Copyright is owned by the Author of the thesis. Permission is given for a copy to be downloaded by an individual for the purpose of research and private study only. The thesis may not be reproduced elsewhere without the permission of the Author.

Whāriki: Beyond Simple

An exhibition report presented as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Masters of Māori Visual Arts

Massey University,

Palmerston North,

New Zealand.

Te Hemo Ata Henare

2017

Abstract

This thesis/exhibition report is an explication of the significance and relationship of Kai rāranga, rāranga whāriki and their relationship with whānau, hapū and iwi. It explores the impetus behind and relationships important in, and to the production of whāriki.

Through the exploration of these relationships the necessity for whariki wananga throughout Aotearoa and having wananga as the preferred medium of imparting knowledge pertaining to raranga whariki and for continuity in the production of whariki is emphasised.

It touches on the Māori convention of tono that facilitates interaction between the Kai rārangaresearcher and the Kai tono-researched negating the sometimes invasive convention of ethics approval and formalised contractual obligations.

It follows the pathway of author and Kai rāranga, Te Hemo Ata Henare's, *coming to be* of her mahi whāriki practice. It is an intimate account that extends from function and technique to foundational connectivity to the wider roopu whāriki and those who have preceded us with templates of excellence that recognise the importance of the whakapapa of Māori whakaaro, our epochs and eons of transcendent time and the interconnectedness of all things in and through these patterned processes (Jackson, 2013; Marsden, 2003; Tamanui, 2013). As Karani Sonny Pāpuni said;

"...you take this whāriki home with you and then a piece of us will always be with your whānau" (Mate ki Tātahi [Sonny] Pāpuni, personal communication, May 17 1991).

A clear objective emerging out of this research exercise was to produce a body of work in the form of an exhibition of whāriki and to produce a pictorial and written explication of the process and praxis of whāriki wānanga. However, through the research process, I was returned; *i hoki atu ki te timatatanga ō oku mahi,* so I could come to know and be.

The theme that emerges through rāranga whāriki is the inseparability and the multiplicity of whakapapa and/or whanaungatanga that the Kai rāranga embodies essential for the continuation of the praxis of rāranga whāriki that can only be described as extraordinarily 'Beyond Simple'.

Mihimihi

Tihewā mauri ora! Tupu mauri ora i te whei ao ki te ao mārama.

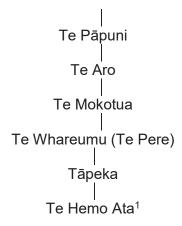
Tuatahi, e tika ana me tuku i ngā mihi ki Te Kaihanga. Nā te mea, ki raro i tōna taumarumaru he tauira tātou katoa, he tauira tātou katoa, he tauira tātou katoa.

Tuarua, ka tangi tonu te ngākau ki a rātou o te pō, me kī, rātou kua tāniko atu ki te kahu tapu a Hine-nui-te-pō. Me whakahua ahau i ā koe e te māreikura e Ringapoto. Kua tīnāia ra koe tōku rama i te pō. Mā wai e tō? Māku e tō.

Hinga ana he tētē kura, ko rātou ki a rātou, e moe. Ara mai rā he tētē kura ka hoki mai ngā rārangi ki a tātou ngā tōenga o rātou mā, tēnei au ka mihi.

Motua mai to take kōrari, hopukina e te ringa, kapohia ko te mahara. Ka haere tāua ki Ōpape, Nā te miringa koe, nā te ruiruinga koe, Tahia, tahia, opea, opea ko te tira nui, ko te tira roa, he tira nāu e Pāpuni, me whakapapa;

Tutāmure



Whenu mai to ara whakapapa e Hārata, e Mate-ki-tātahi. Maurua mai rā to ara e Mick kōrua ko Dante. Hono atu rā ko to papa e kara e Pō-raumati, heke iho mai ki ahau, he taonga mōku ki te ao. Tēnei au te rāranga, te hono, te tāpiki tāpapa, te hora whāriki i runga i te ngākau whakaiti, tino whakaiti rawa atu. Ātia, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.



Figure 1. Nanny Hārata's whāriki. 2600 X 1200 x4 papa, whāriki whakairo.

¹ M. Pāpuni, personal communication, May 17, 1991

Acknowledgements

I acknowledge the following tūpuna and whanaunga who are acknowledged by their birth names in the first instance and subsequently by their informal names; the names are as follows; Tāpeka Jones (Nanny Tāpeka), Te Mokotua Pāpuni (Karani Mokotua), Mate ki Tātahi Sonny Pāpuni (Karani Sonny), Hārata Hokimate Pāpuni (Nanny Hārata), Frank Amoamo (Karani Frank), Patumoana Amoamo (Nanny Patu), Taiaro Emery (Nanny Taiaro), Karani Whareumu Pāpuni (Te Pere), Kapu Te Nōta Te Hemoata Wilson (Nanny Kapu), Tee Davis (Karani Tee), Pouaka Heta (Papa Boxer) – These tūpuna directly whakapapa to nanny Hārata's whāriki that have personally inspired me to continue my journey as a practitioner of Ngā Mahi a Te Whare Pora.

I also acknowledge those who have freely shared their expert knowledge with me; Mick Pendergrast, Dant'e Bonica, Rangituatahi Te Kanawa and Toi Te Rito Maihi,

To my whanaunga, no words are required your heart felt sentiments are what we share; your support has been never-ending; Dr Virginia Tamanui and Sjimmy Fransen and the kids, Kura Te Waru Rewiri, Lorriane King, Aunty Tui Hawkins and her late husband Uncle Bill, Christine Anderson, Jimmy Pene, Mereana Leituvae, Beronia Scott, Ngāti Whātua whānau, Elaine and Aubrey Tepania, Sue and Dennis Clarke, Joy Wikitera, Aunty Pareaute Nathan and her late husband Uncle Buddy, Ria and Eddie Davis, Uncle Richard Anderson and his late wife Aunty Kaa, My dear friend and mentor Kutiwera, Joe Te Maipi and whānau, Nuku and Tai Hunia, Mereana Tepania and Tau Tipene.

Ngā mihi matakuikui ki ngā tohunga i Ngā Mahi a Te Whare Pora – The late Edward Poraumati Maxwell, The late Ringpoto Ratapu Alice Pihema, The late Dame Rangimarie Hetet, the late Dr Diggeress Rangituatahi Te Kanawa and all my Tūpuna Janie Jones, Mai Paraha, Kawa Prime, Ringa Henry, Te Paea Henry and Ringatū Eruera Whēoki.

Acknowledgement to individuals and those whānau who gave me permission to photograph images and use their private collection of photographs for the purpose of this assignment; Norman Heke, Winnie Leach, Joe Matene, Anne Hui, Suz Tetai, Christine Anderson, M Masina, Pihema whānau, Heta whānau, Pāpuni whānau, Jacqueline McRae-Tarei and Whangarei Museum.

Ki ōku mātua, tōku whānau ko koutou ra e hapaingia tōku wairua ki te piki ake ki tēnei reanga o te taumata mahi rāranga. Ka nui te aroha kia koutou katoa!

Contents

Abstract	ii
Mihimihii	ii
Acknowledgements	v
List of Figuresv	ii
Chapter One: Whakapūare	1
Whenu One: Nanny Hārata's Whāriki	1
Pāpuni Whakapapa	1
Chapter Two: Preparation	9
Whenu Two: Rau and Rito	9
Chapter Three: Practice 12	2
Whenu Three: Learning to Weave12	2
Chapter Four: Māori Lore	5
Whenu Four: Tikanga Rāranga1	5
Chapter Five: Te Timatanga o te Papa19	9
Whenu Five: Rāranga Whakapapa19	9
Okokori Bay, Waimahana2	1
Chapter Six: Whakakapi	8
Whenu Six: Whāriki Wānanga28	8
Glossary	0
Oral Sources	2
Published Material	3
Bibliography	3
Electronic Resources	3

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Nanny Hārata's whāriki. 2600 X 1200, x4 papa, whāriki whakairo.
Figure 2:	Ko Te Aro rāua ko Hārata Hokimate Pāpuni (Born 1870 – 1950).
Figure 3:	Mate-ki-Tātahi Sonny Pāpuni.
Figure 4:	This Whāriki was woven by Hārata Pāpuni for Opape Marae in the
	mid 1900's. Image taken by T Henare 2009.
Figure 5:	This Takapau Wharanui was woven by Hārata Pāpuni for Ōpape
	Marae in the mid 1900's. Image taken by T Henare 2009.
Figure 6:	This personal Whāriki had a combination of patterns. Image taken by
	TH Henare 1991.
Figure 7:	This is a personal Whāriki made by Hārata Pāpuni for her bedroom
	in the early 1900's. Image taken by M Masina 1991.
Figure 8:	Pāpuni Whānau Private Collection, 2009.
Figure 9:	Flax at Waikerikeri Rd, Utakura. Image taken by T Henare, 2009.
Figure 10:	Flax at Mason Ave, Moerewa. Image taken by T Henare, 2009.
Figure 11:	Flax at Waikino Road, Karetū, Bay of Islands. Image taken by T
	Henare, 2009.
Figure 12:	A Māori mat join known as a Combination Join - hono/maurua
	described by Te Rangi Hiroa in The Coming Of The Māori, first
	published in 1949.
Figure 13:	McRae-Tarei, J. (2011) Hiki Matau.
Figure 1:	McRae-Tarei, J. (2011) Hiki Maui.
Figure 15:	Edward Poraumati Maxwell. Image by Norman Heke,
Figure 16:	Ringapoto Ratapu Alice Pihema. Pihema Whanau Private Collection,
	2009.
Figure 17:	Te Puna-i-Keteriki ki Moerewa, 2000.
Figure 18:	Māhaki Māori Art Retail Outlet (2000). Image by Suz Tetai.
Figure 19:	Photography Collection of the Artist. The beginning of a papa.
	Whāriki wānanga at Whataatutu marae Mangatu, Gisborne, 2016.
Figure 20:	Ōkōkōri Bay, Waimahana Bay and Omataa Bay
Figure 21:	Taipari and Tāpeka Heta Whānau Private Collection, 2014.
Figure 22:	Exhibition "Honouring past weavers in Te Taitokerau" (2015).
Figure 23:	Exhibition "Honouring past weavers in Te Taitokerau" (2015).
	Photographer Albert Percy Godber(1918)
Figure 24:	Combination of pattern.
Figure 25:	Hiki joined one on top of the other.
Figure 26:	Tāpiki whiri finish end of the whole whāriki.
Figure 27:	Whāriki of Nanny Hārata in its current state.
Figure 28:	Top side of edge.
Figure 29:	Under side of edge.