 50 - 75 acre sections, and was put up for Ballot. The result of the ballot of sections of Mr

H. R. Hogg's estate was:-

1. Jameson, (sold to Davies, who sold to Guy Nicol

Waterson, who sold to Andrew Nicol.

Carey, still owner

K Smith, who sold to T Trafford.

de Latour, sold to T Trafford.

J. Kemp, to B. Bennett

C. Butt to Carey.

Sections near the Waioweka river were subject to occasional floods in the lower parts near the river, which did little damage at first, but when it was decided to develop the main road via Waioweka Gorge from Rotorua to Gisborne, surveyors



surveyors were employed to do the necessary work to decide the plan required for the development of the road through the gorge. Unfortunately all the spoil was pushed into the river, thereby raising the bed of the river. After heavy rains and cloudbursts the hills began to slip, causing more spoil to be pushed into the river. Erosions and flooding have done much damage on ~~Mr~~ Nicol and Guy Nicol's farms, but since the Catchment Board have taken over there is a constant watch on the river, banks, and the hillside. Mr Gray, the Catchment Board engineer, whenever the river is rising rapidly, gets in touch, with the wardens, usually about 3 a.m. who in turn ring the farmers on each side of the river. The wardens for Waioweka are Dick Enstis on one side and John McCallion on the other bank

Mr Hogg died

*after Mr Hogg sold his farm Mrs
bought a house at the foot of
Hospital Hill.*

WAIWAEKA ONLY FOR SETTLERS

The portion of the Opotiki county known as Waiwoeka, or Waiwoeka, is the land on both sides of state highway 20 leading to Gisborne, bounded on the one side by the Waiwoeka River and on the other by Otara district farms.

It bears much evidence of occupation by the Maori people—possibly since the Great Migration—and many interesting and valuable artefacts have been found on the various farms. There are several well marked pa sites, one on William Oakes' land, and the Ohui Pa, the earthworks of which are still to be seen on the hill between Ross' and Bennetts' properties. The present day occupants of the Waiwoeka Pa are descendants of Ngati Ira, formerly a powerful tribe on the Waipu area of the East Coast. A disastrous battle saw the dispersal of these people.

The main Whakatohea pa was Te Tarata, on the Kioekina Flat, about four miles from Opotiki, and the battlefield on which the cavalry charge against the Hauhaus took place is on Mr. Pile's farm, now J. Brown's, a few hundred yards from the pa site. A blockhouse was built by the troops on land opposite the Waiwoeka hall and a redoubt thrown up about a mile further on, on the right hand side of the highway, close to the Waiwoeka Gorge entrance, on what is now Mrs. Henry McCallion's farm. The last two miles of the highway, from Mr. Brown's place onward, was originally constructed by the troops. There were many skirmishes in the area and on three occasions fighting took place at Butler's Creek. Traces of trenches are to be seen on Mr. W. Roger's hill. One trench, known as "Blockhouse Trench", ran from Otara to the Waiwoeka River.

Upon the cessation of hostilities, the Waiwoeka land was surveyed and allocated to the soldiers but many found the life too isolated and sold their allotments to incoming settlers. In May 1867, Messrs Begg and Moore, Wilkinson and Livingstone spent a morning shooting on the latter's farm, with the result that they used up all their ammunition. They were ambushed in the scrub by the Hauhaus and tried to escape across the hills to Otara, but only two of the party succeeded in doing so, Begg and Moore being killed by the Maoris. A flour mill, owned by Mr. T. F. Bockett, operated on the Mill Stream near the present dairy factory land; and a brewery was established on the Otara Road, near its junction with the state highway.

The Waiwoeka Maori school was opened in 1883, Miss Levert being the first teacher. The pa was thriving, clean and well kept but, later years, the influence of the prophet Rua Kenana at the Maoris a great disaster as he persuaded men to sell their horses and cows and, in many cases, their land and hand him the proceeds. The formation of the Opotiki Dairy Company in 1885 was of great benefit to the settlers who, until then had depended largely upon heat and maize growing, and pig rearing, for their livelihood. At first cheese was manufactured but later a factory turned over to butter; now dried milk and tins are in full production. Three Warrington sisters, Mrs. Messdames Bockett, Dick and Neilson, were

the Maoris were inclined to work themselves into a frenzy. It needed a stout heart to live nearby, for when a haka was performed the ground shook for a half a mile away. Mr. McCallion said the noise and excitement of the Maoris was awe-inspiring. When they finally quietened down he would then crawl to his whare.

On two occasions, when they were still performing hakas well after midnight, he crawled around to Mr. Charles Rogers' house. Mr. McCallion's first dwelling was a two-roomed cottage, and on going to bed he always barricaded the door and slept with a double-barreled muzzle loading gun and two revolvers beside his bed. Later, he really got on well with his neighbours.

The Maori people of the area had many pigs, all running free and, in order to fatten them, the fences around Mr. McCallion's first maize crop were let down at night, the pigs causing great havoc. He issued a warning that the animals would be shot if the fences were let down again. However, the Maoris persisted in doing so and some pigs were duly shot, their carcasses being handed back to the owners. Mr. McCallion's name afterwards became "Johnny patu pork". For the benefit of the uninitiated, a patu is the Maori name of a club used for killing in close combat. Later, when his grandson John was a baby in his bassinet placed out on the verandah of the house, the child's mother heard a noise and upon going out to see what the matter was, found two tall tattooed Maoris, each holding one of the babies hands, smiling and exclaiming: "Little Johnny patu pork".

A lagoon meandered all over the farm, and about 60 years ago large rimu logs, quite sound, were discovered at the bottom of it; the lagoon is now nearly dried up. When driving for water at the farm, the monkey of the pile driver struck an old tree trunk about 20ft down; and a large boulder was found 12ft down when a sump was being dug. On the property there was an excellent spring of water which Mr. William Oakes, a neighbour, considered to be purest of water and he came over every day for a drink of it.

For a time a Chinaman lived at Mr. Oakes' house, and his light was a welcome sight at night. Later, the Matchitt family lived there, having leased the property. During the First World War, when regular stalls for patriotic funds were held in Opotiki, and jam, cake, poultry, vegetables and maize went from the farm to swell the funds, a Maori who worked on the property was heard to say: "It's time something came back to the farm". Mr. H. R. Hogg was born in Kent, England, in 1865. After receiving his education he entered the office of one of the leading business-houses, of London, but, finding a commercial life not to his liking, he decided to go out to the colonies and arrived in New Zealand in 1881 by the ship Hermione. He took employment at Opotiki as a cadet on Mr. J. P. Murray's farm, and three years later he purchased the

names of the early settlers of Waiwoeka were: Messrs Hood, Glen; Dodd; Isaac Walker; William Oakes; J. P. Murray; Dr. Agassiz (brother of the famous explorer, Louis Agassiz); Miss McGregor, and her niece and nephew, Annie and Henry; A. Parkinson; Pile; Tomas Abbot and son, Lindsay; E. Thompson; Matchitt; Armstrong; Clark, Neilson; Warrington; Irwin; Harrison; Ebbet and Joblin.

BLOCK OPENED BY BALLOT

In 1906 a large block of land around Oponae—then called Maraetai—and Waiwoeka was opened for selection by ballot, and men were employed to form a bridle track for riders and for packhorses to take in stores. Some of the men who were successful in the ballot joined the road workers in order to earn money with which to fell the bush, grass and fence their sections. Packing was an arduous task on the winding track. Everything, including wire, pipes, corrugated iron, furniture and household goods having to be transported on the pack-horses for many years, and the bales of wool brought out. Mr. Mulhern opened a store at Matahanea, which, for a long time was the end of the dray road, though it was gradually extended to Crosswell's Creek after 1914. For some years Messrs Kelly and Dicky carted wool with wagon and horses, and took up stores. For a while, too, Mr. C. Pipe ran a mail service, using a buggy and pair as far as Matahanea, then pack horses to Opanae. Some of the new settlers were fresh arrivals from England, and one can imagine the feelings of their relatives who, arriving on a visit, had to face the long ride over a rough, narrow track to the new homes in the bush. The horses developed a special gait, known as the "Waiwoeka jog", for it was impossible to canter on most stretches of the track. The scenery was beautiful, but the going was hard on both horses and riders.

TWO EARLY SETTLERS

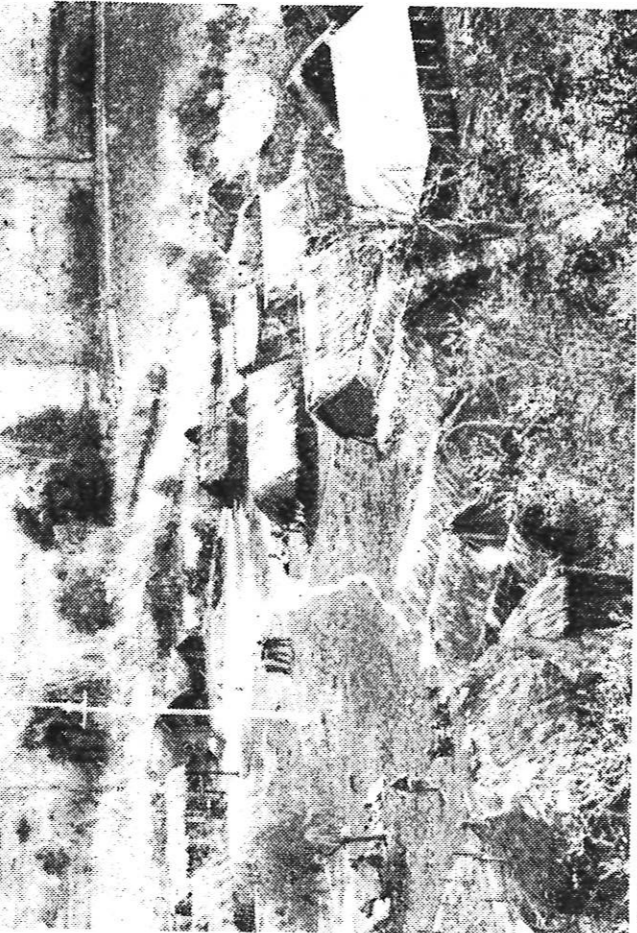
John McCallion arrived in Opotiki in 1881 and worked for the Reverend John Gow on "Carmyllie". In 1883 he leased the 100 acres on the Waiwoeka road, near the Pa. Later, he purchased the property now occupied by his son, Henry. Soon after Mr. McCallion moved to the farm next to the pa, the Maoris came on to the property and took away from an old burial ground on the land the bones of their illustrious dead. The Maoris were very restless for a time following the Te Kooti rising, and every night, before going to bed, he would go on to the terrace which overlooks the pa and lie among the tall grass and scrub in order to see what the occupants were doing, without of course being seen by them. When Te Kooti actually visited the pa at a later date,

Mr. Hogg took a great interest in local body affairs, being chairman of the Opotiki County Council for a time and a member of the Whakatane council for nine or 10 years, before (sold to T. Trafford); section 5, De Latour (sold to T. Trafford); section 6, J. Kemp (sold to T. B. Bennet); section 7, C. Butt (sold to Carey).

After disposing of his property, Mr. Hogg bought a house at the foot of Hospital Hill, Opotiki. Sections adjoining the Waiwoeka River were subject to occasional flooding of the lower parts near the river, which did little damage at first but when it was decided

to develop the main highway from Opotiki to Gisborne via Waiwoeka Gorge, and work commenced on the surveyed road line, all the spoil was pushed into the river which raised its bed and caused obstructions. After heavy rain and cloud bursts, slips occurred on the hills in consequence of which more spoil was pushed into the river. Erosion and flooding have done much damage to farms on the flats, but since the Poverty Bay Catchment Board has taken over control, there is a constant watch being kept of the river banks and hillsides.

Reprinted by kind permission of the Whakatane and District Historical Society.



One of the early pas up the Waiwoeka. It is believed to be Te Puia Pa, as the nul pole mentioned by historian James Cowan can be seen. This pa was near the scene of the charge by the Wanganui Cavalry against the Hauhaus in October 1865.

Telephone: 616-K Service Station
616-M Garage & Office.

P. O. Box 195

S. & A. MOTORS LTD.



38 Church Street
Opotiki

Distributors: CALTEX PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

General workshop repairs, Lubrication, tyres, batteries, etc.

12 hours per day Caltex Service Station

25 years of service to Opotiki