



## New Zealand

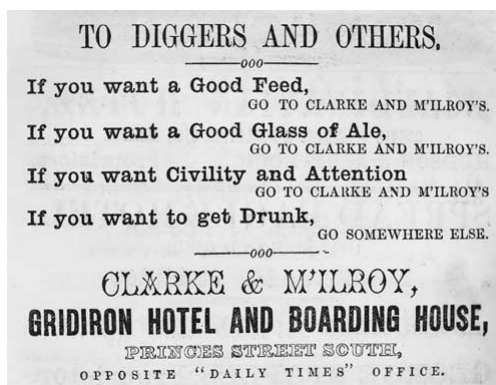
- About 700 years ago, New Zealand was discovered and settled by Polynesians. They developed a distinct Māori culture centred on kinship links and land.
- Dutch navigator Abel Tasman first sighted New Zealand on 13 December 1642 and charted its coastline. He sailed to Tonga following an attack by local Māori.
- Captain James Cook was the first European to circumnavigate and map New Zealand. First of his 3 voyages landed in October 1769.
- British, French and American ships regularly visited from the 1790s, finding the Māori canny traders. Most contacts were peaceful.



- Christian missionaries arrived in 1809 but weren't able to establish a mission until Christmas Day, 1814.
- Up to one-fifth of the Māori population was killed during the intertribal Musket Wars of the 1810s, 1820s and 1830s.
- In 1833, James Busby became Britain's first official Resident in New Zealand, reporting to the Governor of New South Wales. A Consul was appointed in 1838.
- The New Zealand Company was formed in 1825 in London to profit from New Zealand. It acquired a million acres of land during a 1926 voyage.
- NZ Coy colonisation began in May 1839.
- The British Crown and 26 of 46 Māori head chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. New Zealand became part of the British and Māori gained the same rights as British subjects.
- By 1843 settlers were low on food and the company was bankrupt. Government bail outs saved it, and immigration flourished.



- By 1852, 28,000 Europeans had settled in New Zealand, mostly British but a few French and Germans.
- From 1853 to 1870 the non-Māori population of New Zealand rose from just under 30,000 to over 250,000, fuelled first by the export of wool and then by the discovery of gold. Many came from Ireland.
- Over the next 15 years, almost 300,000 flooded in, although about 40% took a look and moved to Australia.
- Soldiers discharged from regiments serving in the New Zealand wars were offered land as a reward for their service.



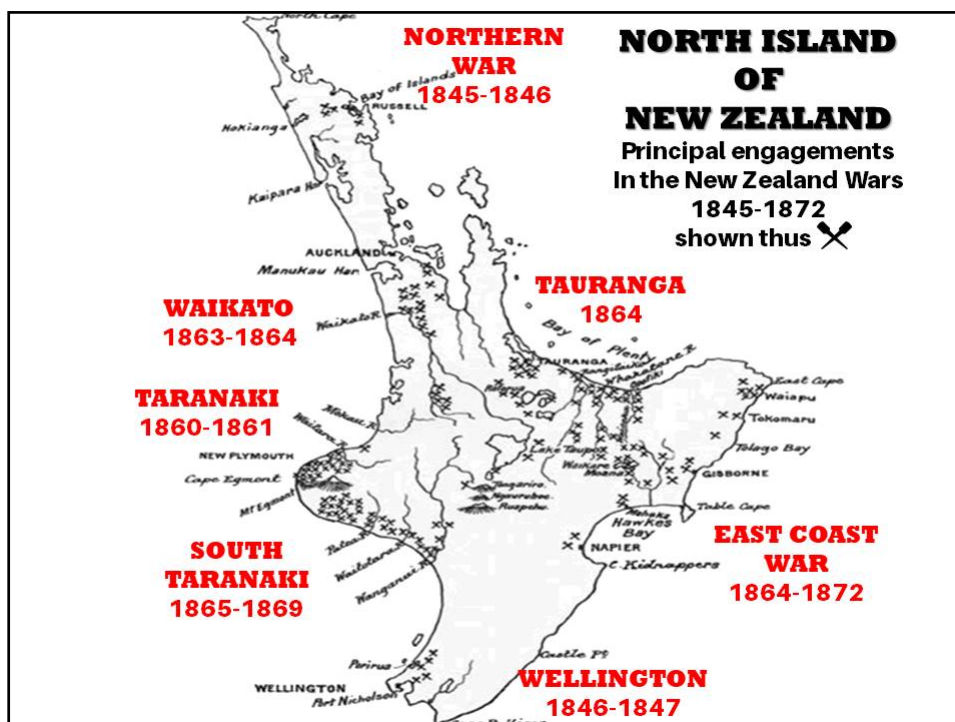
Dunedin Hotel Advertisement

But what about the

# Māori



The **1858 census** showed **Māoris were already outnumbered** by European settlers. If they were to resist, **it must be soon!**



### The Tauranga Campaign

21 January to 21 June 1864

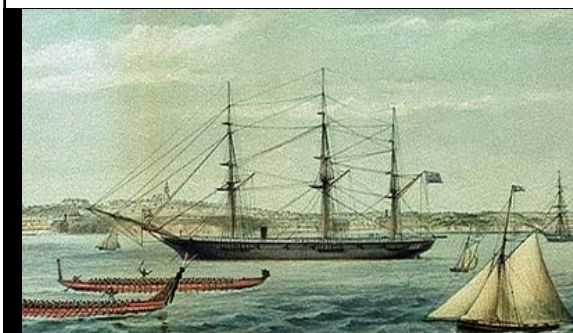
Belligerents	
England <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 40<sup>th</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup>, 65<sup>th</sup>, 68<sup>th</sup> Regts</li> <li>• Royal Artillery</li> <li>• Royal Navy</li> <li>• New Zealand Colonial Defence Force</li> </ul>	United Tribes of New Zealand <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngāi Te Rangi</li> <li>• Ngāti Koheriki</li> <li>• Ngāti Pikiao</li> <li>• Ngāti Porou</li> </ul>
Commanders and leaders	
General Duncan Cameron Colonel Henry Greer	Rawiri (David) Puhirake (1814-1864) Hoera te Mataatai
Strength	
1,700 assault troops	500
Casualties	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 44 KIA</li> <li>• 119 WIA</li> <li>• 163 Casualties (10% of 1,700)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 98-123 KIA</li> <li>• 12-17 WIA</li> <li>• 110-140 Casualties (22-28% of 500)</li> </ul>

## The Tauranga Campaign

- The British Army, Navy, NZ Colonial Defence Force including Forest Rangers, Settlers, Provincial Militia and Police, and friendly Māori fought a confederation of hostile Māori tribes who wanted to create their own king to unify the *iwi* and halt alienation of their lands. This was called the King Movement (or Kingites). In short, they thought a Māori king of equal status with the English monarch would enable them to negotiate with Pākehā (Europeans) on an equal footing and protect their land. But not all wanted a king.
- The Kingites received assistance, arms, materials and recruits from many other hostile North Island tribes. Seeing this as a threat, the British invaded Waikato in July 1863. The campaign ended in April 1864. The Colonial Office saw the eight month Waikato campaign as a failure because, although land was annexed, no decisive battle was fought. LTG Gordon Cameron smarted from perceived failure.
- The British intent to build a defensive base brought them to Te Papa (Tauranga), but hostile Māori didn't trust them. When the Māori started raiding and building fortifications, General Cameron saw the potential to gain a decisive victory in Tauranga and entrained to Te Papa with his full military force.

## New Zealand in the early 1860s

- In January 1864, the government had decided on military force in Tauranga to prevent reinforcements and supplies reaching Kingite forces in Waikato through the Bay of Plenty.
- Captain Jenkins, of H.M.S. "Miranda," a 1,523 ton 64mx10m 15 gun corvette launched in 1851, blockaded Tauranga to prevent traffic with the tribes of that part of the coast.



**HMS Miranda**

- 1x 68-pounder (87cwt) pivot gun (added 1856)
- 14x 32-pdr carriage guns
- Full-rigged sailing vessel
- Two-cylinder horizontal single-expansion geared steam engine driving a single screw (613 hp)
- Speed under power = 19.4 kph

## Lead-up to the Battle of Gate Pā

- Meanwhile, from 7-8 April 1864, some 700 hostile East Coast Māori warriors enroute to Waikato fought a 2-day battle in Rotorua with the friendly Te Arawa tribe.
- After finding out that the Waikato campaign was finished, they set about to return home. Returning via Maketu, a small coastal settlement southeast of Te Papa, the East Coast Māori met a small British and NZ Colonial Defence force (with two 6 pounder field guns) in a redoubt on 27 April.
- The Māori promptly surrounded the redoubt and started digging trenches for a full siege.
- On 28 April, 300 Te Arawa tribesmen and two British men-o-war counter-attacked, and the hostiles retreated. A running fight continued the next day until the hostiles dispersed into the swamps and returned home.

## The Siege (Battle) of Gate Pā

29 April 1864; Weather: rainy

### Belligerents



England

- 43rd Monmouth Light Infantry
- 68th Durham Light Infantry
- New Zealand Colonial Defence Force
- HMS Miranda, Curacao, Esk, Harrier



United Tribes of New Zealand

- Ngāi Te Rangi
- Ngāti Koheriki
- Ngāti Pikiāo
- Ngāti Porou

### Commanders and leaders

General Duncan Cameron

COL Henry Greer, 68<sup>th</sup>

LTC Henry Booth, 43<sup>rd</sup> (WIA, died of wounds)

Rawiri Puhirake

Pene Taka Tuaia (designer of the Gate Pā)

### Strength

1,700 assault troops; 300 actually attacked

235 (split between the two redoubts)

### Casualties

- 10 Officers KIA or died from wounds
- 28 Enlisted KIA; 73 WIA
- 111 Casualties (20% of 550; 7% overall)
- ~200 fled from the battlefield in disorder
- 25 Casualties (11% of 235)
- 15 of the 25 casualties were from the day-long artillery bombardment from 17 guns.

## January 1864

- Three ships landed Colonel George Carey landed at Te Papa on 22 January with about 600 men and orders not to antagonise the local Māori. The build-up of troops continued over the next few months with the arrival of the 68th Durham and 43rd Monmouth Light Infantry. The troops constructed redoubts.



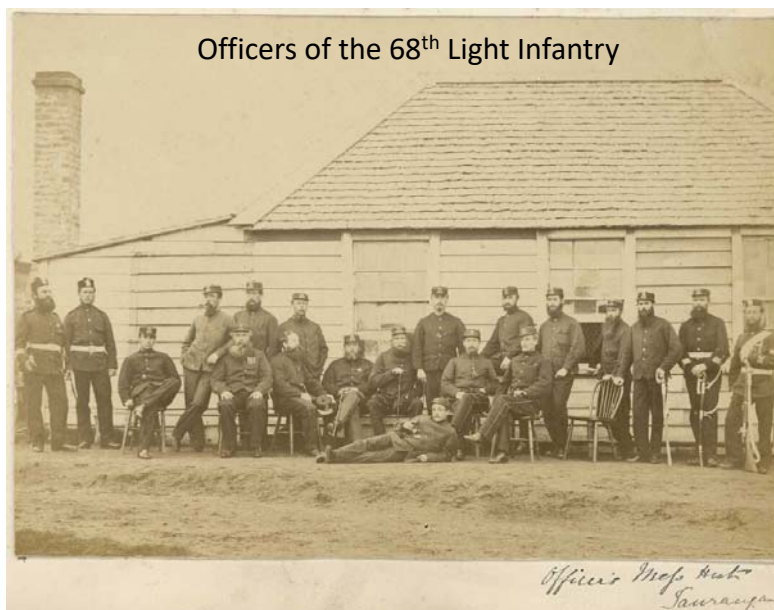
Monmouth Redoubt 1910



Inside the Durham Redoubt 1907

## Officers' Mess, Tauranga, 1864

Officers of the 68<sup>th</sup> Light Infantry

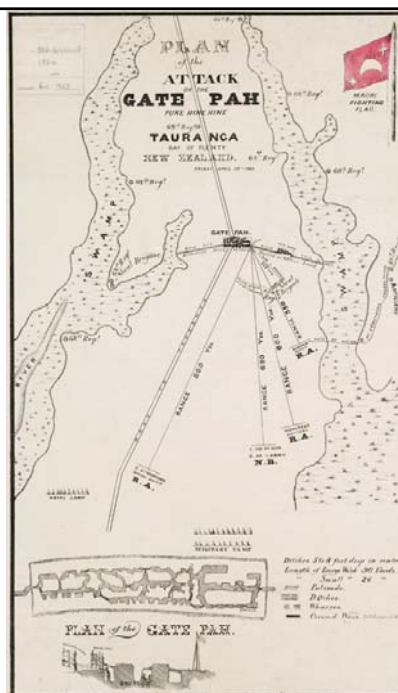


## Māori reaction

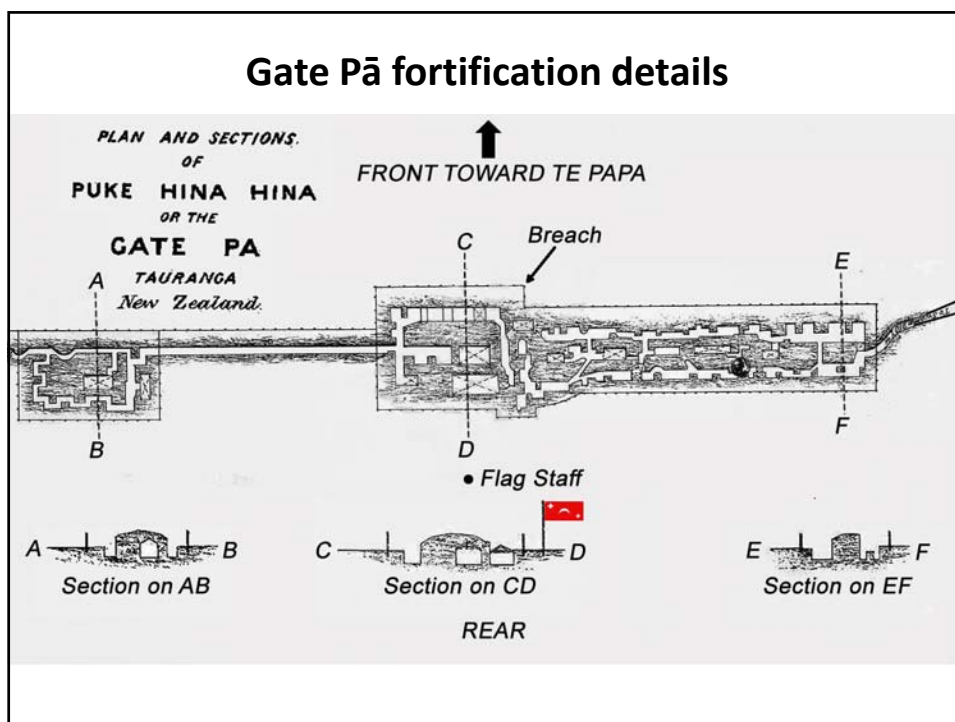
- In response, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Ranginui men fighting in Waikato returned home to Tauranga and prepared to fight.
- Under Ngāi Te Rangi leader Rāwiri Puhirake, they began a campaign of provocation designed to entice the British force at Te Papa to attack them at a place of their choosing.
- They expected the battle to take place at Te Puna, where there was deep enough water for troops to be brought by boat.
- The Māori constructed 25 km of fortifications at Te Waoku along the edge of the forest from Te Puna to the Waimapu River, and drew up a code of conduct for the impending battle. But despite invitations to “come and fight,” the British didn’t come (under General Cameron’s instructions).

## Gate Pā

- The impatient Māori decided to move closer to the British.
- Puhirake’s men built another pā on a narrow ridge between the Waimapu and the Kopurererua rivers, just outside land sold to missionary Alfred Nesbit Brown of the Church Missionary Society. Brown had fenced the land, but provided a gate in the fence for a long established Maori track to pass through. The new pā was named simply “The Gate Pā.”
- Gate Pā, or Pukehinahina, was only 4 km from the British camp.







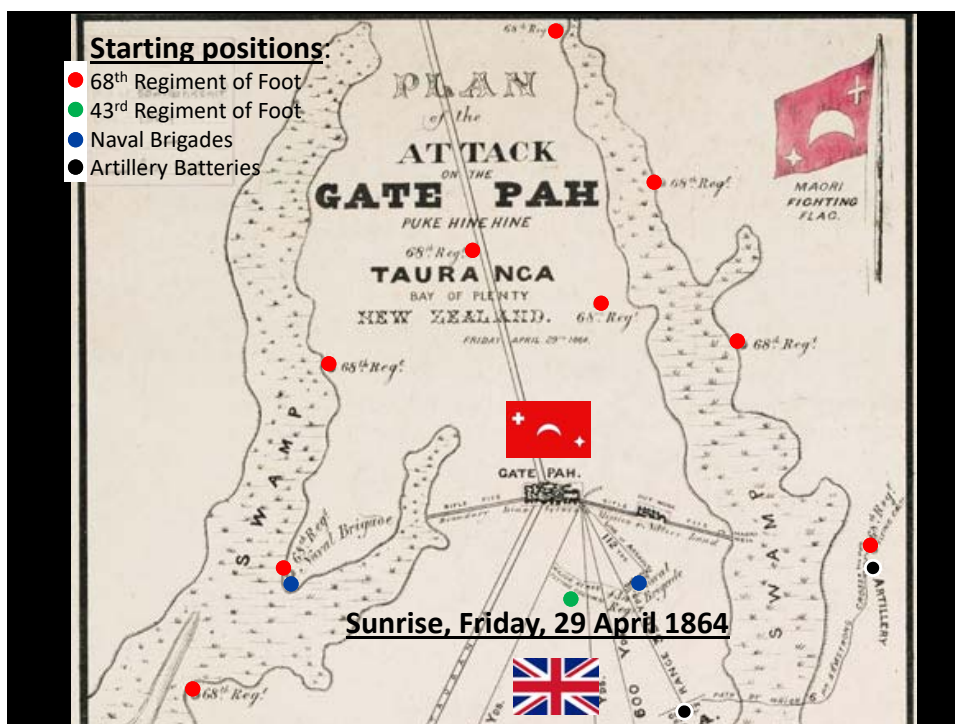
- Gate Pā as designed by Pene Taka and was perhaps the most remarkable Maori Pā ever constructed.
- Situated on the border of missionary and Maori land the pā stood on what is now the modern day city of Tauranga.
- It consisted of two redoubts nestled on a thin stretch of land between two swamps. The main work was 90 by 30 yards in size and the smaller redoubt was 25 yards square. The *pekerangi* as the drawing shows was light and flimsy.
- The artillery bunkers were not the large *rua* seen at previous pā but numerous smaller bunkers. Each was relatively deep and connected by underground passages and covered ways.
- The Maori battle plan devised by Rawiri Puhirake called for a further innovation. Covered shallow firing positions and loopholes in the mounds allowed the warriors to fire at will.
- About 235 defenders led by Rāwiri Puhirake waited in the pā.



### The British in April 1864

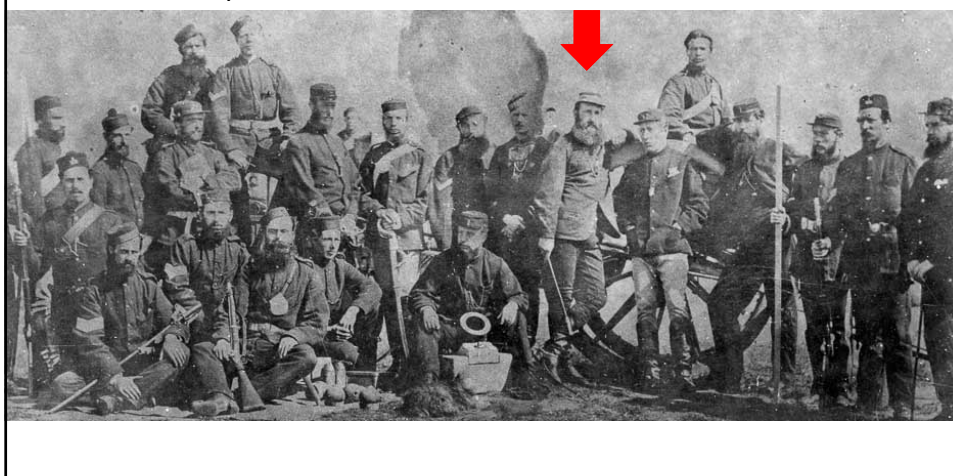
- British commander Lieutenant-General Duncan Cameron arrived in Tauranga on 21 April 1864, following his victory at Ōrākau. He assumed command of the some 1,700 troops and four “men-o-war” in the harbour: Miranda, Curacao, Esk and Harrier.
- By 26 April, guns and mortars landed from the ships were hauled into position to fire on Gate Pā.
- 300 assault troops made ready, awaiting the order to attack.
- On 27 April, Archdeacon Brown and his wife Christina hosted a dinner for 11 off-duty officers. Only one, Surgeon General Manley, survived the coming battle.
- During the evening of 28 April, the 68<sup>th</sup> moved at low tide through the swamps anchoring the fortifications to the rear of Gate Pā. Gate Pā was now surrounded. Water was cut off.



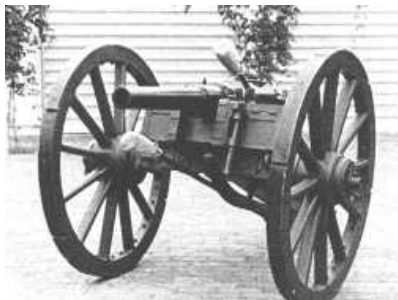


### Bombardment on 29 April 1864

- The British had assembled the largest and mostly deadly collection of artillery used in the entire New Zealand Wars.
- Just before the bombardment began at sunrise, General Duncan Cameron posed with soldiers of the Colonial Defence Force.



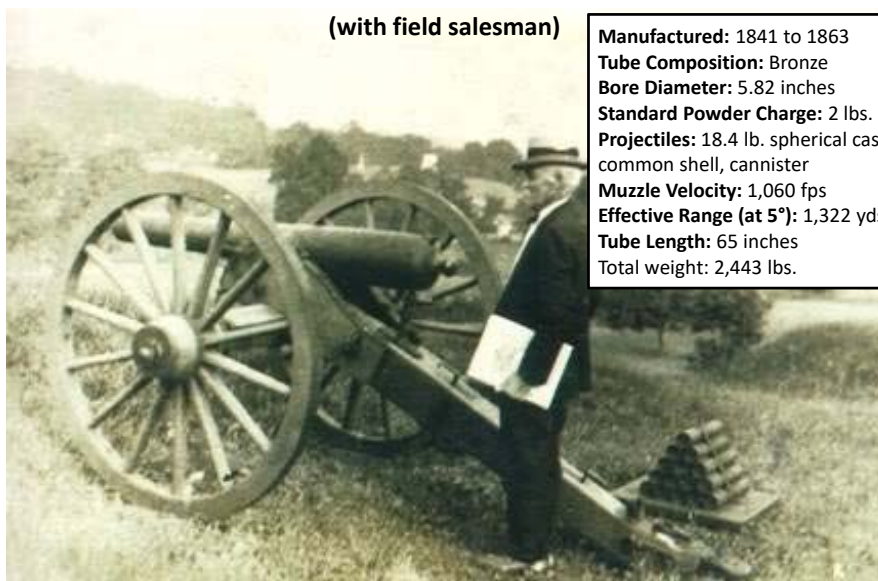
- At sunrise, both land based British artillery and Royal Navy guns began a massive bombardment using the Gate Pā flagpole as an aiming point. Over 30 tonnes of high explosive was expended on the pā. The redoubt was breached at 1600 hours.



- Five Armstrong RBL 2.5" guns fired 6 pound (2.7 kg) projectiles <sup>96</sup>shrapnel, <sup>4</sup>case and <sup>48</sup>shell with a maximum effective range of 3,200m.
- The British front-line gun until 1878, they remained in use until after 1901.
- In addition to the five Armstrong RBL 6 lb guns, eight mortars, two 8" howitzers and two naval guns were also used.
- Some sources calculated that 300 pounds of shot and shell fell near or on the pā for each member of the Māori garrison.

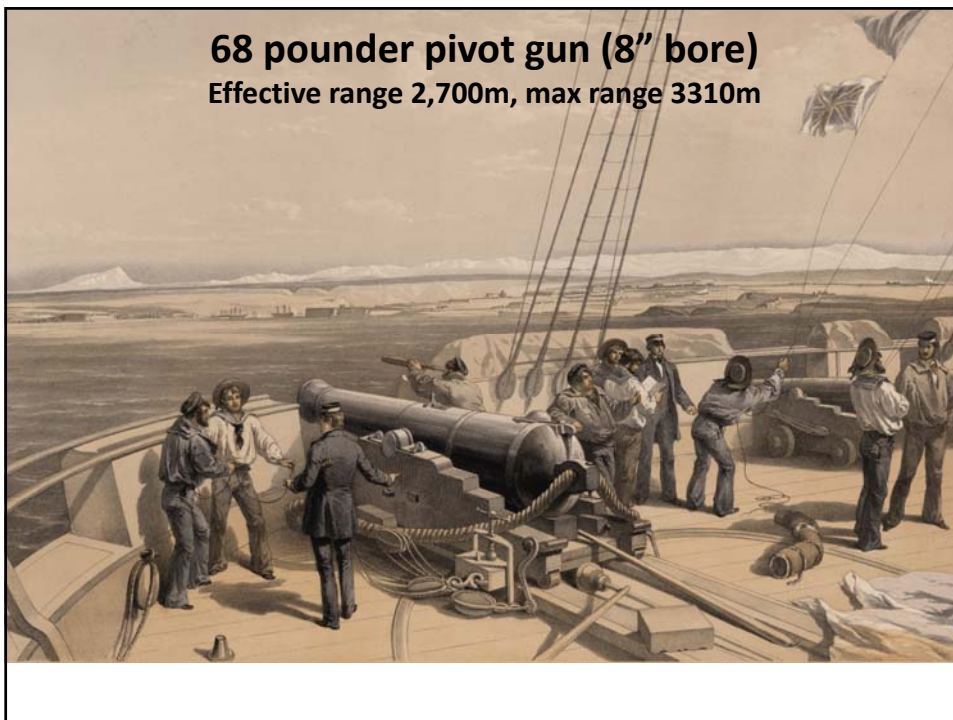
## 24 Pound Field Howitzer

(with field salesman)

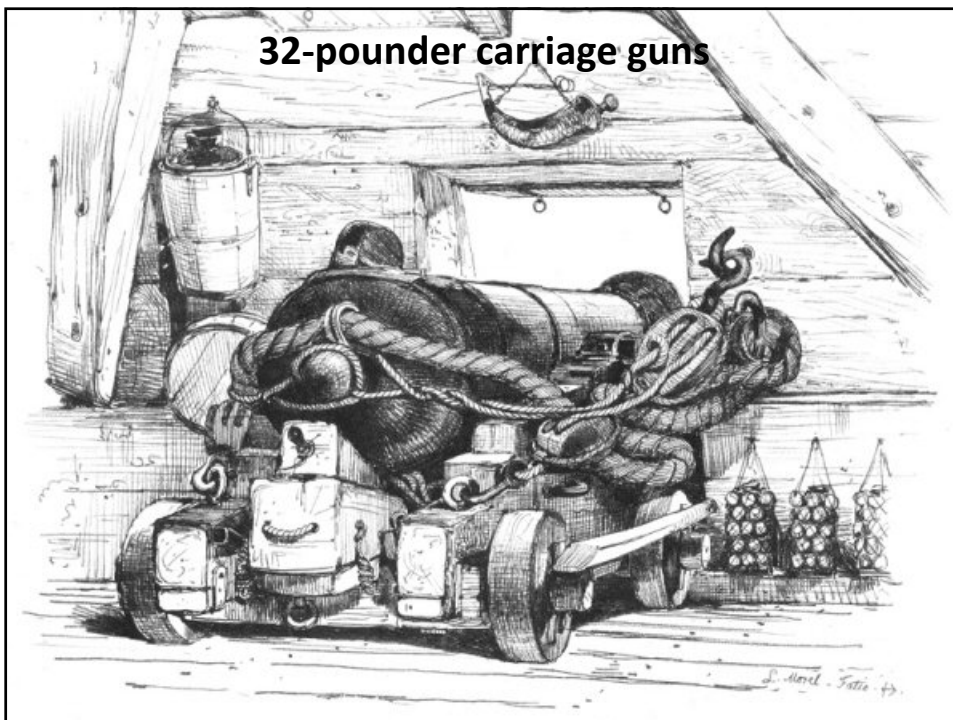


**Manufactured:** 1841 to 1863  
**Tube Composition:** Bronze  
**Bore Diameter:** 5.82 inches  
**Standard Powder Charge:** 2 lbs.  
**Projectiles:** 18.4 lb. spherical case, common shell, cannister  
**Muzzle Velocity:** 1,060 fps  
**Effective Range (at 5°):** 1,322 yds  
**Tube Length:** 65 inches  
**Total weight:** 2,443 lbs.

**68 pounder pivot gun (8" bore)**  
Effective range 2,700m, max range 3310m

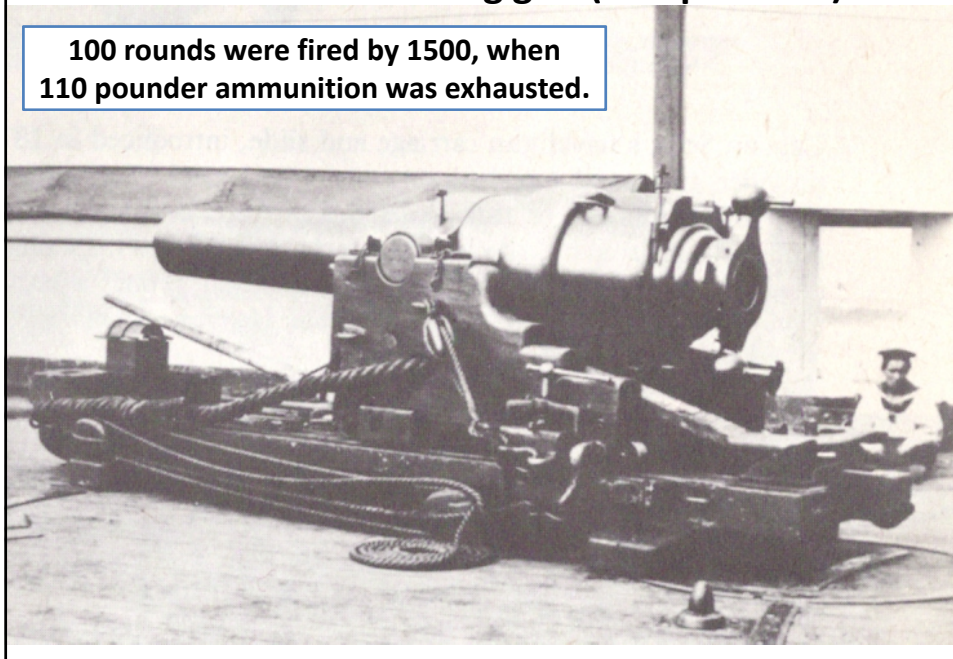


**32-pounder carriage guns**



### RBL 7 inch Armstrong gun (110-pounder)

100 rounds were fired by 1500, when 110 pounder ammunition was exhausted.



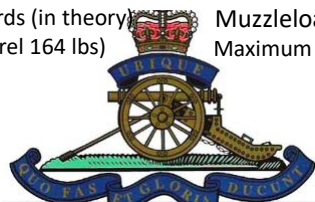
### Mortars

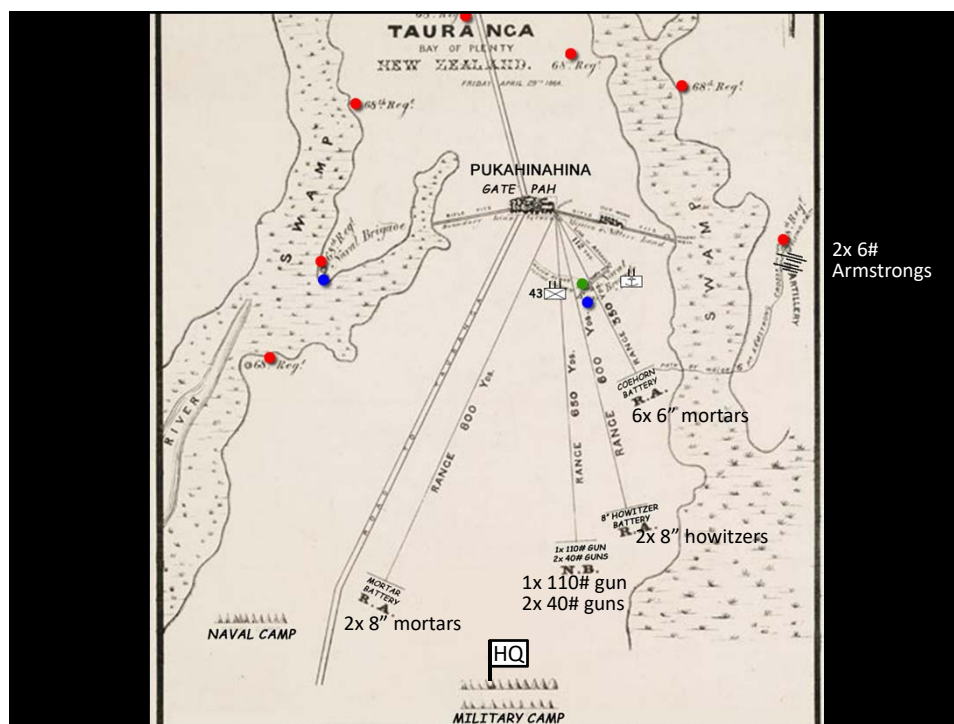


24 pounder (6") Coehorn Mortar  
Effective range: 20-1,200 yards (in theory)  
Total weight: 300 lbs (barrel 164 lbs)



Cast Iron 8-inch 9-cwt Smoothbore  
Muzzleloading Land Service Mortar  
Maximum range 1,200 yards (in theory)

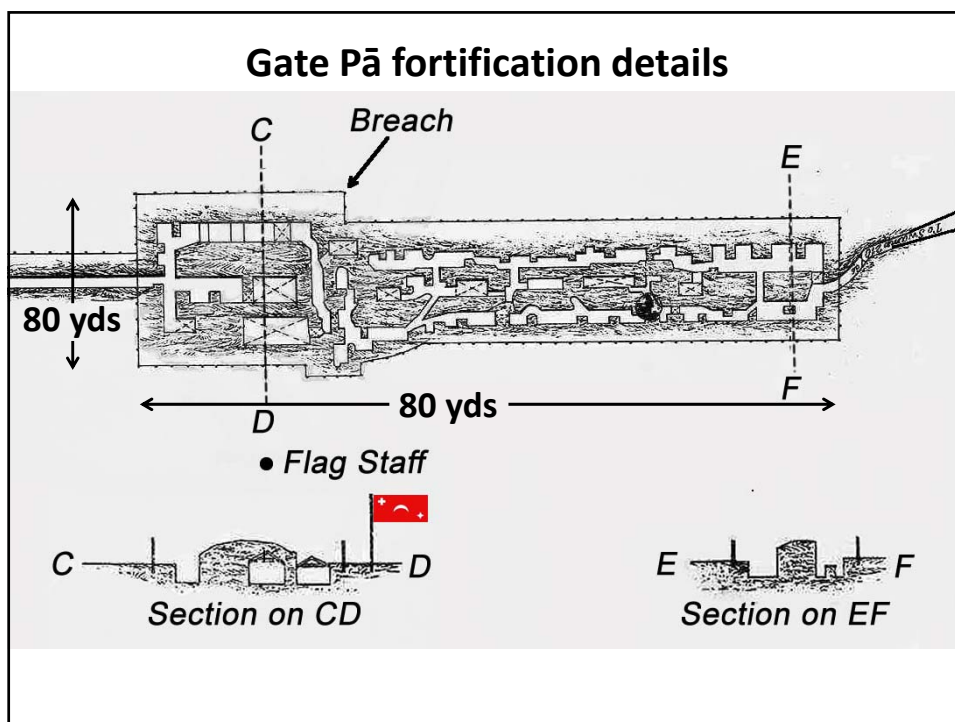




### Cameron orders the attack

- At 1600 hours 29 April 1864, with no sign of life within Gate Pā and an identified breach in the outer wall, General Cameron ordered the attack by 300 troops of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment under LTC Henry Booth along with Naval Brigades commanded by Commander George Hay of HMS *Harrier*.
- The sailors pressed in with the 43<sup>rd</sup> in “a clumsy formation.”\*
- The attackers quickly found that there were three defensive lines within the pā, only one of which was breached. In the stillness inside the pā, formations dissolved as soldiers and sailors mixed. Discipline fell away.
- Within ten minutes, well over a third of them were killed or wounded, and many of the remainder tried to flee in panic only to run into their own reserves trying to get forward.
- Within the pā the killing continued.

\*Per military historian Chris Pugsley



### 29 April 1864

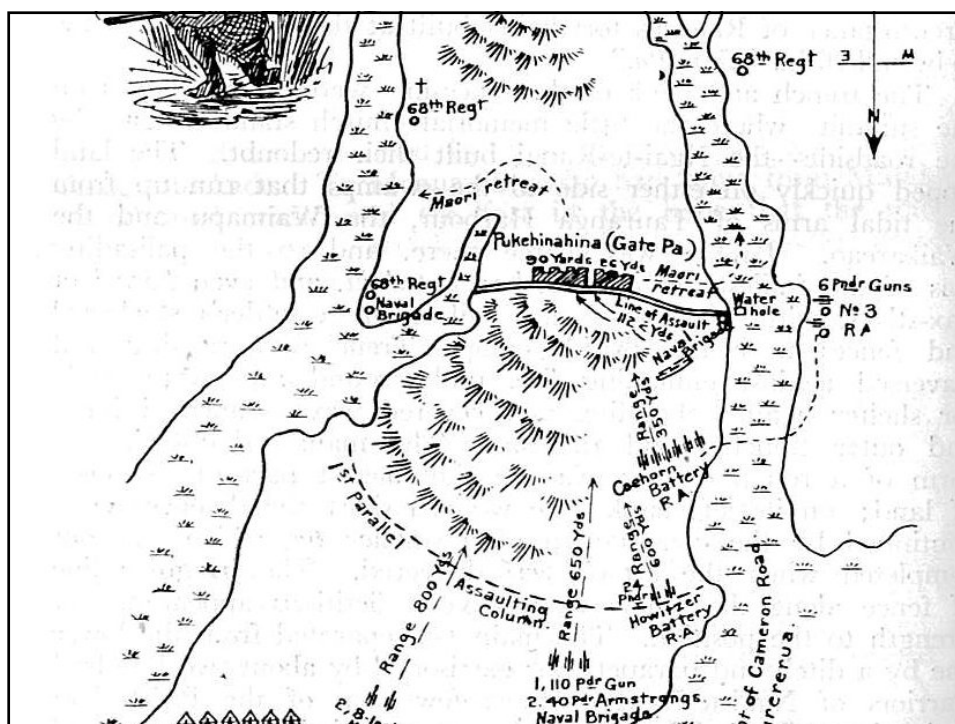
- The defenders had been hidden in underground bunkers and trenches, many with firing slots and loopholes. Standing on top of the earthworks, the British were vulnerable to fire from the hidden defenders. Many officers were killed or wounded.

According to the historian James Cowan, the 43rd Regiment lost Booth, four captains and one lieutenant killed, and a lieutenant and two ensigns severely wounded. Among the dead were the brothers Captain Robert Glover and Lieutenant Frederick Glover.

- To make matters worse, the British were armed with muzzle loading single shot rifles ill suited for close quarter fighting, while the had double-barrelled shotguns and, of course, their traditional clubs. The British were devastated.
- But it still wasn't a full-blown panic even as hundreds of Māori rushed from underground to attack.



- About sixty Māori escaped in good order from the pā, but ran into men of the waiting 68<sup>th</sup> Light Infantry, and rushed back into the defences.
- Believing the returning Māori to be enemy reinforcements, true panic now set in. Dropping their rifles and other gear, many now tried to flee. Wounded comrades begging for help were ignored and left behind.
- Alas, they fled into the reserve attempting to gain entry. The net result was to prevent reinforcement or rescue.
- There was no follow-up assault.
- During the night the Māori gave assistance to the wounded according to the code of conduct established before the battle. They collected the small arms and ammunition.
- By daybreak, Gate Pā's defenders had escaped in small groups through the British lines.



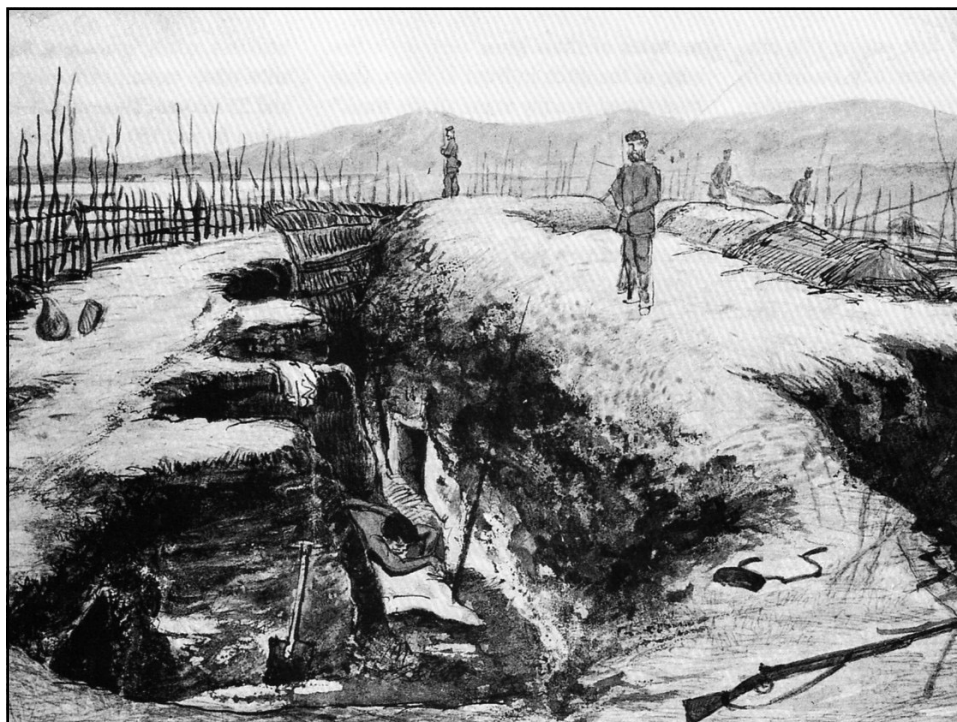
- Dead and wounded lay on the battlefield until the British tentatively attacked again later the next day.\*
- British casualties included 35 officers and men dead or mortally wounded, and another 75 wounded.
- Up to 25 Māori men had been killed (20 Māori bodies and 6 wounded were found during the counterattack).

“Those who went in this morning for the first time say that they never saw such a place in their life, and that you might as well drive a lot of men into a sheep pen and shoot them down as let them assault a place like that.”

Spencer Perceval Talbot Nicholl, 1841-1908. Journal, Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand

- The extent of the defeat shocked New Zealand’s settler community and the military and political establishment. The public perception was 1,700 British troops defeated by 200 savages.

\* Official reports, went back in on 30<sup>th</sup>. Some reports, they waited to 2 May.



## After the battle

- Out of the terrible triumph and sorrow of the battle came stories of heroism. The most well known is the story of the compassion shown to the dying LTC Henry Booth. As he lay seriously wounded in the trenches a Māori opponent gave him water.

The act is now generally attributed to Heni Kiri Karamu, the only woman understood to have been in the pā during the fighting. In an act of courage she took water to relieve the wounded Booth's last hours. Heni fought alongside her brother at Gate Pā and had previously fought in the Waikato battles. In later life she came to be known as Heni Pore (Jane Foley).



### The Aftermath

- Gate Pā was the single most devastating defeat suffered by the British military in the whole of the Māori Wars.
- Governor George Grey came down to Tauranga to begin peace negotiations.
- General Cameron returned to Auckland, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Greer in command of the British garrison at Te Papa.
- Greer's instructions were to patrol aggressively and, if Māori were spotted digging in or attempting to create a pā in the district, to attack immediately and disrupt the work.
- Colonel Greer continued the campaign by conducting patrols in strength with the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment and 68<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

### LTG Cameron's after-action report

**"This repulse** I am at a loss to explain otherwise than by attributing it to the **confusion** created among the men by the **intricate** nature of the interior **defences**, and **the sudden fall of so many of their officers.**"

## Petty Officer Samuel Mitchell, RN, VC

For his gallant conduct at the attack at Te Papa, Tauranga, on the 29th of April last, in entering the Pah with Commander Hay, and when that Officer was mortally wounded, bringing him out, although ordered by Commander Hay to leave him, and seek his own safety. This man was at the time 'Captain of the Fore-top' of the "Harrier," doing duty as Captain's Coxswain; and Commodore Sir William Wiseman brings his name to special notice for this act of gallantry.



(1841-1894)

Promoted to boatwain's mate, he continued to serve in the Royal Navy until 1865. He returned to New Zealand and settled on the West Coast of the South Island, and worked on the gold fields there. He later purchased land near Ross and took up farming. He drowned on 16 March 1894 when attempting to cross the Mikonui River, which was in flood at the time. His body was recovered three days later. He was survived by his wife, Agnes, whom he married in 1870, and ten children. He is buried in Ross Cemetery.

## The Battle of Te Ranga

21 June 1864

### Belligerents



England

- 43rd Monmouth Light Infantry
- 68th Durham Light Infantry
- 1<sup>st</sup> Waikato Militia



United Tribes of New Zealand

- Ngāi Te Rangi
- Ngāti Porou

### Commanders and leaders

Colonel H.H. Greer, OIC

Major Synge, 43<sup>rd</sup> Light Infantry

Major Shuttleworth, 68<sup>th</sup> Light Infantry

Captain Moore, 1<sup>st</sup> Waikato Militia

Rawiri Puhirake, Ngāi Te Rangi (KIA)

Hoera te Mataatai, Ngati-Porou

Henare Taratoa (KIA)

### Strength

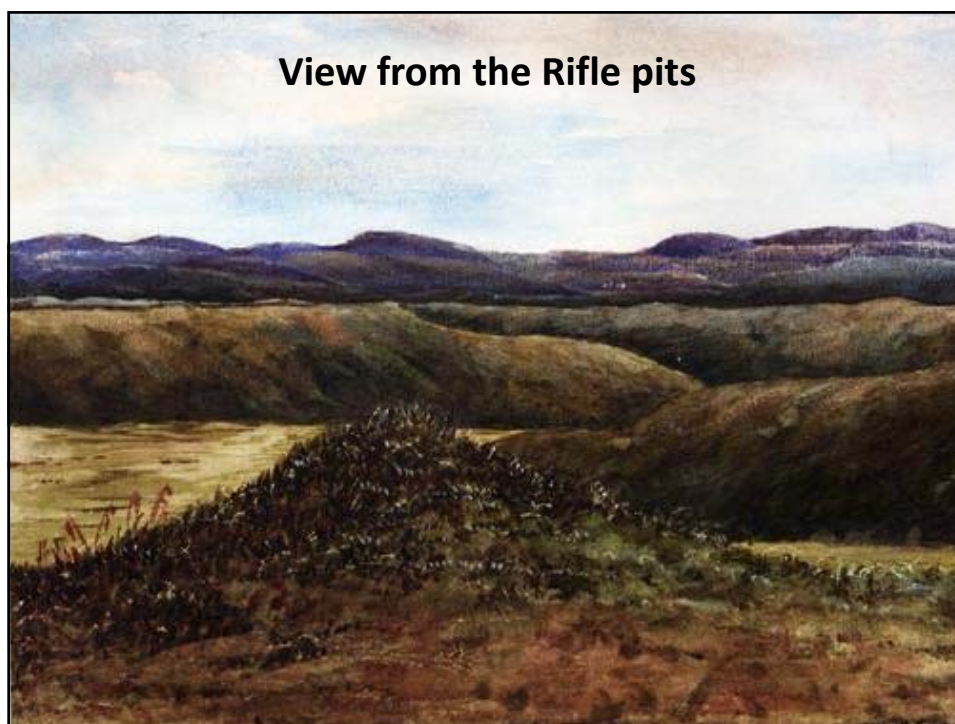
595: 27 Officers; 24 Sergeants; 544 Enlisted

About 600

### Casualties

- 13 KIA; 8 on battlefield and 5 of wounds)
- 37 WIA (excludes 5 who died of wounds)
- 50 Casualties (8% of 595)

- 140 KIA
- 37 WIA captured
- 177 Casualties (30% of 600)



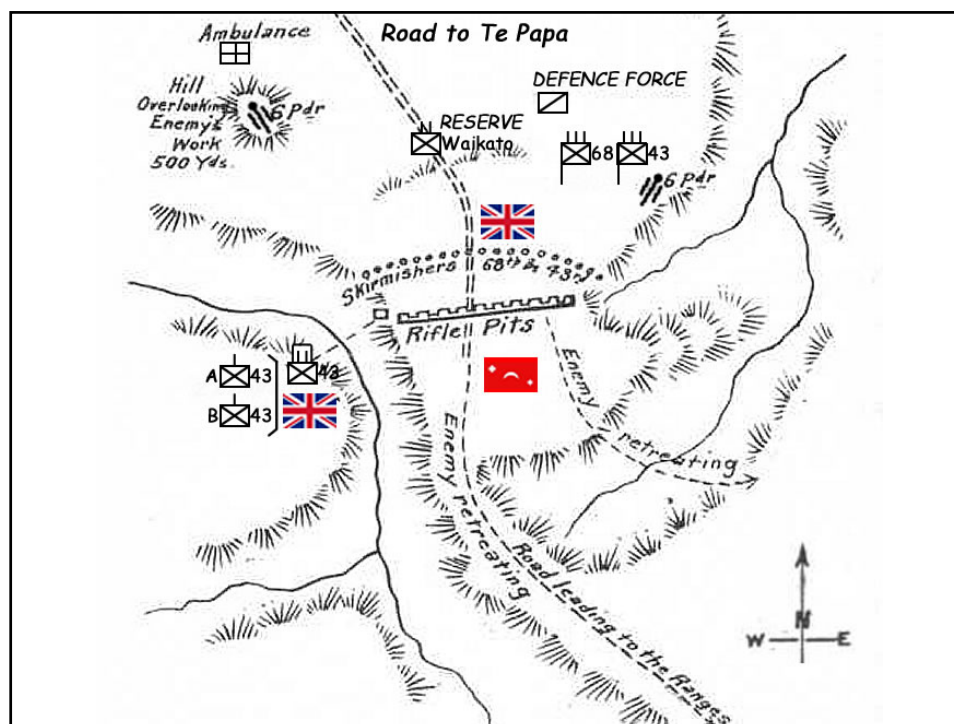
### **Leading up to 21 June 1864**

- During late May and early June 1864 there were signs that a kind of peace may be negotiated in Tauranga. Governor Grey had put out some terms in discussions with some Māori in the area before returning to Auckland.
- 700 British troops returned to Auckland in mid May and others followed over the next three weeks. The remaining troops, which General Cameron left under Colonel Greer of the 68th Regiment, were to patrol the district.
- On 20 June Captain Colville and other officers in camp rode over the district conducting a regular patrol. Their route took them to Te Ranga, a narrow ridge on the track leading inland. They spotted a large number of warriors and people in the area carrying building supplies. COL Greer was advised.

## 21 June 1864 – Battle of Te Ranga

- At 0800 on 21 June 1864, Greer left camp with 595 men and an Armstrong 6 pounder.
- Five kilometres (3-4 miles) inland from Gate Pā, the British discovered some 600 Māori working on defensive earthworks at Te Ranga, a narrow ridge on the inland track to Oropi. Again led by Rawiri Puhirake, they comprised Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Ranginui, supported by Ngāti Porou from the east coast and Ngāti Pikiāo and Ngāti Rangiwewehi from Rotorua.
- The warriors had been digging all night. They'd come with fence posts, railings, supplejack and watling, and the intention was to build a string of pits across this site.... somewhere between 175 and 250 metres wide. There were 43 pits, of about six feet by four feet. By the time the British troops had got here in the morning, they had dug down about four feet. Some posts had been dug down into the ground and a little bit of fencing had begun to be erected.

- Two miles out (where Barkes Corner is now) Māori sentries fired on the British to warn that the British were coming.
- Some Māori skirmishers were sent out to slow the British, but returned to the pā when they saw the size of Greer's force.
- By about 1030, Greer had arrived and assessed the situation. He sent back to Te Papa for another 220 men and another Armstrong gun. His troops deployed to 200 yards of the pā.
- Greer later reported, "They had made a single line of rifle pits of the usual form, across the road, in a position exactly similar to Pukehinahina, the commencement of a formidable pā. Having driven in some skirmishers they had thrown out, I extended the 43rd and a portion of the 68th in their front and on the flanks as far as practicable, and kept up a sharp fire for about two hours, while I sent back for reinforcements..."
- "The people in the pā here could see that they'd been caught in a very difficult situation. Their entrenchments were far from complete and they had very little cover."



- Up to 300 of the warriors quietly melted away from the partially completed pits at this time. Some joined about 500 more warriors coming in the distance as reinforcements.
- The soldiers were lined up ready to charge, and their officers were calling out to Greer to sound the advance. However, Greer was timing the charge for maximum effect.
- People in the trenches were very resolute and fired a very powerful volley of fire to show they were ready to make a stand. Just after 1230 Colonel Greer gave the command, and the troops crossed about a 60 metre distance. The warriors resisted that charge, some firing their shotguns.
- The British soldiers had long muskets with an 18 inch bayonet and were trained for just this type of warfare. Unlike at Gate Pā where they were funnelled into kill zones, they attacked on a broad front and simply overwhelmed the defenders, some 68 falling in the first few minutes as the 43<sup>rd</sup> and 68<sup>th</sup> sought vengeance and restoration of their regiments' reputations.



- The 68th and 43rd regiments and the 1<sup>st</sup> Waikato Militia:

“... charged, and carried the rifle pits in the most dashing manner, under a tremendous fire, but which for the most part was (aimed) too high. For a few minutes the Maoris fought desperately, and then were utterly routed.”

- The battle that followed was among the bloodiest of the New Zealand Wars. Much fighting took place in the unfinished rifle pits, some 250 yards long and four and a half feet deep.
- The Māoris led by Rawiri Puhirake stood their ground, possibly awaiting the reinforcements who arrived too late. The Māoris were unable to hold the incomplete defences and, when Puhirake was killed, those able to do so fled through the steep ravines surrounding the ridge. The Colonial Defence Force Cavalry chased them with difficulty for several miles.
- Twice-wounded Captain Frederick Smith of the 43rd and Sergeant John Murray of the 68th were later awarded the Victoria Cross for their bravery in the hand-to-hand fighting.



The **Battle of Te Ranga** slips easily into the mould of the British – after a rocky start - winning the **last, decisive, battle.**

## 22 June 1864

- British troops had exacted terrible *utu* (revenge) for Gate Pā.
- On 22 June, the British returned with Archdeacon Alfred Brown to bury the dead.
  - Over 100 defenders – including Puhirake – were buried in the trenches. Another 14 Māori died in hospital at Te Papa and were buried in a mass grave in Mission Cemetery.
  - The body of Henare Taratoa, key author of the Māori code of conduct for warfare, had the code sewn into his jacket.
- This one-sided battle effectively ended local resistance. Hōri Ngātai was among the Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Ranginui who surrendered their arms to the British at Te Papa on 25 July. Some 50,000 ac (20,234 ha) of their land was confiscated and 81 guns were surrendered, although they still had firearms.
- Māori were given food and seed to re-establish their crops.

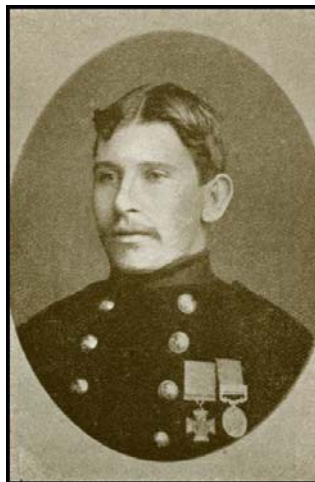
## ***The New Zealand Settlements Act (1863)***

- This Act facilitated confiscation of native lands.
- Per the preamble, it was necessary “that some adequate provisions should be made for the permanent protection and security of the well-disposed inhabitants of both races, for the prevention of future insurrection or rebellion, and for the establishment and maintenance of Her Majesty's authority, and of law and order throughout the colony.”
- The British solution, of course, was the introduction of a sufficient number of settlers (as in Ireland, Scotland, Australia and also America).
- In all, some 3,215,172 acres of Maori land were confiscated in the Waikato, Taranaki, and the Bay of Plenty. Of this area 1,341,362 acres were subsequently purchased or returned, mainly to “friendly” or “loyalist” Maoris. The best of the confiscated land was retained for European settlement.

### Sergeant John Murray, 68<sup>th</sup> Foot, VC

For his distinguished conduct during the engagement at Tauranga, on the 21st of June, when the Enemy's position was being stormed, in running up to a Rifle Pit containing from eight to ten of the enemy, and, without any assistance, killing or wounding every one of them. He is stated to have afterwards proceeded up the works, fighting desperately, and still continuing to bayonet the Enemy.

Sergeant Murray was a veteran of the Crimean War and the New Zealand Wars and served until 1873. He died at Derrinlogh, County Offaly, Ireland on 7 Nov 1911. In April 1911, a rabid dog terrorized the town of Birr, Ireland, until he went into his house, got a 3-pronged garden fork and "confronted the dangerous beast face to face and drove the implement through the body as if it were a daily occurrence".



(1831-1911)

### Captain Frederick Augustus Smith, 43<sup>th</sup> Foot, VC

For his distinguished conduct during the engagement at Tauranga, on the 21st of June. He is stated to have led on his Company in the most gallant manner at the attack on the Maories' position, and, although wounded previously to reaching the Rifle Pits, to have jumped down into them, where he commenced a hand to hand encounter with the Enemy, thereby giving his men great encouragement, and setting them a fine example.

Smith killed one of the Maori Chiefs during the attack and captured his baton (Mere). Born in Dublin, he was commissioned at age 23 and served in the Crimean War and New Zealand Wars. He later achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel and commanded the 43rd Foot from 1875-1878. He is buried in Duleek, County Meath, Ireland.



(1826-1887)

## Aftermath

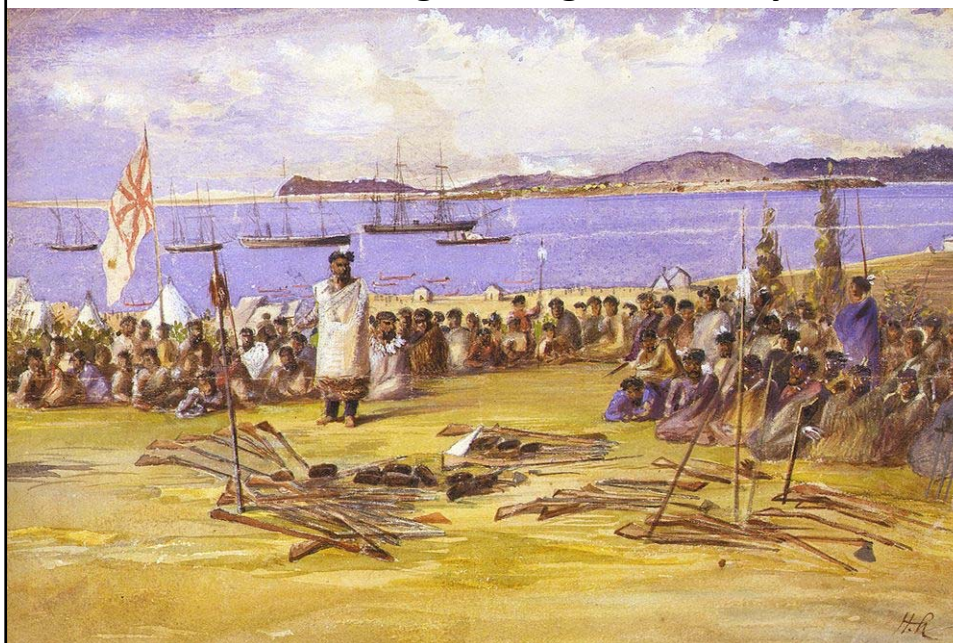
- Scattered battles continued until 1881, when King Tawhiao made peace.

"If the blood of our people only had been spilled, and the land remained, then this trouble would have been over long ago."

Ngapora Tamati, 1872

- To *iwi* in Tauranga Moana, Te Ranga is remembered as a place of tragedy and heroism, as well as *mate kohuru* - treacherous murder. Grievances include, but are not limited to:
  - The British did not fight according to Māori rules of conduct. It was considered treachery to attack and kill defenders building a new *pā*.
  - This was aggravated by the kindness shown the British wounded at Gate Pā, which the British did not reciprocate.
  - The rifle pits were carried with a bayonet charge. Okay, this one is sour grapes.

## Surrender of the Ngaiterangi, 24-29 July 1864





**Horatio Gordon Robley,  
Artist (1840-1930)**

Lieutenant, 68<sup>th</sup> Light Infantry, at Tauranga  
Later Major General  
Numerous NZ paintings and sketches  
Noted for his collection of Maori heads



### Land dealings devastated the Māori

- A Maori Land Court was established to individualise Māori land titles and European settlers were permitted to purchase land directly from the individuals named in the Court's orders.
- This couldn't be done in unsettled districts, and the Kingites would have nothing to do with it.
- Alas, most land of friendly Māori was soon purchased and passed into the hands of European squatters. Social and economic disturbances also resulted, as tribes became divided, Māori agriculture production declined, drunkenness and demoralisation took root, and Māori population declined. Peace was more dangerous than war.

Where tribes could refrain from dealing with land, they largely escaped the adverse social consequences.

### New Māori leadership emerged in the 1890s

- Māori leadership finally passed to a new generation unconnected with the bitterness of war and confiscation.
- In the nineties a Young Māori Party emerged from a group of talented schoolboys of Te Aute College who subsequently went on to practice law and medicine among their own people and then turned to politics. They were the first to make effective use of the rights and privileges by the Treaty of Waitangi. Before long they persuaded the predominantly European Parliament that positive government aid was necessary for the Māori people as a whole to make proper use of their rights and privileges.
- In 2012, the NZ Minister for Māori Affairs) apologized: "The Crown unreservedly apologises for not having honoured its obligations to Ngati Ranginui under the Treaty of Waitangi."

