

Who Were the Indigenous People of New Zealand?

Kapupungapunga: 200-300 BC

History handed down by the Tainui elders tells of tribal warfare which saw the extinction of aboriginal people known as Kapupungapunga. As an old legend-keeper explained, Kapupungapunga meant: Garments dyed yellow with raupo-reed pollen.

These people were from one of the large continents that was above water hundreds of years ago but has subsequently been displaced with water. Mu was the continent in question and NZ, along with other close islands (including Easter Island) were the highest parts of that continent...Murrians. It was within easy reach of what is now South America. The 'sister' continent was Lemuria, a continent that science has just discovered and stretched through what is now the Indian Ocean. The outline of Mu can be seen from above.

Patupaiarehe: 200-300 BC

They are the people who lived on the great continent that once stood in the Pacific but succumbed to the rotational changes of the earth and a great inundation of their land. NZ is what is left of the continent, as are some of the islands scattered throughout the lower Pacific. Most people call the continent Mu. They were a very advanced race beings, much like the ones of Atlantis and had similar understandings... they were in contact, so they knew of each other's existence and there was no disharmony between them. Beside gods, the natives believed in the existence of other beings who lived in communities, built pas, and were occupied with similar pursuits to those of men. These were called Patupaiarehe. The chiefs' residences were on the tops of lofty hills, and they are said to have

been the spiritual occupants of the country prior to the arrival of the tangata Maori, and to retire as they advance. The Wanganui natives state that when they first came to reside on the banks of the river, almost all the cliff heights were occupied by the Patupaiarehe, who gradually abandoned the river until a few generations ago. They had their favourite haunts there.

Waitaha People: 550 AD.

New Zealand history cannot be understood unless the pre-Maori people who settled this country are acknowledged in history and their descendants honoured as still living among us. Ignored and unrepresented as separate entities at the signing of the Treaty in 1840, the Waitaha and Patupaiarehe people have yet to be acknowledged for who they are, let alone formally made part of the 'one people'. Our history needs to be rewritten to include them.

Ngati Hotu-Celts 1120 AD.

The Celts were people who were banished to the Far Lands [old name for New Zealand, on

Old maps] in 1120 by King Alexander the 1st; the language was Gaelic.

The bloody past must be forgiven but not forgotten. The history of the Patupaiarehe and Waitaha people is also their history because through marriage, forced or otherwise, the blood of these two Tangata Whenua (indigenous peoples) flows in some Maori veins today. Maori, at least in some small part, come from the gene pool of the ancient Caucasians who pioneered settlement in this land and, consequently, they should be proud of the Waitaha and Patupaiarehe as part of their history.

The term tangata Maori was used by Rev Henry Williams when he translated the Treaty of Waitangi to define the two

peoples—Tangata Maori and Pakeha.

Before the Treaty there was no such race of people called tangata Maori, they were called New Zealanders, but as more people from other countries arrived in New Zealand, the natives had to be given a name to distinguish them from the foreigners. Many Acts of Parliament have been enacted since 1865 due to their ancestors freely intermarrying with other races until they are no longer the tangata Maori or the people who signed the Treaty of Waitangi.

Languages, like many of the human 'things' go in cycles and this is just another of those cycles. It also takes away the possibility of the truth being exposed. Rather it becomes clouded in the 'new' pronunciation... there is nothing new on this planet, only recycling of the old. They 'came from the sea' because they did not truly understand where they came from; maybe in the near future the truth of their origins will be exposed and will be irrefutable hence a little humbling will be the order of the day.

Research was done into the tangata Maori people. Who were they? DNA tests concluded that the mitochondrial DNA was Chinese from Taiwan, as the foreign minister of New Zealand, Winston Peters, agreed in his address at the meeting in Malaysia of the Association of Southeast Asian nations (ASEAN) on July 25 2006: My point is very simple, that the Indigenous people of New Zealand came from China **(Winston is wrong on this Maori are not indigenous people of New Zealand, as history books tell us there were other people**

here before the arrival of Maori who were Kapungapunga, Patupaiarehe, Ngati Hotu/Celts, Waitaha, Moriori, and Turehu.)

We now hope the New Zealand government will moderate its approach in representing New Zealand's early history, in particular that sites currently off limits to the New Zealand people

will be opened; and human bones that predate the Maoris' arrival now in possession of the New Zealand government will be DNA tested. Winston Peters offered to pay for these tests and a distinguished professor of genetics at Oxford University with a worldwide reputation has agreed to conduct them. All we now await is government agreement. **(DNA) is conducted in secret and results are given to Maori and if the results show the bones are not theirs, are buried or destroyed as governments protects this side of our history. New Zealand is one of the only countries in the world that will not accept its true history by either distorting it or hiding it from the public.)**

Tests performed in New Zealand in 2004 found yet more startling evidence – including wrecked junks impaled upside down high on the cliffs of South Island. The only feasible explanation for such widespread destruction was a tsunami wave had smashed the junks into

The cliffs leaving them impaled.

Conclusion.

It is a fact stated by Maori themselves, *“New Zealand was inhabited by other races/peoples called tangata whenua long before the arrival of tangata Maori (1).* There are sites belonging to tangata whenua that Maori will not visit due to being *“Tapu”*. (Sacred, prohibited, restricted, set apart, forbidden).

Government must be honest and make these early people part of our history. Maori were **not** the tangata whenua or the Indigenous People of New Zealand, they were just a group of people who arrived in New Zealand by sea, hundreds of years after the tangata whenua, the original inhabitants.

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(1). On page 18 of the "1986 New Zealand Yearbook", Head of Maori Studies at Auckland

University, Professor Ranginui Walker stated, "*The traditions are quite clear on one*

point, whenever crew disembarked there were already tangata whenua (prior

inhabitants).