

The Three Canoes which fled to Nui from the War of Kaitu and Uakeia

(1) The First Canoe

The first canoe was 'Toantebuke': it was a Tabiteuean canoe belonging to Baiango and was brought by his son Ten Teroko and sister Nei Teitinimatang. The Navigators were Teraini-karawa, Buatua^{and} Atuaniman. The people in the canoe were Teikake, Bubuke and Tataua (who had drifted from Tarawa).

And with them were Teikake's son Tebania; Bubuke's adopted child Tebwebwentau who was the daughter of Baiango; and Raranteun, the brother of Ten Teroko, and Temaro, who was the unmarried man on the canoe; and Nauama, Uakana and Tibereka. These were the people on the first canoe.

(2) The Second Canoe.

The second canoe was 'Teititi', from the village of Taboiaki on Nonouti. It belonged to Tentinti and his wife Nei Teruabeia. The Navigator was Nei Ruruobu. The people on the canoe were: Manibuke and his wife Nei Karentari, with their daughter Nei Manei and their adopted child Tereke; Tebunang and his wife Nei Ruruobu, with their adopted child Nei Buangui; Beiaun and his wife Nei ~~Teiban~~ Teibaniman; Nei Tenin, the mother of Teubaniman, and a single man Teibeatabu. These were the people on the second canoe.

(3) The Third Canoe

The third canoe 'Banoti' was from Beru and belonged to Ten Narei. It came to Nanumea and the people in it stayed there. Some of them died there and others married. Narei married Nei Taetere his wives from Beru being Nei Maiango and Nei Tarini; Kobuti married Nei Konau; Tautu married Kingano; Tabarongai married Nei Teabe, a woman of Naunmaeba; and Ten Taua became the husband of Nei Tarima the daughter of Ten Narei. The Navigator was Kobuti, the son of Kewekewe who killed the Awaiki (?). This canoe got to Nui. The canoe ran aground and was lost (?). The inhabitants of Nui are descended from the people on these canoes.

(4) The Fourth Canoe

A fourth canoe 'Teboboniu' belonging to Koruka, who was the Navigator, came from Nukufetau.

They arrived at Temanoku on Tabiteuea where he left the clam shell. Obaia te Buraerae died and Kirirere married Beia: their children were Teboi, Tiongo, Kobuti, Obaia te koekoe rikaki and their sister Nei Beiarung.

Teboi went to Onotoa where he married Komao of the kainga Raonao at Bikeua. Mamanti was born and married Moeroa; their son was Mange. Mange married Teteu of Tebukinikai, and their daughter Nei Kekeia married Tongabiri. Tabiria was born, who married Ribua of Tengeauti, and their children were Teibitua, Taunii and their sister Nei Ranibiti.

nei Tabua of Resute : ara itou ni case

Bakua = N. Uukai

(Fido)

Tearu

Takimata = N. Teakimomata
(of Suro)

Teakimomata = N. Teare
(of Uukai)

Kinatu te reia

Besi na Tekai = N. Tevia

Tarotua

Tongubini = N. Kebera

Ribua = N. Tabua

Teibitua

Taurii

N. Banibiti

nei Talua of Heruti: ana itera nane

Kouraki = nei Tekawainimere
= nei Aerihi

Bastika = nei Battauca
(of Tarawa)

Taukuruwa = nei Terere Karebanga = nei Katana
(of Gowa)

Abala te Buaacrae = nei Teanti
(of Gowa)

Beia = nei Kirinere nei Kirimoi

Teloi = nei Komao Tionga Kaluti Abala te Kookol nikoki nei Besariny

Mamanti = nei Naewa

Mange = nei Teteu

Taryabini = nei Kekeia

Bilua = nei Tabua

Teibitoo Taurii nei Pasibiti

1st canal

Men	4	1	2	2	2	= 11
Women	1	1				= 2
Boys	3					= 3
Girls						<u>16</u>

2nd canal

Men	1	2	1	1	= 5
Women	2	2	2	2	= 8
Boys	1				= 1
Girls					<u>14</u>

3rd canal

Men	1	4	= 5
Women	3	4	= 7
Boys			<u>12</u>
Girls			

Men	14	6	5	= 25
Women	2	8	7	= 17
				<u>42</u>

Left little tree.

16
14
12
<u>42</u>

1st canoe - Toantebuke

2nd canoe - Te Ititi

3^d canoe - Bardi

2nd canoe a few
years later came from
NONUTI.

Captain NEI ~~RURUBU~~^{RURUBU}
RURUBU

TEN ~~TINTI~~ TINTI ASSISTANT
NAVIGATOR

TE BEIATOA

TE BATAIRE

NEI MANEI

RUABEIA

TENIBONIBUTI

SETTLEMENT TERIKIAI

then TEN TINTI

moved RUABEIA

so RURUBU left the island

possibly in future because the - 7 -

war was on ~~that~~ too, ^{but} there was an indirect connection
① with the war, which enables us to date the
'mini episode' more accurately than usual, since
ob-Tarawa, one of the passengers on the first
Tatara ^{came}, had got ^{widely} ~~married~~ in ~~1874~~ it
or already ~~she~~ and as his wife ~~was~~ was
defeated, he thought it prudent to return home
in ~~his~~ ~~own~~ ~~carriage~~ in his canoe with his wife
and two sons. Presumably travelling by ~~night~~
under cover of darkness he missed Tarawa ① and
eventually found himself in Talitea where we shall
meet him again later in the story.

Most of the ^{other} passengers in the first
two canoes were from ^{out} ~~the~~ ~~island~~ and connected
directly or indirectly to the ~~island~~ celebrated Taka
Tei Talitea, whose followers Kaitu had ~~promised~~
not to molest; while the third canoe ~~was~~
from Beva itself and belonged to a ~~person~~
whodei who was clearly on his way with his

and one other passenger 8 - probably Orotoa -
brought to a neighbouring island & when blown
to Numea.

~~This brief sketch prelude should
enable us to understand the stages, marked
the development of Gilbertese society from
the time when the settlement of Niue took
place.~~

~~The Wars led by Kaitu and
Makera, Tem Nawa, Tetungua, Telenehwe
and others those who followed them from Bem
and Numea~~

~~The period in Gilbertese history known
as ^{The} Wars of Kaitu and Makera was
certainly one of great ^{initial} disorder leading to ^{general} changes
in the political, economic and social system ^{on}
the ~~at least~~ ^{the} islands from the Tolitea to Numea
on the southern islands from Bem to Numea. The ~~effect~~
effect was less but it was ~~nevertheless~~ felt on the~~

For the sake of Europeans who, ~~to~~ have
first contact course of Pacific history existing
before Magellan's contact with Balboa, ^{last} noted it
shall be stressed that Tenotowarebe settled
in Bhu well over a century before he was
born and that the Wms of Kaita and Ukeia

It must be emphasized that we are speaking here of very early ^{days} ~~times~~ in Pacific history, and for most historians does not begin until about 1770, when with Bougainville the first meaningful verbal communication between islanders and visitors ~~begin~~ ^{is} commenced! The ~~first~~ ^{first} written record from Samoa took place over two centuries before Bougainville or Cook while the Wars of Kaitu and Ualeva ^{are being fought} ~~continued~~ ^{during} the reign of ~~Queen~~ Elizabeth I ^{and} while Shakespeare was writing his immortal plays.

¹ Except in the Hawaiian - see *World* 1971: 12-13.

Having fixed ~~some~~ the date ~~during~~
~~which~~ for the settlement of Niue in terms
of Gillette's and world history we can now
proceed to a ^{detailed} ~~consideration~~ of ~~his~~ ~~inter~~ ~~took~~
the voyage (we can hardly call it an
expedition when it was both unprepared
and unorchestrated).

Three ~~convoys~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ left
the Gilberts and landed at Niue, ~~from~~
two from ~~the~~ ~~main~~ and one from Bern.
~~They~~ ~~were~~ ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~them~~ ~~intended~~ ~~to~~ ~~make~~
such a voyage but were blown off course
by ~~an~~ ~~exceptionally~~ ~~strong~~ ~~gales~~, ~~quite~~ ~~brutally~~
~~the~~ ~~dark~~ ~~wind~~ ~~entirely~~ ~~unlike~~ ~~anything~~
Thanks to the Niue historian Aetifa we are
able to give detailed particulars of the voyages

on each case, not least the first two
cases and of those who landed on
the third.

The first case was used
Tuntelake and was one of Boranga of
Tabitea

(unfortunate here the material re the
case passages already typed)

We have seen that ~~two~~ ^{one} name stands out as the ~~principal~~ most important passenger on each of the first two canoes: Tatorua on the ~~Touatelu~~ and Teitoti on Te Ititi. Indeed they were the reason why the canoes were sailing from Tahitea to Rarotonga, and therefore indirectly for the colonization of Niue. It is necessary, therefore, that we should discuss their ~~reasons~~ ^{motives} for travelling in greater detail before finally arriving on narrative to Niue itself and what happened to the settlers and their ~~settlements~~ ^{descendants} from the time they landed on the atoll to the present day.

We have already noticed how Tatorua of Tarawa ~~was~~ was on the losing side in one of the battles a fight or war connected with the Wars of Kaiti and Moleia; decided to

return here but lost his way and found ~~himself~~
himself, with his wife and two children, at
Tahitenu. Here he was befriended by ~~some~~
~~Polynesians~~ a Tahitenuan called Baiango with
whom he stayed 'for a long time', his
son Temaro marrying Baiango's daughter Tei
Teitiniimatau.

But, as one of Anetipa's traditions relates,
~~that~~ 'Tatoua loved Taroua, his homeland', and
Baiango ~~eventually~~ agreed to hand over his own
canoe to his ~~own~~ ^{son} and daughter to take him
back to Taroua. Presumably Tatoua's ~~own~~ canoe
was not so suitable for a long-distance voyage.
So they set off for Rurutu, which would
have been their first stop-off, but before
they ~~could~~ could enter the lagoon ^{the} gale blew
them ^{away to} _h the south for about a week. The

wind was succeeded by a calm and by the time they were able to get under way again they were down among the smaller Tuvalu islands.

14a



Fortunately both ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~ships~~ ^{ships} managed to keep together and they made their joint landfall at Nanunanga. Here they were given as much water as they could carry, but apparently nothing else.

My suggestion is, for tradition is silent on the subject, that the Nanunangans ~~did~~ ^{did} not want the Gilberts to come ashore and make trouble, as others had done in the past; so they told them that there was plenty of coconuts and no doubt pandanus and other food, on uninhabited reefs. Whatever their motive it was that it was at Nanunanga that they first heard of ~~Kiri~~ the atoll, and that they left Nanunanga immediately and made straight for Niue.

Tentative had to visit Tulitena personally in connection with the Gung lands there and decided to accompany Barung's canoe in Te Hiti. So the two sailed together and were ~~caught~~ blown from Ananti ^{by} the same ~~gale~~ gale. Fortunately they managed (as on p. 14).

Minikata was now gone to the people of Nintoo; been lost to Nintoo; Iwa to the Perches sent to develop it, who refused to leave; I was on the point of leaving occupied by a European and I was on the point of leaving it for the Galleteros settlement when the Probuplano persuaded me that it was really ~~their~~ their property which belonged rightly to them; Olesyge was taken by the Ternigo family; and the northern Tundano lost their title to a Phoenix Island to Galleteros who intended forest colonization.

and so it was with ^{with} Nui. Whatever the ^{intention} of the Galleteros approaching it in their two canoes, and they may well have thought of provisioning their craft ^{is} for a return voyage to the Galleteros and they saw the huge that lay ^{is} interested for their taking they lost all thoughts of returning home and ~~settled~~ proceeded to settle down and develop

it to its full capacity for themselves and their
descendants to come. Not even the prestige and
kudos of the Chief of Sixth Month could
outweigh such a jewel; or so I thought when
I first saw mine after a journey of several
thru the Gullits: look, cool and of a
greenness that I had never seen before on any at all
it surpassed the Gullits in every attribute some
size. And ~~there were only 4 or 2 of them~~
~~for the size was really insisted for there~~
were only $4\frac{3}{4}$ settlers in all and the at all
was clearly large enough to support several
hundreds in comfort.

of the third at ~~month~~ camp that
is no need to say more than we have for
tradition tells no nothing of Ten names, though with
three names he was clearly a man of substance.

They arrived late, ^{via ~~maple~~} and were not part of the
true ~~Bonny's~~ father, though quite possibly they

were blown from Bern by the same gales that
struck the other canoes.

ADDENDUM

(From Gilbertese text 19)

The chief dwelt with Taunii and their children were Tentinti, Tokiteba and Mararake. Tentinti sailed to Tabiteuea and after meeting his relations decided to return to Nonouti. He sailed on Baiango's canoe with his son Teroko to carry Tataua of Tarawa back home. Tataua had been a long time in Tabiteuea - since he had been defeated in the great war. When Nonouti appeared on the horizon, Tentinti told his crew they would land to get another canoe but a gale blew up and they drifted in the open seas for about seven days. When the wind died, they were a long way from Kiribati and they landed at Nanumanga to get drinking water. They then left and sailed to Nui, where they settled.

his wife he would not be away long, took his two daughters on his back and flew away. His wife cried out to him and he returned and left Mei Kirimoa behind. ~~X~~ He flew off again with Mei Kirirene, an amaranth flower and a giant clam shell for ballast. They landed at Temaroku on Tahitenea where the clam-shell was dropped and where Obaiia died. Mei Kirirene and Reia married and their children were Teboi, Tiongo, Kobuti, Obaiia the lesser and Mei Beiarung their sister.

h.5.

ONOTOA

Teboi sailed to Onotoa where he took Mei Komao of Bikenua as his wife and they lived at Raoras. Mamanti was their son and he married Mweroa who bore Mange. Mange wed Tekeu of Tebukinikai and their daughter was Mei Kekeia who married Tongalini. Mei Talinia was the daughter of Tongalini and Mei Kekeia and she wed Ritaua of Tengeanti and gave birth to Teihitua, Taurii and Mei Ranihuti.

Not for Nui Book

Addendum

(From Gilbertese text, 19)

The ^{chief} chief dwelt with Taurii and their children were Teintinti, Tokireba and Mararake. Teintinti sailed to Tahitenea and after meeting his relations decided to return to Norouti. He sailed on Baiango's canoe with his son Taroko to carry Tatana of Tarawa back home. Tatana had been a hon atink of Tahitenea since he had been defeated in the great war. When Norouti appeared on the horizon, Teintinti told his crew they would land to get another canoe but a gale blew up and they drifted in the open sea for about seven days. When the wind died, they were a long way from Kiribati and they landed at Nanumanga to get drinking water. They then left and sailed to Nui where they settled.

1. The three canoes which fled to Nuii from the war of Kaitu and Uakeia.

(a) The First Canoe

The first canoe was 'Toantebuke' which was owned by Baiango of Tahiteneua and taken by his children Ien Teroko and Nei Teitiniimatang. The navigators were Ieraenikarawa, Buatua and Atuariman.

The rest of the company were:

- Teikake, and Bubuke; and Tataua of ~~TARAWA~~ Tarawa who had lost his way at sea;
- Teikake's son Tebania;
- Bubuke's adopted son Te Bobentau;
- Tataua's wife Nei Tinanoe and her son Temaro with his wife Nei Teitiniimatang, daughter of Baiango and sister of Teroko;
- Temaro's brother Rharateuni; and
- Nauama, Uakana and Tibateka who, (were young men).

That was the company of the first canoe.

(b) The Second Canoe

The second canoe was 'Te Ititi' from the village of Taboiaiki in Nonouti. It was owned by Tentinti whose wife was Nei Iermabeia; and Nei Rurobu was the navigator. The others in the canoe were:

- 1. Manibuke with his wife Nei Kerentani and two children — Nei Manei and the adopted child Iereke;
- Tebung, his wife Nei Rurobu and their adopted daughter Nei Buanguai;
- Beiaun with his wife Nei Teibani-man and her mother Nei Tenin; and
- the youth Teibeatabu.

That was the company of the second canoe.

(c) The Third Canoe

The third canoe 'Banoti' (Baneti) came from Beru and was owned by Ten Navei. It reached Nanumea first and the Company landed there where some of them stayed and died. Among those who married in Nanumea were:

- Navei (whose wives from Beru were ~~kind~~ ^{kind} here) Mei Maiango and Mei Tarini) and Mei Taetere;
- Kobuti and Mei Konau;
- Tautu and Kongano; (Mei ...)
- Tebarongai and Mei Teabe (of ...); and
- Mei Tarina, daughter of Navei, and Ten Tana.

Kobuti, son of Kewekewe who killed Te Avaiiki, was the navigator.

The canoe arrived at Nui and was beached and then lost there.

These were the canoes and their companies from which we are descended.

h 3.

Postscript

A fourth canoe came from Teboboivion, Nukunetau. It was owned by Koraka who was also the navigator.

Addendum 1.

(From Gilbertese text 21)

A Biography of Tatana

Tatana sailed with his children from Abaiang and Tarawa to escape from the great war and they stayed for a long time in Taeteneia. His son Temaro married Mei Teitimiting, daughter of

Baiango. Tataua loved Tarawa, his
homeland and set sail in the canoe of
Baiango. They travelled in company
with Tentinti's canoe which was going
to Nonouti from Tahiteua.