

SYNOPSIS ONLY,

WAITANGI TRIBUNAL REPORT ,1996,

TARANAKI REPORT ,

PREFACE, TO EXPEDITE INTENDED NEGOTIATIONS FOR A SETTLEMENT
OF THE TARANAKI MAORI LAND CLAIMS ,

BACK GROUND, THE NEWZEALAND COMPANY FIRST AND THEN
THE THE GOVERNMENT AGREED THAT FOR EVERY THOUSAND ACRES
SOLD TO SETTLERS , THEN ONE HUNDRED ACRES WOULD BE SET
ASIDE FOR MAORI OWNERSHIP, ,
IT APPEARS THAT THIS COULD HAVE BEEN INDIVIDUAL OR
TRIBAL OWNERSHIP, AND HERE LIES A PROBLEM ,

NOW THE REPORT ,

REF, PAGE 8, THIS STATES THAT THERE WERE NO NATIVE
RESERVE LAND , HOWEVER, REFER PAGE 30 THERE IS A LIST
OF RESERVES DATE 1844 TO 1859,

PAGE 9 ,THE WORD PARTENERSHIP IS NOT MENTIONED IN THE
TREATY OF WAITANGI , COMMENT, ALSO THERE IS NO MENTION
OF TAXES ,

ONE MAIN COMPLAINT BY MAORI CHIEFS IS THAT LAND WAS
OFTEN RETURNED TO INDIVIDUAL MAORI AND NOT TRIBAL CONTROL,
IN ONE CASE 214,675 acres OR 38 ACRES TO EACH PERSON

COMMENT, THE LACK OF GRAZING ANIMANLS BY
BY MAORI TRIBES MADE A BIG DIFFERENCE TO THE IDEA OF
LAND OWNERSHIP AND THE USE OF LAND ,

QUOTE MAORI LAND , THAT IS RESERVES IN 1912 said to
TOTAL 193,666 ACRES OF WHICH 138,510 ACRES LEASED TO
SETTLERS ,

THE REPORT DOES NOT SAY IF THE RENT WENT TO THE MAORI
TRUSTEE BUT IT DOES MENTION THAT MAORI PAID MAORI BECAUSE
OF JOINT OWNERSHIP,

QUOTE FROM PAGE 13 AS MAORI THEY WERE DENIED THEIR
RIGHTS OF AUTONOMY, ALSO AS BRITISH SUBJECTS THEIR
CIVIL RIGHTS WERE REMOVED ,

AT THIS STAGE OF THE REPORT THERE IS NO MENTION OF
WASTE LAND OR UN USED LAND , HUGE AREAS WOULD HAVE BEEN
COVERED IN BUSH AND AS THE TRIBES HAD NO ANIMALS THERE
WAS NO NEED TO CLEAR LAND ,

THIS REPORT DIS MISSES THE SIM COMMISSION BUT FROM MY
READING THE REPORT IS VERY IMPORTANT
QUOTE , TRIBAL AUTONOMY IN THE FUTURE IS IMPORTANT, PAGE
19, REF PARAGRAPH, 3 , it tries to say that MAORI AND
THE THE GOVERNMENT ARE EQUAL AND LOVE BINDS THEM TO
EACH OTHER ,THIS IS A CASE OF OTHER PEOPLES OPINIONS
BEING NOTED AS HISTORY
COMMENT, THE N,Z, COAT OF ARMS HAS THE CROWN ABOVE BOTH
AND SETTLER ,.
PSGE 12 , STATES THAT 63 PER CENT OF MAORI RESERVE LAND
THAT IS RESERVE LAND HAD BEEN SOLD BY 1976, ONCE AGAIN
DID THE MONEY GO TO THE MAORI TRUSTEE THE REPORT FAILS
COVER THIS POINT ,
PAGR ! (, MAORI AUTONOMY APPEAR TO BE THE MAIN THRUST
OF THESE PAGES BUT IT ALSO ADDS THAT THIS SHOULD NOT
BE A BARRIERS TO NATIONAL UNITY,
COMMENT, OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS EXIST IN N,Z, AND DO NOT
QUESTION THE NEED FOR ONLY ONE GOVERNMENT FOR ALL TAX
PAYERS,
PAGE 20 , QUOTE IN THE SENSE OF ABSOLUTE POWER , IT CAN
BE VESTED IN ONLY ONE OF THE PARTIES , COMMENT , THIS
IDEA LOOKS LIKE SEPERATE DEVELOPMENT APARTHIDE PERHAPS
DOES HAVE A BAD HISTORY IN SOME COUNTRIES ,TRIBAL AUTHORITY
IS ALIVE AND WELL IN N,Z, AND DOES NOT AIM TO UNSEAT
THE THE ELECTED GOVERNMENT ,
PAGE 21 , a it is noted that THIS REPORT REFERA TO THE
ENGLISH VERSION OF THE TREATY OF WAITANGI , BOTH VERSIONS
MAKE IT VERY CLEAR THAT THE CROWN IS THE LAW MAKER FOR
ALL THE PEOPLE OF N.Z. THER IS NO MENTION THAT MONEY
WOULD BE GIVEN TO SUPPORT ANY HAPUS , PERHAPS BARTER
WAS MORE IN USE IN THIS PERIOD,
QUOTE , WHEN THE FIRST SETTLERS ARRIVED OFF NEW PLYMOUTH
A LARGE NUMBER OF MAORIS HAD GONE TO COOK STRAIT AREA
TO PURCHASE GUNS , PAGE 27. , THE N,Z LAND CLAIMS WERE
NNOT APPROVED BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY IN ENGLAND
ALSO NGA MOTU DISPUTED THE LAND CLAIMS BECAUSE SOME
TRIBAL MEMBERS WERE ABSENT AND DID NOT SIGN , THIS REFERS
TO THE 60500 ACRES SURVEYED ONE TENTH TO GO TO THE TRIBE
BUT GOVERNOR FITZ ROY CANCELLED THE AGREEMENT ,
QUOTE PAGE 29 , THIS REPORT USES THE WORD ACQUIRD A
FURTHER 14,000 ACRES BY DEED IN 1859 , THIS MEANS THAT
IT IT WAS PAID FOR BUT THE CHIEF WAS ABSENT AND THERE
WAS FIGHTING BETWEEN SELLERS AND NON SELLERS , THAT IS

THE FIGHT WAS WITHIN THE TRIBE,

COMMENT, THERE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN PLENTY OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR BOTH MAORI AND THE SETTLERS THE QUESTION WAS , WHO TO TO PAY AND WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN PAID , THIS PAGE ALSO GIVES OR SHOWS AN IMPORTANT GRAPH ON LLAND PURCHASES IN TARANAKI , BLOCK NAME AND TRIBAL DISTRICT THE NUMBER OF MAORI WHO SIGNED THE TURTON DEED NUMBER , THE DATE AREA IN ACRES AND THE PRICE PAID FOR THE LAND ,, IT ALSO STATES THAT ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS WERE MADE TO PERSONS LEFT OUT OF THE ORIGINAL PURCHASE ,

REF PAGE 31

ONE OF THE WRITERS OF THIS REPORT THOUGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DAY HAD NO RESPECT FOR MAORI LEADERSHIP AND DISPUTES THE THE IDEA THAT DESERTED LAND HAD NO OWNERSHIP , COMMENT SETTLERS REGARDED EMPTY LAND AS WASTE LAND BUT TRIBES OFTEN DID RETURN TO CLAIM LAND EVEN AFTER GENERATIONS

COMMENT, CONFUSION WAS CAUSED WHEN SOME MAORIS SOLD A PARTICULAR BLOCK OF LAND THEY OCCUPIED AT THE TIME ,

PAGE 33 ,

THE REPORT ON THIS PAGE TRIES TO SHOW THAT EVIDENCE OF OF LAND OWNERSHIP BY ENGLISH LAW WAS THE SAME AS MAORI OCCUPATION UNDER MAORI LORE , THIS CLAIM SEEMS STRANGE AS MAORI DID NOT HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF SURVEYS OR A WRITTEN LANGUAGE TO PROVE THE POINT,

PAGE 54 ,

THE NGA MOTU DEED , QUOTE , IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR A SMALL NUMBER OF MAORIS LIVING AT ONE EXTREME OF THE BLOCK TO HAVE SUFFICIENT RIGHT , AND INTEREST TO CONVEY THE VAST TERRITORY ETC, AS AT 1839 THE OWNERS WERE MAINLY ABSENT , HOW DOES THE WRITER KNOW THIS AS A FACT , EVEN IN THE FACE OF WRITTEN DEEDS AND WITNESSES OF THE NGA MOTA DEED ONE WRITER OF THE REPORT CONSIDERS THAT THE VENDORS DID NOT OWN THAT WHICH WAS SOLD AND IF THEY THERE WOULD PROBABLY HAVE BEEN INSUFFICIENT MEETING OF MINDS TO JUSTIFY ETC, AND AGAIN THE WORDS MAORI LAW IS USED PERHAPS THE WORD LORE WOULD BE MORE APPROPRIATE

QUOTE, IT WAS THEIR GOD GIVEN RIGHT TO DECIDE ETC, THE WORD TITLE IS USED BUT THIS IS AN ENGLISH WORD EXPRESSED IN ENGLISH LAW,

COMMENT, THIS IS ANOTHER CASE OF TRYING TO APPLY TO 1845 THE LANGUAGE AND STANDARDS OF THE PRESENT DAYS IDEA OF JUSTICE ,

PAGE 37

PAGE 4,

REF PAGE 37 ,

LAND CLAIMS COMMISSION , ONE WRITER OF THIS REPORT RUBBISHES THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION REFERING TO THE FITZROY BLOCK THE REPORT SUGGESTS THAT THE DEED WAS MORE OF A TREATY THAN A DEED OF SALE ,

REF PAGE 41 ,

RESERVE LAND SAID TO BE LESS THAN REQUIRED FOR THE TRIBE BUT ON PAGE 30 SOME 5000 ACRES ARE NOTED AS RESERVES AND APPROX 860 SIGNATURES WERE OBTAINED , SOME 57 TURTON DEEDS COVERED THESE TRANSACTIONS ,

REF PAGE 42,

ALTHOUGH GOVERNOR GREY WAS NOW IN CHARGE , PRESSURE CONTINUED FOR MORE LAND FOR THE SETTLERS 1845,, the bottom price WAS QUOTED AS ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE FOR UN TOUCHED LAND, BUT THE GOING PRICE WAS FIVE SHILLINGS AND FLAT LANDLAND TEN SHILLINGS ,

REF PAGE 47 ,

IT IS RECORDED THAT ONE MAORI CHIEF SPOKE OF HIS INTENTION TO SELL LAND BUT IT APPEARS THAT WIREMU KINGI OBJECTED AS HE WANTED TO RETURN TO WAITARA,

REF PAGE 48

THE REPORT RECORDS THAT THE POPULATION IN TARANAKI IN 1848 of maori and settlers was ABOUT THE SAME , THAT IS 1100 EACH BY 1854 the land price had risen to TEN SHILLINGS PER ACRE ,

AGAIN THIS REPORT OBJECTS TO THE LAND COMMISSION DECIDING CUSTOMART RIGHTS OF MAORI , THIS ACTION IS CONSIDERED HIGH HANDED AND THE CAUSE OF OF CONFUSION OVER LAND OWNERSHIP BUT NOT DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF THE COMMISSIONERS AND GOVERNOR,

REF PAGE 157 ,

THIS DEALS WITH THE CONFISATION OF LAND IN ELEVEN DISTRICTS , THIS IS WELL CATALOGUED AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN BY 1880 NO LAND HAD BEEN RETURNED , THE REPORT FAILS TO SAY WHAT IS THE POSITION TO DAY , ONE EXAMPLE OF RETURNED LAND , 420,000 acres DIVIDED INTO 131,729, acres AND 296,280 ACRES OF BUSH COVERED LAND AND THE POPULATION OF MAORI ASSED AT UNDER ONE THOUSAND,

REF PAGE 161 ,

FEW HAPU SUCCEEDED IN GETTING BACK THEIR TRIBAL LAND IN A BLOCK , BUT THE TRIBE OF RHIRI DID RECEIVE THE ENTIRE TURANGI BLOCK IN 1869 ,

COMMENT , THIS REPORT DOES NOT DENY THAT MAORI WAS PAID FOR LAND ONCE IT WAS SURVEYED ,

REF PAGE 199,

PARIHAKA ,

HAVING READ THIS CHAPTER THERE IS NO MENTION OF A HOLOCAUST BUT THE WORD IS USED AT THE END OF THIS REPORT ,THE REPORT STATS THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE TRIBE WERE FORCIABLE REMOVED AND LARGE NUMBERS WERE IMPRISONED AND THE REPORT DOES GO ON TO MENTION THAT HITLER IN GERMANY HAD MADE IT LEGAL WHAT HE DID TO THE JEWS, IT WAS ILLEGAL TO AID OR COMFORT THE JEWS ETC , COMMENT, WITH SO MANY PEOPLE ALIVE TO DAY WHO KNOW ABOUT THE SECOND WORLD war AND TO TRY AND USE THIS AS A COMPARISON IS A SAD ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE WRITER,

COMMENT , IN YEARS TO COME THESE PARAGRAPHS COULD CAUSE DEEP HATRED AMONG YOUNGER MAORIS , THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT EVEN GOD CAN NOT CHANGE HISTORY BUT HISTORIANS CANCAN,

REF , PAGE 237 ,

THIS STATES THAT MAORI WOMEN AT PARIHAKA WERE RAPED AND OTHER WISE MOLESTED BUT FULL READING OF THE REPORT STATES THAT WITNESSES CONTENDED THAT THERE WERE SEVERAL CHILDREN BORN OF SOLDIERS , NOTE THE WORD CONTENDED COMMENT,, EVIDENCE IS A BIT VAGUE ON THIS SUBJECT ,

REF PAGE 245 ,

THE WEST COAST COMMISSION FINALISED THE LAND RETURN OF 201,395 ACRES AT AN AVERAGE OF 38 ACRES PER PERSON, PLUS 13,280 ACRES LATER ON ,

PAGE , 250 ,

THE REPORT READS , TO BREAK THE POWER OF THE CHIEFS THE COMMISSION CONSIDERED THE SURVEYED TITLE TO ALL RESERVES SHOULD BE INDIVIDUALISED ETC AND THEN THE LAND COULD BE LEASED TO SETTLERS , NOTE LEASED NOT SOLD,

PERPETUAL LEASES ,

THE REPORT SAYS THAT THIS DEPRIVED MAORI OF WORK ETC ,AND ALSO STATES THAT CONQUEST CAME BY THE PEN AND NOT BYBY THE SWORD , IN 1882 THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE WAS EMPOWERE TO LEASE THE RESERVES , THE REPORT DOES NOT MENTION HOW THE RENT WAS COLLECTED OR DID THE MAORI OWNERS RECEIVE ANY MONEY ,

IN 1912 , MAORI RESERVES IN TARANAKI AS 193,996 ACRES AND 120,110 ACRES HELD BY SETTLERS UNDER PERPETURAL LEASES , 18,400 ACRES HELD ON 30 YEAR LEASES ,AND 24,800 ACRES HELD UNDER MAORI OCCUPATION LICENSE OF SEVEN YEARS , MONEY WAS HARD TO RAISE ON THIS TYPE OFOF LEASE ,

REF, PAGE 266,

ADMINISTRATION TRANSFERED TO NATIVE TRUSTEE AND SOME 30,000 POUNDS PAID IN COMPENSATION FOR LOST RENT , ATTEMPTS NOW MADE TO CORRECT THE FAILURE OF THE SYSTEM ,

PAGE 269,

MAORI POPULATION INCREASED IN 1976 AND THERE WERE 5000 TRACEABLE OWNERS IN THE P,K,W, INCORPORATION AND IT WAS TO RECEIVE 55137 ACRES TO MANAGE , THIS WAS ARRANGED BY THE MAORI TRUSTEE,

REF, PAGE 271

THE INCORPORATION HAS SOLD TWENTY PER CENT OF ITS RESERVE LAND , BETWEEN 1976 AND 1990,

CHAPTER TEN ,

PAGES 279 to 281,

THE TRIBE OF TAMA WERE IN THE CHATAMS ,AND AT THIS PERIOD TTHE MAORIS WERE ONLY THINKING OF CLEARING THE LAND AND AN OUT OF COURT SETTLEMENT MADE UP OF TWELVE PEOPLE RECEIVED 3458 ACRES , NO ONE ELSE MADE CLAIMS ON THE ORIGINAL CLAIM ON 74,000 ACRES AVAILABLE , BETWEEN 1863 and 1868 the TRIBE OF TAMA RETURNED FROM THE THE CHATAMS AND SQUATTED ON THE LAND THEY HAD ONCE OCCUPIED,

PAGE 281 ,

LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER MR, SPAIN REJECTED THE CLAIM OF THE ABSENTEES.THE REPORT GOES ON TO SAY MAORI PLACED MORE WEIGHT ON GENEALOGY AND SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN OUT OF THEIR HISTORY,

REPORT PAGE 284 ,

THE TRIBE OF TAMA WERE EVENTUALLY SETTLED ON THE RESERVE OF 576 ACRES , THAT IS 50 PEOPLE WERE GIVEN 12 ACRES EACH , AND THEY ACCEPTED THIS OFFER , THE TRIBE IN ALLALL RECEIVED 4015 ACRES ,

PAGE 285 ,

THE REPORT SAYS THAT IN BRIEF, THE LAND SUPPORTS THE LOCAL TRADITIONAL ETHIC COMMUNITY,

COMMENT, IN RECENT YEARS N,Z, LAWS HAVE PASSED THAT MSKE PEOPLE OUTSIDE THE TRIBE HAVING NO RIGHTS TO TRIBAL LAND,

ROYAL COMMISSIONER JUSTICE SIR , W, SIM AND OTHERS SAID THE CONFISCATIONS IN TARANAKI COULD NOT BE JUSTIFIED SO AN ANNUAL PAYMENT IS TO BE MADE TO THE TARANAKI TRUST BOADR IN PER PETUITY , THE FIGURE IN 1975 was 15,000 POUNDS , THE BOARD IS NOW ALSO CLAIMING MT, TARANAKI AND TEN MILLION DOLLARS,

COMMENT, CLAIMING THE MOUNTAIN APPEARS TO BE CLAIMING CROWN PROPERTY THAT THE CROWN GOT UNDER THE TREATY OF WAITANGI,

PAGE 312

COMMENT, THE WORD HOLOCAUST DOES APPEAR IN THIS SENTENCE WHICH IS UN FORTUNATE AS THERE WAS NO HOLOCAUST ACCORDING TO THE EVIDENCE IN THIS REPORT, THE MEANING OF WORDS DO DO CHANGE OVER THE YEARS BUT THIS IS A BLATANT ATTEMPT THAT COULD CAUSE RACIAL HATRED IN PEOPLE WHO DONOT KKNOW THE FACTS AS RECORDED ,

COMPILED BY ,

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SEPT

SEPTEMBER , 1996 ,

The Effects of Ethnic Cleansing

The following are two extracts from 'on the scene eye witnesses of events in Taranaki last century.'

"Incidents Of The Maori War in 1860 - 1861." by Historian J. E. Alexander.

244. Before the war, and before I visited the Taranaki, comfort and plenty prevailed throughout that settlement, the bulk of the people were in good circumstances and steadily thriving, there was food in plenty for man and beast, farm-houses studded the face of the country, horses, cattle and sheep were observed in numbers on the pastures, carts with produce passed along the roads, a healthy population were fully employed, and most of them settled on and cultivating their own land.

260. The Ngatiruanies went on burning and destroying as much property as they could. The horizon was frequently lighted up at night by the blaze of settlers' houses, and among other losses sustained, was that of Mr. Bayley's flour mill, erected at the cost of £1000. With the buildings, £2000 worth in all were destroyed within two miles of town.

264. the land was desolate, the scourge of war had passed over it, "the hedges were broken down, and the wild boar had entered on the fruitful vineyard." I saw

blackened ruins, chimneys standing without walls, the pastures from which the flocks and herds had been driven off, weeds abounding, roads deep in mud and uncared for, the people driven from the country, some killed, others fallen from sickness arising from discomfort, want, anxiety and overcrowding in the town, and many families in Nelson despairing of ever re-establishing themselves in the beautiful and inviting Taranaki.

315. Settlers venturing out from New Plymouth to examine the state of the country, found it nearly completely ravaged; four houses out of five were destroyed, some had been spared to serve as lodging places for the enemy, others had been attempted to be set on fire, but it had not taken, five-sixths of the cattle were gone, and the bodies of cows, oxen and sheep, shot in wantonness, apparently by the Ngatiruanuis and Taranakis, polluted the air. No horses appeared.

317. The Juror's list for the province of Taranaki did not show more than two hundred and twelve country settlers who had houses in the country, of these one hundred and seventy six were totally destroyed by the insurgents, whilst those houses which were left standing, were chopped and broken in pieces, doors, windows, lining boards destroyed, and in some cases the upright boarding taken away, that the houses were almost as much injured as if burned. We may, therefore, say in round numbers that two hundred settlers' houses were destroyed in the Taranaki.

"The War In Taranaki"
by Historian W. I Grayling 1862.

72. The cessation of the active operations of war gave the unfortunate settlers an opportunity of looking around and enquiring into the amount of their losses, which were found to be far greater than mere figures could convey. Most of them when they landed on these shores, some twenty years ago, were young, robust, and fitted by Nature for the arduous task of subduing the primeval forest. Many of the bush settlers had formed for themselves, on their clearings, homes, with a competence for support in their declining years; all of which has been taken from them or destroyed. The compensation, as yet doled out (three shillings in the pound) by the Government, will go but a very small way towards reinstating these unfortunates in their former comfortable position. Those who have courage to commence bush farming again will no longer feel supported by the energy of youth and the hope of forming shelter for their declining years; they can only strive on, with the prospect of not dying in want. What is in the future for Taranaki it is difficult to state, so

per J. M. Lincoln, Dec, 1997.
Researcher