

Appendix A

Wai 1750 #A3 – *Raupatu and Compensation in the North-Eastern Bay of Plenty, 1865-1874* by John McLellan

Questions of clarification

Source	Quote from report	Question(s)
Page 141.	Almost the entire iwi was expected to sustain themselves upon lands known to be of poor quality and solely within an area previously occupied by just one hapū, Ngāti Rua.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Did you come across any evidence regarding how the forced relocation of other Whakatohea hapu onto Ngāti Rua lands at the Ōpape Reserve impacted on intra-hapu relations. If yes, please expand. 2. Did you find any evidence of recorded conflicts or instances of cooperation among hapū? 3. During your research, did you find any evidence of the relocation of Whakatohea impacting the Ngāti Rua economy differently in comparison to other hapu?
Page 97.	The Ōpape Reserve was a narrow strip of land running inland from the coast and located in the north-east portion of the Inquiry District at the eastern edge of Whakatōhea's tribal boundary. The reserve was 20,290 acres in size. 485 The land quality was later rated as 'at best... second-class land' by the Native Land Commission in 1908.486 The reserve was established on the traditional lands of Ngāti Rua but was intended to serve all 'surrendered' Whakatōhea.	
Page 63.	It is thought that this resistance was either offered by Ngāti Rua or Ngāti Ira before they withdrew to pā at the entrance to Waioeka Gorge.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Can you provide the references regarding the resistance of <i>Ngāti Rua or Ngāti Ira</i>? 5. Did your research determine whether or not this resistance by Ngāti Rua or Ngāti Ira lead to harsher treatment during the invasion or as part of the raupatu?

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Page 15.	Whakatōhea acquired a fleet of thirteen ships which they used to transport goods to Auckland markets, and tools and equipment to improve their farming practices. Hira Te Popo of Ngāti Ira built a flour mill in 1858 to grind his hapū's wheat until the mill was destroyed during the invasion of colonial forces in 1865. centre for 'rebellion'. Of course, the editorial was reprinted around the country.	<p>6. Were all of Whakatōhea ships destroyed or confiscated during the invasion or in the aftermath of the raupatu?</p> <p>7. Did Ngāti Rua or other Whakatōhea hapū manage to retain or rebuild transport networks after the invasion?</p>
Page 136.	No obvious attempts were made to identify suspects, individual guilt, or to communicate or negotiate for the murder suspects to be turned over. There was an assumption under martial law that all of Whakatōhea (including Ūpokorehe by government definition) were guilty of Völkner's murder – with few exceptions Ūpokorehe and the hapū and individuals of Whakatōhea were treated as mutually culpable 'rebels'.	<p>8. Were colonial officials aware of the opposition within Whakatōhea to Volkner's execution?</p>