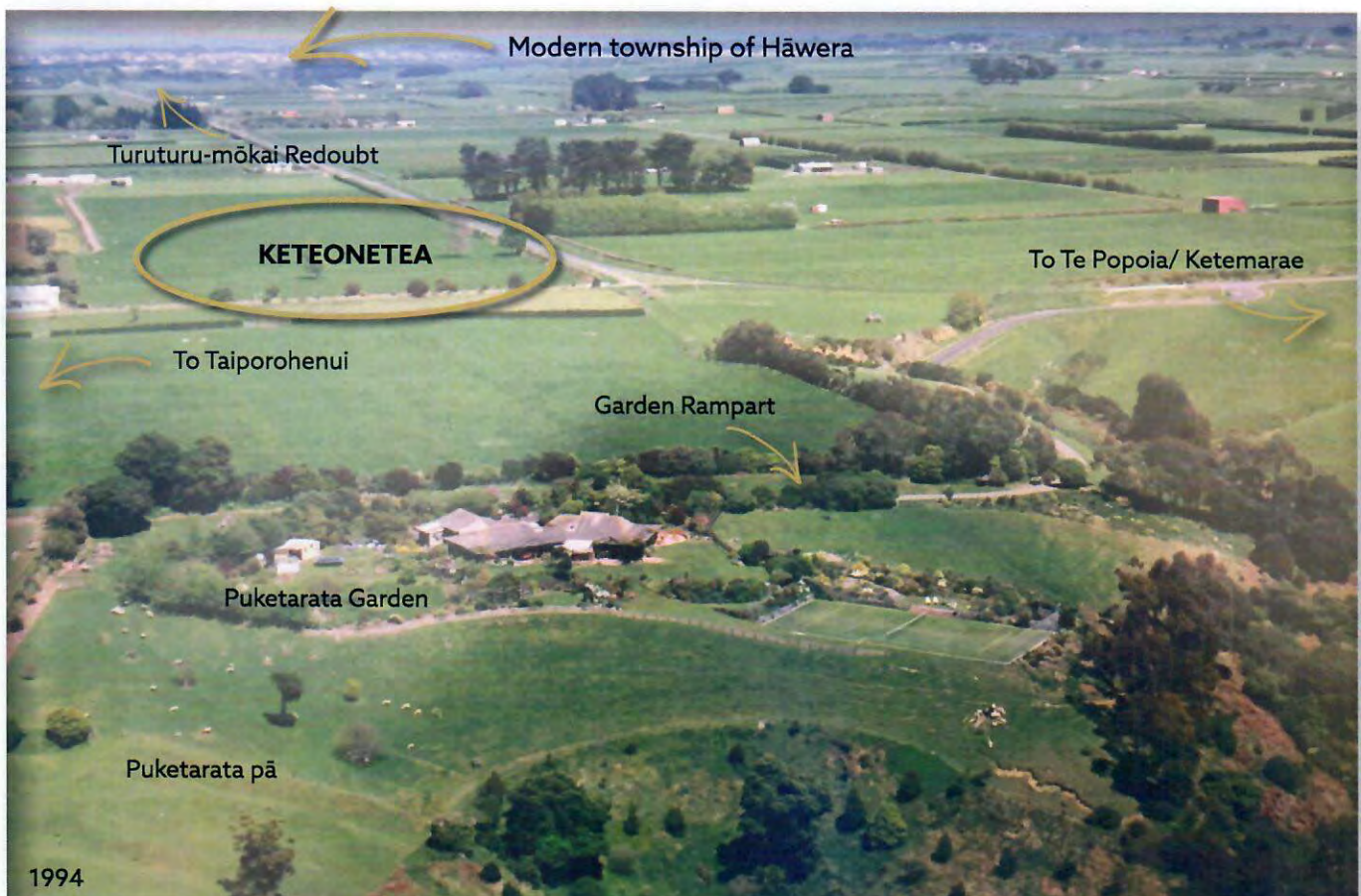


# KETEONETEA/PUKETARATA

## *A Brief History*



## INTRODUCTION

I have written this vignette on Keteonetea/Puketarata for those who are interested in the history of this fascinating place, home for Jennifer and I and our family since 1983.

I have no formal qualification for this work, other than a lifetime interest in South Taranaki history. I was lucky to participate in Alistair Buist's moa hunter oven excavation in 1960 at Ōhawe, and in 1968 (History of New Zealand, Auckland University) was, with Dick Scott, the only person then to have written about Parihaka from original sources.

This account is as accurate as I can make it to date and may form the basis of further investigation.

I am happy to receive further information and critical comment about this place.

My focus has been Keteonetea/Puketarata. National and regional events are included, where I believe they have been influential.

Ken Horner, October 2016/2nd Edition 2017  
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www.puketaratagarden.co.nz

## PUKETARATA/KETEONETEA

I believe people lived between and around Keteonetea and Puketarata over the last 800 years.

Keteonetea was the kāinga (open but palisaded village) which existed behind and southwest of Puketarata garden. Keteonetea<sup>1</sup>, is 'kete' a basket, while 'onetea' is coarse sand for cleaning kūmara.

Puketarata is a pittisporum lemonwood (tarata) on a hill (puke). Puketarata pā is the stoneage earthwork on the spur adjacent to the garden. Ditches, ramparts and food pits (rua kūmara) surround a central platform.

Keteonetea<sup>2</sup> was strategically located in heavy bush. Connected by tracks to other kāinga and the coast, with sheltered gardening land, ready water, with an adjacent fortified position (Puketarata) and escape to the interior and Te Ngaere swamp<sup>1</sup>.

The rampart alongside the drive, has been suggested by A.G. Buist<sup>3</sup>, to have been built in the 19th century to keep pigs out of the garden.

<sup>1</sup>A.W. Reed, Place Names of New Zealand, Wellington, 1975

<sup>2</sup>Tony Sole, 'Ngati Ruanui', Te Ara - the Encyclopedia of New Zealand, [www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/ngati-ruanui](http://www.TeAra.govt.nz/en/ngati-ruanui)

<sup>3</sup>Conversation with the writer

*An ancient stone hearth*



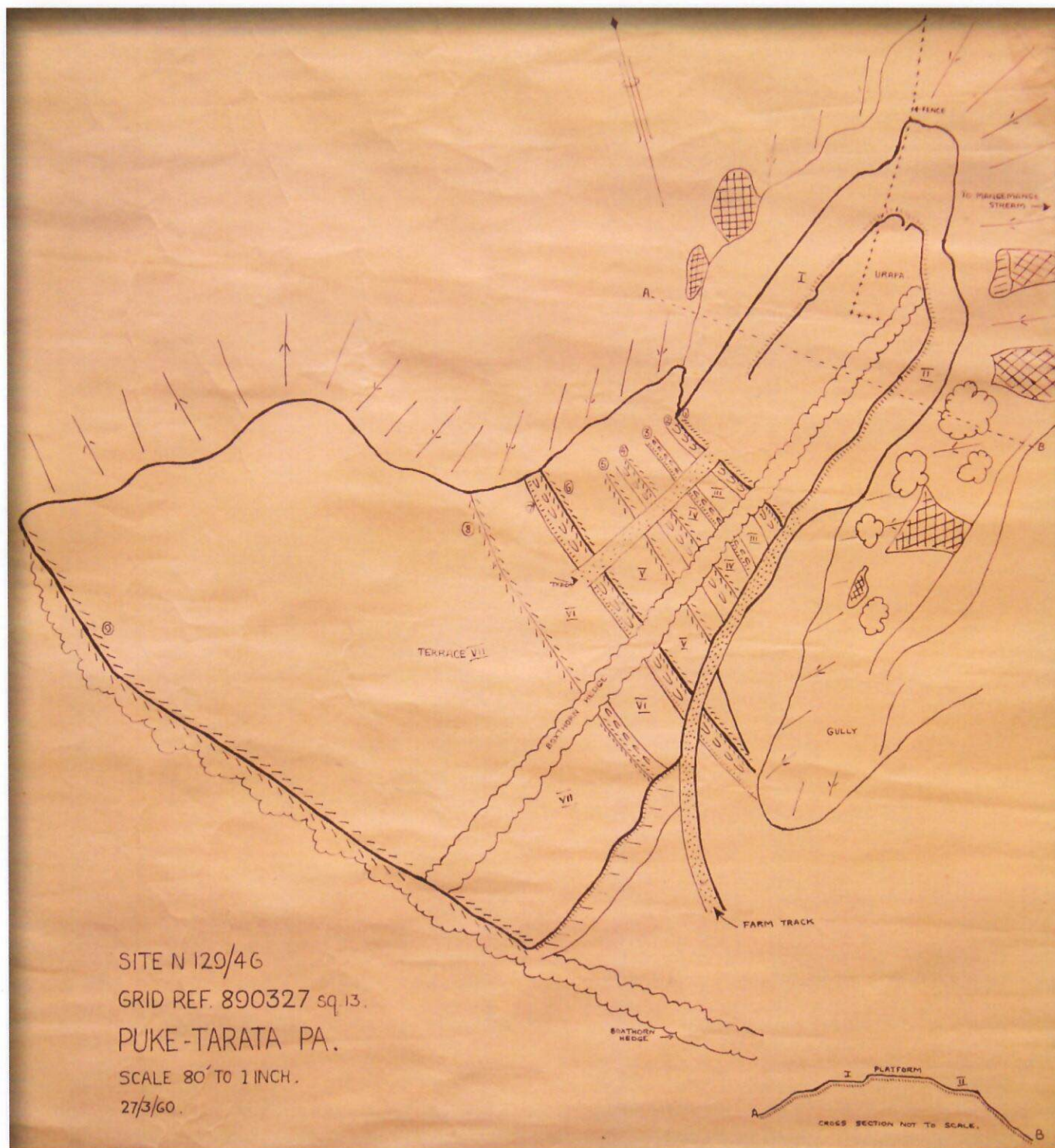
Found during house excavation around Puketarata pā, Tony Walton, New Zealand Historic Places, February 1982, Ken & Jennifer Horner Collection.

*Stone adze and stone pounder*



Stone Tools found at Puketarata since 1978.

Map II of Puketarata pā



Maps of South Taranaki, A. G. Buist Map Collection, held by Puke Ariki.



Maps of South Taranaki, A. G. Buist Map Collection, held by Puke Ariki.

## MĀORI SETTLEMENT OF NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH TARANAKI

The current scientific (archaeological and genetic) view is that Māori migration from East Polynesia to Aotearoa began in the late 13th century.

Occupants of the early canoes formed the base population for South Taranaki and undoubtedly Puketarata/Keteonetea. Voyaging by the stars, the early settlers (Māori), brought their social and political structures and culture, as well as plants, seeds, kiore (rat) and kuri (dog).

Keteonetea/Puketarata was populated eventually by the Ngāti Tūpaea Hapū of Tāngahoe iwi. Ngāti Ruanui is a more modern construct to now include Tāngahoe iwi and Pākakohe iwi from the Waingongoro in the north west, to the Pātea River in the southeast.

Polynesian culture transferred easily to the food basket of South Taranaki. Birds, tuna (eel) from the forest and rivers and streams. Fish and other seafood from the nearby coast. People moved around the locality according to the seasons. The high ground to the north of Puketarata, Tiritirimoana, was a reference point for coastal fishing.

However, Taranaki had a history of enmity and hostility. This is likely to have been the genesis of pā building which took place, particularly around the 16th century. Puketarata is close to a number of other pā sites; a not often found concentration. Each would have taken considerable hapū/iwi cooperation to build. The local political situation must have been sufficiently unstable to galvanize the itinerant hunter/gatherer/gardener population to such effort, using only stone and wooden tools.

The Māori population of south Taranaki in the later part of the 18th and early 19th century is unclear. European disease and the musket wars in the early 19th century drastically reduced numbers.

## MUSKET WARS

The trading of flax for muskets in the Bay of Islands, led in 1818, to a series of northern iwi raids into Taranaki. These were made up largely of iwi belonging to the Ngā Puhi (North Auckland) and Tainui (Waikato) confederations with european firearms.

Their depredations included besieging near by Te Ruaki pā (where the Mangamange River joins the Tangahoe River) for three months in 1834, until it succumbed. Defeat of Tainui leader Te Wherowhero by Taranaki iwi at Waimate pā at the mouth of the Kāpuni River (that same year) brought an end to this series of conflicts.

Tangahoe iwi<sup>4</sup> suffered heavily in this period with many killed or taken captive or retreating to inland areas, while others migrated south to Kāpiti along with other Taranaki refugees.

## EUROPEAN (PĀKEHĀ) CONTACT

Apart from random exposure to shipping, sealers and traders, contact likely began with the first military engagement between British and Māori in New Zealand – in 1834. HMS Alligator, seeking to rescue the Guard family and others from the wreck of the Harriet, bombarded the pā at the mouth of the Kapuni river, 9km to the southwest of Keteonetea.

European sealers may have arrived at Ngāmotu (New Plymouth) as early as 1817. Traders established themselves at Ngāmotu in 1828 where they remained until 1833. The first Māori land sale to Europeans occurred in north Taranaki in 1840. A bridle track from New Plymouth to Whanganui cut in 1842 along the existing Whakaahurangi track, passed near Ketemarae pā 4 km northwest of here.

Rev. John Skevington established the first Wesleyan station at Heretua on the Inaha River in May 1842. Skevington died unexpectedly in September 1845 and was replaced by Rev William Woon. Among other things, the missionaries facilitated the erection of several local flour mills – often paid for by large numbers of pigs raised by the local Māori.

<sup>5</sup>One of the mills visited by Rev. William Woon in March 1848, was at Oroko-whai. This mill was situated on the Tawhiti stream, near the former Ketemarae Dairy Factory (3.5kms along the Austin Road). Like others, it was turned by water-power, and Woon records that it furnished between five and six hundred bushels (about 1000 kgs) of flour in six weeks, the wheat being of the finest quality. Māori sent large numbers of pigs to New Plymouth and Whanganui, and even as far as Wellington, to exchange for European commodities.

About 1854, a mill was partially built on the Kiwitahi Stream, near its junction with Mangemange, about 700m north of the modern Taiporohenui. One of the two circular millstones (unfinished) from Kiwitahi is in the parking area here at Puketarata. The other unfinished millstone is on display at Puke Ariki in New Plymouth.

The Māori loss of life in the 1850 influenza outbreak was symptomatic of the effects of European disease. A growing distrust by Māori of Pākehā and their desire for land, led to the nascent commercial engagement, and the uptake of Christianity, faltering.

At Manawapou (on the left bank at the mouth of the Manawapou River) in 1854 a Māori Land League was agreed by the over 1000 people present. No land was to be sold. None had in southern Taranaki! It was this Land League that eventually drew Ngāti Tūpaea into the First Taranaki War in north Taranaki, 1860-61.

<sup>4</sup> Gail Henry & Ron Lambert, *An Illustrated History of Taranaki*, Palmerston North, Dunmore Press, 1983

<sup>5</sup> John Houston, *Maori Life in Old Taranaki*, A. H. and A. W. Reed, Wellington, 1965; pg 103.

## RETURN OF MUSKET WAR CAPTIVES

Many were taken north by Tainui and Ngā Puhi as slaves from southern Taranaki during the Musket Wars.

Missionaries particularly in North Auckland, working to abolish the practice of bondage and slavery engaged with the captives, teaching English, European systems and ways, and converting them to Christianity.

Captives began returning to a depopulated southern Taranaki in the 1840's and 1850's. While the effect of their return to Keteonetea/Puketarata is unknown, I suspect their knowledge of English, English systems and Christianity was to play an important role in the following decades.

A 'Mission House' was established at Keteonetea, and also at Puketi (**Map III**) immediately across the Mangemange River. The Rev. Taylor, who preached regularly at Puketi and Keteonetea, is the artist of the drawing on the cover of this pamphlet. Rev. Woon also preached at Keteonetea.

## THE TARANAKI WARS

From 1854, Ngāti Tūpaea was drawn into the inter hapū feud known as Puketapu. Puketapu being a hapū of Te Ātiawa iwi (North Taranaki) This continued through until 1859, and pitted Māori against Māori, over the sale of land between the Waitara River and New Plymouth. Another significant consequence of growing Pākehā presence and pressure.

The First Taranaki War (1860-1861), was centered near the present north Taranaki town of Waitara also the result of attempts to sell land to Pākehā. British troops had arrived at New Plymouth in 1855 during the Puketapu Feud, in response to settler concerns and Māori resistance to land sales. Ngāti Tūpaea men supported their northern kin and/or Land League obligations then, and later more conspicuously at Waireka south of New Plymouth on 28 March 1860.

The Second Taranaki War (1863-1866) was initiated by Governor George Grey's reoccupation of the Tataraimaka Block south of New Plymouth. In December 1864, General Cameron departed from Whanganui north into south Taranaki, to assert government sovereignty and take possession of the Government's recent purchase of the Waitōtara Block.

Tangahoe men were involved in a number of engagements as Cameron crept north. The Māori prophet Te Ua Haumēne (Pai Mārire, Hauhau), was a powerful local influence on people desperately defending their homes and the subjugation of their lands. On 31 March 1865 Cameron's forces reached the Waingongoro River (Ōhawe 11 kms from Puketarata) and established redoubts on both sides of the river mouth.

Tāngahoe and their kin scorned demands for surrender, despite the Government's proclamation of peace. Various incidents throughout the remainder of 1865 evidenced their determination to hold their lands against the Pākehā.

Kimble Bent's description of Keteonetea that same year, is one of the few to survive. He had deserted the English 57th Regiment in June and 'became the slave of major chief Tito Te Hanataua living at Ōhangai, Taiporohenui and Keteonetea.

*"...One day a messenger from the large village of Keteonetea came to Taiporohenui and announced that he had been sent to fetch the strange Pākehā to that settlement..."*

*"...The messenger and his white charge tramped away through the bush to the village, a lonely little spot hemmed in by the dense forests..."*

*"...A palisade surrounded the kāinga; within were clusters of large well-built whares, thatched with nikau palm fronds, and the inevitable Niu [Hauhau] pole stood in the middle of the marae. Bent found a number of Māori about three hundred he estimated, assembled on the marae..."*

*"...The men's faces were painted red for war - red smudges of ochre on their cheeks and red lines across their brows, they wore feathers in their hair; their only clothes were flax mats..."*

*"...The only modern note was the firearms of the warriors; all the men carried guns (most of them double-barrelled<sup>6</sup> shot-guns, a few rifles and carbines), and many wore tomahawks stuck in their plaited flax belts. Most of the women were as primitive in their garb as the men, their clothing consisted chiefly of flaxen cloaks and waist-mats; a few wore shawls and blankets..."*

<sup>6</sup> John Houston, *Maori Life in Old Taranaki*, A. H. and A. W. Reed, Wellington, 1965, pg 113.

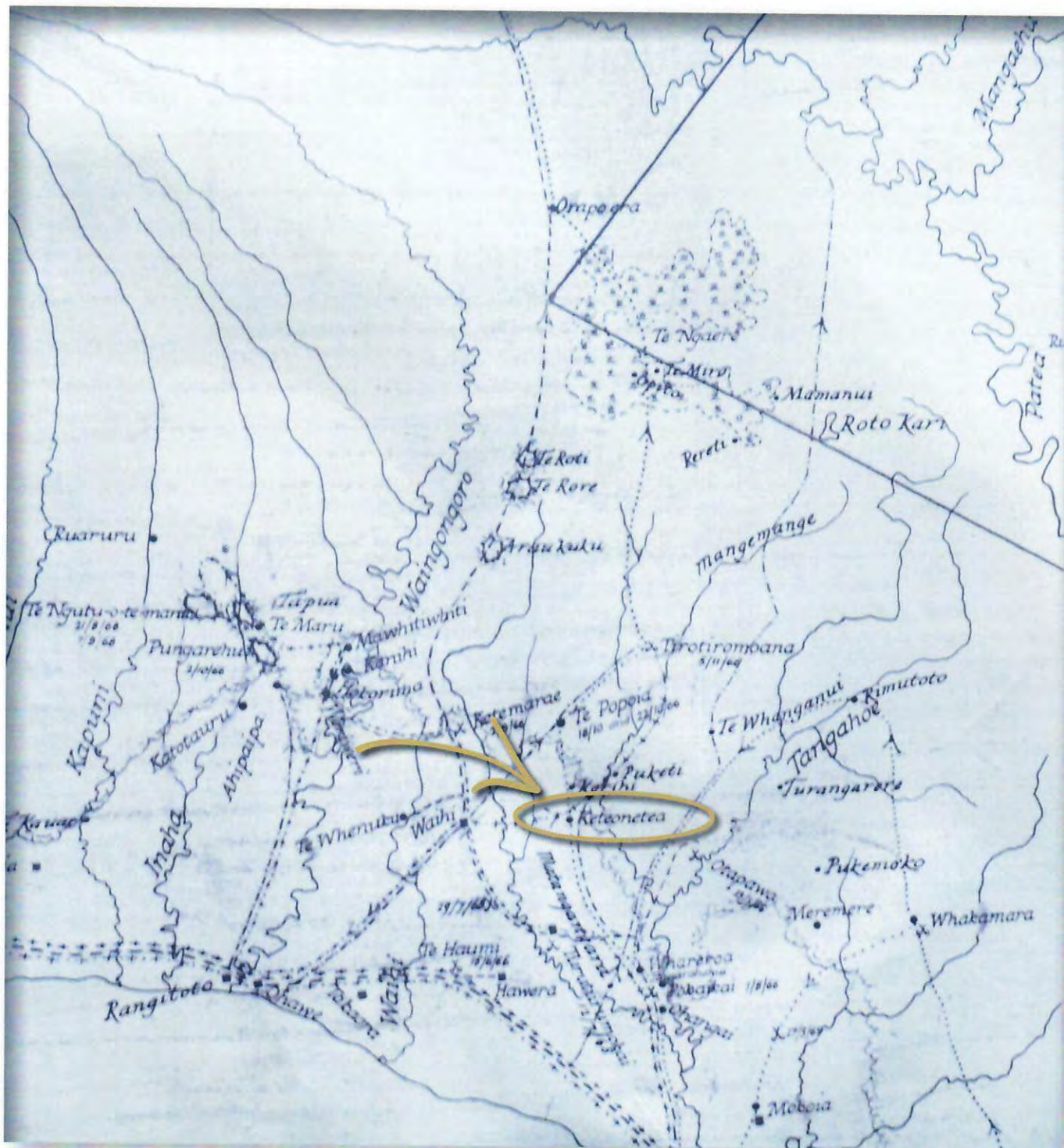
Major-General Trevor Chute who replaced Cameron, left Whanganui in December 1865 to re-open the campaign against southern Taranaki iwi.

Keteonetea was attacked on 6th January 1866 from Ōhawe by the 57th Regiment led by Lieutenant Colonel Butler. The kāinga was partially destroyed, but the force was too small to complete its work.

On 13 January Chute's force captured the major fortified pā on the Tāngahoe River, Ōtāpawa. **(Map III)**

On 15 January a force under Butler, the Whanganui Native Contingent, completed the destruction of Keteonetea and, across the Mangemange River from Puketarata, the gunfighter modified pā Puketi. **(Map III)**

Campaign **Map III** of 1869



## Capture of the rebuilt Keteonetea

Taranaki Herald, Article, 10th November 1866, Southern Cross Correspondent, Camp Ketemarae (The Front)

The following is an account of the attack and capture of the rebel stronghold at Keteonetea: – on October 17th 1866.

"...In a few minutes we came upon a strong pā, palisaded with huge timber, and very narrow for entrance. The 18th Regiment sharpshooters, under Ensign Pringle, rushed to the palisading, with a cheer, followed by the Rangers and Wanganui Cavalry. The Contingent having made way for Captain Dawson's company of the 18th, the whole dashed on over the palisading, when they were met by a severe volley from the rebels behind their stronghold, which was blockaded by huge trees. In went the 18th Royal Irish, with a cheer that 'none but the Irishmen can give. Bang! Bang! Went the volleys, and away flew the rebels through tier tracks and bush, while down came the rebel woodworks by the axe men of the 18th. Rebel huts and whares were soon set to fire to, while the rifle bullets were dealing terror to the Haushaus as they flew through the bush in all directions, leaving the 11th Pātea Rangers, and the few cavalry in occupation of the pā, now levelled in flames. There were four of the enemy found killed, besides several who were wounded, and escaped, bleeding from their wounds, towards the bush..."

"...When we cleared the pā and dismembered it of its fair proportions we were guided on towards another rebel village, which we entered through another track..."

<sup>7</sup>*Reminiscences of the War in New Zealand by Thomas W. Gudgeon*

*Chapter XXIII – Colonel McDonnell's Campaign- Continued – Te Umu, Popoia, Tirotiromoana, Rotorua*

*Pg.135..."On the following night (18th October 1866) Captain Newland received orders to take 100 men and attack the Ngāti Tūpaea tribe, who were supposed to be living in the neighborhood of Keteonetea, at a village named Te Popoia."... (Map III)*

*Pg.136 "Many months after (late 1866), when Ngāti Tūpaea had surrendered and were living peacefully at Keteonetea, we learnt how it was that we had received such a warm reception in the bush area Te Popoia. Te Maru said, "Our hearts were uneasy at the fate of the Pungarehu [destroyed kāinga towards Te Ngutu o Te Manu], and we were determined to watch in turns; I and two others were the scouts that night, so we walked down the track to Keteonetea, meaning to stay there until day break."*

<sup>8</sup>*Chapter VIII The Tattooers- Another White Deserter – The War Chief and his Gods- Making cartridges for the Hauhau's – A novel weapon. (Hawera and Normanby Star Newspaper, Issue 8753, 16th October 1906)*

*"In those bush-whacking days the Hauhau's made use of some remarkable devices against their enemies. One of these Māori engines of war was called a tawhiti, or 'trap'. It was a sapling of some tough and elastic timber, matipo for choice. When a suitable one, about ten feet long or so, was found growing in a likely position outside a pā or alongside a bush track by which the enemy were expected, it would be stripped of its branches, and bent down and back without breaking it, until it was lying in as near as possible in a horizontal position, so that it would sweep the road. The end was fastened with flax in such a way that any unsuspecting person marching along the track or approaching the village and touching the trap would cause the flax to slip, and release the tawhiti. The tree in its rebound would inflict a terrible blow. A tawhiti set at Keteonetea in 1866, close up to the pā, is said to have severely injured several Māori belonging to the Government force. "A similar tawhiti had been similarly effective on the attackers at Te Popoia."*

<sup>7</sup> Published by Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, London 1879.

<sup>8</sup> James Belich, *I shall not die*, Allen & Unwin, Auckland 1989.



Black and white copy of an 1883 map of Taranaki, Puke Ariki Heritage Collection, ARC2009-62, <http://vernion.npdz.nzsearchdo?view govt.=detail &page=1&id=292304&db=object>

## CONFISCATION

On 2nd September 1865 Governor Grey issued a proclamation confiscating further Taranaki land now including the rohe (territory) of Tāngahoe. Ngāti Tūpaea at Keteonetea, because of their armed opposition to land sales, became squatters on their own land. The Government's aim was not only to suppress the 'rebellion' but to finance the war against the 'rebels' with sale of the confiscated land and maintain the 'peace' with military settlement on that land.

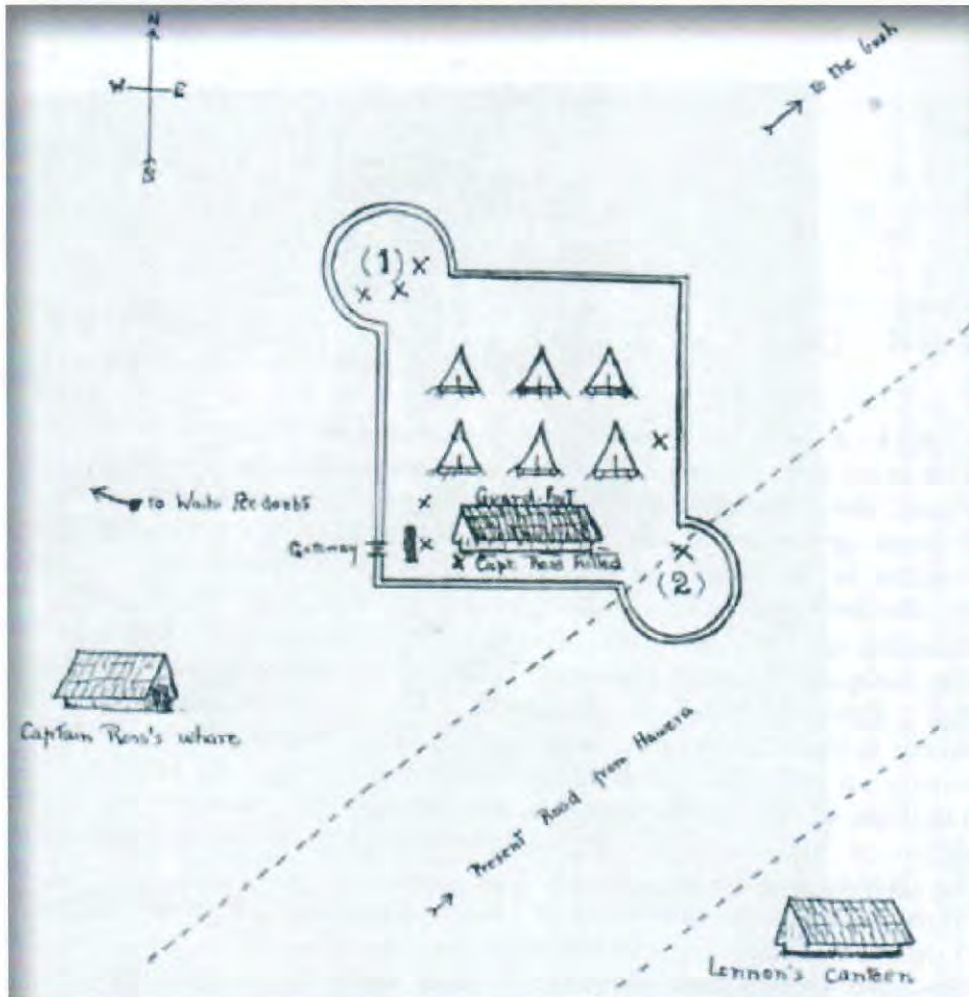
Particular efforts seemed to have been made to obtain the surrender of the Tāngahoe people, including through the intervention of Te Ua Haumēne (Pai Mārire) in July 1866. Notwithstanding the Government overtures, the Taranaki Military Commander Thomas McDonnell attacked the sleeping kāinga, Pokaikai (**Map III**), on the 1 August 1866, killing three and taking women and children prisoner.

## TĪTOKOWARU'S WAR

Those Māori who remained in south Taranaki by 1867, had been "reduced to a state of poverty and near starvation" by the scorched earth policies of Chute and McDonnell. During Chute's five week campaign in south Taranaki, seven fortified pā were taken and twenty one kāinga were captured and destroyed.

The steady occupation of south Taranaki by military and other settlers increasingly provoked Tāngahoe and others. By 1868 opposition to land survey had increased. Armed constabulary activity and pressure to give up what would become some of the best farmland in the world, led to Tītokowaru's 12 July 1868 attack on the Turuturu-mōkai redoubt (2.5kms southwest of Puketarata **Map V**).

*Plan of Turuturu-mōkai Redoubt 1923 - Map V*



James Cowan F.R.G.S, *The New Zealand Wars: A History of the Maori Campaigns and the Pioneering Period: Volume II: The Hauhau Wars, (1864-72)*, R. E.Owen, 1956, Wellington.

## DAILY SOUTHERN CROSS, VOLUME XXIV, PG. 4 ISSUE 3430, 14TH JULY 1868)

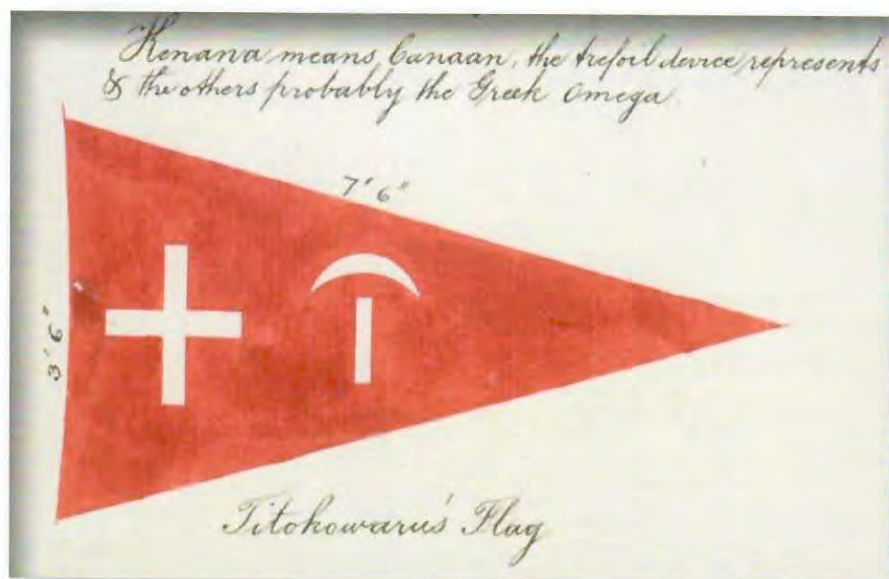
"...A well-attended meeting of the Taranaki natives inland of Warea has been held, when it was fully agreed that the Taranaki tribe would render no assistance to Tītokowaru and his people. With the most influential chief present, after saying that the understanding come to in March, that there was to be an end of bloodshed, had been broken by Tītokowaru, gave them to understand that, if any went to assist Tito, they would not be allowed to come back. He further declared that if he heard of any interference with travelers on the road he would give up the offenders in justice. This meeting was also attended by a small section of the Ngatiruanui belonging to Keteonetea, whose disposition in this matter might otherwise have been thought doubtful."

Many Tāngahoe however, joined Tītokowaru as he swept south after the significant defeat of the Armed Constabulary at Te Ngutu o te Manu.

Titokowaru's movement subsequently fell apart at Tauranga-ika (between Waitotara and Kai-iwi) and his people (warriors/soldiers and some families) were pursued by the Armed Constabulary, under Lieutenant Colonel George Whitmore, north passing through Rimutoto (7kms east of Puketarata) on their way to the long used Ngāti Tūpaea sanctuary of the Ngaere Swamp.

Whitmore's field force moved from Taiporohenui to Keteonetea on 21 March 1869 to continue (unsuccessfully) the pursuit, returning between the 23-28 March 1869.

Whitmore then rested his troops at Keteonetea<sup>9</sup> before departing for New Plymouth on 5 April 1869, via Chute's track, with the baggage going around the coast.



Titokowaru's War Flag, <http://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/object/396760>

## SURVEYING, SETTLEMENT, BUSH CLEARING AND FARMING

The Government had announced in 1866, following the wholesale confiscation of Tāngahoe's rohe, that 50,000 acres were available for settlement under the Military Settler Scheme. However, the military conflict up to and including 1866, and the growing unease of 1867-1868, did little to encourage settlement before the whole area was abandoned in 1868, by all Pākehā and many Māori – a number of the latter seeking sanctuary at Parihaka, 43 kms around the coast from Puketarata.

A Blockhouse was completed at Hawera in 1879 to protect and encourage settlement. Rural Settlement Blocks 164 and 166 which included the site of Keteonetea on the edge of the confiscation line were granted to George Bamford and John Stringer respectively in 1877. Both had served in the Taranaki Settlers Military and these rural blocks were granted in addition to their Town Block in the surveyed town of Mokoia, south of the Manawapou River.

I understand these Rural Settlement Blocks were cleared of most of their heavy bush by around 1900, fenced and farmed.

Over time, reserves were created for tangata whenua, but the economic, social and political destruction of Māoridom of the 1860's, together with years of forced and insidious imposition of Pākehā ways, meant the end of the old life at Keteonetea and eventually even the memory of its existence.

Further land in the district was offered by the Government for sale or lease in 1888<sup>10</sup>. Settlers gradually cleared the bush and established small dairy herds. Crown Dairy established a creamery. A one room school was built in a forest clearing on Fraser Road in 1899.

<sup>9</sup> Benjamin Wells, *The History of Taranaki*, Edmondson & Avery, New Plymouth (Copper Reprint 1976) - Chapter 25.

<sup>10</sup> A.P.C. Bromley, *Hawera District Centenary Masterprint Press*, New Plymouth, 1981.

## KETEONETEA 1860'S AND ONWARDS

Adverts and events compiled from newspapers from 1860's onwards which are linked to Keteonetea in one way or another.<sup>11</sup>

Wanganui Herald  
Volume II, Issue 319  
10th June 1868

FOR SALE.  
**A** CHOICE SECTION OF LAND,  
No. 120, at **Keteonetea**, near  
Waihi, 40 acres in grass, the rest timber.  
Apply immediately, as the owner is  
leaving the district. Will be sold a bar-  
gain.  
G. W. WOON.  
June 8, 1868.

Hawera & Normanby Star  
Volume XXXV, Issue 4059  
8th Oct 1898

NOTICE.  
**N**OW Banning with my cattle at  
**Keteonetea**, a Two-year-old  
Heifer. If not claimed the same will  
have to be sold forthwith.  
JOSEPH SCOTT.

Hawera & Normanby Star  
Volume XLII, Issue 7378  
3rd Feb 1902

10s REWARD.  
**L**OST, from my Austen Road Bush  
Land, Two 18-month Steers,  
earmarked, one quarter off the off ear  
and a punch hole through the near  
ear. Above reward on returning to  
T. SOWERBY,  
**Keteonetea**.

Hawera & Normanby Star  
Volume XLVIII, Issue 8226  
26th May 1905

ONE POUND REWARD.  
**T**HE above reward will be paid  
to anyone giving information  
leading to the recovery of three  
cows—one roan and one red—each  
branded J.C. on off rump, and both  
ear marked; one yellow and white  
heifer, no brand or ear mark. Apply  
James Cowper, **Keteonetea**.

Hawera & Normanby Star  
Volume L, Issue 8906  
21st Oct 1905

LATE ADVERTISEMENT.  
**W**ANTED the person in whose  
trap two parcels of books  
were placed in mistake at Mr F.  
Lysaght's sale, to kindly return to,  
or communicate with, C. Johnston,  
**Keteonetea**, or this office.

Hawera & Normanby Star  
Volume XLVI, Issue 7720  
20th June 1903

£1 REWARD.  
**L**OST, two Barrow Pigs from  
**Keteonetea**, on Wednesday.  
The above reward will be paid to  
anyone giving information leading  
to recovery of same.  
J. COWPER.

Evening Post  
Volume II, Issue 302  
1st Feb 1867

AUCKLAND.  
The Southern Cross of the 22nd ult.  
says:—  
“Our own correspondent, writing on  
the 3rd January from Patea, West  
Coast, says:—It is fully believed here  
that either two or three companies of  
the 18th Royal Irish will soon proceed  
to Auckland, there to be quartered.  
The command of the detachment will,  
in all likelihood, devolve on Major In-  
man, now commanding at Wanganui.  
In case of this detachment going to  
Auckland, some of the more isolated  
posts must necessarily be abandoned—  
such as Waingongora, Wereroa, or  
Alexander's Farm. A company of the  
18th is still encamped in front of the  
bush near **Keteonetea**, for the protection  
of the surveyors.”

Hawera & Normanby Star  
Volume XXXII, Issue 3227  
18th June 1896

FOOTBALL.  
(PER PRESS ASSOCIATION.)  
DUNEDIN, June 17.  
The Rugby Union has decided  
definitely to send a team to the North,  
and appointed a sub-committee to frame  
alternative programmes, one providing  
for a Northern tour before the Queens-  
land team, and the other after the visit  
of the latter to Dunedin.  
Rival Thirds play Normanby and  
**Keteonetea** (combined) at Hawera to-  
morrow, at 2 p.m.

Hawera & Normanby Star  
Volume XXXIV, Issue 3754  
25th Jan 1898

MARRIAGE.  
BAKER—COWPER.—On January 24th,  
1898, at the residence of the brides'  
parents, by the Rev T. McDonald, Charles  
Perly Baker, eldest son of G. F. Baker,  
Wangamomona, to Christina McNee,  
second daughter of James Cowper,  
**Keteonetea**.

Hawera & Normanby Star  
Volume XXXXI, Issue 7092  
10th Dec 1900

A young man named Minhinnick, son of  
Mr W. Minhinnick, **Keteonetea**, met with a  
distressing accident last week when shear-  
ing. By some means the shears slipped,  
the sharp end striking him in the eye, with  
the result that the pupil was injured, and  
the unfortunate fellow has had to have the  
eye removed.

<sup>11</sup> Newspaper Articles, National Library Website/ Past  
Papers, 1860–1903, [www.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/](http://www.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/)  
HNS19030620.2.40.7?query=Keteonetea

Top cover sketch:

Richard Taylor, November 23 1857. Sketchbook 1835-1860.  
Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand  
[www.natlib.govt.nz/records/22696255](http://www.natlib.govt.nz/records/22696255)

Bottom cover photo:

Aerial photograph of Puketarata, 1994 Ken & Jennifer Horner Collection