

Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri Iwi Trust
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10 August 2018

Mark Dyer, Chairperson and Members of
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Radio New Zealand House
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Tēnā koutou katoa

Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri Geographic Name Proposals

Prior to the evaluation of the attached list of names for which we seek official recognition by the Board, we ask that the Board gives careful consideration to the following points.

It is often said that the Chatham Islands is a special case. In terms of your role and responsibilities there this is plainly true and that fact has implications for how you may choose to exercise your role and responsibility in this instance.

The reasons are that no other New Zealand region has two iwi, recognised as such by the Crown, with completely overlapping rohe and completely overlapping customary and cultural interests (albeit of quite different kinds). Furthermore, those two iwi have significant dialectical differences. As explained recently to the High Court in Wellington by Maui Solomon (lead negotiator for Moriori in the current Treaty Settlement negotiations) "*our language is proto-Oceanic and shares many similarities with the Maori language. About 40% of the language is uniquely Moriori*".¹

¹ Affidavit of Maui Ashley Solomon, CIV-2018-485-005, paragraph 16.

The extent of this linguistic difference means that the situation can arise where the Moriori and Māori name for a place or feature on Wharekauri are different and, where there is an existing English language name, it is the convention of the NZGB is that only one other name will be recognised. The consequence of this must be that either the Moriori or Māori name for the feature will be denied official recognition by the Board². If a Māori name is denied recognition for this reason then our view is that such denial would constitute a contemporary Treaty grievance, when this process is supposed to be part of a Treaty Settlement.

For that matter, any denial of recognition for a Māori place name of common past or present usage for a feature accorded recognition by the Board for its alternative Moriori or English name is highly likely to be regarded by Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri as a Treaty grievance caused by the action of a Crown agent in the form the NZGB. The consideration of proposed Moriori names and any decisions about their recognition in advance of the consideration of associated Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri names is therefore completely inappropriate in these circumstances.

There are now numerous examples where the Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) has adopted a 'Moriori first' approach to the two parallel and extensively overlapping Wharekauri settlement negotiations. We do not consider this approach to be indicative of a good faith negotiation with Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri and ask that the NZGB not be drawn into it.

When we use the phrase "Māori place name of common past or present usage" above, we generally refer to names previously provided to you that are on the superb map of Wharekauri compiled from the surveys of S.P. (Percy) Smith in 1868 and John Robertson in 1883³. There are a small number of names on this map that are linguistically Moriori but nearly all are recognisably Māori in form.

In many instances the exact origins of these names have been lost to us. In some cases, they have discernible Ngāti Mutunga associations in Taranaki or on the long odyssey to Wharekauri, others appear to relate to events on Wharekauri itself, many were adopted from Moriori names as part of the post-conquest process of assimilation and others were given to places during the process of takahi initiated in mid-December 1835 that quickly established full and unrelinquished mana whenua, mana moana and mana tangata over Wharekauri by Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri.

As explained to OTS in our Special Factors papers, although the social and cultural fabric of Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri persisted into the 20th Century

² 'Wharekauri', 'Rekōhu' and 'Chatham Island' are all names in common usage that illustrate this anomaly and artificial dilemma.


³ According to Rhys Richards, in his recently published book "*Moriori Origins, Lifestyles and Language*", Published by Paremata Press 1918, page 9, "*Moriori and Maori place names were added from time to time by Alex Shand up to 1910*" (when the map was published). It is likely that a number of the uniquely Moriori names on the map were provided by Shand.


notwithstanding the corrosive effects of Māori Land Court decisions and general Crown hostility, a large amount of cultural knowledge was lost between 1835 and the 1860s. The two main reasons for this were a series of devastating epidemics of European diseases and the desperate economic conditions experienced in the 1850s and 60s. Dieffenbach estimated that a third of Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri had died of disease in the two years prior to his 1840 visit to Wharekauri. The collapse of the successful 'potato and pig' economy of the 1840s and 50s reduced life for Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri to a desperate struggle made more tenuous by the return of major epidemics in the 1860s. Knowledge passed down through particular families was lost for want of descendants. The reinforcement of the accuracy and detail of cultural and historical information through its impartment by both parents and grandparents was lessened and the time available for sharing this knowledge was reduced because so much time was committed to the tasks of subsistence and survival.

While the origins of Wharekauri place names have sometimes been lost because of these factors, the preservation and recognition of the names themselves is of great cultural significance to Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri. What can be said with absolute certainty is that by the 1860s to 1880s, the common place names used on Wharekauri (and provided to Smith and Robertson) were those ordained or adopted by Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri. We are reluctant to engage in speculation about, or recreation of, stories about particular place names. While more of this information may be uncovered over time, it is enough to know that these were the names used by our tupuna and are worthy of official recognition and preservation for that reason alone.

In conclusion, we ask that you play your part in aiding the preservation and recognition of the limited cultural heritage we hold on to. We do not see any reason why this should be at the expense of similar recognition for Moriori.

Ngā mihi,


John Kamo
Chair
Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri
Iwi Trust


Hariroa Daymond
Chair
Kaunihera Kaumātua


Tom McClurg
Lead Negotiator

Template for the Office of Treaty Settlements

Information required for geographic name proposals

Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri
Ko tēnei te ingoa tuturu o Wharekauri

Priority number	Proposed geographic name	Existing geographic name	Type of feature	History of the proposed name	Outcome of any consultation	Additional comments
1	Wharekauri	Chatham Island	Island	The names listed in this schedule were in common usage on Wharekauri by the end of the Nineteenth Century. This is evidenced from the map of the Chatham Island sourced from surveys by S P Smith and John Robertson in 1868 and 1883. A copy of this map can be supplied if required.		
2	Waitangi	Petre Bay	Bay			
2	Waitangi	Waitangi	Settlement			
3	Rangiauria	Pitt Island	Island			
4	Mangatukarewa	Nairn River	River			
4	Pa Tangaroa	Fire Station (Waitangi)	Pa site			
4	Pipitarawai	Pipitarawai	Maunga			
5	Motuhinahina	Motuhinahina Island	Island			
5	Whare kai ki te motu	Rabbit Island	Island			
5	Rangiwheao	The Castle/Rangiwheao	Island			
5	Mangere	Mangere Island Nature Reserve	Island			
5	Rangatira	South East Island	Island			

To be completed in conjunction with the 'Checklist for the Office of Treaty Settlements, Information required for a geographic name proposal'.

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5	Rangitutahi	The Sisters	Island	This is the first place to be seen when coming from the North		
5	Motuhara	The Forty Fours	Island			
5	Motuhope	Star Keys	Island			
5	Tarakoikoia	The Pyramid	Island			
5	Ko Whakahewa	The Horns	Fishing ground			
6	Whangaroa	Port Hutt	Bay			
6	O'hira	Basalt Columns	Natural feature			
6	Whangatete	Whangatete	Bay			
6	Waikanae	Waikanae	Pa site			
6	Whangamoe	Whangamoe	Bay			
7	Tokotoko o Utangaroa	Cape Young	Cape			
7	Puhina	Puhina	Hill			
7	Owenga	Owenga	Kāinga			
7	Mairangi	Cape Young	Place	This is the furthest northern point where we believe our tupuna depart to start their journey to Hawaiki Nui		

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8	Kaingaroa	Kaingaroa Harbour	Bay			
8	Kaingaroa	Kaingaroa	Kāinga			
	Ohinepapa	Cape Wishart	Cape			
	Miomoe a Toa	The Blow Hole	Blow Hole			
	Waiwera	Point Gap	Point			
	Ko Ka Hewa	Cape L'Eveque	Cape			
	Tupouranga	Cape Fournier	Cape			
	Te Ranga a pene	Te Rangaapene	Hill			
	Rangiauria	Rangiauria Point	Cape			
	Takapu	Takapu	Reserve			
	Hemokawa	Mount Diefenbach	Peak			
	Tapuaenuku	Little Margere Island (Tapuaenuku) The Fort	Island	The correct spelling of Diefenbach is Dieffenbach. The spelling of this peak should be corrected to reflect this.		
	Matawhenua Whangatane	Hanson Bay	Bay			
	Taupeka	Taupeka Point	Point			
	Toka Karoro	Point Munning	Point			
	Te Matarea	French Reef	Reef			

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	Waihora	Point Durham	Cape			
	Manaua	Ocean Mail Scenic Reserve	Reserve			
	Waiokopu	Cannister Cove/Waikokopu	Cove			
	Kekerione	Long Beach	Beach			
	Pana	N/A	Lagoon foreshore			
	Tana waru	Blind Jim's Creek	Stream			
	Te Kiato	Cattle Point	Point			
	Hokoro	Point Weeding	Point			
	Te Rangi taumaewa	North East Reef	Reef			
	Orokonga	Glory Bay	Bay			
	Manukau	Manukau Point	Point			
	Ahuru	Eastern Reef	Reef			
	Rangihokopoi	Western Reef	Reef			
	Waitua	Waitua Maunga	Hill near Rangitai			

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	Tupuangi	Cape Pattison	Cape			
	Pohauta	Ocean Bay	Bay			
	Cnoua	Flower Pot	Bay			
	Rangituke	Round Rock	Rock			
	Operau	Point Somes	Point			
	Matarakau	Matarakau	Point			
	Matarakau	Matarakau	kāinga			
	Karewa	Airport	Airport			
	Rotoparaoa	Lake Rotoparaoa	Lake			
	Te Roto	Lake Te Roto	Lake			
	Roto Kawau	Roto Kawau	Lake			
	Roto Pouaka	Roto Pouaka	Lake			Near Te Roto
	Kāinga Tini	Tennant's Lake	Lake			
	Te Roto	Te Roto	Old Kāinga site			
	Te Roto	Te Roto	Urupā			
	Moreroa Pā	Moreroa Pa	Pā			
	Te One	Te One	Kāinga			

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