

Told by:

No.:

Island:

Date Obtained:

Told to:

Original in:

The ancestry of Tabiria on the male side

Bakoa lay with Unikai, the daughter of Tabakea, and their children were the fish of the sea. They mated again and Unikai bore Teanoi and Taburimai. Taburamai was not liked by his brothers in the sea but his father loved him dearly and told Teanoi to carry him ashore. Teanoi took him away and, after leaving him in Samoa, swam on to the south and became a group of stars.

In Samoa, Taburimai wed Teareinimatang but he left her and sailed to Tarawa where he took Teareintarawa as his wife. They had a son called Tearikintarawa who lay with Terere whom he carried off from the top of the tree, Uekeueke. Their son was Kirata-te-rerei, the most handsome of men, who was high chief on Tarawa. A reef-heron carried off an old fishing-bag belonging to Kirata as a nest and from it arose the man Tekai. And the man called Beia grew from the scraps of Kirata's food.

Beia and Tekai set sail for Nonouti and they landed at Bareatau. They wed Nei Teweia who gave birth to Tongabiri who married Nei Kekeia. Kekeia bore Nei Tabiria whose husband was Ribua of Tengeati and their children were Teibittoa, Taunii and Nei Ranibiti.

Appendix

(1) The longest chronological span in Gilbertese history is 332 years: from 1900 to the date of Mendana's discovery of Nui in 1568.

(2) The two generational spans hitherto used in dating Gilbertese history by genealogical lines are:

(a) 25 years, chosen by Percy Smith for Polynesia and by Grimble for Kiribati.

(b) 30 years, as accepted in most other parts of the world and by Fornander for the Pacific.

(3) The firmest date established by genealogical reckoning in Gilbertese history is 12 generations from 1900 to the beginning of the Wars of Kaitu and Uakeia.²

(4) In terms of European chronology, this event may be considered to have occurred about the year A.D.1600 (using a 25 year generational span) or A.D.1540 (using a 30 year span).

From Anetipa's narrative the Nui settlement could not have taken place earlier than 10 years after the commencement of the war, i.e. in A.D.1610 or 1550, according to the generational span used.

Yet in A.D.1568 Mendana recorded that five canoes came out from the island and their occupants came nearly within bow-shot before losing their nerve and returning to the beach.³

This would only have been possible if we take a generational span as being 30 years, since on the 25 year span hitherto used Mendana's visit would have taken place nearly half a century before the Gilbertese colonised the island; while on a 30 year span the atoll would have been in occupation for 18 years, thus allowing time for any minor genealogical errors in the tables used.

Admittedly the occupants of the canoes might have been transient visitors to the atoll but this is less probable than the hypothesis that our 25 year span is in fact too

³ Maude 1968: 55.

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little. At least our figures suggest the desirability of re-examining the whole question of the length of generational spans used in calculating the dates of events in Gilbertese history.

Postscript

9 A fourth canoe came from Teboboniu on Nukufetau. It was owned by Koraka who was also the navigator.

2. The ancestry of Tabiria on the male side

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3. The ancestry of Tabiria on the female side

This is the story of our descent from the people of Nonouti. There was a tree on Samoa which split open. Kourabi and Raibwebwena came out of it and Tetake as well. Kourabi lay with Nei Tekawai-ni-mone and Nei Ariki who also came from the trunk of the tree.

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Nareau returned to Tarawa and his father asked him where he had been:

'I haven't been anywhere,' said Nareau in reply. "I've been right here.'

Later, his brother Auriaria came in and spoke to his father:

'We were defeated in battle. The South won because they were led by a brilliant commander - a short, black man who was a truly skilful warrior. When we were about to launch our attack, he let go a spear and knocked my fish-skin helmet off my head and then stripped me of my coir armour. Naturally, I fell back in case I should be killed by that gret marksman.'

Little did Auriaria know that his opponent was his brother Nareau! But Tabakea, their father, knew.

APPENDIX 2

(A Translation of Text 3 by Professor H. E. Maude)

The Ancestry of Tabiria of Nonouti on her mother's side

Here is our ancestry from Nonouti. The Tree of Samoa grew, and it bore fruit. Kourabi, Raibweburena and Tetake appeared. Kourabi lay with Nei Tekawainimone and Nei Aeriki from the trunk of the Tree: Baretoka was born. His parents wanted him to marry Nei Arinoko, a woman who came from the trunk of the Tree. But Baretoka refused and sailed off to Tarawa which was then a piece of the Heavens where Nei Batiauea lived. Baretoka married her but they had no children.

Batiauea told her husband that when she died he should ²bu~~z~~y her carefully and watch for the plant which grew from over her, which he should look after and tend. And she died, and after a time that plant grew and was cared for by Nei Winibong and Nei Nibongibong. And when it had grown up the wind made it sway up and down until it rubbed against Ngaina-buaka and Nei Terere was born.

Nei Terere had grown up when she met and married Taukarawa, an inhabitant of the Heavens, and Obaia te Buraerae was born. He stayed with his mother on the crest of the tree; and when he was grown up he asked his mother who his father was; and she told him that he was Taukarawa. Obaia then said that he would go and see his father. He saw him and was on his way back to his mother when he was prevented by the wind.

Obaia arrived at Onouna where he married Nei Teanti, the daughter of Karebanga and Nei Katura. She tried to get away but he married her (?) and the children were called Nei Kirirere and Nei Kirimoi. After a while he thought about returning to his mother. He told his wife that he was about to go and took his children on his back and was about to fly off when his wife complained, so he left Kirimoi and took Kirirere, with a Uekeuke plant and a clam shell.

The Ancestry of Tabiria of Nonouti on her mother's side

Here is our ancestry from Nonouti. The Tree of Samoa grew, and it bore fruit. Kourabi, Raibweburena and Tetake appeared. Kourabi lay with Nei Tekawainimone and Nei Aeriki from the trunk of the Tree: Baretoka was born. His parents wanted him to marry Nei Arinoko, a woman who came from the trunk of the Tree. But Baretoka refused and sailed off to Tarawa which was then a piece of the Heavens where Nei Batiavea lived. Baretoka married her but they had no children.

Batiavea told her husband that when she died he should [~]bury her carefully and watch for the plant which grew from over her, which he should look after and tend. And she died, and after a time that plant grew and was cared for by Nei Winibong and Nei Nibongibong. And when it had grown up the wind made it sway up and down until it rubbed against Ngaina-buaka and Nei Terere was born.

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Butazitari

Rakentai = Teimaui

Rairavana marikiau na atanga a/

Kakiala

Buntur

Teitibonea

TEAUOKI

TEAUOKI

TEAUOKI

TEITIBONEA

Teatunateatata

Teitimarozoa

X KAI EA I

NANTEITEI

HABOKATOKIA

BUREIMO A

X Kai ea I

(1880) Bureimoa

Tabu

Kai ea II

CHRONOLOGY - HIGH CHIEFS BUTARITARI

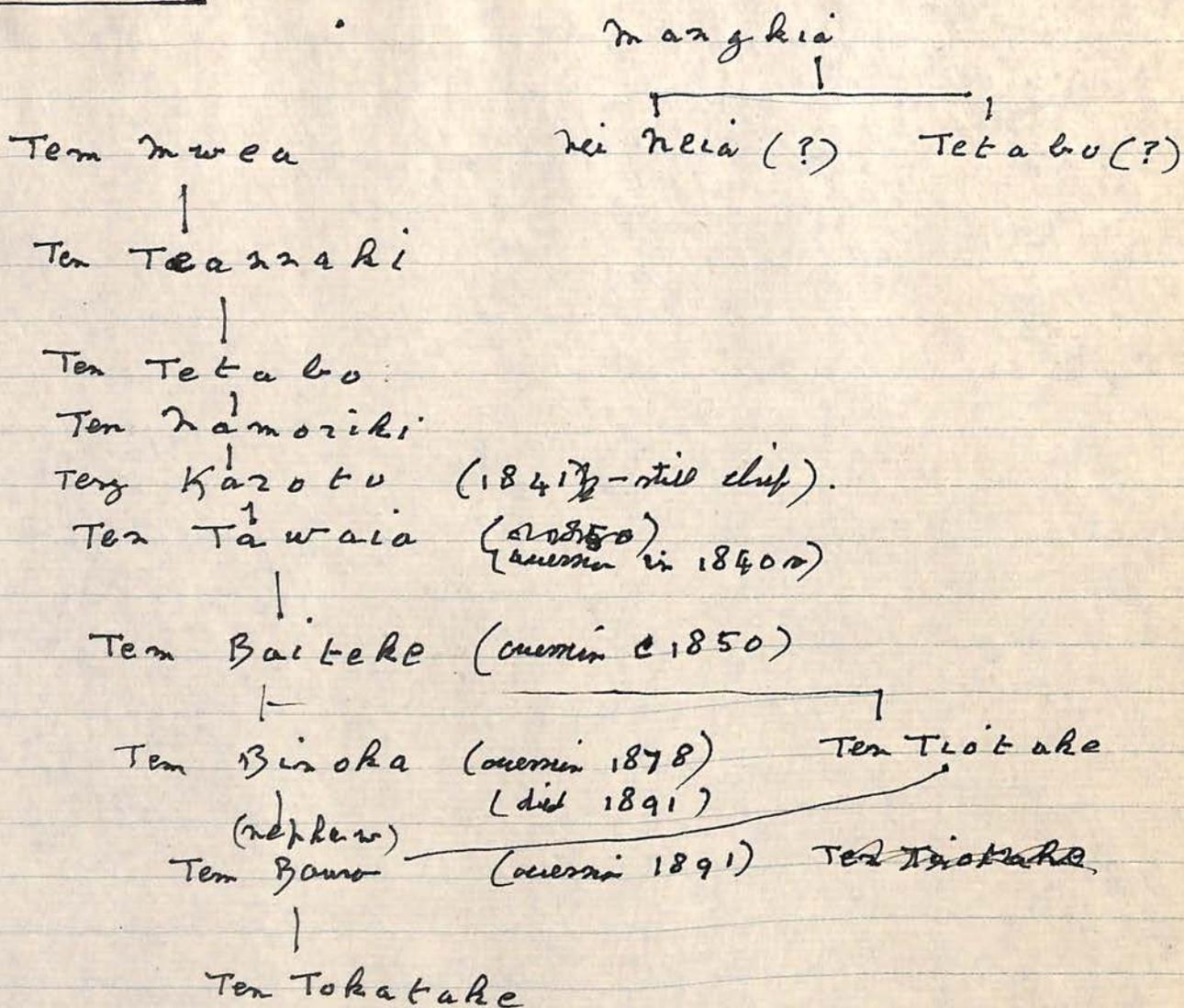
BUREIMO A 1889 → 29 R.L.S. pp. 211-219

Tei'imaroroi died in 1852 (say June) July?

- 1) KAIA I A LIVE WITH MAKA & KANOA (1865) 1865
14 years old in 1852 GULICK (238) b. 1838? 1865
- 2) NANTEITEI died of overdose of chloroform.
- 3) NABATOKIA died 1889 R.L.S. p 216 1889
- 4) BUREIMO A 1889 1889

Kaia II	1920 (?)	1920	Teimorua	d. 1852	1740
Tala	1900 (?)	1890			
Buerua	1889	1860			
Nabatokia		1830			
Nanteitei		1800			
Kaia I	1852 (c. 1838)	1770			

Obelama



Chronology

(1) Gimble 1989: 280 huts Tarewaka (son of Tei Teuhea)
at 'about AD 1450.

(2) Munde 1977 in the gen of Motomerehu's descendants ^(Teuhea) who has
19 generations from Teuhea in 1900, which = 475 years,
i.e. c. AD 1425.

The same gen. who Kaiti 12 generations, which = 300 years,
i.e. c. AD 1600.

The same gen. who Motomerehu 22 generations, which = 550 years
i.e. c. AD 1350

(3) note: Magellan was 1521

Mendana was 1568 (discovery of Niue).

Niue was inhabited - 5 lands were out.

(4) Gimble's main chronology is based on genealogies from:

(1) Niue and Tarawa

(2) Tahiteneo (2 genealogies).

(3) Aberama (4) and Bern (in next page)

This gives Baneteha's emig from Samoa at AD 1100

Motomerehu " " " " AD 1275

Tei Teuhea emig to Blei on Tahai at AD 1350

Tarewaka & Tei Blewiny at AD 1450

Teu Muea, Te Taganga (& possibly Kaiti) at AD 1680

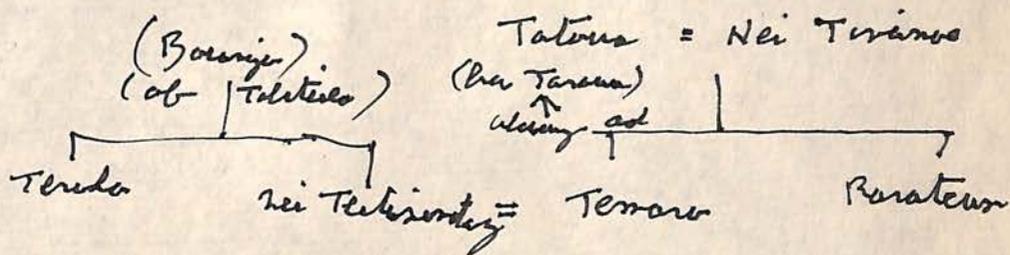
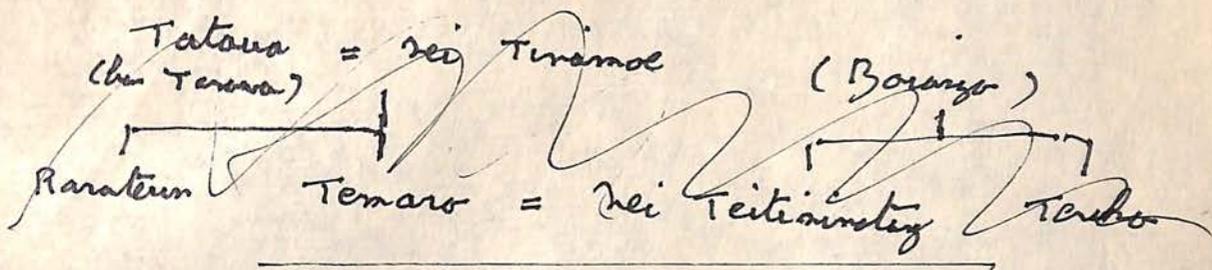
His count of genealogies apparently dates from 1920.

The First Cruise

name - Toaz tebuke owner Baiango of
Tchitesea
(who did not go)

Taken by Ten Teroko and Nei Teitiministang

navigators Teracni karawa; Bua tua; atuaziman



Teihake | Bulake

| | ad | ohted

Telania | Te Bohertun

Three young men: Navama; Nakana; Tibareka
 (16 in all with the 3 revisited)

~~5~~ 5 + 4 + 4 + 3 = 16

$$\begin{array}{r} 1900 \\ 550 \\ \hline 1350 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1900 \\ 475 \\ \hline 1425 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1425 \\ 475 \\ \hline 1900 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 475 \\ 75 \\ \hline 550 \end{array}$$

$$19 = 475$$

$$22 = 550$$

$$1900$$

$$\text{result AD } \underline{1568}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 11 \\ \hline 30 \\ 30 \\ \hline 310 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{30} \times 12 = 360$$

$$1900 - 360 = \underline{1540 \text{ AD}}$$

$$\text{result } 30 \times 11 = 330$$

$$1568$$

$$1900 - 330 = 1570 \text{ AD}$$

$$27 \times 11 = 297 = 1900 - 297 = 1603$$

$$27 \times 12 = 324 = 1900 - 324 = 1576$$