

From

The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and Auckland

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- » Seventeen chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Karaka Bay in Auckland on 4 March 1840. Read more about the signing of the Treaty in chapters three and four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1840, surveyor Felton Mathew investigated sites for a new colonial capital between Whangarei and the Waihou River in Thames. The bay at the mouth of the Waihorotiu Stream – now underneath Queen Street in the heart of Auckland’s CBD – was chosen. Other options had included Coromandel Harbour and the Panmure Basin. Read more about the selection in chapter four of *Hauraki Contested* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection
- » When the Crown bought over 30,000 acres along the Mahurangi coast from Hauraki chiefs in 1841, payment was not only made in cash but also in merchandise and livestock. Read more about early Crown land purchases in chapter four of *Hauraki Contested* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1847 famed Ngāti Toa chief Te Rauparaha of Kapiti lived in a house in Auckland but he was not visiting the city by choice – he was on parole after being imprisoned by the Crown the previous year. The house was close to the foot of Symonds Street. Read more about his time in Auckland in chapter four of *Hauraki Contested* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » About 350 Māori road-workers in Auckland went on strike in 1848. They wanted to be paid fully in money, rather than partly in rations. Read more about Māori participation in the colonial economy in chapter six of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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The Treaty of Waitangi Collection

- » Up to two hundred chiefs gathered at Mission Bay in 1860 for a meeting known as the Kohimarama Conference. They discussed land and the Treaty. Read more about this meeting in chapter three of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In July 1863, all Māori living between Auckland and Waikato were required to swear an oath of allegiance to the Crown or move to the Māori King's territory in the Waikato. Few agreed to take the oath and were instead forced off their lands. Read more about the start of the Waikato War in chapter seven of *Beyond the Imperial Frontier* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » During the 1975 land march (hīkoi), people marched from the far north to Wellington to protest Māori land loss. Marchers were granted unusual permission to cross the Auckland Harbour Bridge on foot. See photographs of the march in chapter six of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1977 Takaparawhā (Bastion Point) was occupied in protest against the government's plan to sell twenty-four acres of Crown land at Ōrākei that had previously been owned by Māori. On 25 May 1978, after seventeen months of occupation, 600 police and army officers arrived to evict the protestors, arresting 222 people. Read more about the occupation in chapter fourteen of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The Waitangi Tribunal report on Waiheke Island, released in June 1987, was the first time the Tribunal recommended the return of land. Read more about Waiheke Island and Ōrākei Treaty claims in chapter seven of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and Bay of Plenty

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- » Obsidian (volcanic glass) from Mayor Island is found in the Chatham Islands and Raoul Island (in the Kermadecs). This suggests that people travelled between New Zealand and these islands. Read more about the settlement of outlying islands in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » In pre-European New Zealand, most people lived in kāinga (villages). In Kohika in the Bay of Plenty, the remains of a small kāinga from the later seventeenth century clearly shows the way of life of its inhabitants. Read about the buildings and artefacts found at Kohika in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » In the 1820s and 1830s, a booming flax and steady timber trade drew Pākehā agents to coastal Māori settlements, including to Te Tumu, Matatā, Whakatāne, Ōhiwa, Tauranga and Maketū. Read about the timber and flax trades in chapter seven of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by 21 chiefs in Tauranga between 10 April and 23 May 1840. The Treaty was also signed at four other locations around the Bay of Plenty from late May until mid June. Read more about the signing of the Treaty in chapters three and four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » Tauranga tribes Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Ranginui sent reinforcements and other supplies to the Kīngitanga forces in the Waikato during the 1860s war. Eager to end Tauranga's role in supplying men, arms and food to the Waikato, General Cameron occupied the Te Papa Peninsula in January 1864. Read about war in the Waikato and Tauranga in chapter nine of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.

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- » The government confiscated Māori lands as a punishment for so-called 'rebellion', including land in the Bay of Plenty. However, Māori who were friendly to the government lost land alongside 'rebels'. See a map of confiscated land and read more in chapter three of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » In 1885, Ngāi Te Rangi leader Hori Ngatai complained to the government about the lack of protection for fishing rights in Tauranga Harbour. As Pāhekā settlement spread, Europeans fished in areas customarily considered to be Ngāi Te Rangi's. Read Hori Ngatai's words to John Ballance, Minister of Native Affairs, in chapter four of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » About 17,000 Māori enlisted to fight in the Second World War. The Bay of Plenty had high levels of recruitment compared to most regions. Read more about Māori in the first and second world wars in chapter five of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » A 1984 Waitangi Tribunal report about the Kaituna River ended the discharge of sewage into Lake Rotorua. Read more about the early years of the Waitangi Tribunal and the claims it considered in chapter six of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » In 2001, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council created four Māori seats on the council. Read more about how the principles of the treaty can be reflected in New Zealand legislation and local government in chapter nine of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.

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The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and Canterbury

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- » Tī ovens (umu-tī) that date from the thirteenth century have been found in South Canterbury. These ovens were used to cook the roots and lower stems of young cabbage trees. Read more about pre-European archaeology in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » By the eighteenth century, settlements on the east coast of the South Island, such as Kaiapoi Pā in north Canterbury, were an important part of the pounamu (greenstone) industry. Read more about pounamu in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » By 1800, an estimated 20,000 people lived in the tribal area of Ngāi Tahu. This population spread from Kaikōura on the east coast and Tai Poutini on the west all the way down to Rakiura (Stewart Island) and other southern islands. Read more about Ngāi Tahu in chapter one of *New Myths and Old Politics* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Hempleman's Station was an important whaling settlement located on Banks Peninsula. In the early nineteenth century, both Māori and Pakeha lived on stations like Hempleman's. Read more about trade and commerce in the 1820s and 1830s in chapter seven of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Two chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Ōnuku in the Akaroa harbour on 30 May 1840. Read more about the signing of the Treaty in chapters three and four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » A French settlement was established at Akaroa in 1840. Read about how the British responded to the French presence in New Zealand in chapter one of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » Between 1845 and 1853, Governor George Grey oversaw the purchase from Māori of over one million hectares of land in the North Island and over ten million in the South Island. Read more about land sales in chapter three of *The Story of the Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » “...along the coast of Otago, and right up to Akaroa, there are a number of fishing grounds that have been handed down to the Maoris by their ancestors, but have been overrun and made use of by everybody, including Europeans, in recent years.” – T. Parata, Member for Southern Māori, 1903. Read more about conflict over fishing rights in chapter four of *The Story of the Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1909, Tiemi Hipi and 961 members of Ngāi Tahu petitioned the government, requesting an investigation of the 1848 Kemp land purchase. This purchase covered most of Canterbury and Otago, but Ngāi Tahu claimed they had only sold a smaller coastal strip of land. Read more about the Kemp purchase in chapter five of *The Story of the Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Prime Minister Jenny Shipley formally apologised to Ngāi Tahu on behalf of the Crown at Ōnuku Marae in Akaroa in 1998. This apology was part of the Ngāi Tahu treaty settlement. Read more about the Ngāi Tahu treaty claim and settlement in chapter eight of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and Hawke's Bay

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- » Three chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Hawke's Bay on 24 June 1840. Read more about the signing of the Treaty in chapters three and four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Most Hawke's Bay chiefs did not sign the Treaty of Waitangi because they were not invited to. There were no opportunities to sign the Treaty in inland areas of the Hawke's Bay. Read more about the signing of the Treaty in chapter two of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Nineteenth century military leader and prophet Te Kooti was born in what is now Gisborne. Read about Te Kooti's life in chapter nine of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Māori communities in the Hawke's Bay were among the first to use the Native Land Court. The court was created in 1865. Read about the Native Land Court in chapter eleven of *Beyond the Imperial Frontier* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1892, the first session of the Kotahitanga Parliament was held at Waipatu, near Hastings. It met annually until 1902. Read more about this and Māori parliaments in chapter four of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1892 men and women from Te Urewera took direct action to disrupt a survey of land at Rūātoki. They seized surveying instruments, destroyed trig stations and expelled the surveyors. Read about the government response in chapter eleven of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » In 1897, a group of former students from Te Aute College formed an association that was commonly known as the Young Māori Party. Members included Apirana Ngata, Te Rangi Hiroa (Peter Buck) and Maui Pomare, all of whom went on to become high-profile Māori leaders. The college is still operating today. Read about the party and other reform movements in the 1890s in chapter eleven of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Land sales to the government in the Te Urewera district did not start until 1910, much later than other parts of New Zealand. By 1912, about 150,000 acres had been purchased. Read about land sales in Te Urewera in chapter eleven of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1995 the Waitangi Tribunal released a report about the inner harbour at Napier, Te Whanganui-a-Orotu. Read about environmental reports issued by the Tribunal and fishing rights in chapter thirteen of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The Napier Hospital Report was released by the Waitangi Tribunal in 2001. It was an important report because it developed the Tribunal's position on the principles of the Treaty. Read about the report and these principles in chapter three of *The Waitangi Tribunal* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.

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From

The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and King Country

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- » Ten chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Kawhia between April and September 1840. Read more about the signing of the Treaty in chapters three and four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » British forces invaded the Waikato in July 1863. Read about the subsequent war between the government and the Kīngitanga movement in chapter seven of *Beyond the Imperial Frontier* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The government confiscated Māori lands as a punishment for the war in the Waikato in the 1860s. However, although the Ngāti Maniapoto iwi fought in the Waikato wars, their territory was untouched by confiscation. See a map of confiscated land and read more in chapter three of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » The Māori King Tāwhiao withdrew to the western uplands of the North Island after the 1860s Waikato war and land confiscations. The 11,000 km² under his control was known as the King Country. Read more about the relationship between Māori and the government in chapter 4 of *The Story of a Treaty in the Treaty of Waitangi* Collection.
- » Census estimates suggest that the number of people who were exiled to the King Country after the Waikato war exceeded the size of the original population. Such a large influx of people put pressure on the supply of food and housing. Read about the socio-economic impact of the Waikato war on the King Country in chapter seven of *Beyond the Imperial Frontier* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » The name Te Kūititanga (Te Kūiti) means ‘the narrowing in’ – a reflection of the extensive land confiscations taking place in the 1860s. Read about the Waikato war in chapter nine of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The Māori name for King Country is Te Rohe Pōtae. The inspiration for the name is said to have been King Tāwhiao placing his hat (pōtae) on a map. The area under the hat was the King Country. Read more about the region in chapter ten of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » From 1868, King Country was closed to sale, lease, public roads, and mineral exploration. No pākehā could cross the boundary between the government and Māori territory (called the aukati) without permission. Read about the aukati in chapter seven of *Beyond the Imperial Frontier* and chapter ten of *Tangata Whenua*, both in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » When telegraph lines were installed along the length of the North Island in the 1860s and 1870s, they could not pass through King Country as it was closed to pākehā. Rather than running directly from Wellington to Auckland, the line therefore had to go via Thames, Tauranga, Hawke’s Bay and the Wairarapa. Read more about the telegraph in chapter seven of *Hauraki Contested* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1950, a royal commission reported on claims about the Whanganui River. It found that eel weirs and fish traps had been “indiscriminately...destroyed or done away with” to make way for river steamers. Read about fishing rights in chapter four of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and Manawatu-Horowhenua

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- » A huge 98% of pre-European pā sites are found in the North Island. Read more about the distribution of pā in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The Treaty of Waitangi was signed by seven chiefs in Manawatū on 26 May 1840. Read about the signing of the Treaty in chapters three and four of the *Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The copy of the Treaty of Waitangi that was signed in Manawatū was signed on both sides of the Cook Strait. Other signing locations included Port Nicholson (Wellington), Queen Charlotte Sound, Waikanae and Whanganui. See a map of where the Treaty was signed in chapter two of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Between 1845 and 1853, Governor George Grey oversaw the purchase from Māori of over one million hectares of land in the North Island and over ten million in the South Island. Read more about land sales in chapter three of *The Story of the Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Most of the Manawatū region was bought by the Crown in the 1860s. Read about the Rangaitikei-Manawatū purchase in chapter nine of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Octavius Hadfield was a nineteenth-century missionary in the Ōtaki-Waikanae area who staunchly supported the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Read about missionaries and their perspective on the Treaty in chapter seven of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » A former Danish prime minister, bishop Ditlev Monrad settled in the 1860s at Karere, on the Manawatū river near Palmerston North. During the Taranaki conflict that has become known as Tītokowaru's War (1868-1869), he fled to Foxton, leaving his valuables buried in his garden. Read about Tītokowaru's War in *I Shall Not Die* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » During Tītokowaru's War, militias in Manawatū, Rangitikei, Wellington and the Hutt Valley were called up. They were given arms and carried out drills. Read about militias in Tītokowaru's War in *I Shall Not Die* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » When telegraph lines were installed along the length of the North Island in the 1860s and 1870s, they could not pass through the King Country as it was closed to pākehā. Rather than running directly from Wellington to Auckland through the middle of the North Island, the line therefore had to go via Thames, Tauranga, Hawke's Bay and the Wairarapa. Read more about the telegraph in chapter seven of *Hauraki Contested* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » Pouerua Pā, in the inland Bay of Islands, is built on a volcanic cone and includes 300-400 visible terraces. Construction was begun in the fifteenth century and extra defences were added in the seventeenth century. Read more about this pā in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1814, the Anglican Church Mission Society established in the Bay of Islands its first mission station. Read about early contact between Māori and Pākehā in chapter one of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » By the late 1830s, Kororāreka (Russell) had become a busy port town. Traders and whalers from Europe, America and Australia visited, supplied with provisions and services by local Māori in exchange for trade goods. Read about relations between Māori and Pākehā before the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in chapter one of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Chiefs gathered at Waitangi on 5 February 1840 debated the proposed treaty for over five hours through the middle of the day. Their main areas of concern were land, trade, and their authority. Read about the meeting at Waitangi in chapter two of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Forty-three people signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Waitangi on 6 February 1840. Copies of the Treaty were then circulated around the country for others to sign. See a map of the Treaty signing dates and locations in chapter four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » Not only men signed the Treaty of Waitangi – a small number of women did too. One woman who signed the Treaty was Ereonora, wife of Nōpera Panakareao. She signed the Treaty at Kaitiāia on 28 April 1840. Read more about the signing of the Treaty in Northland in chapter two of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » At Hokianga, one chief delivered a letter to Governor William Hobson asking for his name to be removed from the Treaty of Waitangi. The letter was signed by fifty members of his tribe but Hobson would not listen. Read about the lack of unanimous Māori agreement to the Treaty in chapter two of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1932, James Busby’s residence at Waitangi was gifted to the nation as the Treaty of Waitangi was first signed on its grounds. It is known as the Treaty House. Read more about the gifting in chapter five of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Waitangi Day was created in 1960 as a “national day of thanksgiving, in commemoration of the signing”. Read about the growing interest in Waitangi commemorations in chapter five of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Since the 1970s, Te Tii marae on Waitangi Day has become a focus for protests. Read about the commemoration of Waitangi Day in chapter twelve of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and Otago

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- » At the mouth of the Shag River, Otago, middens (rubbish heaps) from a fourteenth-century settlement contained the remains of large numbers of animals. These included approximately 6,000 moa, 7,000 dogs, 50,000 small birds, 180,000 fish and 10 million shellfish. Read about early settlement and hunting in New Zealand in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In eastern Otago, wooden bowls with pouring spouts have been found in rock shelters. These are dated to around AD 1500-1650 and were used as part of the process of preserving weka. Read more about the archaeology of pre-European Southern New Zealand in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » By the eighteenth century, settlements on the east coast of the South Island, such as Whareakeake (Murdering Beach) in Otago, were an important part of the pounamu (greenstone) industry. Read more about pounamu in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The Weller brothers established a large whaling settlement at Otago Heads, together with Ngāi Tahu rangatira (chiefs). In the early nineteenth century, both Māori and Pakeha lived on whaling stations. Read more about trade and commerce in the 1820s and 1830s in chapter seven of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Two chiefs from Ngāi Tahu signed the Treaty of Waitangi on 13 June 1840 at Otago Heads. These were the only two people to sign from the Otago region. Read more about the signing of New Zealand's founding document in chapters three and four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » Between 1845 and 1853, Governor George Grey oversaw the purchase from Māori of over one million hectares of land in the North Island and over ten million in the South Island. Read more about land sales in chapter three of *The Story of the Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1869, 74 men convicted of high treason were imprisoned in the Dunedin city gaol. They had all been taken prisoner during the Taranaki conflict known as Titokowaru's War. Read more about these men in chapter 9 of *Tangata Whenua* and about Titokowaru's War in *I Shall Not Die*, both in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » "...along the coast of Otago, and right up to Akaroa, there are a number of fishing grounds that have been handed down to the Maoris by their ancestors, but have been overrun and made use of by everybody, including Europeans, in recent years." – T. Parata, Member for Southern Māori, 1903. Read more about conflict over fishing rights in chapter four of *The Story of the Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
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- » Prime Minister Jenny Shipley formally apologised to Ngāi Tahu on behalf of the Crown in Akaroa in 1998. This apology was part of the Ngāi Tahu treaty settlement. Read more about the Ngāi Tahu treaty claim and settlement in chapter eight of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » The name Murihiku, the lower South Island, describes the land as the hind part of a fish. Read more about the importance of fish in Polynesian naming practices in chapter four of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Southland is said to be the final resting place of the waka Tākitimu, which was wrecked there after sailing to New Zealand from the ancestral home of Hawaiki. The waka forms the ridgeline of the Tākitimu Mountains. Read more about waka traditions in chapter two of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » A huge 98% of pre-European pā sites are found in the North Island. Read more about the distribution of pā in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Golden Bay in the South Island is believed to be the place where Māori and Pākehā met for the first time, on 18 December 1642. The encounter was violent and ended in death on both sides. Read more about this meeting of worlds in *First Contact: Tasman's Arrival in Taitapu, 1642* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Ruapuke Island was the southern-most place the Treaty of Waitangi was signed in 1840. Only three people signed there, including leading Ngāi Tahu chief Hone Tuhawaiki, whose name was written as 'John Touwaick'. Read more about Tuhawaiki and the signing in chapter four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Muttonbirds or tītī can only be harvested by certain Ngāi Tahu whanau. This right is guaranteed by a deed signed in 1864. Read more about muttonbirding in chapter nine of *Treaty of Waitangi Settlements* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

From



The Treaty of Waitangi Collection

- » 99% of the South Island had been bought by the Crown by 1865. Read more about Māori land purchases in chapter seven of *An Unsettled History: Treaty Claims in New Zealand Today* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In the early 1880s Te Whiti and Tohu, leaders of the passive resistance movement at Parihaka in Taranaki, toured the South Island. They weren't on holiday though – the pair, charged with sedition, were prisoners of the Crown. Read more about Te Whiti and Tohu in chapter two of *Parihaka Invaded* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Ngāi Tahu's Waitangi Tribunal claim, lodged in 1986 and settled in 1998, covered more than half of New Zealand's total land mass. Read more about the claim in chapter eight of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » 'We had to ask ourselves why the Crown found it necessary to take ownership of pounamu and found we had no idea. So we gave it back' – Government minister Doug Graham. Read more about the 1997 return of pounamu to Ngāi Tahu in chapter nine of *Treaty of Waitangi Settlements* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » Archaeological investigations have shown that Te Koru, a pre-European pā (fortified village), had parapets and scarps (steep slopes) with stone facing. The pā was situated beside the Ōakura River. Read about pre-European archaeology in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In Taranaki, pre-European pā (fortified village) sites are clustered together. Each cluster includes many small pā that could hold about 30-40 people, suitable for local disputes. When faced with a serious external threat, the population of the area could have turned to the larger pā, which were more scarce but could hold hundreds of people. Read about pā and kāinga (villages) in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The closest place to Taranaki where the Treaty of Waitangi was signed is Whanganui. Fourteen signed the Treaty at Whanganui in May 1840. Read more about the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in chapter two of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1859, a chief from the Te Āti Awa iwi offered a block of land to the Governor for sale. This land was at Waitara, north of New Plymouth. Read about why this sale was controversial and led to war in chapter three of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » During the Taranaki conflict that has become known as Titokowaru's War, Titokowaru's forces were outnumbered twelve to one in fighting men against his opponents. However, they won a number of conclusive victories against colonial armies, bringing "the colony to its knees". Read about Titokowaru's War in *I Shall Not Die* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » During Titokowaru's War, at the height of Titokowaru's military success he retreated north and his army disintegrated. No one knows exactly why. Read some of the possible theories in *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » On 5 November 1881, over 600 troops and nearly 1000 volunteers invaded the Māori village of Parihaka in Taranaki. The invasion aimed to crush Parihaka's non-violent resistance to land confiscation and settlement. Read more in *Parihaka Invaded* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The people of Parihaka resisted land confiscation by disrupting surveyors and ploughing European settlers' farmland from Pukearuhe to Hāwera. They were led by Te Whiti-o-Rongomai and Tohu Kākahi. Read about the life of Te Whiti in *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1981 a claim was brought to the Waitangi Tribunal by the Te Āti Awa iwi about the pollution of the tribe's fishing reefs by sewage and industrial waste. Read about the Waitangi Tribunal and fishing rights in the 1980s in chapter six of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Treaty of Waitangi claims in the Taranaki region covered almost two million acres of land. Some claims have been settled, but others are still ongoing. Read more about the Taranaki Treaty of Waitangi settlement process in chapter eight of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and Waikato

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- » Taniwha Pā, near Te Kauwhata in the Waikato, had no space for houses. Instead, it was a fortified complex of storage pits. Read about pre-European Māori settlements in chapter three of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Thirty-two chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Waikato Heads in late March or early April of 1840. Of the nine copies of the Treaty circulated around New Zealand for signing, this was the only copy that was in English. Read more about the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in chapters three and four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In July 1863, all Māori living between Auckland and Waikato were required to swear an oath of allegiance to the Crown or move to the Māori King's territory in the Waikato. Few agreed to take the oath and were instead forced off their lands. Read more about the start of the Waikato War in chapter seven of *Beyond the Imperial Frontier* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » British forces invaded the Waikato in July 1863. Read about the subsequent war between the government and the Māori King movement and allied tribes in chapter seven of *Beyond the Imperial Frontier* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » During the Waikato war of the 1860s, "there is every indication that the numbers of killed and wounded [from Waikato tribes] may have exceeded those sustained by New Zealand troops during World War One in per capita terms." Read about casualty estimates in chapter seven of *Beyond the Imperial Frontier* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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- » The government confiscated Māori lands as a punishment for the war in the Waikato in the 1860s. Waikato lost almost all their lands through confiscation. See a map of confiscated land and read more in chapter three of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi collection.
- » In both the First and Second World Wars, Māori leaders from Waikato were reluctant for men to enlist. The 1860s invasion of the Waikato and land confiscations had left little desire to fight for the Crown. Read more about Māori in World War One and Two in chapter five of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Te Paea Hērangi and others from the Waikato petitioned the government in 1929. They were seeking the return of their Waikato River fishing rights, but were not successful. Read about the Treaty of Waitangi in the 1920s in chapter five of *An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » In 1995, Waikato-Tainui negotiated with the Crown to receive \$170 million in land and money. This was a settlement for the 1860s invasion of the Waikato and land confiscations. Read about Treaty of Waitangi claims and settlements in chapter 15 of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Queen Elizabeth II met with the Māori queen Te Arikinui Dame Te Ātairangikaahu in 1995 and gave the Waikato-Tainui Treaty of Waitangi settlement Royal Assent. See a photograph of them and read about the Waikato-Tainui settlement in chapter seven of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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From



The Treaty of Waitangi Collection and Wellington

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- » Archaeologists have dated the remains of gardens found in Palliser Bay in Wairarapa back to the thirteenth century. Read more about New Zealand's pre-European archaeology in chapter two of *Tangata Whenua* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Thirty-four chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi at Port Nicholson (Wellington) on 29 April 1840. The Treaty was also signed along the Kapiti coast, including at sea near Mana island. Read about the signing of the Treaty in chapters three and four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Most Wairarapa chiefs did not sign the Treaty of Waitangi because they were not invited to. No signing meetings were held in their rohe (territory). Read more about the Treaty signing locations in chapter two of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » New Zealand Company settlers who arrived in Port Nicholson (Wellington) in 1840 flew an independent New Zealand flag. It was a version of the United Tribes flag. Read more about tension between the colonial government and New Zealand Company in chapter four of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » 'I ask you pakehas, what did the Queen tell you? Did she say to you, "Go to New Zealand and fraudulently take away the land of the natives?" You say No. Then why do you encroach upon lands that have not been fairly purchased?' – Wi Tako, Kumutoto chief, Wellington, early 1840s. Read about conflict over land in Wellington in chapter six of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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The Treaty of Waitangi Collection

- » The capital was shifted from Auckland to Wellington in early 1865. Read about why this happened in chapter eight of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » Octavius Hadfield was a nineteenth-century missionary in the Ōtaki-Waikanae area who staunchly supported the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Read about missionaries and their perspective on the Treaty in chapter seven of *The Treaty of Waitangi* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » A volunteer military unit called the Wellington Rangers were recruited in 1868. In June they sailed for Whanganui to fight in Taranaki, in what has become known as 'Titokowaru's War'. Read more about the Wellington Rangers and their participation in Titokowaru's War in *I Shall Not Die* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The Wairarapa Lakes were an important source of food for local Māori. In the second half of the nineteenth century, they came into conflict with settlers over the use of the lake. Read more about their struggle to retain fishing rights in chapter four of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.
- » The 1975 land march, or hīkoi, started at Te Hāpua in the far north and ended at Parliament in Wellington. It protested the continued loss of Māori land. See photographs of the hīkoi in chapter six of *The Story of a Treaty* in the Treaty of Waitangi Collection.

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