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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.

The Treaty of Waitangi Collection is an online resource providing full access to award-winning works of Treaty history from authors such as Atholl Anderson, Judith Binney and Claudia Orange.

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