

Captain WILLIAM TUTEPUAKI PITT'S Family History



b. 30 May 1877 - William Tutepuaki Pitt, (Captain)

He was the son of Major Chowell Dean Pitt & Maata Te Owai and grandson of Major-General George Dean Pitt.

William Pitt served in the 1899-1902 South African War, and with Maori Pioneer Battalion in World War I., was an associate of Sir Apirana Ngata. He is listed in NZ Gazette as licensed interpreter, 1907-1933.



Lieut Governor GEORGE DEAN PITT

(William Pitt's Grandfather)

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Ulster (North Island) A Knight of the Hanoverian Order. (Apparently very rarely awarded)

Lieutenant-Colonel George Dean Pitt, an officer of the 80th Regiment, who was especially instrumental over the years 1859-62 in the redevelopment and expansion of the volunteer movement in Victoria. G.D. Pitt had previously served in New Zealand in 1848 as private secretary to his major-general father (also named George Dean Pitt) who was a provincial Lieutenant-Governor and also the first General Officer Commanding in New Zealand (1847-51). In February 1862 G.D. Pitt was ordered by the Horse Guards to return to New Zealand from Victoria. On 10 July 1863 G.D. Pitt was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 'for special service' (commission dated 27 June 1863) in the 1st Battalion Auckland Regiment of Militia. From here he became prominent (especially in Victoria) in the enlistment of military settlers for the New Zealand government in Australia in 1863 and 1864

His son and two of his sons-in-law were also military officers in Auckland in the 1840s.

He had been present at the Siege of Badajoz where Sir George Grey's father, Colonel Grey was killed. Pitt resided in a house in nearby Grey Street adjacent to Sir George Grey's residence on Karangahape Road.

The Grave of Major General George Dean Pitt and his son Lt William Augustus Dean-Pitt (1833-1890) lie directly adjacent to William Hobson's grave in the Anglican sector.

Major Cholwell Dean Pitt

(William Pitt's father)

Major Cholwell Dean Pitt (son of Major-General George Dean Pitt) had, prior to taking charge of the A.C. in Poverty Bay in 1870, served in the Waikato, Wanganui, Rotorua and Opotiki districts.

On 3 July 1863 he was commissioned an ensign in the First Battalion of the Auckland Regiment of Militia, and subsequently served in the initial group of military settlers raised by his father which became commonly known as 'Pitt's Militia' and was the nucleus of the 1st Waikato Regiment.

Ensign Pitt was then promoted Lieutenant (with a commission dated 5 November 1863) due to Lt. T. A. Norman was killed in action at Mauku, 23 October 1863.

Pitt commanded the 4th Company, 1st Waikato Regiment. Later he was stationed for some time in Tauranga. On the disbanding of his regiment Pitt decided to follow a professional soldier's career and enlisted in the newly formed Armed Constabulary. Pitt's skills lay in his ability to train

and organise friendly Maoris who were employed against the Hauhaus

On 27 October 1867 Lieutenant Pitt was commissioned Sub-Inspector in the newly formed AC. On 16 March 1869, Sub-Inspector Pitt was appointed to the rank of Inspector, though this commission was initially cancelled on 8 May of the same year. Pitt's appointment to the rank of Inspector was then reconfirmed with a commission dated 1 December 1869. He later resigned his AC commission on 3 March 1874, after eleven years military service, nine of which were on active field service. Pitt's last appointment had been as commandant at Poverty Bay of the Wairoa Militia District.

Much of the crime in Poverty Bay in the early 1870's was investigated by members of the Armed Constabulary, of whom thirty, under Major Pitt, were stationed at Ormond. Frequently it became necessary for some of them to do duty in Gisborne. Armed with pistol and sword, they revelled in the task of maintaining order

After the Maori wars he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Gisborne.

Cholwell Dean Pitt and his wife Maata Te Owai, (born abt. 1839, daughter of Te Kooti), children were:

b. 5 Jun 1873 – Charles Puku
died 14 June 1928 in Gisborne

b. 30 May 1877 - William Tutepuaki
died 30 May 1937 in Gisborne

12 January 1917

The death occurred at Gisborne on Sunday morning of one of the very few remaining of the older generation of the Aitanga Mahaki tribe in the person of Maata te Owai (Mrs Pitt). The deceased lady, who was 78 years of age, was closely identified with the stirring incidents of the early days in Poverty Bay, and was taken prisoner by the British forces along with a number of other natives and sent to the Chathams with Te Kooti. She was a member of the Aitanga Mahaki and Wharau Taupara, and was also connected with the Ngatiporous. She leaves four sons—Tame Poata, Tawa Poata, Mr Charles Pitt and Captain William Pitt. Mrs Pitt had been ill for some time.

9 July 1926 – William Pitt's father, died

PURSUER OF TE KOOTI.

DEATH OF MAJOR C. D. PITT.

LONG AND VARIED CAREER.

The ranks of the rapidly-diminishing band of early settlers of the Poverty Bay district were further depleted last Sunday by the death of Major Cholwell Dean Pitt, a pioneer of the days of the Te Kooti rebellion. For the previous five weeks Major Pitt had been afflicted with neuritis, and death took him while in his 82nd year.

The deceased was associated with the military profession during the greater portion of his lifetime, says the Poverty Bay Herald, and was a prominent figure during the Te Kooti rebellion. He was born at Clifton, Bristol, and at the age of two years sailed for India with his parents. Major Pitt's father came to New Zealand in 1847 as A.D.C. to his father, Major-General George Dean Pitt, who was at that time commander of the forces in New Zealand, and Lieutenant-Governor of the North Island.

Three years after the arrival of the young A.D.C. in Auckland with his family, Major-General Pitt, while seated in his office on the land on which the Northern Club now stands, was attacked by Maoris, and was so badly wounded that he died a few hours later, being buried in Symonds Street Cemetery. A few weeks later the young officer and his family left for England, arriving there the same year and remaining at Home until 1858. During that time he advanced in rank, and in 1858 was promoted colonel and appointed inspector of musketry to the Imperial forces in Australia and New Zealand, with headquarters in Melbourne.

Served in Waikato War.

On arrival in Australia the late Major Pitt was 14 years of age. Five years later he came to Auckland, where his father, Colonel Pitt, was stationed, the Imperial headquarters having been removed to New Zealand. The youth arrived in Auckland in February, 1863, and soon after his arrival the Waikato War commenced. Colonel Pitt, his father, was asked to raise 400 men for active service, the regiment being known as "Pitt's Militia."

Young Pitt, burning with enthusiasm, was offered a commission as ensign, and he accepted with alacrity. Those were troublous times for the pakehas, and as matters looked serious Colonel Pitt was sent to Melbourne to raise more men. These men were secured and brought to New Zealand, and the First Waikato Regiment came into being. Pitt's Militia was incorporated in the Waikato Regiment, and the whole force, when the Militia joined up, was 1100 strong. Then the Second Waikato Regiment was formed, and this was followed by the Third and then the Fourth Regiments. Throughout this time Ensign Pitt saw much service in the field.

The Te Kooti Chase.

After an exciting and varied military career in other parts of the North Island Major Pitt arrived at Gisborne in 1870, having been sent to take charge of the armed constabulary unit. Te Kooti was still regarded as a menace to the district, and was still being hunted high and low. The constabulary was a military unit, the police duties being carried out by a single policeman controlled by the Auckland Provincial Government. The Courthouse was the principal building in the young town, and night after night the white women were sent there for protection.

The commander of the district deemed it wise, shortly after Major Pitt's arrival, to withdraw the constabulary from Matawhero to cover the town, and for some time Major Pitt slept in the embrasure constructed for a big cannon which had been landed. The gun was quite harmless to friend or foe, as by some oversight no ammunition had been supplied for it.

Major Pitt made two or three expeditions against Te Kooti. The rebel was not in strength, and Major Pitt's party consisted of eleven Maoris and one white constable. The mobility which Te Kooti always displayed enabled him to get away into the interior, and finally into the King Country.

Major Pitt left the service in 1874, when the constabulary was converted into a police organisation. He then took up farming at Hicks Bay, but disease among his flock affected him badly, and in 1876 he returned to Gisborne, where he entered into business as auctioneer, stock and station agent. In 1888 he returned to England, and was in the Old Country during the visit of the first Maori football team. In 1889 his mother died, his father having passed away six years previously in the Tower of London, where he was then Major-General, Keeper of the Crown Jewels, and Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower.

At the end of 1889 Major Pitt returned to Gisborne, only to find his business on a poor financial footing, and it was deemed inadvisable to carry on. In 1911 he paid another visit to England, and at the end of the same year returned to Auckland, coming back to Gisborne in 1915.

Four Generations of Pitts.

The deceased was an ardent follower of the "Sport of Kings," and was one of the original members of the Poverty Bay Turf Club, when the course was situated at Waerenga-a-hika. He was also a member for many years of the Auckland Racing Club. He was a prominent owner, and entered many horses during his time.

Four generations of the Pitt family have been associated with the wars in which New Zealand has taken part. Major-General George Dean Pitt in 1847 was in command of the New Zealand troops and Lieutenant-Governor of the North Island. The next in line was Lieutenant-General Pitt, who was followed by the late Major Pitt. Captain W. T. Pitt, son of the late Major Pitt, served in the Boer War and the Great War, and also took part in a bloodless war in New Zealand, being with the expedition sent to Hokianga in connection with the dog tax trouble nearly 30 years ago.

In 1911 - Cholwell Dean Pitt married Emily Amy Inness (widow of John Innes of Gisborne) - no children



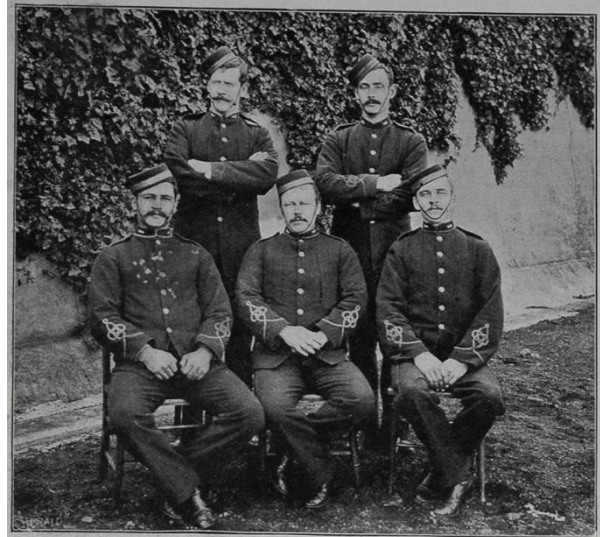
In loving memory of CHOLWELL DEAN PITT, born at Clifton, Bristol, 26 October 1844, died 4 July 1926. = also EMILY DEAN PITT, wife of the above, died 30 April 1947.

SGT. WILLIAM TUTEPUAKI PITT

12 October 1899
VOLUNTEERS FROM THE PERMANENT
ARTILLERY.

THE OFFER ACCEPTED.

Five members of the Permanent Artillery stationed at Auckland have offered their services for the Transvaal, and have been accepted. The quintette who have offered their services are: W. Pitt, J. O'Kane, T. Taylor, E. Toogood, and J. McAuley. Toogood and McAuley are gunners in the No. 1 detachment of the Permanent Artillery, and Sergeants Pitt, O'Kane, and Taylor are members of the No. 2 detachment. The members of the Permanent Artillery mentioned will probably leave to-day for Wellington in the Takapuna, which is timed to leave the Onehunga Wharf at one p.m. Arrangements are being made for the departure of 10 volunteers and a number of horses, the latter to be placed at the disposal of the members of the New Zealand contingent.



MEMBERS OF THE AUCKLAND PERMANENT MILITIA WHO HAVE JOINED THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

Oct 1899 - Messrs McCauley, Twogood,
Front sitting – Pitt, O'Kane & Taylor

SERGEANT PITT'S STORY.

THE KOORNSPRUIT AMBUSH HIS CAPTURE AND ESCAPE

Writing to a friend in Auckland Sergeant William Pitt, the only Gisborne boy with the first contingent, gives the following details of his capture at Koornspruit and escape. He was in charge of a Cape cart containing official papers, mails, and officers' kits, and arrived at the New Zealand camp just as the Boers attacked. At the drift he was captured. He says:— They came and took my carbine, which I had alongside me, and they then asked for my bandolier, but not having one I could not of course hand it over. They then asked me for any ammunition I had. I then pretended that I did not understand, and I made up my mind that if they wanted it they would have to look for it. I knew that they could not see it, as it was covered, and I was sitting on it. They seemed satisfied, however, and told me to drive across the drift. When I got across, they made me line up with the rest of the waggons that were there. I must have been the seventh or eighth to get across, and therefore taken early, and could see everything that happened afterwards. They told me to stop with the cart, so I sat down and watched proceedings. Waggon after waggon was captured, and the men taken prisoners, and I wondered when our commandant would tumble to it. But never a tumble. The Boers simply did as they liked. They sent about a dozen waggons across the drift and then proceeded up the road, and dismounted troopers and took their arms away. They had not gone far, however, when some troops (Roberts' Horse) came galloping across, and I thought they had found out at last, and they were going to try a rescue.

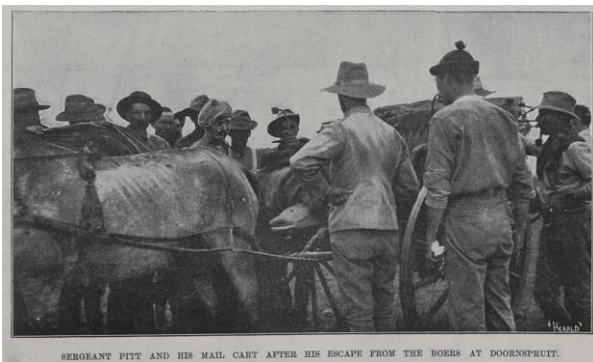
Instead, however, they came galloping on, not knowing that the enemy were covering them, and when they got to within about 100yds, one Boer stood up and started waving them in, which they did; at the same time another troop came galloping up, but this time an officer galloped out from the convoy right across their front, and halted them, and ordered them to change front to the right. They did this, and moved off in the direction the Boers wanted them to, but when they had all wheeled the officer then gave them the order to retire, and, they only having to right turn and away, it was done very quickly, and they had gone quite 50yds before the Boers got over their surprise, and started firing. And what a fusillade it was! Bang! bang! ping! ping! as hard as they could belt, and our fellows dropping right and left. It was awful. All this time I was sitting in the cart smoking, and saw the whole performance, being in the rear of the Boer lines. When the fusillade commenced, our commanding officers, etc., then started to gather their senses, and the Royal Horse Artillery then opened fire at a range of 670yds. Our fellows took care not to fire in too close to the waggons, for fear of hitting their own men, and, knowing this, I still stopped in the cart; but when some of the shrapnel struck my cart I shifted my quarters quick and lively, and got behind a waggon together with two Cape boys. I was not there long before the two boys, who were on either side of me, were both struck, one being wounded in the arm and the other in the back, so that it was pretty warm while it lasted, the waggons being struck and mules killed, but not a Boer wounded or killed during the shell fire. The Boers still kept up an incessant fire, killing and wounding a lot of the British. Our fellows then commenced to retire by the south flank, losing men all the time. "O" and "U" batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, which were amongst the convey, were captured, and the gunners taken prisoners. When our forces started retiring, the prisoners who were taken by the Boers were marched off to the north-east. There must have been 300. An Italian attache then came down amongst the waggons, looking for one to carry a wounded Holland attache. He picked mine out. I went with him and picked up the officer, who had been struck in the shoulder, and was told to take him to some place or other, I forget where it was; but anyhow, the fellow being in such agony and the road being rough, he asked to be left at the farm alongside the drift, so I took him there. As the Cape carts belonging to the farmers who had trekked back with our troops from Ladybrand, and were taken prisoners, were

there, I outspanned and put my cart amongst theirs, and joined the farmers. The Boers in the meantime had started trekking away back along the road towards Ladybrand. The Boers kept around the farmhouse, and I kept out of their sight as much as possible, and was deeply engaged in conversation with one of the farmers if they happened to come too close. About half-past five p.m., the Boer commandant gave the farmers permission to go back to their farms on condition that they did not leave them again on any pretence whatever. I tried hard to get away with them, but they thought the risk too great, and when I appealed to a gentleman who seemed to be the leader (a Mr Green) he advised me to stay, as he said the Boers were going to leave directly, and that there would be a bigger chance of my escaping. I thanked him, and after they had been gone about half-an-hour the Boers saddled up and moved off in a northerly direction, leaving about a dozen for patrol duty. The German attache, who elected to remain with the wounded attache, then asked me where I came from, and I told him New Zealand, and he then asked if I should like to see the war through. I said I would very much. He then offered me a job as his servant, as he said he would be able to arrange it all right. I considered a bit, and I then asked him what would become of the officers' gear, the Major's despatch-box, and mails, etc., and when he said he would see they were placed in safe custody, and that I would get them again, I agreed to take the job, providing I did not escape with the lot in the meantime. He seemed quite satisfied, and put all the inquisitive Boers at rest by telling them, I suppose, that I was his servant. That night I slept in the Cape cart, and was agreeably surprised to find that a guard had not been placed over me, and my thoughts at once turned to escaping. In the morning when I awoke everything was as still as could be, not a soul being about—a difference to what it was the day before. After a time the ambulances were again moving about, and they had a hard job; all the day before they were at it until after dark, and still there were a number of wounded, etc., left. One waggon came up to the farmhouse to take the wounded officer down to the hospital. While they were up I approached the officer, who was one of Roberts's Horse, and asked him if there was any chance of going with him, to act as one of the ambulance corps, and so get out of the Boers' clutches, as they cannot touch the ambulance men. After I had thanked him, two of the Boer patrols came galloping past, and sang out that the English were coming, and I thought that

another scrap would eventuate. Instead, however, all the Boers made tracks as fast as they could for the kopjes, and it was a great relief when the Lancers came up. . . . What a reception I received when I got back. The Major came up and shook hands, and congratulated me on my safe return, as also did all the officers, non-com.'s, and men, who were simply overjoyed when I announced that I had brought everything back safe and sound

13 Mar 1900

W. Pitt, a Gisborne boy with the first contingent, has been promoted to be sergeant.



Sergeant Pitt and his Mail Cart, after his Escape from the Boer s at Doornspruit

3 Aug 1901

Sergeant William Pitt, son of Major C. Dean Pitt, and a member of one of the early contingents from this colony, arrived in Gisborne this morning for the purpose of re-visiting his old home and friends for a few days. Sergeant Pitt, it will be remembered, was in charge of a mail-cart at the time of the Koornspruit disaster, and was taken prisoner by the Boers, but cleverly escaped from their clutches and regained the British lines. Sergeant Pitt has many stories to tell of his adventures in South Africa, where he seem to have thoroughly enjoyed himself, and he is looking none the worse for his experience, but on the contrary is in fine health.

5 Jan 1909 William Tutepuaki Pitt married Katherine Rangikawhiti Rogers at Rotorua

Mr William Tutepuaki Pitt, son of Major Pitt, and secretary to the Native Lands Commission, was married at Rotorua last week to Miss Katherine Rangikawhiti Rogers. Mr Pitt was formerly a non-commissioned officer of the First New Zealand Contingent, subsequently earning a commission in a later regiment. He distinguished himself by his valiant conduct at Sannas Post on the morning of March 31, 1900, saving at great personal risk the Cape cart which contained a large mail for New Zealand soldiers.

25 Nov 1956 - Katarina Rangikawhiti PITT died in Gisborne aged 69 yrs

MRS KATERINA RANGIKAWHITI PITT

With the death last November of Katerina Rangikawhiti Pitt, the Maori community at Gisborne lost one of its most noted identities, and the district as a whole a personality of wide influence. Born at Poroporo 69 years ago, Mrs Pitt was a member of an Arawa family, her maiden name being Rodgers.

As a girl she showed great musical talent, and in her youth she studied singing in Sydney for some years. She was later a well-known concert artist. She was married to Mr Wiremu Tutepuaki Pitt shortly before World War I.

19 January 1916 - CAPTAIN PITT'S RETURN.

Considerable interest was manifested amongst the Gisborne Maoris to-day in the return of Captain W. T. Pitt, of the Maori Contingent, accompanied by Mrs Pitt and their infant daughter Egypt of only four months. Captain Pitt, who is a Gisborne boy, held command of B Company, which comprised all the East Coast natives, and he is the first officer of that compnay to return to Gisborne. There was a large gathering of representative Gisborne natives at the Kaiti pa to-day when a cordial welcome was accorded to the returned officer. The Hon. A. T. Ngata was also present, and in extending a welcome home to Captain Pitt, he tendered an invitation to him, should his duties permit, to visit Tolga Bay and the Waiaapu district.

Captain Pitt, who accompanied the first Maori contingent and participated in the fighting on Gallipoli, was returned from Egypt on sick leave, and a Medical Board at Wellington having declared him medically unfit for further service he is under orders to report himself at Wellington on the 26th inst, to receive his discharge. Whatever may have been his condition on arrival in

New Zealand, Captain Pitt to-day looks the picture of health and fitness, and the local Maoris expressed considerable astonishment that a man of his sturdy build and apparent excellent physique should have been declared by the doctors to be unfit for further service. Apart from this, letters that have been received by the natives locally from relatives at the front concerning the treatment meted out to this popular Gisborne officer have excited considerable interest and from what can be gathered something more is likely to be heard of Captain Pitt's case in the future. Meanwhile it is freely asserted that it is having a decided influence on recruiting amongst the natives.

To-day's welcome was extended with due regard to the usual native customs, and it was an interested gathering that listened to the returned officer's narrative of the voyage on the transports, the visit to Egypt, training operations at Malta, and the exciting and trying experiences in the trenches at Gallipoli.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS.

October 1917,

Following is a complete list as far as can be ascertained of the members of the First Contingent Association who have been killed in action, who are still serving, or who have returned to New Zealand and elsewhere from the front, states the annual report of the contingent:

Killed in Action—Lieutenant P. T. Emerson, R.S.M. C. W. H. Bould, Corporal J. Aitken.

On Service or Returned—Major-General R. H. Davies, C.B.; Brigadier-General H. D. O. Ward, C.M.G., R.A.; Colonel J. G. Hughes, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lieutenant-Colonels D'A. Chaytor, W. R. N. Madocks, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., J. H. Whyte, D.S.O.; Majors G. R. Miller, R.A. (wounded), M. E. Lindsay, D.S.O., J. Matson, E. Harrowell (wounded), H. S. Orbell, G. Mitchell (wounded), E. Bartlett, D.S.O., C. R. Neale, W. C. Morrison, F. A. Wood, M.C. (wounded), A. H. Wilkie, H. W. Smith, A. Batchelar (wounded); Captains W. T. Pitt, J. J. Raynes, A. C. Bartrop, D. E. Cardale; Lieutenants E. J. Freeth (wounded), S. Joyce, R. Witheford, C. M. Lewin, H. Valentine; Sergeant-Major W. T. Burr; Q.M. Sergeants N. J. C. McDonald, W. J. Parkes; Sergeants J. Hedges, W. Mahood, W. Johnston, F. Willis;

Corporals T. W. Browne, E. W. Moore, H. D. Coutts, Q.S., W. Wilton, R. W. Crawley, C. Newman (wounded); Privates C. Hanson, T. Maunder, F. O'Shea.

In Camp—Sergeant-Major F. Fox, Q.M. Sergeant J. A. Barty.

The contingent held its annual reunion in Wellington last night.

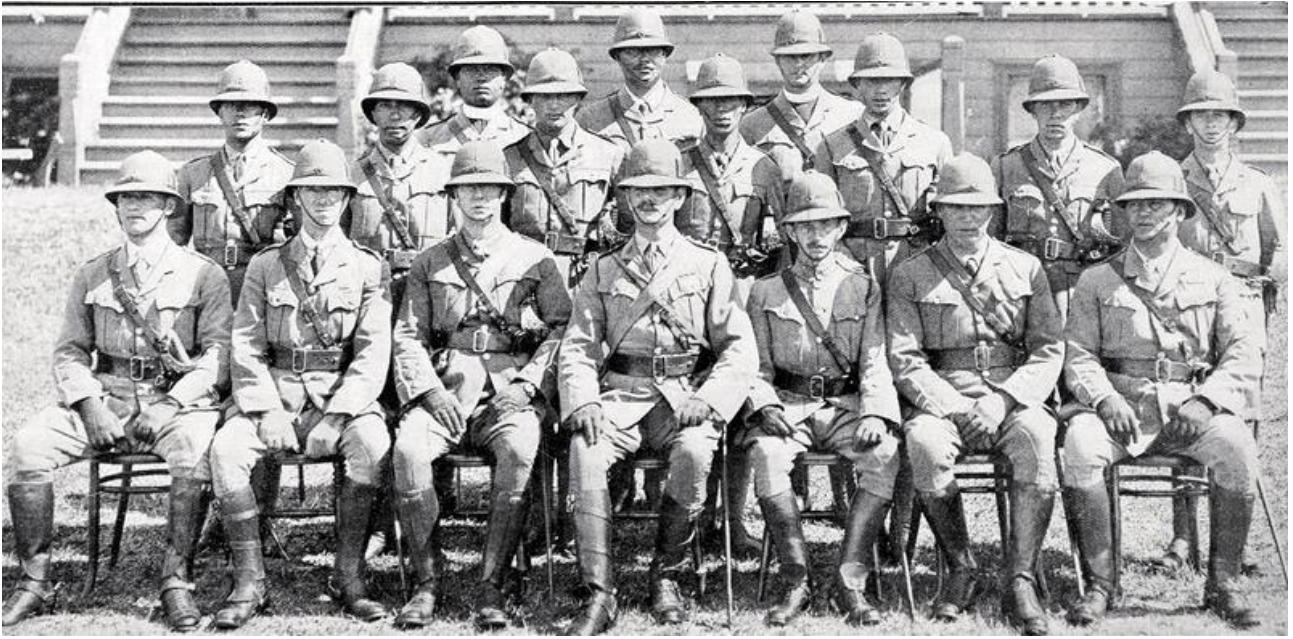
1 June 1937 – CAPTAIN W T PITT

GISBORNE, this day.

On his sixtieth birthday the death occurred of Captain W. T. Pitt, a leading member of the Maori race. Captain Pitt served with the first New Zealand Contingent in the Boer war, and on the outbreak of the Great War joined the First Maori Contingent, seeing service on Gallipoli and in France. In recent years he has been Maori welfare officer under the Native Department, taking a prominent part in land development schemes. In earlier years Captain Pitt was a prominent footballer, captaining Poverty Bay for several years. Latterly he was a member of the Maori Rugby advisory board.



Captain W T PITT # 16/499
Of the NZ Maori Pioneer Battalion
Died 1 June 1937 in Gisborne and is buried in the
Taruhuru Cemetery



Back row—

Chaplain Major [Chaplain Class III (Major)] Henare Wepiha Te Wainohu, No. 16/545, 1st Maori Contingent, Headquarters Staff

Lieutenant Simon James Stewart Coupar, No. 16/260, 1st Maori Contingent A Company

Chaplain Major [Chaplain Class III (Major)] Hector Alfred Hawkins, No. 16/1021, 2nd Maori Contingent, C Coy

Centre row—

Captain Pirimi Pererika Tahiwī, No. 16/304, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy

Lieutenant Turu Hiroti, No. 16/392, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy

Lieutenant Thomas Matengaro Hetet, No. 16/445, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy

Second Lieutenant Autini Pitara Kaipara, No. 16/10, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy

Lieutenant James Paumea Ferris, No. 16/50, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy

Lieutenant William Houkamau Stainton, No. 16/90, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy

Major Albert Edward Mills Jones, No. 16/3538, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy

Front row—

Lieutenant Roger Ingram Dansey, No. 16/317, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy

Captain Frederick Burton Mabin, No. 16/544, 1st Maori Contingent, Headquarters Staff

Lieutenant Colonel William Oliver Ennis, No. 16/582, 1st Maori Contingent Headquarters Staff

Lieutenant Henry Peacock, No. 16/575, 1st Maori Contingent, Headquarters Staff

Lieutenant Lionel George Ashton, No. 16/1026, 2nd Maori Contingent

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Rangihiroa Buck, No. 16/593, 1st Maori Contingent, Headquarters Staff

Lieutenant William Tutepuaki Pitt, No. 16/499, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy



Back row—

Lieutenant William Houkamau Stainton, No. 16/90, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy

Lieutenant Thomas Matengaro Hetet, No. 16/445, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy

Captain John Charles Tamanuiarangi Tikao, No. 16/227, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy
Lieutenant William Huatahi Walker, Service No. 16/187, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy
Lieutenant Turu Hiroti, No. 16/392, 1st Maori Contingent A Company
Second Lieutenant Autini Pitara Kaipara, No. 16/10, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy
Lieutenant Simon James Stewart Coupar, No. 16/260, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy

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Lieutenant Colonel Peter Rangihiroa Buck, No. 16/593, 1st Maori Contingent, Headquarters Staff
Lieutenant Colonel William Oliver Ennis, No. 16/582, 1st Maori Contingent Headquarters Staff
(Possibly) Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Henry Herbert, No. 11/1079, 3rd Reinforcements, Wellington Mounted Rifles
Lieutenant William Tutepuaki Pitt, No. 16/499, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy
Lieutenant Roger Ingram Dansey, No. 16/317, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy
Major Albert Edward Mills Jones, No. 16/3538, 1st Maori Contingent B Coy
Captain Pirimi Pererika Tahiwī, No. 16/304, 1st Maori Contingent A Coy



Kīngitanga leader Princess Te Puea Hērangi is shown with Captain William Tutepuaki Pitt and Pitt's daughter, Peggy Alexandria. They are at a 1918 fundraising hui at Porourangi marae on the East Coast. During the First World War Te Puea, of Waikato, led the Kīngitanga (Māori King movement) resistance to conscription of their men to fight overseas. In contrast, Pitt volunteered for service in the South African War and in the First World War, rising to the rank of captain in the Native Contingent. He was from Ngāti Porou, with affiliations to Te Aitanga-a-Māhaki, Rongowhakaata and Ngāi Tāmanuhiri.