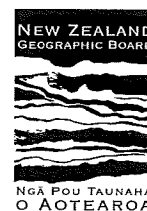


Report of the
New Zealand Geographic Board
Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa
to the
Minister for Land Information
on
**Proposals to assign alternative official
geographic names to New Zealand's two
main islands:**
**'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'South
Island or Te Waipounamu'**
including a
Summary of the submissions
and the
Board's decision

20 August 2013



NZGB Report: New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa proposals to assign alternative official geographic names for New Zealand's two main islands: summary of submissions and the Board's decision

Date:	20 August 2013	Priority: Medium
Security Level:	IN-CONFIDENCE	

Purpose:	To report to the Minister for Land Information on the 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu' alternative official geographic name proposals, with a summary of submissions and the Board's decision on the proposals together with reasons, seeking the Minister's final determination.
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Action Sought

Deadline

Minister for Land Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Either Confirm or Modify or Reject the Board's decision to assign alternative official geographic names to New Zealand's two main islands: 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu'. Confirm or Modify or Reject 2. Note that if you confirm or modify the Board's decision, your determination on these proposals is final, and will be gazetted, publicly notified, and recorded in the New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names. Noted 3. Note that if you reject the Board's decision, your determination on these proposals is final. Neither the English names, 'North Island' and 'South Island', nor the Māori Names, 'Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'Te Waipounamu', will be officially named. Noted 	None
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Contact for Telephone Discussion (if required)

Name	Telephone		
Dr Don Grant, Board Chairperson	04 498 3507 (wk)	027 222 0873 (mob)	1 st Contact
Wendy Shaw, Board Secretary	04 460 0581 (wk)	027 4807 082 (mob)	2 nd Contact

Attachments

All attachments are provided electronically on a USB memory stick:

1. Electronic copies of submissions received (opposing and supporting), and also correspondence received outside of the consultation period.
2. Summary of correspondence received outside the submission period (out-of-time submissions).
3. Summary of all submissions listed in an EXCEL spreadsheet.
4. Media releases of 21 April 2009, 2 April 2013 and 1 August 2013.
5. List of names recorded on maps and charts through to the 1950s.
6. Historic map and plan labels.
7. Correspondence from Dr Phil Parkinson.
8. *New Zealand Gazette* 4 April 2013, No. 39, page 1192: proposed alternative names.
9. List of submissions that suggested other names.
10. List of 79 detailed submissions and submissions with attachments.
11. Summary of the main reasons given in the objecting and supporting submissions

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Executive summary

For some years the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (the Board) has been considering proposals to assign alternative English and Māori names to New Zealand's two main islands.

The original proposal in 2004 by Mr Keith Darroch sought to change just the South Island to Te Wai Pounamu – to replace the English name with the Māori name. However the Board agreed that any naming proposal must consider options for both the North and South Islands together as a package and that it did not support replacement of the English names.

After consideration at several meetings – and following further research, iwi consultation, and an amendment to the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008 (NZGB Act 2008) – the Board unanimously agreed at its meeting on 28 March 2013 to proceed to three month's public consultation on the alternative name proposals for 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui', and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu', to make the current English names official and to restore the most commonly known and used original Māori names for the islands. The public consultation started on 4 April 2013 and concluded on 5 July 2013.

For the current English names, North Island and South Island, the Board's decision was based on long term and common usage, while still noting that the islands had formerly had other English names historically.

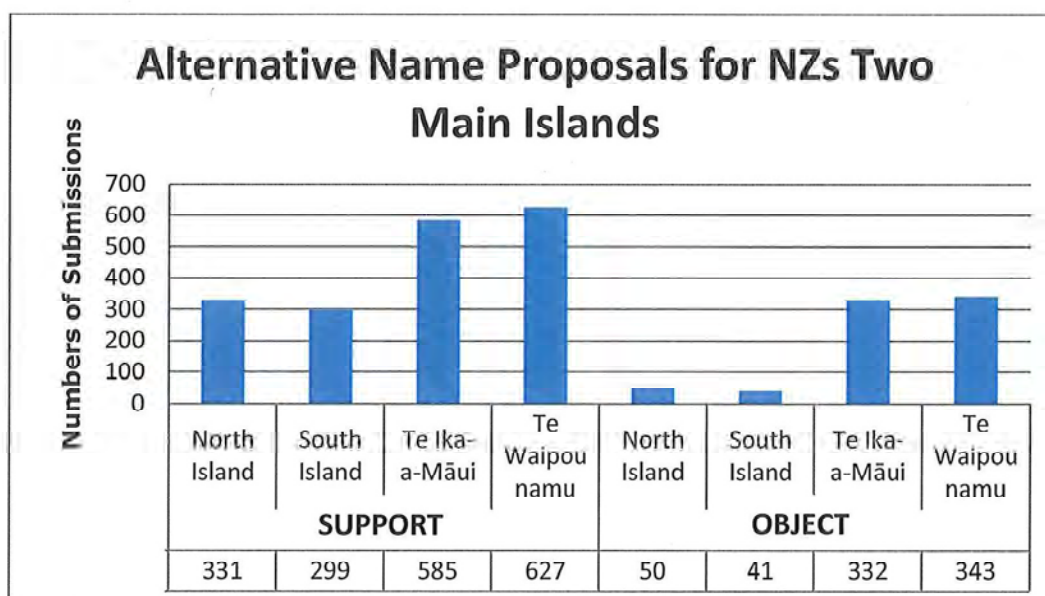
For Te Ika-a-Māui (meaning the fish of Māui), the Board's decision was based on this name's most common and consistent usage in oral tradition by Māori living on the island, sourced from traditional Māui mythology, as well as its consistent depiction on earlier maps and charts up until the 1950s. The Board noted other traditional Māori names, Te Ahi no Māui (the fire of Māui, recorded as Aeheinomouwe by Cook c.1770) and Aotearoa (land of the long white cloud), which is sometimes used by South Island iwi for describing the North Island. For the latter option, the Board had concerns about duplication with the popularised use of Aotearoa for the name of New Zealand.

For Te Waipounamu (meaning the waters of greenstone), the Board's decision was based on this name's most common and consistent usage in more recent centuries, as the name applied by Ngāi Tahu and other iwi from the top of the South Island, and also because it was recorded by Cook c.1770 (spelt Tovypoenammu). Te Wai-Pounamu has also been consistently depicted on earlier maps and charts up until the 1950s. The Board noted several other traditional Māori names and particularly, Te Waka-a-Māui (the canoe of Māui) which is sometimes used by North Island iwi for the South Island.

During the three month consultation period 2608 submissions were received from 1329 submitters, with objections against and support for some or all of the four proposed alternative names (two pairs of names). See **Attachments 1, 2 and 3** for full copies of the submissions, correspondence and summaries of all submissions/correspondence.

At its subsequent meeting on 31 July 2013, the Board considered the reasons provided in all of the objecting submissions but did not uphold any of them. The reasons for not upholding them are outlined in this report. The Board also noted other correspondence received outside the consultation period.

All submission numbers are represented in the following chart:



The objecting submissions did not provide the Board with any additional information to that which it had already considered. Nor did the objecting submissions provide any compelling reasons to change the Board's decision. The Board therefore agreed to confirm its decision to assign the alternative official geographic names 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui', and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu'; its rationale being:

- long term usage of both the English and the Māori names throughout most of New Zealand's history, though noting the Māori names have fallen into disuse on official maps and charts since c.1950;
- applying alternative names allows official use of either or both names for each island and does not force any change on the public of New Zealand;
- the significant support for all of the four alternative name proposals. The two Māori names also had the numerically greatest support of the four names proposed; and
- the Board's function to collect and encourage the use of original Māori names (in this case the most commonly used and supported names);

This report provides you with a summary of the submissions (supporting and objecting), as well as correspondence received outside the consultation period, together with a summary of the Board's decision on the alternative name proposals. It also outlines the processes to be followed under the NZGB Act 2008, noting that your powers allow you to consider any other possible options and outcomes, in making your final determination.

Recommendations

I recommend that you may:

1. Either **Confirm** or **Modify** or **Reject** the Board's decision to assign alternative official geographic names to New Zealand's two main islands: 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu'.

Confirm or Modify or Reject

2. **Note** that if you **confirm** or **modify** the Board's decision, your determination on these proposals is final, and will be gazetted, publicly notified, and recorded in the New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names.

Noted

3. **Note** that if you **reject** the Board's decision, your determination on these proposals is final. Neither the English names, 'North Island' and 'South Island', nor the Māori Names, 'Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'Te Waipounamu', will be officially named.

Noted

Dr Don Grant

**Chairperson
New Zealand Geographic
Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa**

Date: / /

Hon Maurice Williamson

Minister for Land Information

Date: / /

Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to seek your final determination on the Board's decision to assign alternative official geographic names to New Zealand's two main islands: 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu'.

Background

Proposal

2. The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (the Board) first considered a proposal from a member of the public, Mr Keith Darroch, to alter just the South Island to Te Wai Pounamu (orthography as per the original proposal) in November 2004.
3. The Board subsequently undertook investigations and research to establish the historical validity of the proposal, culminating in a meeting with South Island iwi in September 2007. The outcome of that hui was that South Island iwi would work together and advise the Board on the most appropriate Māori name. However, the general consensus was supportive of the name Te Waipounamu, noting that Te Waka-a-Māui is actually a North Island name for the South Island, emerging from the Tairāwhiti history of the Māui traditions.
4. At its meeting of 9 November 2007 the Board decided to accept, in principle, the assignment of original Māori names for both the North and South Islands (at that stage those Māori names were still to be determined and to be agreed by the Board) and that they be classified as alternative names, meaning that the current English and yet to be determined original Māori names could continue to be used either separately or together.
5. At its teleconference of 15 January 2008, the Board noted that the names 'North Island' and 'South Island' had never been formally gazetted and therefore are not official names. The Board therefore decided, in principle, that these names should be formalised as official at the same time as the alternative Māori names.
6. At the Board's meeting of 27 March 2009, the Board decided it would write to 143 iwi to seek their views by the end of 2009 on the most appropriate original Māori names for the islands. The Board noted that there are several different Māori names known for each island and sought to establish which is the most appropriate, significant, and widely supported name for each island, by Māori. The views of Māori on their knowledge of the traditional Māori names was considered critical in this process.
7. At the same time, the Board issued a media release informing (i) the public of the proposals; (ii) the decisions in principle already made; and (iii) the next steps. A key message was that the proposals are for alternative names, meaning that people can still use one or other of the names, or both the English and Māori names together. The media release was issued on 21 April 2009 – see **Attachment 4**.
8. Another issue that came to the Board's attention at its March 2009 meeting was that when the Board had made its earlier decision in principle to assign alternative

names in November 2007, the wording in the 1946 Act was less prescriptive and so the ability to assign alternative names was available. However in late 2009, as a result of the Minister's decision to assign alternative names for Whanganui or Wanganui, the restriction of the revised NZGB Act 2008 was made clear and advice was that the NZGB Act 2008 needed to be amended in order to allow for alternative naming.

9. Also at its March 2009 meeting, the Board decided that one potential original Māori name for the North Island, Aotearoa, would not be appropriate because of its now popularised and common usage as the Māori name for New Zealand. This decision was not for the purpose of reserving 'Aotearoa' as the national name – it was solely based on whether this name would be the most appropriate for the North Island given this potential duplication of usage. The Board notes that it has no jurisdiction over the name of New Zealand.
10. Prior to the proposals being formally considered by the Board, the more recent and widespread usage and apparent acceptance of Te Ika-a-Māui and Te Wai-Pounamu, appeared to be preferred by iwi, based on the small level of feedback from iwi received by the Board.

Considerations of the Board

Maps and charts

11. Historically the naming of the two main islands has been varied, starting with Māori oral history which had numerous traditional names depending on the layered oral history. The first written forms of names recorded by the early explorers and cartographers (eg. Cook, Arrowsmith, Stokes) were based on Māori oral history. See **Attachment 5** for a comprehensive list of names recorded on maps and charts through to the 1950s. The following summarises the main names:

North Island:

- Aotearoa;
- Aeheinomouwe – Cook's spelling of what might be He Ahi No Māui (a fire of Māui) or He Hi No Māui (a thing of Māui).

South Island:

- Te Tumuki – the oldest recorded name;
- Te Arapaoa;
- Tovypoenammu – Cook's spelling of Te Waipounamu;
- Te Wāhi Pounamu;
- Te Waka-a-Māui;
- Te Waka o Aoraki;
- Tau Ihu o te Waka.

Charts and maps of early explorers showed the following Māori names recorded for both islands:

- Eahei No Māuwe for the North Island and T'avai Poenammoo for the South Island (Cook 1769–1770);
- Eaheinomauwe for the North Island and Tavai Poenammoo for the South Island (Arrowsmith 1841);
- Te-ahi a Maui for the North Island and Te Waipounamu for the South Island (Stokes 1848–1855).

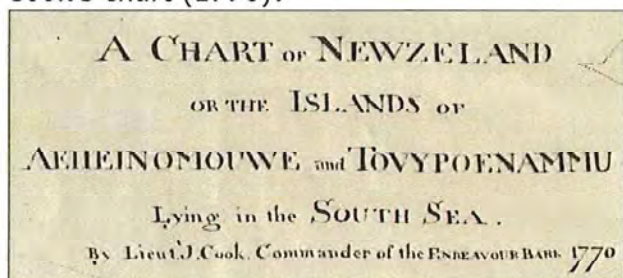
Other known recorded English names for both islands:

- Middle Island – for the South Island, in the group North Island, Middle Island and South Island, where South Island applied to Stewart Island / Rakiura;
- New Ulster – for the North Island;
- New Munster – for the South Island;
- Island of Victoria – for the South Island.

Examples from early maps and charts

See **Attachment 6** for additional examples of historic maps and plan labels.

Cook's chart (1770):



Arrowsmith's map (1841):



Map (1909):



Map (1913):



Map (1948):



Map (1954):



Minister of Land's instruction

12. The original proposer noted a 1907 Minister of Lands instruction relating to the renaming of Middle Island to South Island. A search of Archives NZ (Molesworth Street, Wellington) in January 2005 found no written record of the reported Minister of Lands instruction which stated "that the name of the three principal islands should be North, South and Stewart Islands". No remedial legislation would be required to remove this instruction if the alternative names were agreed, as the NZGB Act 2008 would override such instruction.

Dual names vs alternative names

13. The Board felt that outright change to the names of the islands, or assigning dual names, would create too much cost and disruption throughout the country and for overseas visitors. Dual names would mean that both the English and Māori names would have to be used together on official documents eg 'Te Ika-a-Māui / North Island' and 'Te Waipounamu / South Island'. Therefore the decision was made to assign the Māori names as alternatives to the English names (and visa versa), thereby preserving New Zealand's heritage in both languages. While New Zealand has many official dual names, there are very few official alternative names, eg. Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont, Whanganui or Wanganui. The Board notes that assigning alternative names is not a common practice and its decision to pursue alternative names for New Zealand's two main islands was not taken lightly, as good naming practice observes the principle of univocity – one name for one place. However, this case of the 2 main islands is considered by the Board to be exceptional.

Board's role in assigning Māori names

14. The Board has functions to collect original Māori names and encourage their use on maps and charts. These functions are set out in s.11 of the NZGB Act 2008.

Culture and heritage

15. Under the purpose section 3(e) of the NZGB Act 2008, the means for appropriate recognition to be accorded to cultural and heritage values associated with geographic features, is to be provided.
16. An important aspect of geographic naming is to preserve the heritage and cultural values associated with geographic features. This applies for both indigenous Māori and European heritage. The Board strives to fairly reflect these heritage and cultural values in its decision making, recognising that place names reflect social attachment, ownership, and community identity.

Information from Dr Parkinson

- 17 The Board took account of the research completed by Dr Phil Parkinson (formerly a librarian at Alexander Turnbull Library) – see **Attachment 7** for his correspondence. His research briefly explains the early naming of the Northern and Southern Islands by Hobson in the Proclamation of Sovereignty of 21 May 1840. Hobson had intended to use the native names as per Cook's chart, but Colenso inserted 'the Nothern Island' and 'the Middle Island'. The name for Nothern Island was later corrected by Hobson's Proclamation of 13 May 1841 to Northern Island.
- 18 The Royal Charter of 1840 was received in New Zealand in early 1841 and it named the islands New Ulster (for the North Island), New Munster (for the South Island) and New Leinster (for Stewart Island / Rakiura), with Royal sanction and the gazette notice using these names. Since Royal Charters are perpetual, the names New Ulster, New Munster and New Leinster arguably have some legal standing (but not as Geographic names under the current legislation). They have not been used for the island names since 1841, though they did survive as provincial names up until 1853. Dr Parkinson suggested that the Queen should be asked to re-sanction the names once decided on, for the elimination of doubt. However, the Board noted that if the proposed alternative names are made official under the NZGB Act 2008, then that action would effectively override the Royal Charter by bringing the names within the statutory place naming framework empowered by Parliament in the NZGB Act 2008.

Board's decision prior to public consultation

Board meeting of 28 March 2013

- 19 At its meeting of 28 March 2013, the Board noted that with the amendment to the NZGB Act 2008 having been made in December 2012, it could proceed with processing the alternative name proposals through the public consultation phase. Confirmation of the correct orthography of the Māori names was provided by Te Taūra Whiri i te Reo Māori as Te Ika-a-Māui and Te Waipounamu.
- 20 The Board resolved to:
- i. AGREE to the proposals for making 'North Island' and 'South Island' official English alternative geographic names for each of the two main islands and proceed to public notification and consultation in terms of Section 16 of the NZGB Act 2008, for a period of 3 months (not extended to 6-12 months as earlier discussed); and
 - ii. NOTE the responses from iwi nationwide for alternative Māori names for the North and South Islands, sought by the end of 2009; and
 - iii. AGREE to Te Waipounamu as the proposed alternative geographic name for the South Island, based on its most common and consistent usage in more recent centuries, in particular as the name applied by Ngāi Tahu, and as recorded by Cook in the 1770s, and proceed to public notification and consultation in terms of Section 16 of the NZGB Act 2008, for a period of 3 months; and
 - iv. RECOGNISE that in choosing Te Waipounamu as a proposed alternative geographic name, and that by not supporting Te Waka-a-Māui (the canoe of Māui), the pairing with the traditional Māui mythology is removed from Te Ika-a-Māui (the fish of Māui). However, NOTE that Te Waka-a-Māui for the

South Island will continue in oral tradition and informal use by many iwi; and

- v. AGREE to Te Ika-a-Māui as the proposed alternative name for the North Island, based on its most common and consistent usage, sourced from traditional Māui mythology; not Te Ahi no Māui (the fire of Māui) and not Aotearoa (land of the long white cloud), and proceed to public notification and consultation in terms of Section 16 of the NZGB Act 2008, for a period of 3 months; and
- vi. RECOGNISE that in choosing Te Ika-a-Māui as the proposed alternative geographic name, and that by not supporting Aotearoa, the pairing with the Ngāi Tahu oral history of Te Waipounamu and Aotearoa, is not upheld. However, NOTE that Aotearoa for the North Island will continue in oral tradition and informal use by many iwi.

Public consultation

Public consultation by the Board

- 21 On 4 April 2013, the Board began the notification of the proposals to assign alternative English and Māori names to New Zealand's two main islands for public consultation for three months until 5 July 2013 (*New Zealand Gazette* 4 April 2012, No. 39, page 1192 refers – see **Attachment 8**). This three month period is significantly longer than the minimum one month consultation period provided for in the NZGB Act 2008. The names were notified as four individual names with each identified as an alternative to the other name for each island. This was intended to allow submitters the maximum flexibility to respond with their views and reasons to each of the two English names and to each of the two Māori names.
- 22 Public Notices as required under the NZGB Act 2008 were advertised in the following newspapers – more than required by the Act:
 - Sunday Star Times 7 April (national circulation)
 - NZ Herald 5 April
 - Waikato Times 5 April
 - Dominion Post 5 April
 - Christchurch Press 5 April
 - Otago Daily Times 5 April
 - Southland Times 5 April
- 23 Despite the widespread notification and the extensive media coverage, many people advised that they had not heard about the proposals and so did not have the opportunity to make submissions during the formal consultation period. However, the Board exceeded its statutory responsibilities in terms of notification under the NZGB Act 2008 and also used the news media to extend the reach into the community. It is believed that the volume and variety of views that were received during the public notification period are likely to have covered most people's reasons for objecting. Also, any correspondence received outside of the consultation period was noted by the Board and has been included in this report under **Attachments 1 and 2**, for the Minister's consideration.

Media

- 24 A media release was published on 2 April 2013 (see **Attachment 4**) together with updated Questions & Answers on the LINZ webpage, and links to the online submission forms for each of the four alternative name proposals. Journalists and other media contacts were advised directly by email by the LINZ Senior Communications Advisor.
- 25 In the first few days after the media release of 2 April 2013, a considerable number of direct phone calls were fielded by the LINZ Customer Support staff, the Senior Communications Advisor and the Secretary. Unfortunately some media messages inaccurately suggested that the North and South Island names would be changing outright, despite best efforts to explain that the proposals were for alternative official geographic names. This led to an unfortunate misunderstanding by the public and may have influenced some submissions.
- 26 Responses to requests from journalists from newspapers, radio stations and television networks have been given priority and this resulted in no negative press, despite some of the reporting being less than accurate.

Summary of submissions

Submissions received by the Board

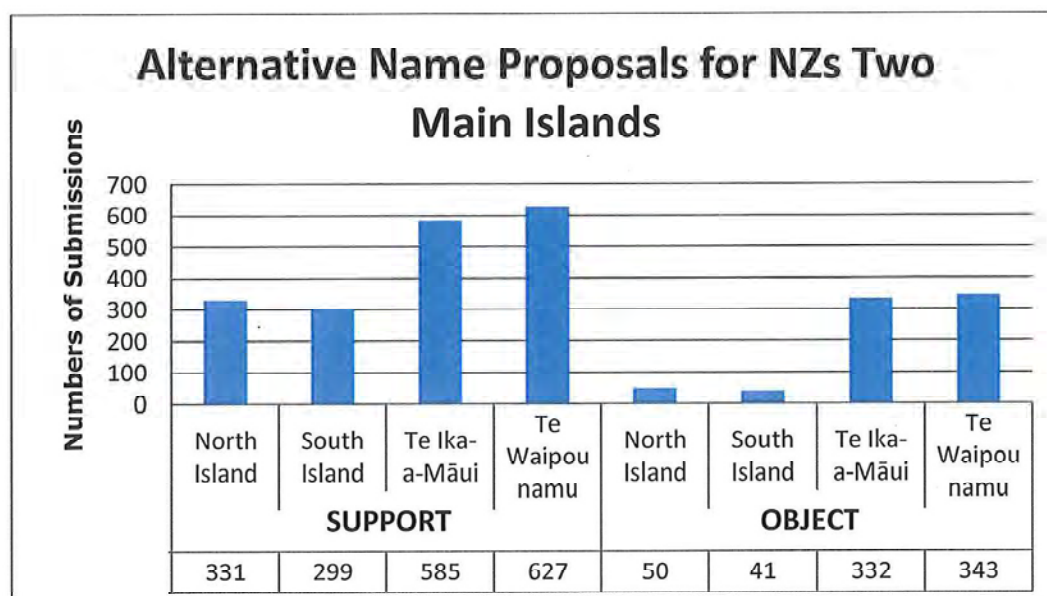
- 27 During the three month consultation period, 1329 individual submitters made 2608 submissions on some or all of the four names proposed. Refer to **Attachment 1** – PDF scans of each of the 2608 submissions, as well as correspondence from out-of-time correspondents. **Attachment 2** provides a list a of the out-of-time correspondents. Refer also to the spreadsheet in **Attachment 3**, which provides a summary of information on all submissions, including a brief summary of the reasons for every submission, where provided.
- 28 Over 300 submitters, both supporting and objecting, provided no reasons or insufficient or non-substantive reasons to support their views. Under the NZGB Act 2008, reasons must be provided. The Gazette Notice, Newspaper Public Notices, and the LINZ Webpages made clear this requirement to provide reasons.
- 29 28 submissions were written in te Reo Maori and these were translated into English.
- 30 Out-of-time submissions were considered by the Board as related correspondence and these included 15 submitters with 26 submissions. Since the Board meeting on 31 July 2013, more correspondence has been received, and these have been listed in **Attachment 2**.
- 31 The Board noted that the Minister for Land Information received some submissions directly and these were forwarded to the Board for processing.
- 32 Other name suggestions were provided by 47 submitters, some of whom made supporting submissions – see **Attachment 9**.
- 33 The Board considered every submission and item of correspondence received, as well as submissions/correspondence received by the Minister for Land Information which was forwarded to the Board.

34 Without setting out to diminish or replace any other submissions received, each one of which the Board had available electronically, and each one summarised in the spreadsheet, the submissions from 79 submitters are noted for their fuller submissions providing supporting or objecting reasons which are broadly indicative of the majority of submissions – refer to **Attachment 10**.

35 Statistics on submissions are listed as follows:

	Supporting (incl. no reasons)	Objecting (incl. no reasons)
North Island:	331	50
South Island:	299	41
Te Ika-a-Māui:	585	332
Te Waipounamu	627	343
TOTAL:	1842	766 = 2608
Number of online submitters:	1095	
Number of email submitters:	213	
Number of letter submitters:	19	
Number of fax submitters:	2	
TOTAL:	1329	

36 All submission numbers are represented in the following chart:



37 Although the Board's consideration is mainly guided by the reasons provided by submitters rather than numbers, nevertheless it is clear from the above graph that all 4 names received overwhelming support and that the Māori names received the highest numerical levels of support.

38 A summary of the main reasons given in the objecting and supporting submissions is available in **Attachment 11**.

Board's responses to submissions

Board's Consideration of the Submission at its meeting on 31 July 2013

- 39 At its meeting on 31 July 2013, the Board considered all submissions for the four alternative name proposals, under the terms of s.18 of the NZGB Act 2008.
- 40 As required by the NZGB Act 2008, the Board considered each of the 766 objections. For the submissions (supporting and objecting) that provided no reasons, the Board rejected those submissions as the NZGB Act clearly requires a submission to include reasons. For the majority of other objections, the Board responded with general comments listed as follows:

Objections based on incorrect assumptions

Objection reason	Board response
A large number of objectors base their concerns on an incorrect belief that the Board intended to replace the English names with the Māori names – and that the English names would disappear off maps. Many stated that the Māori names are being forced upon New Zealanders.	The English names are not being changed. Alternative names will allow either the English or Māori names to be used. No-one will be forced to use them. The option to leave the English names off maps, which is actually a legal option now, will continue.
Related to the above belief, many objectors are concerned that a lot of money will need to be spent by government and businesses if the alternative names are approved. This appears to be based on the above incorrect concern that the Māori names will replace the English names.	There will be no requirement or even expectation that signs, letterheads or publications will need to change. In fact even when names are changed, it is only new publications or changed signs (in the normal course of maintenance) that need to reflect the change. Businesses may choose to make a change but that will be entirely their own choice.
Many objectors expressed concern about pronunciation – presumably based on a misunderstanding that the English names will no longer be available for use on maps so they will be obliged to refer to the Māori names when speaking of the islands. Some had an expectation that the Māori names would be abbreviated.	Alternative naming will not require those people to say the Māori names at all. While abbreviation of the Māori names may occur in spoken language, when written on official documents, those who choose to use the Māori names will need to write them in full.
One objector expressed concern that mail will be delayed or mislaid.	No changes to postal addresses will be required. Few senders use the island names in addressing and NZ Post don't rely on those names, as they are more interested in postal codes.
Some objectors claim that the Board has no authority to change names.	The NZGB Act 2008, passed by Parliament, authorises a recommendation to the Minister. In this case the final decision to assign alternative names is required to be made by the Minister for Land Information, as set out in the Act.
Some objectors say that the Board is acting undemocratically.	The Board's decision is made under legislation passed by Parliament.

Objection reason	Board response
Some objectors have an incorrect understanding of the history of the English names - believing them to have been assigned by Cook. Or that they have been in use for 200 years.	Cook's charts show the Māori names only. The name South Island has been in use for just over 100 years.
Some objectors believe that Māori is not an official language or that because it was not a written language until after European colonisation, it has no validity.	It is an official language and the orthography of it as a written language is set out in the Māori Language Act 1987.
Some objectors believe that other western countries do not use dual and alternative naming.	Many do, eg Australia, USA, Canada, many parts of Europe including Wales, Switzerland, Norway, etc.
Several objectors to the change do so because they think the proposal was to actually replace the English names. When reading their objection it becomes clear that they support alternative use of the Māori names by those who chose to do so.	For example the submission for Andrew Hocken seeks that the status quo remains, given that the Māori names are already in use.

Objections raising matters that are beyond the scope of the Board's decision

Objection reason	Board response
Many objectors are objecting to a range of matters to do with the Treaty and race relations in New Zealand - and using this consultation process to express their concerns on these other matters.	These comments are unrelated to the names themselves, and are beyond the scope of the Board's considerations.
A number of objectors seem to believe that Māori are not the indigenous people of New Zealand (that other races may have been here before them). From this they conclude that the Board should not make Māori names official.	The NZGB Act 2008 has a function (not a duty so the Board does have some discretion in individual cases) for the Board to collect and encourage the use of original Māori names. These proposals are consistent with that function and reintroduce the use on maps of Māori names for the main islands which began with James Cook (though noting that Cook's chart for the North Island uses Aeheinomouwe, not Te Ika-a-Māui).
Some objectors are concerned that this proposal will lead to a change in the name of New Zealand to Aotearoa. Some even seem to think that this was what the consultation was about and seek retention of the name New Zealand.	The Board has no power to do this.

Objections to specific Māori names

Objection reason	Board response
Some objectors to the Māori names propose different Māori names such as Te Waka-a-Māui for the South Island.	However the Ngāi Tahu submission acknowledges the other names but supports Te Waipounamu as the most commonly used name.
One submitter seeks some recognition of Te Waka-a-Māui while accepting Te Waipounamu	This could be listed in the Gazetteer as an unofficial original Māori name for the same feature.

Objection reason	Board response
One submitter makes a good case for Te Wahi Pounamu (or Wa'i) being the name provided to Cook via Tupaia.	However the Board has consulted with South Island iwi who prefer Te Waipounamu. The latter name also has well established usage amongst Māori and on maps.
One submitter made a submission on behalf of Tuwhenu Moriori Tua imi Ihi in the Chatham Islands. The submitter notes earlier names for the main islands before the Māori names.	The Board noted the existence of other names for the islands but also the long term usage of the proposed names.
One objector seeks new Māori names rather than historical ones - obtained through a competition.	The Board has a function to collect original Māori names.

Objectors to specific English names

Objection reason	Board response
Some objectors to the English names propose that the Māori names should supplant the English names rather than being alternatives to them.	The Board believes long term usage of the English names needs to be preserved.
Many objectors to the English names (and supporters of the Māori names) consider the English names to be boring and unimaginative.	The Board believes long term usage of the English names needs to be preserved.
There was a single objection raising the point of the legitimacy of the names New Munster, etc, may currently have more legitimacy than the names North Island & South Island based on the Royal Charter - this aspect of naming never having been revoked.	Making new names official under the NZGB Act 2008 will formally remove any doubt.

Mr Darroch's objection

Objection reason	Board response
Mr Darroch implicitly objects to the application of the name Te Ika-a-Māui to the North Island (or rather the Board's rejection of Aotearoa as a legitimate candidate for the Māori name of this island). Mr Darroch argues that Aotearoa is the more correct name for the North Island. He acknowledges that the names Te Ika-a-Māui, Te Ahi-no-Māui and Aotearoa may have been used by individual iwi. A spelling variant of Te-Ahi-no-Māui was recorded by Cook and other early explorers such as D'Urville. Darroch also notes the early use of the Irish Province names, New Ulster, New Munster and New Leinster. Mr Darroch identifies early Māori usage of Niu Tirene to refer to all of New Zealand and usage of Aotearoa by the Kingitanga movement to refer to the whole North Island. He argues that the use of Aotearoa for the whole of New Zealand originated with Governor George Grey.	The NZGB is aware of Mr Darroch's research and accepted the validity of many of the historical points he raised, both in his current submission and in the information provided with his original proposal.

Objection reason	Board response
<p>Noting that the Board has no mandate to make the name of New Zealand (in English or Māori) official, Mr Darroch implies that the Board has gone beyond its legal mandate by deferring to the common usage of Aotearoa for New Zealand when considering options for the best choice of Māori name for the North Island.</p>	<p>The Board cannot and will not attempt to make any names official for the whole country – s.8(3) states that the Board does not have jurisdiction to assign a name to, or alter the name of, New Zealand. However the NZGB Act 2008 does not require the Board to be ignorant of the common usage of Aotearoa as the Māori name for the country (whether historically justified or not). Furthermore, the Board is empowered to set its own standards for place naming. Name duplication is a factor that the Board does take into account in its policies and standards - due to the risks and inefficiencies that can result from duplication of names. Therefore the Board was quite entitled to consider the implications of duplication if the North Island were to be assigned the same name as was already in common usage for the whole country.</p>
<p>Mr Darroch notes that common usage may be derived from common misconceptions. This is a valid point. Mr Darroch outlines historical usage of various names for New Zealand and for the two main islands. He seeks a response from the Board on several questions which mainly relate to the Māori name of New Zealand.</p>	<p>The Board has no mandate to identify the best or correct Māori name for New Zealand. The Board has no reason to dispute Mr Darroch's historical research on this topic - although it also has no need to express a view on it either. The Board is however entitled to be aware of the Māori name for the country that is commonly used in practice by New Zealanders (regardless of whether that usage is historically correct or not). The Board takes a number of factors into consideration in its judgments on place names. These include historical correctness, common usage and duplication (amongst other considerations). The Board is not obliged to adhere to any one of these factors ahead of the others when they are in conflict. The Board's judgment is applied. Where the Board's judgment to proceed with a particular name is disputed in public consultation, the Board's decision is subject to review by the Minister.</p>
<p>The Board's decision for Te-Ika-a-Māui may be seen as a compromise but that is often the case with good place naming practice. The attributes of this name are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical correctness. The name identified by Cook related to a different aspect of the Māui myth - Te-Ahi-no-Māui (the fire of Māui). However there seems to be evidence of early historical usage of Te-Ika-a-Māui at least by some iwi for the North Island. Mr Darroch acknowledges this. The Board accepts that Aotearoa and Te-Ahi-no-Māui are also historically correct names so these three names (at least) are valid historical options for the North Island. There is a suggestion that Te-Ahi-no-Māui was actually identified for Cook by Māori in the Marlborough Sounds - and it therefore might be a name assigned from outside the rohe of North Island iwi. 	

Objection reason	Board response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common usage. The name appeared on official government maps up until the mid 1950s. It seems to be a name that is widely accepted by Māori and with significant acceptance by Pākehā - although Mr Darroch may be correct that other names such as Aotearoa had more widespread usage by Māori organizations themselves. It is also consistent with other names used by Māori for parts of the North Island such as Te-Upoko-o-te-Ika (head of the fish) for the Wellington region. Te-Ahi-no-Māui seems to have fallen into disuse since being recorded by Cook and replicated by other early explorers. Public submissions by those who identify as Māori support Te-Ika-a-Māui with very little support by Māori for Aotearoa. While Mr Darroch's historical evidence is noted and accepted by the Board, it is nevertheless the case that North Island Māori tend to support Te-Ika-a-Māui as a name in common usage by them regardless of whether it is historically correct or not. Duplication. There is no known duplication for this name. That is also true of Te-Ahi-no-Māui (although with very little contemporary usage). It is not true today of Aotearoa. 	

Other objections

Objection reason	Board response
A large number of objectors see no need to change.	Those people won't have to change anything because the English names will remain available for use.
Some objectors are concerned that maps and charts will tend to show both names which will add to the length of the names and cause confusion.	This is a relevant consideration however New Zealand government maps did this from the early days till at least 1957 without problems.
Some objectors believe that tourists are so easily confused that they won't know what island they are on without the English directional names.	This seems to overlook the fact that hardly any tourists come from places that have such simple names, or limit their travel to only places with such names.
Some objectors are concerned about the impact on tourists and believe that they need extremely simple names or they will choose other countries to travel to.	The names in Australia, England or North America are seldom as simple as "North" or "South". These submissions are speculative and not based on fact.
Some objectors argue that tourists, for whom English is not a first language, find English pronunciation easier than Māori pronunciation.	<p>The pronunciation of place names in England (for example) is often not obvious - eg Cholmondeley pronounced "Chumly" - which is the name of an English town.</p> <p>In fact Māori is a very phonetically consistent language for non-native speakers once you know the rules of pronunciation - like Italian or Spanish. English pronunciation rules by contrast are highly variable and non-native speakers generally find English pronunciation more difficult than other languages.</p>
Some objectors are concerned with cost to the taxpayer but also seek a binding referendum.	A referendum would be an extremely expensive option for the government.
Some objectors believe that dual or alternative names will confuse overseas visitors.	This view is despite this practice being common in the countries that a large proportion of tourists come from (Australia, North America, Europe including Britain, etc).

Objection reason	Board response
Some objectors noted that the English names will continue to have widespread usage and that the change is therefore pointless.	The Board recognises the likely continued usage of the English names which is why it proposed alternative names rather than dual names or a name change (as was originally proposed by Mr Darroch). In addition, the Board has a legislative purpose to provide the means for appropriate recognition to be accorded to cultural and heritage values associated with geographic features.
One objector is concerned that the change will lead to over use of the Māori name by "trendy" people which will be annoying to others.	(Many supporters of the names welcomed this possibility.). Some people may be annoyed by an increased use of Te Reo but that reflects the freedom of others to choose which of the official languages of New Zealand to use. The NZGB Act 2008 has a function for the Board to collect and encourage the use of original Māori names.
Many objectors referred to the international brand value of the English names being well known.	However several supporters of the changes felt that the Māori names would have more brand value in the international tourist market than the "bland" English names. Note that, relating to this, the Winegrowers Association supported the proposal for alternative names, while noting that the English names do have significant brand value internationally as wine-growing areas and that these names needed to be retained to protect this investment in geographical indications for wines.
Some objectors wanted the definite article added to the English names (ie The North Island and The South Island) to match common spoken English.	This is contrary to the Board's naming principles based on international best practice, despite exceptions sometimes being made. Existing maps and charts do not show the definite article.
Some objectors are concerned about the confusion that may result from having different names for the same thing.	This is a valid consideration as it is about the principle of univocity (one name for one place) which the Board usually adheres to – but chose to depart from on this occasion. The NZGB Act 2008 provides for alternative names.
Some of the objectors who recorded objections to the individual names, North Island & South Island, were actually objecting to the concept of having Māori names as alternatives to the English names.	They chose the "object" option as a way of objecting to the whole process or objecting to the statement on the online submission form that, for example "the proposed North Island as one of the two alternative names that may be used". For these objectors it was often clear in the reasons provided by them that they actually supported the English names (only) despite having formally chosen the "object" option for them. For example, Audrey Ellis.
One objector prefers the current informal arrangement for names that are in general use rather than having official names at all.	The Board has a function to make geographic names official.

Objection reason	Board response
One objector expressed concern about the cost of forwarding information about the alternative names to all global cartographic organisations.	With digital communications there is virtually no cost these days.

- 41 Several objectors commented on the consultation process and the online submissions forms, which the Board will take into account as part of its operational improvements to processes in the future.
- 42 The Board did not consider that any of the objecting submissions provided information that had not already been considered by the Board or which convinced the Board to reconsider its decision to proceed with the alternative official names, 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu'.

Board's decision after considering submissions

Board meeting of 31 July 2013

- 43 At its meeting on 31 July 2013, the Board acknowledged the objections and the reasons provided by the submitters. The Board did not uphold any of the objections.
- 44 In weighing up all of the evidence, submissions, consultation, and its own policies and guidelines, the Board unanimously agreed to continue its support for assigning alternative official geographic names to New Zealand's two main islands: 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu'. The principal reasons for the Board's decision were based on:
- long term usage of North Island and South Island; and
 - the restoration of original te Reo Māori names, that are most widely known and used, with significant support expressed through the submissions.
- 45 The Board resolved to:

In terms of Section 18(1)(a) of the NZGB Act 2008:

- CONSIDER all submissions (objecting and supporting);

In terms of Section 18(1)(b) of the NZGB Act 2008:

- REJECT all submissions that provided no reasons;
- REJECT the objections that were based on incorrect assumptions;
- REJECT the objections that raised matters that are beyond the scope of the Board's decision;
- REJECT the objections to specific Māori names;
- REJECT the objections to specific English names;
- REJECT Mr Darroch's objection;
- REJECT all other objections;

In terms of Section 20(1)(b) of the NZGB Act 2008:

- CONFIRM the Board's decision of 28 March 2013 to assign the alternative official geographic names 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui', and 'South Island

or Te Waipounamu' based on ① long term usage of the English names; ② the Board's function to collect and encourage the use of the most commonly used and supported original Māori names; ③ application of alternative names allows official use of either or both names in the two sets; and ④ the significant support for all four alternative name proposals.

In terms of Section 20(1) of the NZGB Act 2008:

- x. REPORT to the Minister for Land Information on the Board's decision to assign the alternative official geographic names 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui', and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu' and the reasons for that decision, with a summary of all submissions.

In terms of Section 20(2) of the NZGB Act 2008:

- xi. REQUEST the Minister for Land Information to make the FINAL DETERMINATION by confirming, modifying or rejecting the Board's decision.

In terms of Section 21 of the NZGB Act 2008:

- xii. NOTIFY the final determination, once made by the Minister for Land Information, and CONSIDER noting in the *New Zealand Gazette* that other name variations, such as Middle Island, are replaced by South Island, etc.

- 46 Another media release was issued on 1 August 2013 (see **Attachment 4**) to inform of the Board's decision and the next steps. As with the media release of 2 April 2013, there has been significant media attention. Responses have been provided to journalists as requested. Several radio and television interviews were given by the Chairperson. In general, the correct message about proposed alternative names has been reported, hopefully clarifying to the general public of New Zealand that the intention is not to change the current English names of North Island and South Island outright.

Existing usage of alternative names

- 47 The map on the Interislander ferry already shows both alternative names for the two islands:



Photo by Don Grant, June 2013



Photo by Don Grant, June 2013



Photo by Ginny Leggett, June 2013

Future depiction of alternative names on maps and charts, if confirmed

- 48 The Business Manager Topographic at LINZ informed the Board's Secretariat on 1 July 2013 that if the alternative names are confirmed by you, both names would be shown on topographic maps if they make a small scale map in the future that names the islands, ie similar to 'Whanganui or Wanganui'. They would show the English names first due to more established usage.
- 49 The National Hydrographer at LINZ informed the Board's Secretariat on 1 July 2013 that if the alternative names are confirmed by you, both names would be shown in the spirit of the intention to restore the original Māori names, however it would likely be that the English name is depicted first, followed by the Māori names, for maritime safety reasons. There are 123 charts that currently use either North Island or South Island.

Minister's role

Next Steps

- 50 You are now required to make a final determination on assigning alternative official geographic names to New Zealand's two main islands: 'North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui' and 'South Island or Te Waipounamu', under section 20 of the NZGB Act 2008. This is because the Board received submissions objecting to the proposals and the Board did not uphold any of the objections.
- 51 When unable to make a final determination under section 19 of the NZGB Act 2008, the Board must, under section 20 of the NZGB Act 2008, report in writing to you, setting out a summary of the submissions received for the proposals, and advise you of its decision on the proposals, together with the reasons for that decision.

Inquiry by the Minister

- 52 Under sections 20(2) and 20(3) of the NZGB Act 2008, you may make any inquiry that you think fit, then you may confirm, modify, or reject the Board's decision and your determination will be final. Such inquiry is at your discretion.

Determination of the Minister to be Gazetted and publicly notified

- 53 Section 21 of the NZGB Act 2008 applies once your final determination has been made. It requires the Board to publish your final determination in the *New Zealand Gazette* and in national and local news publications if appropriate. In addition, the final determination is published on the LINZ website.
- 54 The date when the final determination takes effect can be the date of the *New Zealand Gazette* notice or a date specified in the *New Zealand Gazette* notice, which must be as soon as practicable after the date of the *New Zealand Gazette* notice, as noted above.
- 55 The Board will include the new official alternative names that you determine as final, in the 'New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names'.
- 56 Note that if you reject the Board's decision, then the status quo remains, ie the English and Māori names would remain unofficial.
- 57 It is anticipated that your final determination will be advised to the public of New Zealand by a media statement from your office.
- 58 Further information and details on this process are available upon request.

Attachment 1

Electronic copies of submissions received (opposing and supporting), and also correspondence received outside of the consultation period.

Attachment 2

Summary of correspondence received outside the submission period (out-of-time submissions).

Count	Surname	First Name/s	Date	SUPPORT				OBJECT				SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE NAME	
				North Island	South Island	Te Ika-a-Māui	Te Waipounamu	North Island	South Island	Te Ika-a-Māui	Te Waipounamu	for North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui	for South Island or Te Waipounamu
1	Chadwick	Tony	3/04/2103	✓		✓						Te Ahi na Maui	
2	Penney	John	12/07/2013										
3	Hemmingson	Jacqueline	9/07/2013			✓	✓						
4	Stitt	Kevin	8/07/2013										
5	Walker	Craig	7/07/2013	✓	✓					✓	✓		
6	Westmoreland	Stephen	6/07/2013	✓	✓					✓	✓		
7	Dudley	Robert	6/07/2013	✓	✓					✓	✓		
8	Askin	Linda	6/07/2013	✓	✓					✓	✓		
9	Griffiths	C. David	6/07/2013							✓	✓		
10	Griffiths	Jocelyn H	6/07/2013							✓	✓		
11	Harrison	Frank E	6/07/2013	✓	✓								
12	Vincent	Dave	6/07/2013										
13	Misken	Michael	Apr-13										
14	Isherwood	Rawikitua	31/07/2013			✓	✓	✓	✓				
15	New	Kim	31/07/2013										
16	Beardsley	Eileen	1/08/2013	✓	✓								
17	Jilleze (?)	Jill	1/08/2013							✓	✓		
18	Mohammed	Harry	4/08/2013										
19	Brown	Greg	15/05/2013							✓	✓		

Attachment 3

[Summary of submissions listed in an EXCEL spreadsheet.](#)

Attachment 4

Media releases of 21 April 2009, 2 April 2013 and 1 August 2013:

The New Zealand Geographic Board Considers North and South Island Names

21 April 2009

The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (the Board) is looking to formalise the currently used and recorded English names for the North and South Islands of New Zealand ('North Island' and 'South Island'), as well as considering official alternative Māori names. The Board will be writing to iwi throughout the country in the coming weeks to seek their known traditional Māori names for both islands. It expects to be able to publicly consult with all New Zealanders on the names in 2010.

For several years the Board has been investigating Māori names for New Zealand's two main islands and exploring a process for formally recognising alternative Māori names for each island.

"Interestingly, while researching this issue, we noted that 'North Island' and 'South Island' are actually not official names under our legislation, despite their common long-term usage," said Board Chairperson Dr Don Grant. "We therefore want to formalise alternative Māori names and, at the same time, make the naming of the North and South Islands official."

Alternative naming means that either the English names (North Island and South Island), or the Māori names could be used individually or together. This differs from dual naming where both names are used together in official documents, such as maps.

Assigning alternative names will allow the Board to recognise the historical and cultural importance of traditional Māori names for both islands, while still retaining the long-term and commonly used English names, which are important to New Zealanders, said Dr Grant.

The Māori names Te Ika a Maui for the North Island and Te Wai Pounamu for the South Island appear on early official maps and documents. The Board's research has also shown that Māori names for the islands appear on the very earliest maps and charts, including those of Captain Cook. Cook's chart did not include English names for these islands.

"This is part of our country's history of European exploration and the settlement of New Zealand. It was only from the 1950s that Māori names of the two main islands stopped appearing on official maps," says Dr Grant.

Dr Grant noted that the existence of several known recorded Māori names for each island means a lot more work is still to be done to establish the most appropriate names. The Board will approach iwi representatives shortly to ask for any further known traditional Māori names for the North Island and South Island, as well as their associated stories.

The Board's consideration of alternative names arises from a member of the public's proposal to rename the South Island 'Te Wai Pounamu.' The Board's view was that replacing the name 'South Island' was not appropriate, but that alternative Māori names should be collected and considered for both the North Island and South Island, as a related pair of names.

"This is a matter of great historical and cultural significance for New Zealand, so we want to consult with the wider New Zealand public," said Dr Grant. "Before we do that, we want to make sure we've collected known traditional Māori names to inform what we then consult on."

The Board will consider the Māori names it collects from iwi and decide which Māori alternative names for each island it will put forward for public consultation, along with the English names of North Island and South Island.

The Board assigns, approves, alters or discontinues the use of names for geographic features (eg place names), undersea features and Crown protected areas in New Zealand, its offshore islands and its continental shelf and the Ross Sea region of Antarctica. The Board is a statutory body of government operating under the

New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008 and reporting to the Minister for Land Information.

For more information see:

- [Frequently asked questions about alternative Māori names for the North Island and South Island](#)
- [Examples of historic maps and charts with various English and Māori names for the North Island and South Island](#)
- and [About the New Zealand Geographic Board](#).

Media enquiries: Brad Young, Land Information New Zealand, phone +64 4 460 0147, mobile +64 27 277 1267, email media@linz.govt.nz

Alternative naming for North & South Islands

2 April 2013

The New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB) Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa last Thursday agreed to proceed to publicly consult on proposals to formally assign official alternative names to New Zealand's two main islands – meaning that either the English name or the Māori name, or both names together could be used as official.

NZGB Chair Dr Don Grant says the move follows the receipt of a proposal to change the name 'South Island' to its original Māori name 'Te Waipounamu' and to consider the original Māori name of the North Island at the same time.

"At that time we noted that the existing English names were recorded names, rather than official names. They appeared on LINZ's maps, charts and other official publications but had never been formalised under the NZGB Act.

"The NZGB agreed in principle that the English names should be formalised, that – as a related pair – both islands should also be assigned Māori alternative names, and that all of the names should be formalised at the same time."

Following consultation with iwi, the NZGB determined that the most appropriate Māori names for the islands are 'Te Ika-a-Māui' (for the North Island) and 'Te Waipounamu' (for the South Island).

"The NZGB Act was amended in December 2012, and now provides for alternative naming. As such, the NZGB agreed at its latest meeting on 28 March 2013 to begin the process to formalise these names.

"This means that the two main islands of New Zealand could soon be referred to officially as the 'North Island' or 'Te Ika-a-Māui' and the 'South Island' or 'Te Waipounamu'."

For further information, see:

- [Frequently Asked Questions about alternative Māori names for the North Island and South Island](#)
- [Examples of historic maps and charts with various English and Māori names for the North Island and South Island](#)
- [About the New Zealand Geographic Board](#)
- Previous Media Release: 21 April 2009 - [The New Zealand Geographic Board Considers North and South Island Names](#)
- [Gazette notice - 4 April 2013](#)
- Name proposal pages
 - [North Island](#)
 - [Te Ika-a-Māui](#)
 - [South Island](#)
 - [Te Waipounamu](#)

Media enquiries: Chas Te Runa, Land Information New Zealand, phone (04) 460 2769 , mobile 027 566 5251, email media@linz.govt.nz

Minister to decide English & Māori names for New Zealand's main islands

1 August 2013

The New Zealand Geographic Board (NZGB) will recommend to the Minister for Land Information that New Zealanders be given a choice about whether to use the English or the Māori names for the country's two main islands.

Public consultation on the proposals closed on July 5, and the Board met on July 31 to consider the submissions.

NZGB Chairperson Dr Don Grant says that the Board was encouraged that the overwhelming majority of public submitters wanted the choice to use the English or Māori names.

"In total, the Board received 2,608 submissions from 1,329 submitters. Of the submissions, 1,842 were in support of one or more of the proposals and 766 opposed to one or more."

Of the submissions received for each proposal: 64 percent supported Te Ika-a-Māui; 65 percent supported Te Waipounamu; 87 percent supported North Island; and 88 percent supported South Island.

"That said, the numbers were not the main consideration. The Board is guided more by the reasons provided by submitters for their support or objection. The Board carefully considered the supporting and opposing submissions, and this has informed its recommendations to the Minister."

The Board will now put its recommendations into a report which, along with submissions, will be sent to the Minister for his final determination. Submissions will not be released until the Minister has made and announced his decision.

"Once the Minister has made his final determination, it will be gazetted as official and notified publicly."

Media enquiries: Chas Te Runa, Land Information New Zealand, phone (04) 460 2769 , mobile 027 566 5251, email media@linz.govt.nz

Attachment 5

List of names recorded on maps and charts through to the 1950s:

Name	Map Reference	Year of Publication
Wai Pounamu (for geo. feature only)	Middle Island of New Zealand	Reduced from orig. Māori sketch of about 1840 or 41, pub. 1894
New Zealand (Aotea-roa) North Island (Te Ika-A-Maui) Middle Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	New Zealand (Aotea-roa) 6 sheets	1901
North Island (Te Ika-A-Maui)	1902-03 Land Tenure	1903
Middle Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	1902-03 Land Tenure	1903
North Island (Te Ika-A-Maui)	1904 Waterfalls for Electricity & Water Catchments	1904
Middle Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	1904 Waterfalls for Electricity & Water Catchments	1904
North Island (Te Ika-A-Maui)	1911 Public Surveys	1911
South Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	1911 Public Surveys	1911
North Island (Te Ika-A-Maui)	Principal triangulations	No date recorded, pre 1912
New Zealand (Aotea-roa) South Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	Principal triangulations	No date but SG name recorded
South Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	Topo map	1920
North Island (Te Ika-A Maui)	Later became NZMS 25 South Island	1929
South Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	Later became NZMS 25 South Island	1937
North Island (Te Ika-A-Maui)	NZMS 25 North Island	1948
South Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	NZMS 25 South Island	1948
North Island (Te Ika-A-Maui)	NI Sheriffs and Judicial Districts	1955
South Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	SI Sheriffs and Judicial Districts	1955
North Island (Te Ika-A-Maui)	NI Forests	1957
South Island (Te Wai-Pounamu)	SI Forests	1957

Other published maps and charts include versions of names as follows:

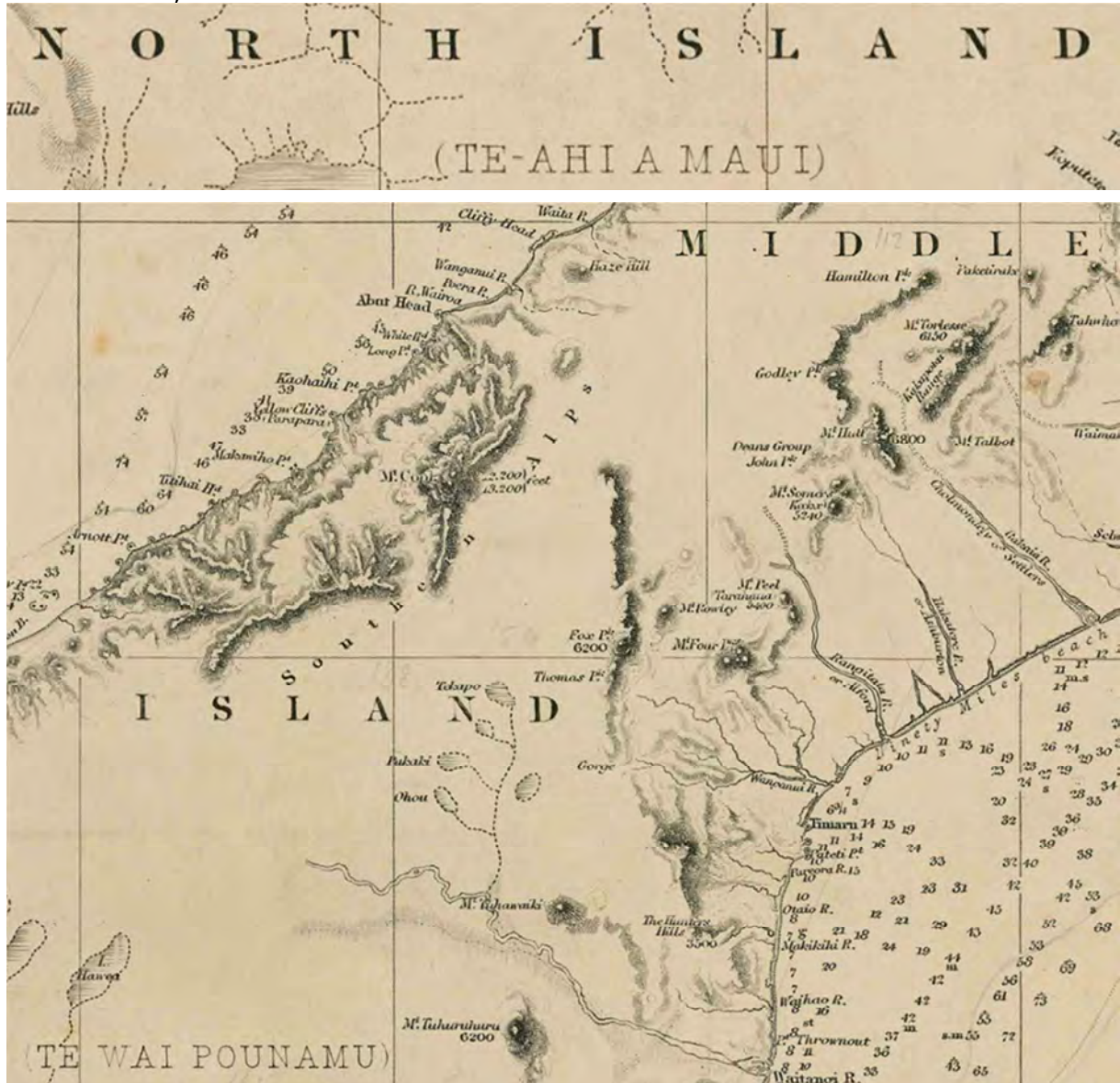
Names as shown on map/chart	Map/Chart Name	date	Drawn by, authority etc
(Island not named on chart only in title)	A Chart of Part of New Zeland Or the Island of Aeheinomouwe	1770	Lieut. James Cook
(Island not named on chart only in title)	A Chart of Part of New Zeland Or the Island of Tovypoenammu	1770	Lieut. James Cook
Aeheinomouwe Tovypoenammu	A Chart of Newzeland or the Islands of Aeheinomouwe and Tovypoenammu	1770	Lieut. James Cook
Eahei Nomawe Tavai Poenammoo I	Mare Del Sud	1776	Italian chart of the Pacific (Venice)
Eahei No Mauwe T'Avai Poenammoo	La Nuova Zelanda	1778	Italian version of Cook's chart (Venice)
Pounammao (sketch of NI doesn't appear to have a name, although drawn larger than SI with much more detail)	Originally Drawn on the floor of Governor King's house (Norfolk Is) by Tuki-tahua and later transferred by him to paper	1793	Tuki-Tahua, a chief from Doubtless Bay
Eaheinomauwe Tavai Poenammoo	La Nuova Zelanda	1798	Italian version of Cook's chart (Rome)
Eahei Nomauwe Tavai Poeamoo	Portion of a large chart of Indian and Pacific Oceans	1817	British
North Id or Eaheinomauwe Middle Island or Tavai Poenammoo	Portion of 'A New Chart of part of the Pacific Ocean'	1820 & 29	J Norie
Eaheinomauwe or North Id Tavai Poenammoo or Middle Id	Chart of New Zealand from Original Surveys	1834	Lt. Thomas McDonnell, engraved by J Wyld. To Rt Hon. Tho. Spring Rice
Eaheinomauwe Tavai Poenammoo	The Islands of New Zealand	1838	Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge (based on McDonnell's 1834 chart)
Eauei No Mauwe North Island Tavai Poenamu Middle Island	Chart of NZ from Original Surveys	1840	James Wyld, Geographer to the Queen
Eaheinomauwe or North Island New Ulster Tavai-Poenammoo or Middle Island New Munster	Colony of New Zealand	1841	By John Arrowsmith, ordered by the House of Commons
Wai Poenamu (name of a river on the West Coast)	Sketch of the Middle Island of New Zealand	1841 or 42	Produced from an original Māori sketch made for Mr Halswell
Ile Ika-Na-Mawi Ile Tavai-Pounamou	Carte Generale de la Nouvelle Zelande...M Dumont D'Urville	1842	Vincendon-Dumoulin

Names as shown on map/chart	Map/Chart Name	date	Drawn by, authority etc
Eaheinomauwe or North Id Tavai Poenammoo or Middle Id	Chart of New Zealand 3 rd edition	1846	James Wyld, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies
North Island (Te-Ahi A Maui) Middle Island (Te Wai Pounamu)	Pacific Ocean New Zealand	1848-55	Officers of HM ships Acheron & Pandora (Stokes, Drury, Richards)

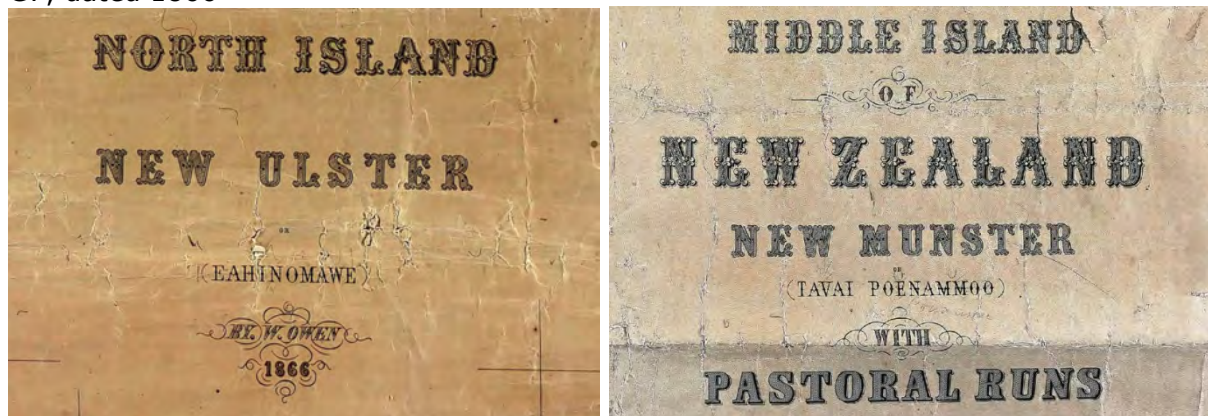
Attachment 6

Historic chart, map and plan labels:

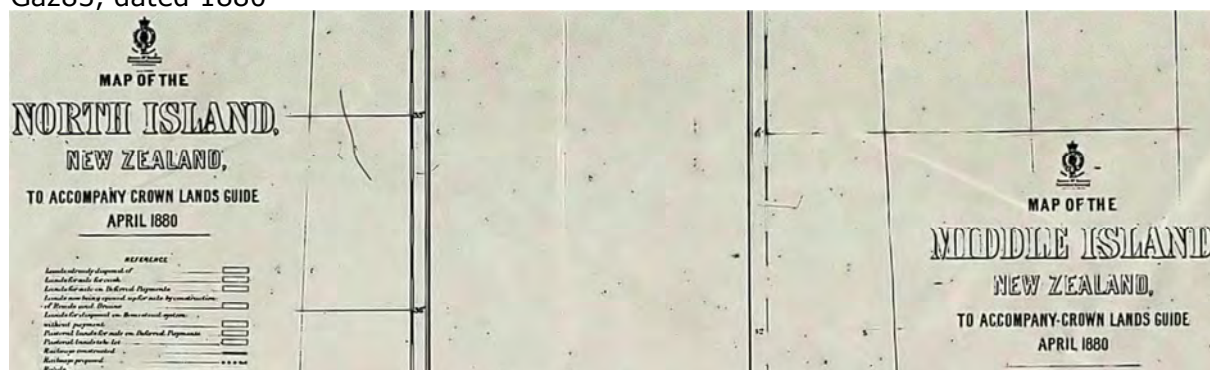
Stokes' Chart, 1848-1855



G7, dated 1866



Gaz83, dated 1880



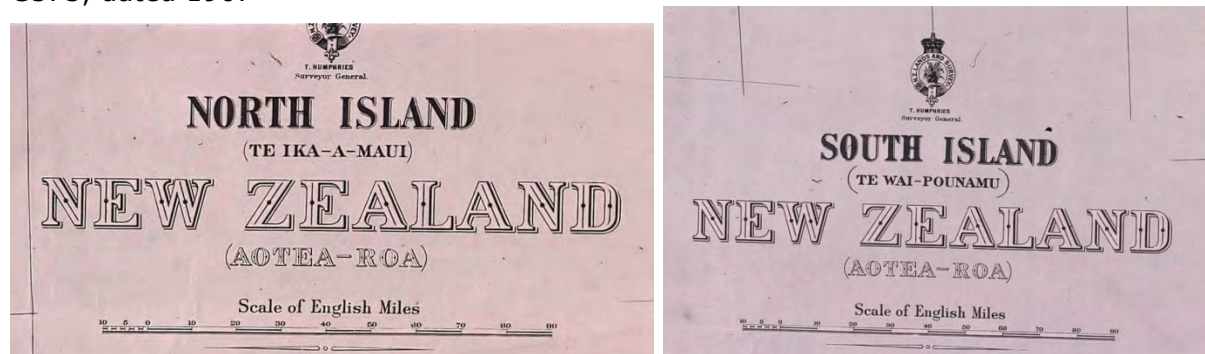
Gaz119, dated 1881



Gaz210, dated 1902



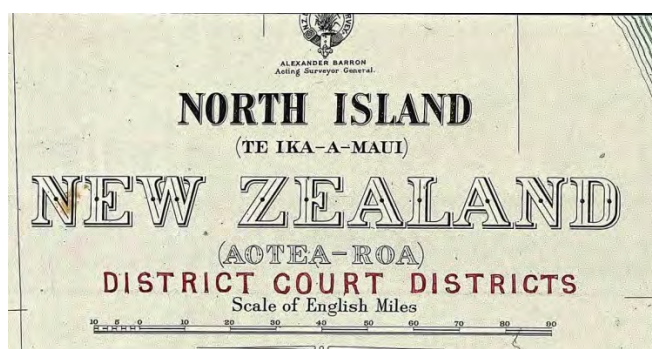
G375, dated 1907



Gaz206, dated 1908



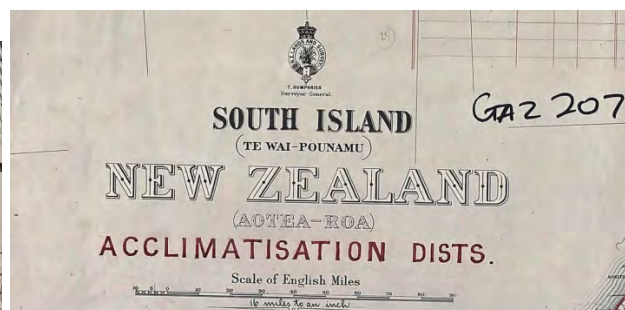
Gaz219, dated 1909



Gaz218, dated 1913



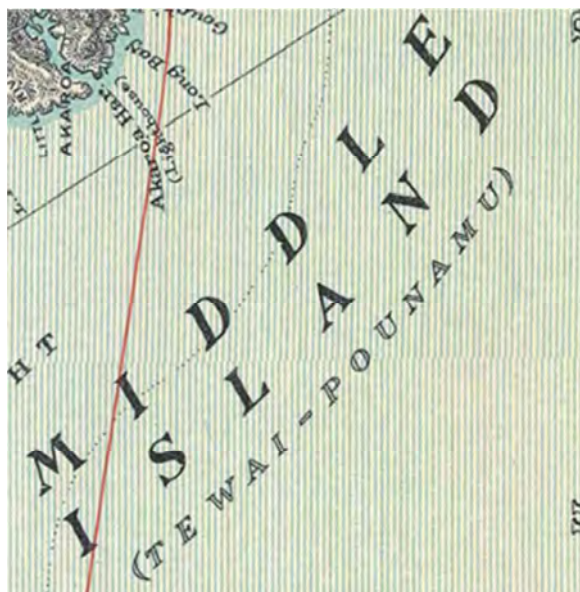
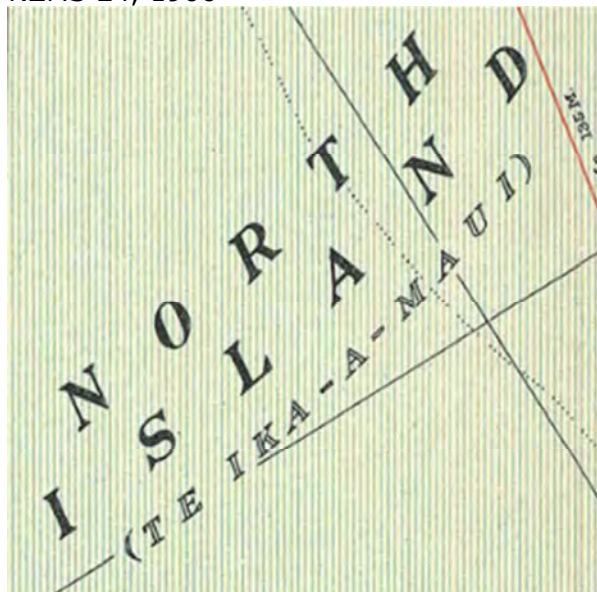
Gaz207, dated 1918



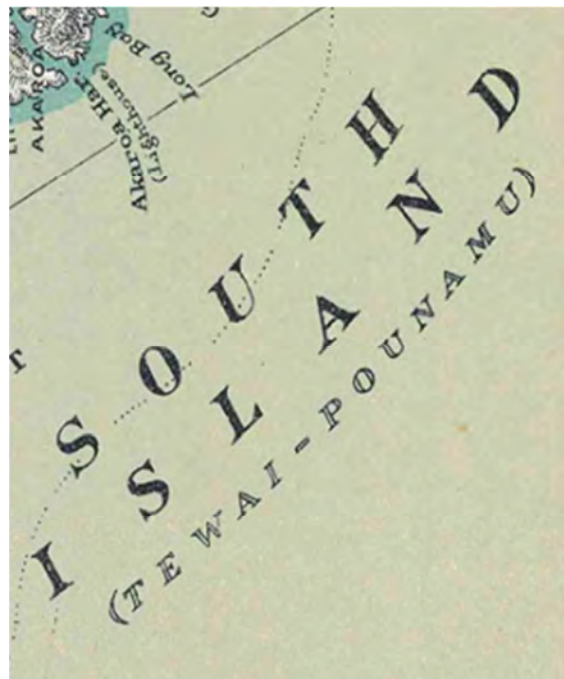
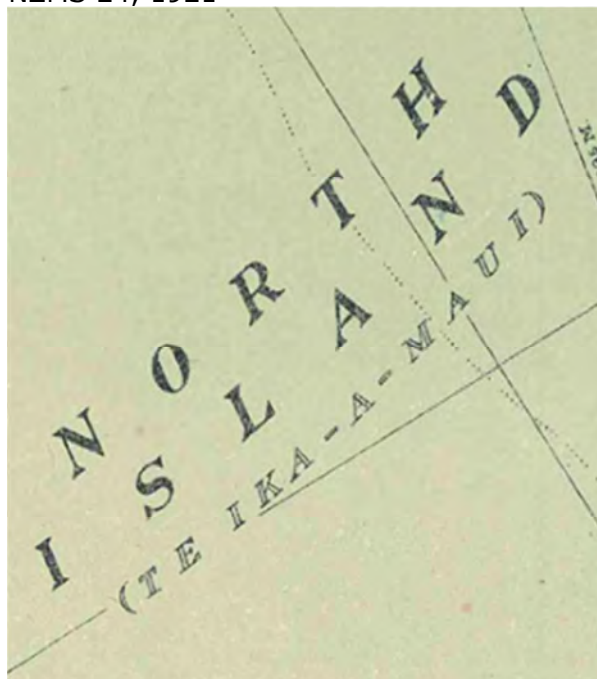
NZMS 26, 1920



NZMS 24, 1906



NZMS 24, 1921



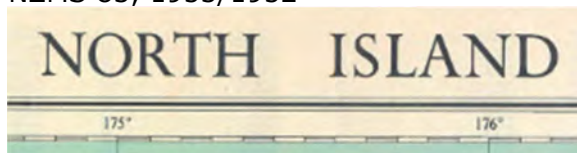
NZMS 25A, 1932/1934



NZMS 22, 1948



NZMS 83, 1953/1952



NZMS 100, 1953



NZMS 134, 1956



Attachment 7

Correspondence from Dr Phil Parkinson (two letters dated 28 April 2009 and 1 July 2013).

1 July 2013

New Zealand Geographic Board
Land information new Zealand
PO Box 5501
Wellington 6145

Dear

I refer to your letter of 18 April 2013, forwarded from the Alexander Turnbull Library, where I formerly worked, and concerning North Island and South Island Maori Names. I refer also to my letter of 28 April 2009 to Dr Don Grant of the Board in which some of the same issues were raised, and which I think you will have on file, with the original attachments. I attach a copy of that letter without attachments and do not think that I need spend much time on it but I draw on it for what follows.

It is clear from the unpublished note from Shortland to Colenso, 22 May 1840 (originally attached to, but now separated from, the manuscript of the proclamation of sovereignty of 21 May 1840, held in the Alexander Turnbull Library, that Hobson's intentions were to proclaim British sovereignty over all the islands of New Zealand, using the 'native names'. In this note Shortland asks Colenso to print proclamations urgently:

My dear Sir, I start for Port Nicholson almost immediately – it will be necessary to take with me the accomg. Book materials. Will you have the goodness to print some copies of each as soon as possible. The Lieut. Gov. has left the Native names of the Islands for you to fill in as he cannot remember them.

Clearly Hobson was intending to use the names of the islands as they had appeared on Cook's map, as he asks for 'the native names' but Colenso, either not knowing them himself, or disapproving of their orthography, substituted 'the Northern Island' and 'the Middle Island', in both proclamations. Colenso also used 'New-Zealand' rather than 'New Zealand' for the official name of the colony.

Whether because of the urgency, or through the usual administrative confusion, when the error by Shortland was corrected (Shortland had put New Zealand in the northern hemisphere, as Colenso pointed out to him), the Englished names of the islands were not corrected in either the official printed proclamations sent to England with Hobson's despatches, or in the first issue of the *New Zealand Advertiser* on 15 June 1840. Extant copies of the proclamations, filed in the duplicate despatches and repatriated to New Zealand, were identified with other neglected documents, when I was writing 'Preserved in the archives of New Zealand; the English drafts of the Treaty of Waitangi' published in the *Revue Juridique Polynésienne* v. 11 (2004). The Royal Charter of 1840 was received in New Zealand in early 1841 and was found to have officially named the islands as New Ulster, New Munster and

New Leinster, apparently with Royal Sanction, and so, in the gazette notification these names were used.

The correction to the names of the islands was made officially when the names were formally gazetted in Hobson's proclamation of 13 May 1841 (Eagar's Kororareka-printed *New Zealand Government Gazette* nos 13 to 16, 13 May to 10 June 1841, copies enclosed in my letter of 28 April 2009) and were reprinted (with the printer's error 'Nothorn' corrected to 'Northern') in Supplement B to the *New Zealand Government Gazette* of 7 July 1841, printed at Auckland by Moore.

As Royal Charters are perpetual, it occurs to me that the official names are still New Ulster, New Munster and New Leinster, despite the fact that they have not been used as geographic names since 1841, and the names as political identities in the period of provincial government did not survive beyond 1853. Possibly the Queen of New Zealand might be advised for the elimination of doubt to re-sanction the official names, once they are agreed upon. I am sure that none of the Northern Island, Middle Island, Southern Island; Northern Island Southern Island, Stewart's Island; North Island, South Island, Stewart Island combinations are likely to be viewed with favour in the decades to come and eventually the 'native names' of the islands will come to be preferred both as geographical names and as names for the country as a whole.

There is still a problem however. Many countries have more than one name and many islands have more than one for political and poetical use. Britannia may also be called Albion; Eire may be called 'the emerald isle', Aotearoa may be called 'te Ika a Maui'; Rakiura may be called 'te Punga a Maui'. The Board should discard all such poetic allusions, leaving them to the poets. There is such a case with the problematic name which the Board seems to be in the process of choosing for that is usually called 'South Island' or 'Te Wai Pounamu' or 'Te Waipounamu' as written in your letter to me.

The spelling of names in the period 1835-1855 varies. The Wyld map used for Yate's Account of New Zealand, for example, clearly gives 'Te Wai Pounamu or Middle Id.' With 'Eaheiaomauwe or North Id', which were probably the two names which poor Hobson had been trying to remember. Eaheiaomauwe can readily be corrected to the poetical name 'Te Ika a Maui' the fish of Maui, but while poetically 'Te Wai Pounamu' might also be poetically the 'Waka a Maui', (the canoe, to fit with the fish and the anchorstone), it does look awfully contrived. A search of Paperspast for 'Te Punga a Maui' produced no references at all, and only one for 'The Waka a Maui' with 349 for 'Ika a Maui', evidently a much more widely used term. It is very obvious, however, that 'ika a Maui' owns its currency entirely to the use of that term by the Rev. Richard Taylor, in his book of that name. Taylor was a poor scholar of Maori and was the person who popularised the misspelling of Whanganui, as I pointed out in earlier correspondence in 2009.

Te Wai Pounamu has another problem. It probably isn't 'Wai' but 'Wahi' not the poetical 'greenstone waters' but rather 'the place where the jade come from', probably a North Island name for the uniquely South Island product. However, the term has been so widely used, correctly or otherwise, that it is probably too late to do anything about correcting this 'error'.

I was surprised to find that (at least in print) the expression 'greenstone waters' occurred very late indeed in the corpus of Paperspast. There is a reference to 'greenstone water' in *Daily Southern Cross*, Volume XXII, Issue 2755, 24 May 1866, Page 3: "We yesterday saw a very

large block of New Zealand greenstone, which has been consigned to Mr. Mitchell, of the firm of De Pass Brothers and Co. The greenstone, which is known to the Maoris as te wai pounamu or greenstone water, is found in the Middle Island of New Zealand, and particularly in the province of Nelson, which is called by the natives Te Motu Pounamu, or the Island of Greenstone. It is used by them for the purpose of ornament, and is converted into earrings, and many of which are very skilfully and artistically carved." This is interesting in that it distinguishes a substance from a place name although the 'provincial name' looks suspect.

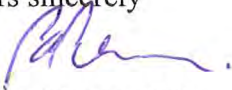
The *Timaru Herald*, Volume XXI, Issue 1115, 21 October 1874, Page 8 has some interesting comments: "The local nomenclature of New Zealand is as polyglot as it is bizarre, and unsuitable. The name of the colony itself is Dutch, and conveys not the slightest idea of the country which it is used to signify. [. . .] The great captain [Cook] ignored the native names, or made such a mess of them that they are hardly to be recognised in his descriptions D'Urville, the French explorer, was much more observant in this respect there is a familiar sound in this passage from his travels 'L'île du Sud s'appelle Kai-Kohoura.' The old Maori-myth names of the islands Eaheinomawe and Tavai Poenammoo, as Cook calls them, or Ika-na-mawe and. Tavai-Pounamu as D'Urville more correctly calls them, still disfigure many maps, but are utterly obsolete for all practical purposes. The first means the Fish of Maui, and is connected with the common Polynesian legend about that hero-god dragging the islands from the sea. The other is probably a mispronunciation of Te Wai Pounamu, the Greenstone Water or river but neither is ever used as a geographical term except by ignorant English mapmakers." Here 'Te Wai Pounamu' is being used as a river name, not the name of an island.

"Greenstone Waters" as a plural form does not occur until 1890, in *The Star* (Christchurch), Star, Issue 6864, 28 May 1890, Page 2 and in the form of a welcoming speech to Bishop Julius at Kaiapoi composed by Wi Naihiri. The same language is used in another speech by the same orator on another occasion in 1891, also in *The Star* Issue 7158, 18 December 1891, Page 3 reporting: "Visit to the Pah of the Nga Tahu, Kaiapoi. To-day his Excellency the Governor [Onslow] paid a visit to St Stephen's pah, Kaiapoi, in response to an invitation from the Maoris. The Natives made every preparation to give the representative of Her Majesty the Queen a right royal welcome, and their efforts resulted in an unqualified success." There is an address in suitably poetical language by Wi Naihiri, chief, pregnant with allusion: 'An address of welcome from Nga Tahu to Lord Onslow, Governor of New Zealand. Welcome, guest of Heaven's order Welcome, rare white crane Welcome, Matariki, star of the morning come and look upon your Maori people. Come, O father of our foster son Huia, come confident of welcome.' "Welcome, O Governor, the face in which we see reflected Queen Victoria, the mother of the Maori people. Come, look upon your Maori people living here in **the island of the greenstone waters**. Come, that you may see the remnant of the flock of birds clustering, which alone remains above the waters of the ocean. The bulk of the land is submerged by the tide which flowed in upon it from England. Let your eye look, o Governor, north, south, east and west. Once all the land was ours, we travelled over it, lived upon it, and found our food upon it. But when the wave rolled in upon us from England, first one part was covered then another, then another, till at last the water neared us and we tried to erect barriers to protect ourselves. That is, we entered into agreements with those who purchased our lands for the Queen, but when the flood tide from England set in our barriers were cast down, and that is why you find us now clinging to the tops of these rocks, called Native reserves, which alone remain above the waters."

I do not claim that this is the first appearance of the term, which may well have had long usage in speech, but it does seem to be the earliest use in newspapers. By the 1890s the errors of Richard Taylor were very widespread. There is another occurrence in the report of a Maori wedding in 1894 (*Otago Daily Times*, where 'Waipounemu' is preferred as a spelling). In the King Movement paper *Te Pahi of Matariki*, there is consistent use of 'Aotearoa me Te Waipounamu' as names for the 'North' and the 'South' islands respectively in the 1890s. Here 'Aotearoa' is one island, not the island group, where the group was referred to by the transliteration 'Nu Tireni'.

I hope these observations will contribute to your deliberations, which will be determined politically rather than philologically in the end.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Phil Parkinson', followed by a period.

Phil Parkinson (Dr)

Cym.

28 April 2009

Dr Don Grant
Chairperson,
New Zealand Geographic Board

Dear Dr Grant

My attention was drawn to the press release from the Geographic Board (21 April 2009, attached) concerning official names for the North and South Islands, also the source of comment in the bemused media in the days following.

I was interested, in particular, in your quoted remark that “‘North Island’ and ‘South Island’ are actually not official names under our legislation despite their common long-term usage” as I had come to a similar conclusion in the course of my research on the early proclamations issued by Hobson in 1840 and 1841. In the course of that research I came across an unpublished note from Shortland to Colenso, 22 May 1840 (originally attached to, but now separated from, the manuscript of the proclamation of sovereignty of 21 May 1840, held in the Alexander Turnbull Library, a photocopy of which is appended) which sheds a bit of new light on Hobson’s intentions. In this note Shortland asks Colenso to print proclamations urgently:

My dear Sir, I start for Port Nicholson almost immediately – it will be necessary to take with me the accomg. Book materials. Will you have the goodness to print some copies of each as soon as possible. The Lieut. Gov. has left the Native names of the Islands for you to fill in as he cannot remember them.

Clearly Hobson was intending to use the names of the islands as they had appeared on Cook’s map, as he asks for ‘the native names’ but Colenso, either not knowing them himself, or disapproving of their orthography, substituted ‘the Northern Island’ and ‘the Middle Island’, in both proclamations (copies of which are attached). Colenso also used ‘New-Zealand’ rather than ‘New Zealand’ for the official name of the colony.

Whether because of the urgency, or through the usual administrative confusion, when the error by Shortland was corrected (Shortland had put New Zealand in the northern hemisphere, as Colenso pointed out to him), the Englished names of the islands were not corrected in either the official printed proclamations sent to England with Hobson’s despatches, or in the first issue of the *New Zealand Advertiser* on 15 June 1840. Extant copies of the proclamations, filed in the duplicate despatches and repatriated to New Zealand, were identified with other neglected documents, when I was writing ‘Preserved in the archives of

New Zealand; the English drafts of the Treaty of Waitangi' published in the *Revue Juridique Polynésienne* v. 11 (2004), and also available to download from its website, <http://www.upf.pf/>


The correction to the names of the islands was made officially when the names were formally gazetted in Hobson's proclamation of 13 May 1841 (Eagar's Kororareka-printed *New Zealand Government Gazette* nos 13 to 16, 13 May to 10 June 1841, copies enclosed) and were reprinted (with the printer's error 'Nothern' corrected to 'Northern') in Supplement B to the *New Zealand Government Gazette* of 7 July 1841, printed at Auckland by Moore.

In the absence of any further officially gazetted and proclaimed alteration of the names of the islands, I presume that the names adopted by Hobson in 1841 still stand, despite the fact that they fell out of use after his death. The evidence of printer's and publisher's errors, at least, gives some rather strong evidential support for the Board's current effort to correct the numerous errors of the past.

Incidentally, in relation to the haitching of 'Wanganui' / 'Whanganui', of course it should be Whanganui. When the use of WH vs W was considered at Bishop Selwyn's first synod in 1844, Selwyn demanded that in future WH was to be used, because he found it unacceptable that the prayer-book and other publications used variant orthographies. He was particularly annoyed that Robert Maunsell had adopted the WH (which first appeared in a Wesleyan printing of 1841) for the *Grammar of the New Zealand Language* (1842-1843), whereas William Williams, author of the *Dictionary of the New-Zealand Language* (1844) had used 'W (as in 'Waiapu for what would normally have been written as Waiapu or Whaiapu), as discussed in the entry for the dictionary in my work *Books in Maori, 1815-1900* (Auckland, Reed, 2004). No Maori were even invited to this synod, but William Cotton gives an account of the proceedings and it is clear from that that Selwyn brooked no opposition from his clergy (and laity such as William Colenso, who favoured the use of V - as in 'vakavivia' for 'whakawhiwhia' - for several practical typographical reasons). FitzRoy's administration followed Selwyn's lead and from 1844-1846 WH replaced W in e.g. 'Whakarongo' = 'Proclamations'. The anomalous retention of 'Wanganui' in that area is very probably due to the influence of Richard Taylor, the local missionary, who was a notoriously bad philologist and lexicographer.

I hope these remarks will be helpful. I should add that these observations are my own, and should not be taken as expressing the official views of the Alexander Turnbull Library.

Yours sincerely



Phil Parkinson (Dr)
Librarian, Research Centre
ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

Co-author, *Books in Maori, 1815-1900* / Phil Parkinson & Penny Griffith
Etc.

Attachment 8

New Zealand Gazette 4 April 2013, No. 39, page 1192: proposed alternative names:

Extract from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4/4/2013, No. 39, p. 1192

Notice of Proposals to Assign Alternative Official Geographic Names

Pursuant to section 16 of the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008 ("the Act"), the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa hereby gives notice of proposals to assign alternative official geographic names.

The proposed alternative official geographic names are specified in the first column of the Schedule below ("the Schedule").

The geographic feature type that each proposed alternative official geographic name relates to is set out in the second column of the Schedule.

The description of each proposed alternative official geographic name is set out in the third column of the Schedule.

The date by which submissions must be received is provided in the fourth column of the Schedule.

Submissions on proposed alternative official geographic names may be provided in writing to the Secretary of the New Zealand Geographic Board, c/o Land Information New Zealand, PO Box 5501, Wellington 6145. Facsimile: (04) 472 2244. Email: nzgbsubmissions@linz.govt.nz Website: www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/consultation/index.aspx

In accordance with section 17 of the Act, submissions must state, with reasons, whether a proposal is supported or objected to and if an objection is made, then submissions may set out an alternative proposal, or support an existing name, if any.

Schedule

First Column <i>Proposed Alternative Official Geographic Name</i>	Second Column <i>Geographic Feature Type</i>	Third Column <i>Description</i>	Fourth Column <i>Submission Deadline</i>
North Island	Island	The northern of the two main islands of New Zealand, centred around NZTM 1865000E, 5674000N. Alternative name is proposed to be Te Ika-a-Māui.	5 July 2013
Te Ika-a-Māui	Island	The northern of the two main islands of New Zealand, centred around NZTM 1865000E, 5674000N. Alternative name is proposed to be North Island.	5 July 2013
South Island	Island	The southern of the two main islands of New Zealand, centred around NZTM 1446000E, 5177000N. Alternative name is proposed to be Te Waipounamu.	5 July 2013
Te Waipounamu	Island	The southern of the two main islands of New Zealand, centred around NZTM 1446000E, 5177000N. Alternative name is proposed to be South Island.	5 July 2013

Dated at Wellington this 4th day of April 2013.

W. K. SHAW, Secretary, New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa.

11919

Attachment 9

List of submissions that suggested alternative names:

Submitter	for North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui	for South Island or Te Waipounamu
Francis	Is Tane	Is Kupe
Fletcher		Mainland
Ward		Mainland
Murray-Cullen		Mainland, Te Waipounamu Waka a Maui
MacLeod	Top Island	Middle Island
Richards	Na te mea, ko tera te ingoa tuturu, te ingoa Maori	Na te mea, ko tera te ingoa tuturu, te ingoa Maori
Paterson	New Ulster	New Munster
Wedderspoon	New Munster	New Ulster
Reynolds		Ngai Tahu
Myers	Oke	Pao
Whitmore	Te Ika	Pounamu
Draper	Nth Kore	Sth kore
Andrew	Te Ika a Maui	Te Wahi Pounamu
Baigent		Te Wai Pounamu
Stuart		TE WAI POUNAMU
Alber	Te Ika	Te Waka
Hoyle	Te Ika	Te Waka
Harris		Te Waka a Maui
Manuel		Te Waka A Maui
Matson		Te Waka a Maui
Paku		Te Waka a Maui
Smith		Te Waka a Maui
Te Moananui-Makirere		Te Waka A Maui
Van Geel		Te Waka a Maui
Edwards		Te Waka a Māui
Loper		Te Waka a Maui
Greene		Te Waka o Aoraki
Solomon		Te Waka o Aoraki
Cooper	Aotearoa	Te Waka-a-Maui
Maxwell-Butler		Te Waka-a-Māui
Campbell		Te Waka-ā-Māui
Kirikiri		Te Waka-ā-Māui
Williams		Te Waka-ā-Māui
Thomas		Tevai Pounamu
Hunt		The Mainland
Fieldsend		The South Island
O'Brien	The North Island	The South Island
Bob	The North Island	The South Island
Murphy	Aonui	The South Island or The New Zealand
Von Hooker	Whakuru Waenganui	Tonga
Rutter	Manawa (heart)	Wairua (soul/spirit)
Bishop	Te Ika-a-Maui	
Darroch	The North Island	
Leask	The North Island	
Rose	prefer Aotearoa	
Snelgar	Maui-ika	
Walsh	Te Ika-a-Maui	

Attachment 10

List of 79 detailed submissions and submissions with attachments:

Submitter	Support – NI	Support – SI	Support – TIAM	Support – TW	Object – NI	Object – SI	Object – TIAM	Object – TW	Alternative NI –	Alternative – SI	Comments
Allen	✓	✓					✓	✓			No sound reason for change. Serious doubt that Maori are indigenous.
Andrews	✓	✓					✓	✓			Leave it as it is. Canvassed local area; they feel the same.
Arrandale	✓	✓					✓	✓			Any place name changes must be by the approval of the majority of the people who inhabit that area, when local names are involved
Aston	✓										Leave things as they are. Maori not indigenous people of NZ.
Baigent			✓	✓						Te Wai Pounamu	Suggested grammatical correction and justification for this.
Barker	✓	✓	✓	✓							Formalising all names will allow for both of NZ recognized languages to be utilized.
Barnett							✓	✓			Maori not indigenous and are minority. Discriminatory under human rights act.
Barr	✓	✓					✓	✓			It will be confusing to many people, especially the 2.5 million tourists per year that New Zealand hosts
Barron	✓	✓					✓	✓			Change is not necessary or advisable, names too difficult to pronounce
Barron	✓	✓					✓	✓			Change is not necessary or advisable, names too difficult to pronounce
Benson	✓	✓					✓	✓			Should be internationally accepted, Maori to pay if they want the change
Brown	✓	✓					✓	✓			Objects to change and believes it's at instigation of Iwi. Majority of Nzrs would not like these names changed to Maori language. [Sent to Minister].
Cattell			✓	✓							Honour the Treaty. The Maori names are deeply rooted in the indigenous language and culture of this country. The imposition of British place names reflects a particularly

Submitter	Support – NI	Support – SI	Support – TIAM	Support – TW	Object – NI	Object – SI	Object – TIAM	Object – TW	Alternative NI	Alternative – SI	Comments
											injurious aspect of the British colonisation. It is enriching to the children to learn about these names and their associated stories. Formalizing these names is just.
Cholmondeley	✓	✓					✓	✓			NI & SI are universally accepted and are perfectly clear and descriptive
Chong							✓	✓			Not good for product branding.
Clements	✓	✓					✓	✓			Objects to change and believes it's at instigation of Iwi. Majority of Nzers would not like these names changed to Maori language. [Sent to Minister].
Cox	✓	✓					✓	✓			Change confusing and enough Maori names already
Crompton	✓	✓					✓	✓			Maori cannot name nature
Darroch			✓	✓							TW/TIAM are the original names
Davis				✓							TW is the traditional acknowledgement of the Maori placenames. Making TW official will create further awareness of the cultural significance.
Dawson	✓	✓					✓	✓			Don't need Maori names for either island. Not broken, don't change it. NI & SI perfect.
De Lautour	✓	✓					✓	✓			It seems unclear the reason for the suggested name changes of NZ locations
de Malmanche					✓	✓	✓	✓			Supports stand alone new proper names – more effective. Strongly objects to any of the listed proposals on the basis on branding / incl 2 papers supporting that position.
Douglas			✓	✓							The Geographical Board does not allow for the naming of any place in Aotearoa with an English name if a Maori name already exists.
Ellis	✓										Maori words very difficult to say, costly, it is well known across the world
Fahy			✓	✓	✓						TIAM and TW reflect the character of the island as a part of the country. The name acknowledges the traditions of the

Submitter	Support – NI	Support – SI	Support – TIAM	Support – TW	Object – NI	Object – SI	Object – TIAM	Object – TW	Alternative NI	Alternative – SI	Comments
											indigenous people. (TW submitted twice)
Fowke								✓			Destroys this country's heritage, detrimental to our brand name, costly.
George								✓			It is timely to include both languages. Cpt Cook originally named them
Gillespie							✓	✓			Won't be used by public and will cause confusion for tourists
Goedhart	✓	✓					✓	✓			NZ should be about equality and Unity, not division based on Treaty of Waitangi 200 years ago.
Greensill			✓								TIAM/TW are the original names prior to European settlement.
Hainsworth							✓	✓			Rectify this unnecessary direction of name-changing, for the sake of a positive future for our whole country
Harrap					✓	✓					Objects to change. Please don't revise our history [letter sent to Minister]
Healy							✓	✓			The proposal has racial undertones. No place in NZ for racial separation. Māori names too difficult and original settlers claims questionable.
Hey	✓	✓					✓	✓			Proposed names both long and foolish
Hill	✓	✓					✓	✓			We must not keep changing New Zealand, our culture, heritage, etc just to satisfy a minority of some 14%.
Hipkins							✓	✓			Māori never had a written language. Opposes cost and confusion. North and South in common use elsewhere in the world.
Hovey				✓	✓						Concerned about pressure on Nzers to divide on ethnic basis.
Hurst							✓	✓			Name change supports concept of creating separate apartheid-type race based system
Hynes	✓	✓					✓	✓			Businesses will be damaged with the costs, the names work and are worldwide

Submitter	Support – NI	Support – SI	Support – TIAM	Support – TW	Object – NI	Object – SI	Object – TIAM	Object – TW	Alternative NI	Alternative – SI	Comments
Kane	✓	✓					✓	✓			NI & SI are logical and served us well for all this time
Karaitiana				✓							Already commonly used
Kennedy			✓	✓							TW is the most commonly used. Reference to the abundance of greenstone in the area. Unique to NZ. Acknowledges indigenous people. A name with depth and meaning. The Maori names were noted on Cpt. Cook's maps.
Lawrence							✓	✓			Feels this is promoting racial segregation, when English is primary language
Lemon	✓	✓									Maori not indigenous; at UN and corporatists behest; cronyism.
Lysaght	✓	✓	✓	✓							Important to use both languages, as they do officially in Ireland.
Mangu			✓								TW was there prior to arrival of settlers and is still used.
Manks	✓	✓					✓	✓			North and south easily and geographically identify the lands
Matson											The naming should be made with intergenerational perspective in mind. The connection between the 3 traditional Maui names (Te Waka a Maui, TIAM and Te Punga/Puka a Maui) should be re established
Maxwell-Butler			✓					✓		Te Waka-a-Māui	I support the name change to that of a Māori name however I would prefer it to be known as Te Waka-a-Māui
McBride			✓	✓							Honor the Treaty. The Maori names are deeply rooted in the indigenous language and culture of this country. The imposition of British place names reflects a particularly injurious aspect of the British colonisation. It is enriching to the children to learn about these names and their associated stories. Formalizing these names is just.
Mihaere-Rees			✓	✓							The importance of Te Reo Maori. The association between language revitalisation and the wellbeing of Tangata

Submitter	Support – NI	Support – SI	Support – TIAM	Support – TW	Object – NI	Object – SI	Object – TIAM	Object – TW	Alternative NI	Alternative – SI	Comments
											Whenua.
Moon							✓	✓			Historical and language arguments
Morgan	✓	✓	✓	✓							Indicates to international community that we are a bicultural society.
Newkirk	✓	✓					✓	✓			History, Cook named them NI & SI
Ngaha				✓							Significant identifier for the people of Aotearoa. Honours the Treaty of Waitangi and UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
Odinot	✓	✓					✓	✓			Nzers and majority of tourists who come speak English, not Te Reo Maori
Paterson	✓	✓							New Ulster	New Munster	NI & SI names widely accepted and should be endorsed. New Ulster and New Munster more legitimate claim than Maori names.
Rosieur	✓	✓					✓	✓			It may be said that NI & SI are unimaginative, they are an established fact, known and accepted by all but a few
Russell											If New Zealand does one thing extraordinarily well, it is allowing the least useful in society to proliferate at the huge expense of the rest of us
Scott			✓	✓							Language is taonga (property). The people of NZ have the right to exercise authority as outlined in the Te Tiriti o Watangi. Using Maori place names will help to heal the damage that has been caused due to the crown and it's colonising activities over the past 100+ years.
Shipman					✓						Objects to any change [contradictory to submission]
Smith							✓	✓			Objects to Maori wish to change the names NI & SI. Confusing to visitors.
Smith			✓	✓							Help to maintain the Te Reo Maori language
Solomon	✓	✓	✓	✓						Te Waka o Aoraki	TW is most commonly used amongst Maori. TW references the abundance of pounamu

Submitter	Support – NI	Support – SI	Support – TIAM	Support – TW	Object – NI	Object – SI	Object – TIAM	Object – TW	Alternative NI	Alternative – SI	Comments
Stephen	✓	✓					✓	✓			PC idiocy is recipe of unrest, divisiveness and wasting taxpayers money
Swailes G							✓	✓			Current names important part of NZ history.
Swailes C	✓	✓									Current names important part of NZ history.
Taiepa			✓								Grows awareness of Maori culture. Supports the story of Maori beliefs
Talbot					✓	✓	✓	✓			Opposes current and alternative geographic names and alternative branding. [Supports the views of submitter WH Walker]
Tane			✓								Submission is the published work of Pat Hohepa.
Thomas	✓	✓									Maori alternatives are new names with no true historical significance.
Thompson	✓	✓					✓	✓			English is the primary language in most countries of the western world
Tibble			✓								Name belongs to official language of the country
Tothill	✓	✓					✓	✓			Confusion, the name people have accepted for 200 years should remain
Tucker	✓	✓					✓	✓			Name changes like this exacerbate prospect of NZ becoming apartheid state
Tuff	✓	✓					✓	✓			This is not now a Maori country - and never was ...
Voss	✓	✓					✓	✓			NI & SI are much loved names and has no links to race
Walker					✓	✓	✓	✓			Opposes current and alternative geographic names. [3 supporting docs attached].
Zhang			✓	✓							Support social, cultural and historical significance. Provides connection to the land. Bring awareness to the original stories. Ni & Si are bland names

Attachment 11

A summary of the main reasons given in the objecting and supporting submissions:

Objecting:

North and South are simple and easy, and descriptively and geographically identify the islands.
Common/Historical/Established long term use (locally/nationally/internationally). Long term usage of North Island and South Island - preserve the status quo.
Insufficient reason to change, change for the sake of change, unnecessary, stood the test of time.
The alternative Māori names are based on myth, no relevance and not historical fact – they have no true historical significance.
Confusion, especially for overseas tourists - negative impact on tourism and confusing for travellers.
Decision should be made by democratic voting or referendum. The majority of New Zealanders do not want the change. Democracy – majority rules.
Loss of heritage/identity threatened/honoured/proud to be European.
Cost and disruption: signage and branding/marketing and legal documents.
New Zealand is multicultural, not just Māori and English. Division caused within New Zealand rather than a unified nation. Not a Māori Country. Effectively apartheid.
The Treaty of Waitangi is being wrongly used to gives rights to Māori over other New Zealanders. No group has special rights over another group.
Different iwi will still have different Māori names between tribes.
Modern Māori language is invented - no written language for te reo Māori pre-colonisation.
People should not be forced to use the alternative Māori names.
Long time residents of New Zealand, lived here all their lives without the Māori names.
General opposition to change: political correctness, unnecessary, bureaucratic.
Anti-Māori sentiment. Pandering to cultural/vocal minority. Māorification of NZ gone too far.
Opposed to Māori culture and language in general.
Some Anti-Pākehā sentiment also expressed.
Seeks to include the definite article, 'The' for the North and South Islands.
Māori names are too long and too difficult to pronounce and write, which will lead to abbreviations and corrupt the Māori words.
Legal and official documentation will require changing.
Chosen by colonial forefathers.
North Island and South Island are unimaginative and boring.

Supporting:

Acknowledges several different layers of original Māori names used in oral traditions and at different times, and in particular Te Waka o Aoraki for the South Island, as a founding creation tradition mythology. However, pounamu was the treasured stone and Te Waipounamu and Te Ika-a-Māui are now widely used by many New Zealanders, with long established usage in government records and maps.
Te Waipounamu reflects the beauty of the South Island and the abundance of natural resources that can be found there, including pounamu.
This history is important and inspirational as a way of forging a stronger community for the future of our tamariki mokopuna. Brings our heritage to life. Gives Māori identity. Māori names link people to rich history, more than geographical signifiers. Māori history and meaning of original Māori names are preserved.
Provides for growing awareness of Māori culture and language. Ensures correct spelling and pronunciation of standardised te reo Māori.
Honouring Treaty obligations: indigenous names are about respect and dignity as

envisioned by the Treaty, including protection of Māori language, culture and heritage. Rights historical wrongs.
Honours both official languages of New Zealand. Preserves uniqueness of te reo Māori (taonga). English is not the ultimate authority of language. Te Reo Māori is unique to New Zealand; point of difference from the rest of the world; the Māori names hold meaning that is unique. Unique cultural duality is demonstrated, giving New Zealand a unique point of difference.
Oral history honours legacy and culture. Supports/preserves historical and cultural heritage. Traditionally valid, already in use, tourism differentiator, combines heritage.
Supporting documentation/early evidence. Historical documentary evidence and oral history support the alternative Māori names. Sufficient evidence produced for proof of original names. Documented through whakapapa, moteatea and academic research
Long term use both in documents and oral history.
Right of Māori to determine correct names and spelling.
Cost should not be imperative. Cost should not be significant as there are no compliance requirements for any change.
Will eventually encourage racial harmony and build relationships and educate people.
Reflects intent of early colonisation administrators to use original Māori names.
Colonisers changed place names without consultation with Māori.
Islands named before European settlement.
Opposing alternative names lacks respect for or insults Māori/culturally insensitive.
Consistent with other nations that have adopted dual and alternative names to recognise and equally represent language, culture, history and identity.
Opportunity for education about our dual histories.
Naming is not an issue that the majority should decide.
Great for New Zealand's identity and tourism promotion and education.