

Max
Copies

The Following submission falls into two parts.

**PART ONE
&
PART TWO**

Part One had been filed with Council at the beginning of September 2016.

Part Two is a newly added submission and due to the size of this file the researcher has produced a master file for Council, listing the presented pages.

As the submitter I have approached Mr. Jim Cotman to recheck my submission to ensure that the given list of pages are correctly attached.

Please Note:

I wish to have my submission heard.

I recent times I have found that I have had a stroke and in the event that I feel I can not present my submission I have appointed Mr. Cotman to present my submission on my behalf.

Signed *Mr Hill*

Address *129 Patuani Drive*

..... *Whangamata 3620 Phone 07 86 59508*

Dated at *Te Kauhata 18/1/2017*

I Jim Cotman have checked Mr. Hill's submission and confirm the given pages are listed correctly.

Signed *J. Cotman*

Address *104 Settlers Rd*

..... *RD1 Te Kauhata*

Dated at *Te Kauhata 18/1/17*

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL | |
| DATE RECEIVED: | <i>18/1/17</i> |
| TIME: | <i>12:00pm</i> |
| SIGNATURE: | <i>[Signature]</i> |

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The Healthy Rivers

Plan For Change / Wai Ora

Arising From:

Misinformation and Perjury

The writer wishes to be heard.

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Service address

Maxwell C Hill
129 Patuwai Drive
Whangamata 3620
Phone 07 86 59 508

Field of research

Historian

Recent publications

To The Ends of The Earth
Published in 2014
ISBN 978-0-473-31073-8 (paperback)
ISBN 978-0-473-31074-5 (hardback)

The Foreword for this book was written by Professor David Bellamy

This book has already become a New Zealand best seller

The following submission shall refer to the above book as book one.

To The Ends of The Earth And Back Again
Published in 2016
ISBN 978-0473-35257-8 (paperback)

This particular book is now with the National Library of Australia

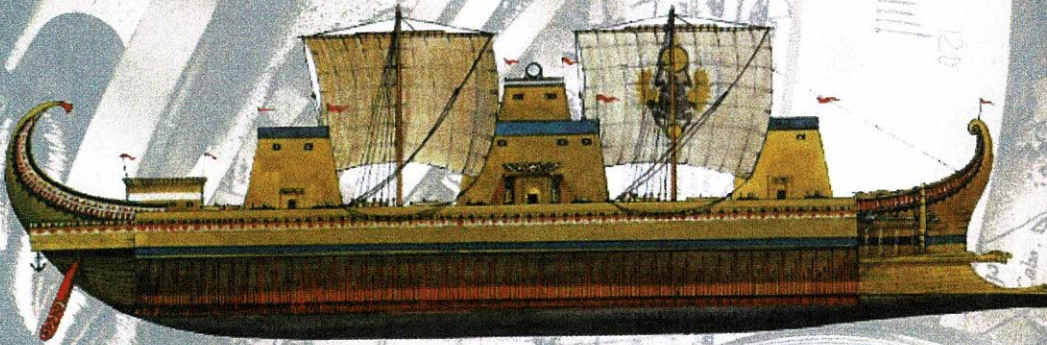
To The Ends of The Earth And Back Again shall be referred to as book two

M

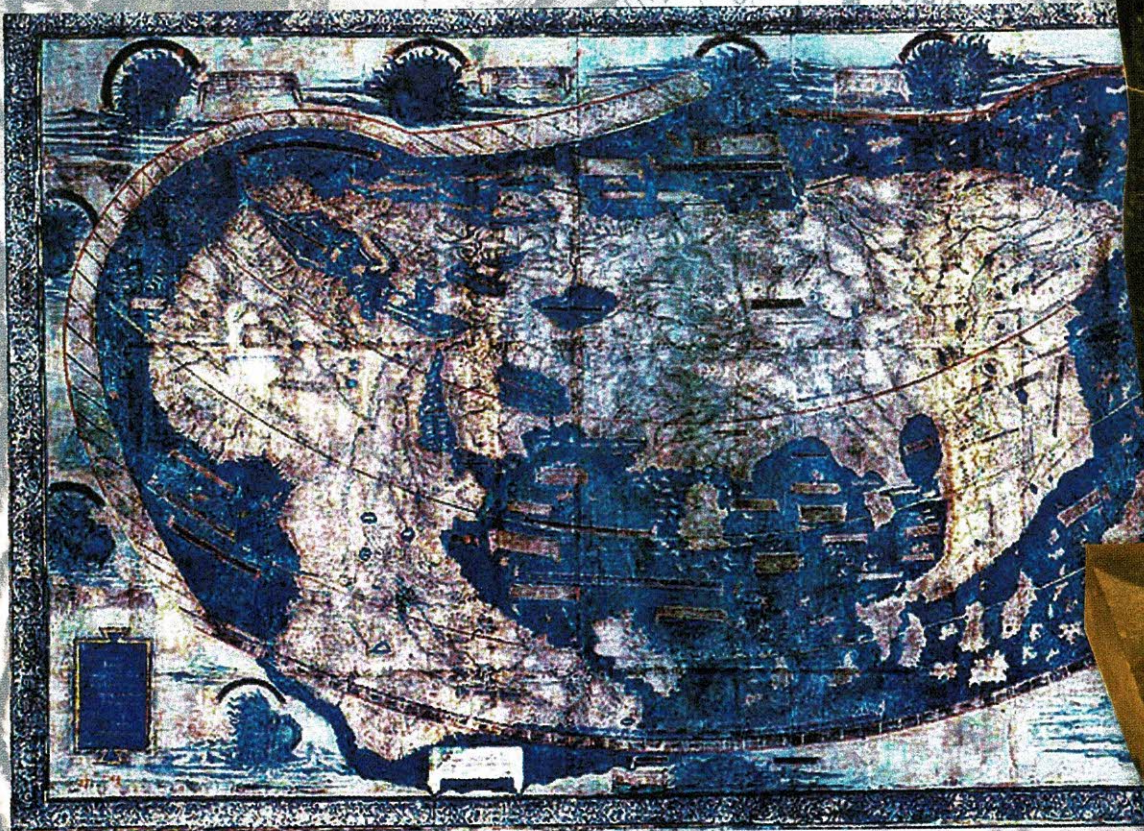
Tasman was not the first!

By Julie Halligan

Classroom history has been telling us for some years now that Abel Tasman was the first European explorer to sight the New Zealand coastline and that Tasman was not following any known map that had previously plotted the coastlines of the islands of New Zealand.



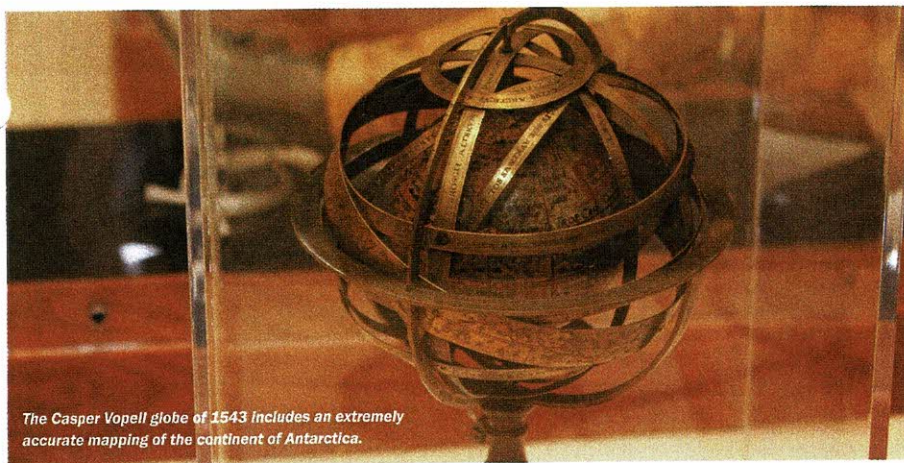
Tessakonteres; Known as the '40s' and the largest galleys of the ancient world, probably commissioned by Ptolemy III. It has been suggested that these were catamarans made up of two '20s' lashed together. Propelled by approx 4,000 rowers, it carried a compliment of 3,000 marines and 400 sailors. Comparison with modern vessels suggests these ships were capable of ocean voyages.



The 'Martellus Map' in Yale University's possession, donated to the library in 1962 in a very sorry state of fading and deterioration



Ptolemy III forward thinking academic and brilliant war general. Commissioner of the circumnavigation voyage of Rat and Mault the Navigator circa 232BC.



The Casper Vopell globe of 1543 includes an extremely accurate mapping of the continent of Antarctica.



Artistic renaissance impression of the geographer Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria

A researcher into ancient cartography, Max Hill, disagrees quite strongly with this premise, and having spent the last 30 years studying ancient maps, trawling the world's cartographic archives and publishing his theory that the ancient Greeks had circumnavigated the planet more than 1400 years before the voyage of Magellan, has finally had some measure of academic validation come to him via the magnificent 'restoration' work on one particular map held at the prestigious Yale University.

The Map Division Archives at Yale University have been the custodians of a map dated to 1489-90 created by the renowned cartographer, Henricus Martellus which is the Latinized name of Heinrich Hammer, this map has been known to history as the 'Martellus' Map and due to its age is in a very sorry state indeed.

Of Martellus personally, not a lot is known, what we do know is that he was 'probably' from Nuremberg and that he lived and worked in the progressive Florentine Republic of the late 15th century which had been at the center of the flowering of the great Renaissance era.

This was a period in the history of western civilization when knowledge from the ancient world that had survived the vagaries of library burnings, crusades and heresy routs was being recovered to the west after 1400 years of relative ignorance.

The Florentines believed themselves to be living in a new age, "reborn" into an era of brilliance not seen since antiquity and at the helm of this recovery towards enlightenment was the powerful Florentine banking family of the Medici led by Cosimo the Elder.

Cosimo, after being introduced to a group of Humanists (a cultural movement which was attempting to revive interest in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy & thought) who had sought out his help in the preservation of books, evolved into a humanist himself with a powerful love of knowledge and of books.

Over the course of his lifetime he willingly ploughed a king's ransom into the effort of not only refounding the Platonist Academy in Florence but also to financing the book buying trips of his chief book scout Poggio to nearly every European town as well as to Syria, Egypt and Greece in search of

the thousands upon thousands of volumes and manuscripts on philosophy, astronomy, geography, mathematics, rhetoric, medicine, history and such that were acquired and then housed within the library specially built by Cosimo that he subsequently gifted to the intellectuals and people of Florence.

It is possibly to this recovered collection of knowledge that the German cartographer Henricus Martellus working in Florence would have looked for the works of the renowned Greek Alexandrian geographer and cartographer Claudius Ptolemy (born c100AD - died c170AD). Whose seminal effort is known to history as 'The Geography': 'a gazetteer, an atlas and a treatise on cartography that compiled the accepted geographical knowledge of the 2nd century Roman Empire' in which Ptolemy had made good use of the improvements of the geniuses who had gone before him; Marinus of Tyre in Syria: the first geographer to assign longitude AND latitude to countries and places on his maps, the first geographer to include China on maps and inventor of equirectangular projection which is still used in map creation today; Eratosthenes who among his myriad of achievements had calculated the circumference of the equator and identified the exact angle of the tilt of the earth; Hipparchus the Greek astronomer who

had created the tools for longitude and latitude and divided the earth into the 360 parts that today we recognise as degrees.

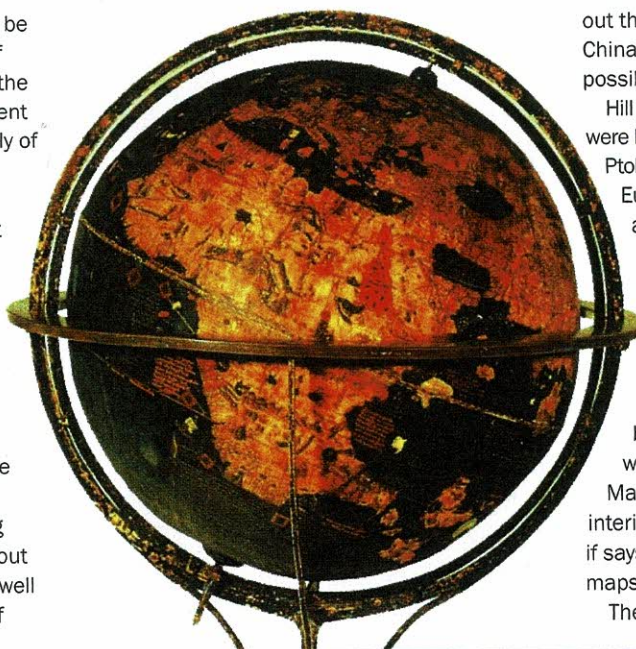
The 'Geographica' is a collection of all known geographical coordinates compiled by Claudius Ptolemy that was 'translated into Arabic in the 9th century and later into Latin in the 14th century, was highly influential on the geographical knowledge and cartographic traditions of the medieval Caliphate and Renaissance Europe' and it is this work that Martellus must have based his own epic work on according to Hill, a work that mapped the Earth's surface from the Atlantic in the west to Japan in the east. It must be mentioned says Hill that this map was published by Martellus after the short voyage of the Portugese Bartholomew Diaz to the tip of south Africa and back in 1487, and before the long voyage of Vasco de Gama into the Indian ocean and back in 1497.

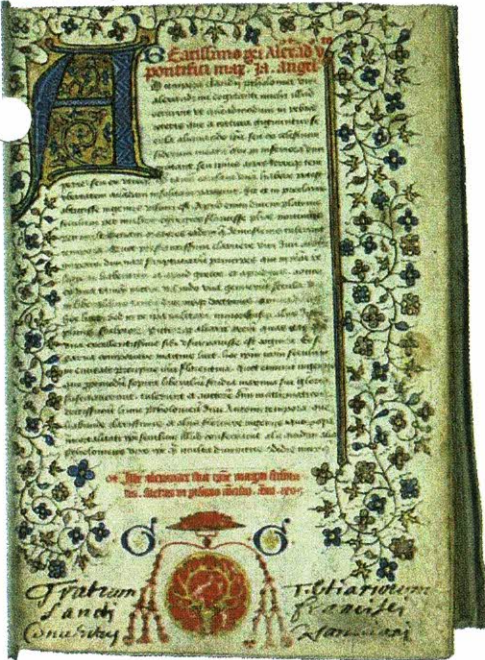
According to Hill, the coastlines of the north and south islands of New Zealand are there on Martellus' map as is Australia. This is not made as distinct as it could be on the map Hill had to hand until the map of 1507 compiled by Martin Waldseemuller is overlaid on the newly acquired Yale University's multi-spectral version of their Marcellus map which has restored much of the faded historic text and outlines. It is then that we can clearly make out the coastlines of Australia, Tasmania and China. While the islands to the side are quite possibly the islands of New Zealand.

Hill is emphatic that these two geographers were both using the ancient works of Claudius Ptolemy to create their maps long before any Europeans made any discoveries in the Pacific and that Tasman was not the first to venture into the Pacific to discover the islands of New Zealand.

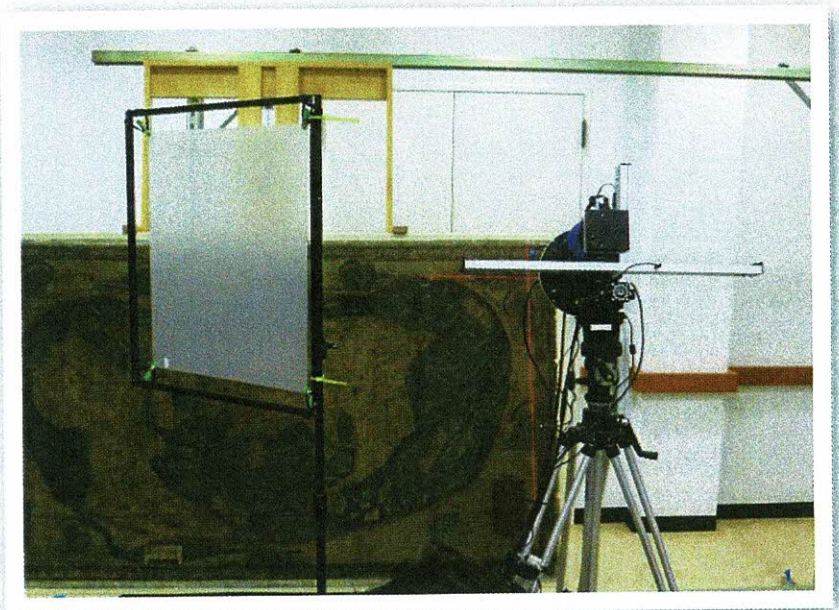
That Australia looks to be cut into two sections makes sense to Max Hill when he points out that the British had believed the Australian continent to be bisected by a great canal and that this was the reason behind the mission of Matthew Flinders journey into the Australian interior of 1801. This belief can only be borne if says Max Hill, if one has been studying the maps of Martellus and Waldseemuller.

The overwhelming convincing evidence ►





Latin translation of the 'Geographica' of Claudius Ptolemy



Scientists are now using a technique which involves capturing multiple images of the map at specific frequencies of light, including ultraviolet and infrared. The images are digitally combined and processed in a way that uncovers information otherwise hidden to the naked eye'

that Hill has managed to obtain for his theory is the locating of the place name of Katte Gora, which according to Hill is the ancient name for Broome which was found on a version of Ptolemy's world map, found it must be pointed out, with the able assistance of Professor Paul Moon at Auckland University.

It is now accepted that it were the maps of Ptolemy that were consulted by Christopher Columbus for his voyage of discovery of the

land masses of North and South America, that his was not a blind journey into the unknown in the hope of maybe finding land, that his journey like Tasman's as Max Hill is now suggesting, was led by the maps left by the global travelers of the ancient world.

Hill's theory is intriguing and one that is being carefully considered with all attendant seriousness by not only the Map Section of the National Library of Australia but by the Map

Division Archives at Yale University.

Max Hill's book is now in its third revised edition, has a surprising endorsement from no less a personage than Sir David Bellamy himself, which gives one pause for serious consideration of this rather intriguing and compelling theory of the discovery and mapping of the Pacific by the ancient Greeks and Egyptians and whether Tasman was indeed the first. ■

One small typo

Firstly many thanks to Julie Halligan for her article *Tasman was not the first*, October 2016 Edition 187.

But the Roman place name of **Cattigara** has been incorrectly written as **Katte Gora**.

I draw readers' attention to what leading history professor from England presented in their book *World History Atlas Mapping The Human Journey* for on page 44 they produce a reconstructed Ptolemy map of Classical Eurasia.

Right where one would find Broome in Australia is **Cattigara**, but then on page 45 the professors record Cattigara as being in China.

By consulting the 1489 Martellus map I found Cattigara placed at Broome in Australia.

As leading professor of history had placed this Roman place name in two different locations I wrote to Professor Paul Moon AUT and asked if he would help me to find the correct location for such a place called Cattigara.

In time Professor Moon produced a map that showed Cattigara was located in Vietnam.


Maxwell C Hill

Objection

I wish to have recorded that on a number of occasions I and others interested parties have been shut out of making oral submissions over matters concerning the water ways between Lake Taupo and Port Waikato.

Meetings held in 2015

I attended two meetings in 2015 concerning the state of the North Waikato lakes. The first meeting was held in Huntly where I spoke to those running that meeting. I pointed out to those running the meeting that some of these lakes were outside the proposed clean up program.

I pointed out that I had once lived north of Huntly and during the 1990s I allowed school children to cross my farm so they could then swim in the lake at the back of my farm.

However since the introduction of koi carp and Canada geese to the lake the lake has died, as the lake's water has become very toxic.

At the Huntly meeting I was informed that all North Waikato lakes would come into a clean up program.

Sometime later I attended a meeting held at Gordonton. One of the first speakers told the meeting that there was a map, on display on the hall's wall, showing all lakes and rivers were now in a proposed clean up program, as shown on the regional map on display.

Meeting corrected

It was at that point in the meeting I stood and informed the speaker that he was mistaken, as the map on display showed not all North Waikato lakes would be cleaned up.

I requested that as mistakes had been made that for each and every lake one local farmer be put on these clean up program committees.

For each lake one farmer who owns property beside that particular lake would become a member for that local clean up committee. For each and every lake differs in some degree to other lakes.

I concluded by giving the names of a number of farmers that should be approached to stand on such clean up lake committees.

Have the farmers who were named been approached?
They have not.

As I sat down a person who also attended the meeting at Huntly stood and supported me.

The speaker informed those at Gordonton that at the meeting in Huntly I had shown a number of photos showing damage to the lakes caused by Canada geese.

And yes it was correct that not all North Waikato lakes as shown on the displayed map had been included as to be part of the clean up program.

Others shut out

In the last few years I have written two books about New Zealand and world history.

A short time after I first started writing my first book I was approach by a group of people who informed me they where Moriori and their canoe was the Aotea. *book one*

I was informed there is a canoe buried at Kawhia, some claim it is the Tainui. I was informed the canoe buried at Kawhia had been made from a New Zealand native timber and in fact it was the remains of the Aotea canoe.

During the mid 1980s while living at Huntly a dinner party was held in my home and a number of Maori people attended. During the night an elder from Kawhia told a group of us that he was present when a group of Tainui people had dug down to the canoe. He confirmed the canoe had been made from a New Zealand native timber.

The Aotea submission

During the time submission were being called for the chief from the Aotea canoe made submission about the Waikato and Waipa regions.

He showed me a copy of his submission and I can recall one of his concerns was the damage Canada geese had done.

I understand his submission was dated and correctly filed with the Regional Council.

In time the old chief from the Aotea canoe informed me that his submission had some how ended up with a person claiming to be from Tainui.

I was shown a letter the person from 'Tainui' had written and can recall that the submission had been received but the old Aotea chief would not be given time to speak to his submission.

The following – Appendix 1 to 11

Briefing notes on following page.

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Appendix 1-11

Relate to research for clean up water ways and research for my history books.

My first book was published in March 2012.

The Foreword was written by world acclaimed Professor David Bellamy.

Appendix 1

Letter, 27th June 2016, from National Library Australia map section.
This library helped me obtain a very old world map held by Yale University and it is this world map that shows China, Australia and New Zealand all before there is any record of any explorers in this part of the world.

It has been found the original map had been drawn by Ptolemy who lived in the 2nd century AD.

Appendix 2.

Letter from Professor Moon AUT Auckland.

Appendix 3

Copy of 2009 Government report confirming large region considered to belong to the people from the Aotea canoe.

Appendix 4.

21st January 2011 letter to the editor from Moriori chief from the Aotea canoe.

The old Moriori chief points out the canoe at Kawhia is the Aotea canoe canoe and not the 'Tainui'. He points out there was no such canoe called 'Tainui' to come to New Zealand from over seas.

Appendix 5

My letter to the Minister dated 22nd July 2015 .

"I thank you for your last letter concerning Chief Phillip Ranga. While doing research I've been sickened by what I have been told of what Waikato/Tainui did to Phillip. It is unacceptable that any person be bashed and held as a slave in the 1950s".

Appendix 6

Minister's reply dated 18th August 2015.

Appendix 7

Maori map showing where the canoes landed on the west coast.

book one
book two

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Appendix 8

Letter from Moriori Chief Phillip Ranga to the Office of Treaty Settlements, dated 29th July 2009.

The Moriori point out that the rivers already belong to the Crown.

book two

Both the Upper Waikato and the Waipa rivers had been sold in 1864 by Waikato Maori.

Appendix 9

Copy of the deed of sale made in September 1864 by Waikato Maori.

book two

Note:

The wording of the deed of sale refers to "Queen Victoria Her Heirs and Assigns as a lasting possession absolutely for ever and ever."

An assign refers to all present day property owners of lands and the question should be put has perjury been committed in parliament?

Appendix 10

This report, bottom of page 212 from my book published April 2016 *To The Ends of The Earth And Back Again*, is from a report on file held by Waikato District Council.

The report records how Maori held a very large meeting on 1st January 1993 as to what should be done about a hidden burial site where Maori who were not Taimui had been killed at the Battle of Rangiriri were taken and hidden. While an agreement had been made on that day, 1st January 1993, that agreement has not been carried out by Taimui.

book two

Appendix 11

Copy of both the English and Maori versions of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Note:

The third article "will protect the ordinary people of New Zealand and will give them the same rights and duties of citizenship as the people of England".

*Those who came to New Zealand after the signing of the Treaty already held the above rights and those people already living here, even if they were seen as slaves, now were given such **RIGHTS**.*

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Rights

The term **Rights** means **Time Honoured**.

For present day farmers the term **Rights**, allowed under the Treaty, gives the right to continue to farm one's own property without now having to obtain a consent.

Funding to improve our Waikato waters

Having attended the meeting at Morrinsville on 16th August 2016 it is clear that many are unhappy at the way people have been shut out of making submissions.

And there is a growing feeling that public funding to help improve our environment will be wasted.

It is clear that farmers are tired that some people point the finger at farmers and blame farmers for all environmental water problems.

Solution

While some good has come out of the present situation, with the committee that has considered environmental problems, clearly there are some major problems by shutting interested parties out from making submissions and if not addressed wastage of funds will continue.

As farmers are being blamed for most problems then it seems to be common sense to appoint a new Chairman who is a well respected farmer to form a new committee.

This new committee would apply the funds given by the government to improve any problem that they see could improve the environment.

New Chairman

May I suggest that Mr. Jim Cotman from Te Kauwhata be appointed to fill such a role.

Signed



Maxwell C. Hill
Historian

Map Section
National Library of Australia
Parkes
ACT 2600
AUSTRALIA

Max Hill
129 Patuwai Drive
Whangamata 3620
NEW ZEALAND

27 June 2016

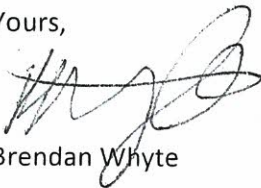
Dear Max,

Thank you for the copy of your new edition of "To the Ends of the Earth" which arrived last week. I will certainly read it through with interest, and it is now in the queue of books to read on my bedside table.

I have emailed the Australian and NZ Map Society members about its publication, and let them know how they can buy it. I have also asked our acquisitions people here at the National Library of Australia to obtain a copy for our collection too.

I hope your health has improved since last time (I guess it must have if you've put out a new edition!), and wish you all the best with sales.

Yours,



Brendan Whyte

Appendix 1

Letter from the head of the map section National Library of Australia

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Auckland University of Technology
Private Bag 92006
Auckland 1142
T: +64 9 921 9999 extn. 6838
M: 021 036 6592
www.aut.ac.nz

22 April 2016

Max Hill
1659 Gordonton Road
R. D. 1
TAUPIRI 3791

Dear Max,

Thanks for your letter of 18 April, and the accompanying updated edition of your book. And thanks for the acknowledgement on p. 262. I'm glad to have been of some small help. I will certainly read the book closely as soon as I get a break in my own writing.

All the best,



Appendix 2

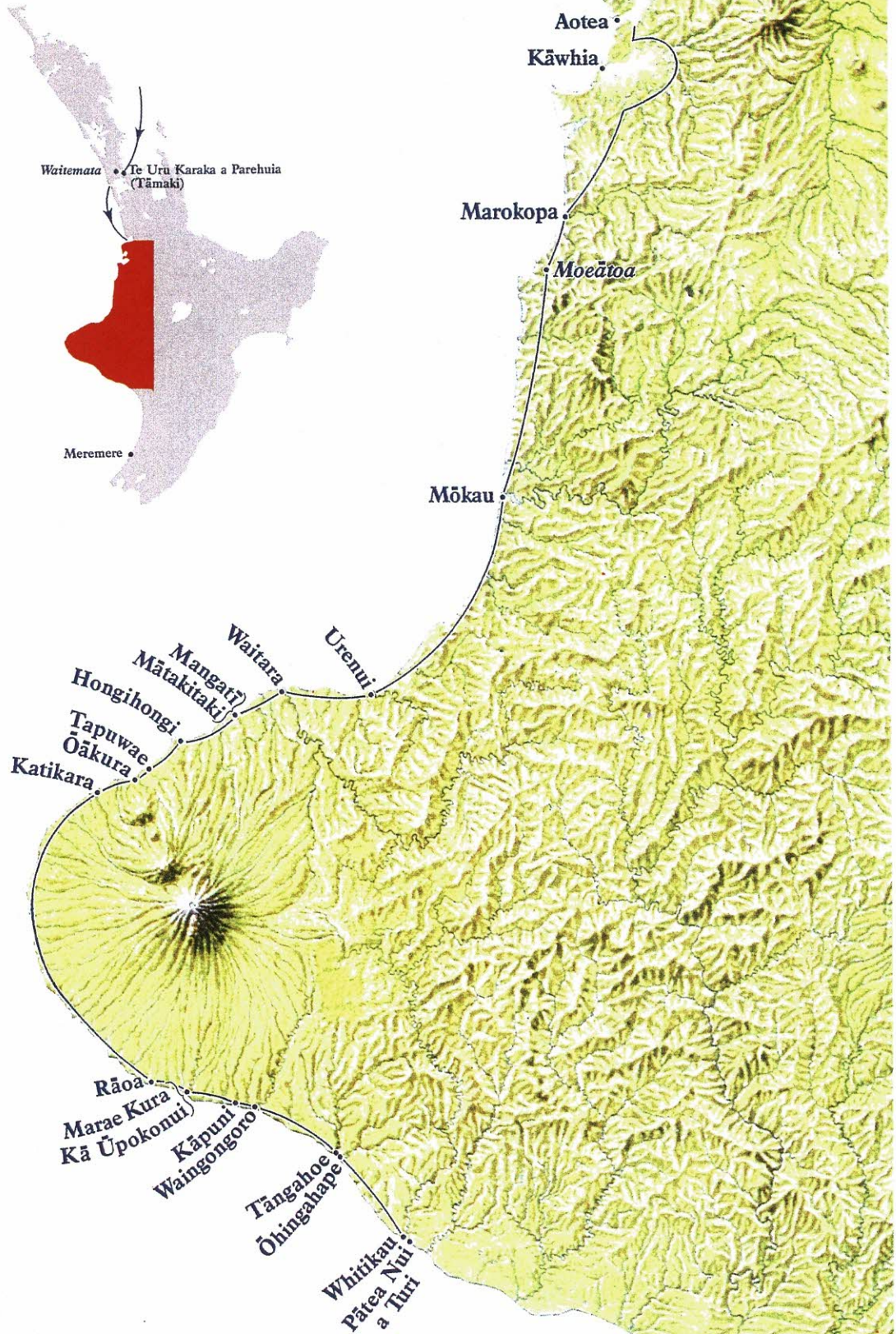
Letter from Professor Moon

Professor Paul Moon

PhD, MPhil (Distnct), MA (Hons), MRSNZ, FLS, FRSA, FRGS, FRHistS (London).



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Digging for truth about Tainui

I refer to recent reported comments by Mr Tuku Morgan: "If you make a mistake own up to it. If you own up before it is discovered, people will almost always forgive you."

Now is the time to put those comments to the test.

For many years Waikato Maori have made out that the original Tainui waka lies buried at Kawhia. However, I and many others do not accept that.

Before any more money is given to Mr Morgan, insist that the present day Government have the so-called burial site dug up and tests conducted on the waka.

I believe that the particular waka was made from a New Zealand timber by my people many years after we, the Moriori people of Aotea, had settled the Waikato.

Much later, Waikato Maori came upon our waka and took it to travel south sometime around 1520-1530AD. Since then the story about 'Tainui' has been developed.

It is my understanding that no such waka called Tainui ever came to New Zealand crewed by Polynesian people.

MORIORI CHIEF PHILLIP RANGA

Your Letters

Appendix 4

Letter to the editor from Moriori chief from the Aotea canoe

Max Hill
1659 Gordonton Rd.
R.D.1. Taupiri 3791.
22nd July 2015.

Hon Chris Finlayson
Parliament Buildings
Wellington 6160.

Dear Minister,

On 29th June I and Mr. J. Cotman had a meeting with our MP at Te Kauwhata. Mr. Cotman had recently purchased a copy of my newly published book and having read it became so concerned at what I had uncovered about New Zealand history he gave his copy to Mr. Tisch and told Mr. Tisch to read my research and to then ensure that the book be given to you to read.

Since then, 18th July, I have found further world research about the ancient Egypt and this finding I have on sent to a history professor. It puts early Egyptians into southern waters.

I now draw your attention to the letter you wrote to me dated 29th October 2014 in brief you state:

“I understand you believe people of Greek and Egyptian origin sailed to and settled New Zealand.”

You go on to say:

“Similar claims have been widely dismissed by reputable historians.”

With what I have found are we as New Zealanders now looking at a massive historical cover up?

On another matter, I thank you for your last letter concerning Chief Phillip Ranga. While doing research I've been sickened by what I have been told of what Waikato/Tainui did to Phillip. It is unacceptable that any person be bashed and held as a slave in the 1950s.

On 21st July I wrote to the Prime Minister and made a request to the Prime Minister that Phillip be given a.s.a.p. a New Zealand Honour. May I suggest The Order of New Zealand. It is now well known the buried canoe at Kawhia claimed by Tainui as their ocean going canoe is in fact made from a New Zealand native timber. The very canoe Phillip's people had made here in the upper North Island to replace Turi's original Aotea canoe. Little wonder Phillip was bashed in an attempt to make him give up his land and his canoe to Maori who have no canoe.

Due to Phillip's age and what has happened to him would you with great haste please visit him at his Raglan home and ensure he be presented with an acceptable award and thank him for his help to record what really happened here in the Waikato.

I thank you for your urgent attention and await your reply.

Yours sincerely

Appendix 5

Letter to Minister 22nd July 2015



Office of Hon Christopher Finlayson

18 AUG 2015

Max Hill
1659 Gordonton Road
RD 1
TAUPIRI 3791

Dear Mr Hill

Re Moriori Chief Phillip Ranga and the settlement of New Zealand

I write further to your letter of 22 July 2015.

You referred to our previous correspondence regarding Phillip Ranga and your wish for him to receive a New Zealand honour and stated you have also written to the Prime Minister in this regard.

As stated in my response of 21 April 2015, you or Mr Ranga may wish to contact the Hokotehi Moriori Trust regarding the information you have shared with me. I also advised you how to nominate a person for an honour.

You also referred to your assertion that the ancient Egyptians were the first people to settle in New Zealand. I noted in my response to you on 29 October 2014 that similar claims have been widely dismissed by reputable historians.

I do not see any benefit to either of us in continuing to correspond on these matters.

Yours sincerely

Hon Christopher Finlayson
Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations

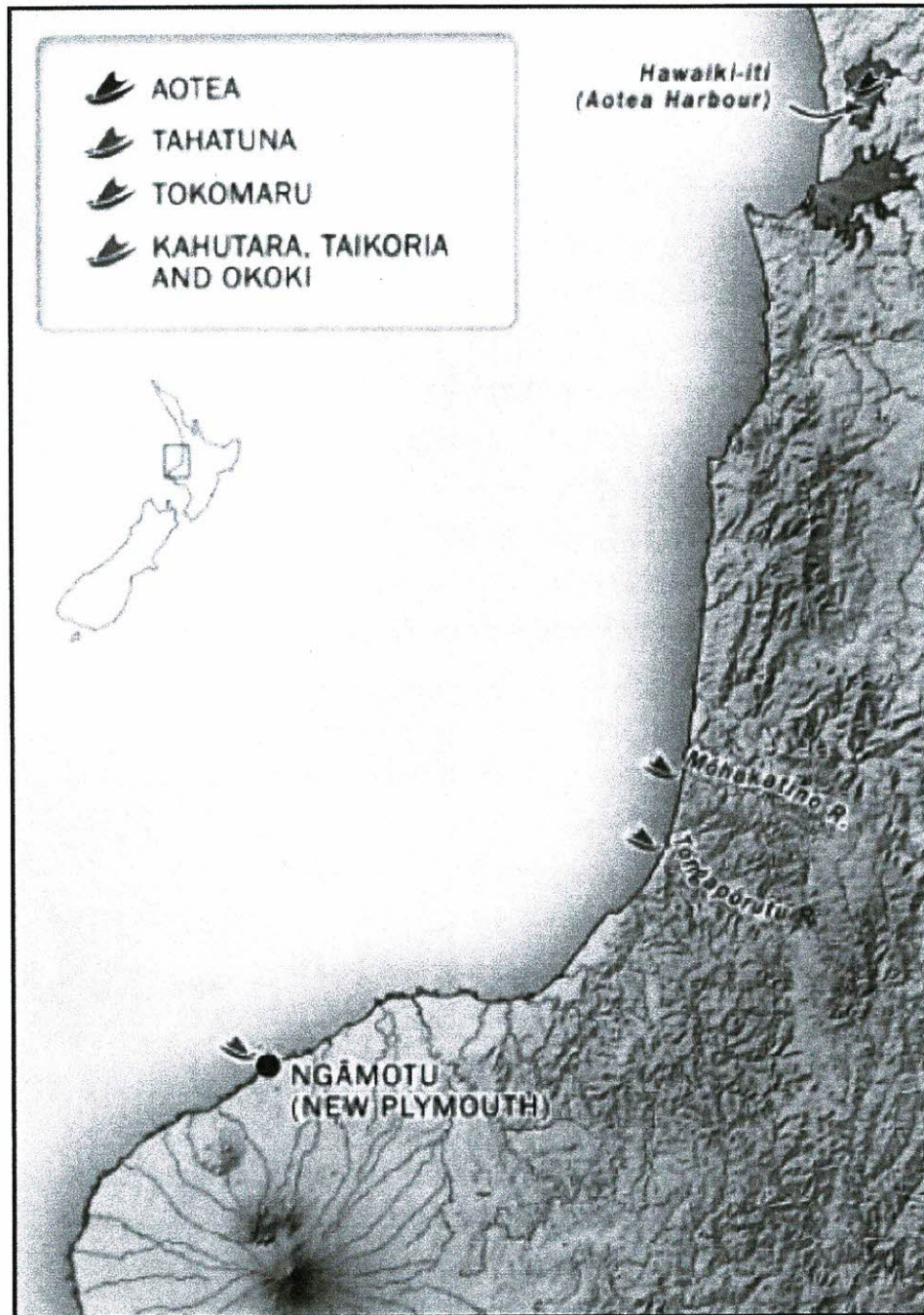
Appendix 6

Letter from the Minister for Treaty Affairs dated 18th August 2015

Appendix 7

A Maori map showing the Aotea landed on west coast note no mention of Tainui

(g) Where The Canoes Landed





Appendix 8

Copy of letter from Chief Ranga. Note rivers already belong to Crown

Aotea New Zealand

29th July 2009.

Attention
The Manager
Treaty Settlements
Te Puni Kokiri
PO Box 3943
Wellington.

Dear Sir,

I refer to the enclosed photo copy concerning the Maniapoto Maori Trust Board claim to water ways that Maniapoto believe they have a right under the Treaty of Waitangi.

The people of Aotea New Zealand draw to your attention that these so called river claims have been disputed.

1. These water ways have already been gifted to the Crown to hold for ever, for all New Zealanders.
2. Please note that Mr. Morgan refused to consult with other New Zealanders who very clearly have a major interest in these rivers and lakes.

Any communications that your office issues involving these rivers and lakes must be sent to:

The Secretary
Aotea New Zealand

Chief Phillip Ranga.....*P. Ranga*.....

Address withheld.

Appendix 9

Deed of sale Waikato Maori sold the bulk of the Waikato in September 1864

Waikato Maori sold their rivers and lakes

It may come as a shock to learn that in 1864 at Raglan Waikato Maori sold their rivers and lakes to the Crown “as a lasting possession absolutely for ever and ever” What’s more this sale included that important waterway, the Waikato River.

Few New Zealanders know about this of course, because the deed of conveyance cited below, which proves the deal, has long been kept from public view. To further obscure the matter this document refers to the Waikato River as the “River Horotiu”.

But for old Maori the “Waikato River” only began at Ngaruawahia, ran north and concluded at Port Waikato. Upstream from Ngaruawahia all the way to Lake Taupo the correct and ancient name for the river was the Horotiu River.

“Horotiu” is the name used in the deed of conveyance, a translation of which appears below. And that being the correct nomenclature it calls into question recent claims made by some people to control the Waikato rivers, streams and the Waikato lakes. A copy of the original document appears in the appendix at back of this book.

Translation:

“This deed written on this fifteenth day of September in the Year of our Lord 1864 is a full and final sale conveyance and surrender by us the Chiefs and People of the Tribes Ngatimahanga, Ngatitainu and Ngatihourua whose names are hereunto subscribed And Witnesseth that on behalf of ourselves our relatives and descendants we have by signing the Deed under the shining sun of this day parted with and for ever transferred unto Victoria Queen of England Her Heirs the Kings and Queens who may succeed Her and Her and their Assigns for ever in consideration of the Sum of One Thousand Pounds (£1000.00) to us paid by Henry Hanson Turton Special Commissioner on behalf of the Queen Victoria (and we hereby acknowledge the receipt of the said monies) all that piece of our Land situated between the River Horotiu and Waipa the boundaries whereof are set forth at the foot of this Deed and a plan of which Land is annexed thereto with its trees minerals waters rivers lakes streams and all appertaining to the said Land or beneath the surface of the said Land and all our right title claim and interest whatsoever thereon To hold to Queen Victoria Her Heirs and Assigns as a lasting possession absolutely for ever and ever. And in testimony of our consent to all the conditions of this Deed we have hereunto subscribed our names and marks. And in testimony of the consent of the Queen of England on her part to all the conditions of this Deed the name of Henry Hanson Turton Special Commissioner is hereunto subscribed. These are the boundaries of the Land commencing at Ngaruawahia, situated at the junction of the Rivers Horotiu and Waipa: starting thence it goes along the Horotiu River, until you reach its source. This is one Boundary. Then returning to Ngaruawahia it passes up the River Waipa until its source be reached – This is the second boundary. All our pieces of land within these two Boundaries, that is, the Land of Ngatimahanga, of Ngatitainu, of Ngatihourua are surrendered to the Queen within the terms of this sale.

Witnesses to the payment and signatures –

Wm. Harsant, J.P., Raglan

Richard Todd, Dist. Govt. Surveyor.

Hy. J. Falwasser, Govt. Interpreter (Raglan).

H. Hanson Turton, J.P., Special Native Titles Commissioner.”

Appendix 10

Meeting held in 1993. What to do with Maori burial site from Battle of Rangiriri

“He (referring to Te Awa-i-taia) was asked if he would accept nomination for the Maori kingship, but would have nothing to do with the movement, considering support of it to be incompatible with his sworn allegiance to Queen Victoria. At the 1857 meeting at Paetai, near Rangiriri, he spoke against the movement. Such was his mana that his speech was followed by half an hour’s silence. When Iwikau Te Heuheu Tukino III advocated the forcible expulsion of Pakeha from New Zealand, Te Awa-i-taia and Waata Kukutai interrupted him and persuaded him to sit down. Te Awa-i-taia also urged Te Wherowhero not to accept the offer of the kingship.”

On the following page Gary Scott continues:

“Te Awa-i-taia opposed Te Wherowhero’s desire to settle at Ngaruawahia, claiming that the land was Ngati Maahanga’s ancient domain. He was a member of the Ngati Maahanga governing runanga and supported F.D. Fenton’s appointment as resident magistrate in Waikato.”

“Te Awa-i-taia had been selling land to the Crown for several years. In March 1851 he had sold 30 square miles of land at Whaingaroa, on which Raglan township now stands. In 1859 he offered to sell land from Waitetuna to the Waipa River, on the Waikato side of the ranges. In 1862 he and his people began building a road on their own land, from Raglan through to Whatawhata on the Waipa River, to give the government greater access to central Waikato.”

So why did General Duncan Cameron invade the Waikato? Was he asked to restore the peace there? In November 1863 the Battle of Rangiriri was fought, and by September 1864, just nine months later, it is now found, all the lands, rivers and lakes were sold, from south of Ngaruawahia back to their sources, to Queen Victoria.

Condemned soles

The Waikato District Council holds a report that points to an agreement made on 1st January 1993 at the Horo Horo Marae as a result of a very large gathering of Maori to consider what should happen about a hidden burial site. The burial site located on the western side of the Waikato River is where Waikato Maori took many of those killed during the November 1863 Battle of Rangiriri. Waikato Maori killed during the battle were buried in the Official War Grave site at Rangiriri.

However a farmer in the 1990s had found out Maori had taken the bodies of Taranaki and Papakura Maori across to the western side of the river. The farmer no longer wanted to own land where bodies lay and as a mark of respect offered to give his land to the Tainui people. The meeting presided over by Dame Teata-i-rangi, The Maori Queen and her brother Robert Mahuta, considered what should be done to this hidden burial site.

The report states a monument would be erected in honour of those who died and that Tainui would take over the responsibility of subdividing the land to obtain title

The Treaty of Waitangi

English version

Article the First

The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole Sovereigns thereof.

Article the Second

Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of Pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and person appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Article the Third

In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand Her royal protection and imparts to them all the Rights and Privileges of British subjects.

Translation of Maori version

(Professor Sir Hugh Kawharu)

The First

The Chiefs of the Confederation and all the Chiefs who have not joined that Confederation give absolutely to the Queen of England the complete government over their land.

The Second

The Queen of England agrees to protect the Chiefs, the Subtribes and all the people of New Zealand in the

unqualified exercise of their chieftainship over their lands, villages and all their treasures. But on the other hand the Chiefs of the Confederation and all the Chiefs will sell land to the Queen at a price agreed by the person owning it and by the person buying it (the latter being) appointed by the Queen as her purchase agent.

The Third

For this agreed arrangement therefore concerning the Government of the Queen, the Queen of England will protect the ordinary people of New Zealand and will give them the same rights and duties of citizenship as the people of England.

Appendix 11

Article the Third from the Treaty of Waitangi