

Proof of Pre Maori

MAORI RADIO CARBON DATING

Radio Carbon dating of early skeleton remains found in New Zealand proves there were people living in New Zealand long before the Maori. While these pre-Maori people have disappeared, there is evidence throughout New Zealand of their existence in their skeleton remains, dwellings, vegetables, plants, trees, animals and birds.

Further information can be found on www.celticnz.co.nz

DWELLINGS

There are many remains of stone buildings, dwellings, structures and archaeology sites located throughout New Zealand that shows there were people living in New Zealand long before the Maori. While many of these have been destroyed over the years and the Government has restricted areas where these stone structures and dwellings are located, Martin Doutré has researched and documented many of these, which can be found on www.celticnz.co.nz.

OAK TREES

Below is a photo of one of many very old Oak trees that were photographed in the late 1800's and recorded in early writings. Surveyor, Percy Smith, in about 1870 measured one English Oak in Northland to be over 6 feet thick through the trunk. It seems inconceivable that this English Oak, or many more like it around Drury or indeed Waimate in the North, could have grown to such a size in the space of time between Cook's first visit in 1769 and 1870 when the photo was taken.

DOC'S ERADICATION PROGRAMME

Unfortunately, in 2004-2005 the Department of Conservation, without rhyme, reason, consultation or anyone's permission are reported to have cut down many old oaks around the Bay Of Islands. Their excuse for this eco-terrorism was, **"they are not indigenous to New Zealand"**. This caused a major hue and cry within an insulated area of Northland, which has gone largely unreported in the mainstream media.

Information about DOC's "Oak eradication programme" was reported by Northland resident Ian Pyke of Te Kopuru who said that these trees were over on the coast at Whangaruru in Northland just a bit South of the Bay of Islands.

The point is: DOC have no mandate from the people of New Zealand to engage in this form of eco-terrorism, especially when these trees, based upon their very large girth size at very early periods of the colonial era, appear to predate the first colonial visitors to New Zealand by many centuries. **In fact, it is more than likely they may even predate Maori occupation of New Zealand.**

Counts should be done on the annual growth rings of the remnant trunks of these destroyed trees and a full investigation into the sinister activities of the Department of Conservation. **Why have they been destroying the venerable old English Oaks and at whose request?**

Isn't it amazing that anything "European" can be treated with this kind of contempt, as if its nothing but an "infestation" that needs to be eradicated so that "indigenous" purity isn't tainted by this kind of noxious, foreign invader.

Even if some of the smaller trees were planted by the first of the colonial immigrants, they're still very significant trees to NZ history. The evidence, however, suggests that many of these trees are much, much older and that they predate the coming of the colonials by a very long time.

We know that there were Europeans living here before Maori. We know that the most venerated or holy tree of ancient Continental and British Isles Europeans was the Oak. We know that the European or English Oak also grows in North Africa. We know that Europeans lived in North Africa and migrating into Europe in about 5000 BC. They probably introduced the Oak to Europe, therefore, it's not surprising that very old Oak trees were found in New Zealand, as many other items originating from distant lands are found here.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF EARLY OAKS TREES IN NEW ZEALAND



Above a photo of children sitting in the branches of a very large slow growing English Oak that was photographed at Waimate, New Zealand probably in the late 1800's. This picture is found in the book: ***The History of Methodism in New Zealand, by William Morley, 1900, Takapuna Public Library Special Collections.***



A large girth Oak, being measured by George Proudfoot Ewing in 1901, was one of the many very large Oaks to be found around Drury, South Auckland where the Ewings had their farm. Being well inland, these trees must have been physically planted by humans.

See: ***The 1902 edition of the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand (pg. 693).***

FOODS

Staple food plants or other useful plants of Polynesia, originating from South America or Egypt and extending to New Zealand, include: kumara, karaka berry, the cotton plant, the bottle gourd, capsicum, banana, soapberry, tomato, papaya (pawpaw), pineapple, manioc, maize, potato (about 23 varieties), cabbage tree (Yucca), the Nile valley's bulrush or catspaw (raupo) as well as taro (many varieties) from Egypt. Yam (a form of potato) could have come from several regions, including Egypt and South America.

PUKEKO

Many people don't know that our "Pukeko" bird is indigenous to Spain and South America (where its called a "swamp hen"). It was, very obviously, transported here to New Zealand in remote antiquity, as it's a semi-flightless bird and rarely flies more than 100-yards in one short hop. It certainly has no ability or stamina to fly between continents over vast tracts of ocean.

NATIVE RAT

R.N. Holdaway of Palaecol Research, New Zealand, in the Journal Nature, Vol. 384, 21st November 1996, reports of radio carbon dating bone from Native Rat (Kiore) from both North and South Islands of New Zealand dating back 2000 years.

This implies an early transient human contact with New Zealand. Humans have transported the Pacific/Native rat throughout the central and South Pacific from its presumed area of origin in Southeast Asia. The data suggest that the Pacific/Native rat was established on both main islands of New Zealand nearly 2,000 years ago. The rat is unlikely to have arrived without human assistance.

Dr Rau Kirikiri, a leading Maori academic, said this could lead Maoris to question their own history. It is thought the Southeast Asian rat was brought, via human expedition, to New Zealand nearly 2,000 years ago during the Han Dynasty.

Kiore is the Maori name for this Asia/Pacific species of rat (*rattus exulans*). It is the world's third most widely distributed rat today found throughout the Asia/ Pacific area. The Kiore are poor swimmers reinforcing their introduction to New Zealand via human contact, be it accidental or deliberate.

TANGATA WHENUA(original people)

Before we can properly research our history, we must find out who were the tangata whenua (the original/first people) of New Zealand. It may be the Maori, but even their legends and myths portrays, there were other people (fair skinned) living in New Zealand when they arrived. Government must give permission for these skeleton remains they have stored away to be DNA tested. They do not belong to Maori, they belong to the people of New Zealand. **Why is Government so protective of our unsolved history when they have the resources and evidence to solve it?**

TIME GOVERNMENT ANSWERED THESE QUESTIONS

The New Zealand Government possesses several skeletons carbon dated to centuries before the Maori claimed to have reached the North and South Islands. These skeletons should have their DNA tested to show where they came from and when. A leading expert at Cambridge University has agreed to carry out this examination however, they need the consent of the New Zealand Government who, as may be expected have passed the buck by saying we need Maori consent. **Why would they need Maori consent when they are not of Maori origin? A fact even admitted by Maori.**

In August 2005, the remains of 12 skeletons unearthed by contractors on a Manutahi farm, have been removed and re-interred at Manutahi Marae by kaumatua of the Ngati Pakakohe iwi. These human remains, which even Maori agree are not theirs, were quickly reburied without DNA examination. Why? See www.celticnz.co.nz Koru Pa.

It's time the people forced Government to answer these questions. They have the resources, human remains, oak trees, birds and archaeology sites to settle this once and for all so we can start our history from the beginning and not when the Maori arrived in New Zealand only 650 years ago. New Zealand has a very interesting and important part in the history of the developing world, why is Government doing their best to suppress it. It's time Government undertook and financed research into this whole issue, we have a right to know.

Who were the first people to settle New Zealand, where did they come from, where did they go and how did the Maori arrive in New Zealand?

This article is open to all who would like to air their opinions. Please feel free to do so. Just log on to the One New Zealand Foundation Inc. Forum and have your say.

For further details see www.onenzfoundation.co.nz

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