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NEW ZEALAND.

# MIDDLE ISLAND NATIVE CLAIMS

(FURTHER REPORTS BY MR. COMMISSIONER MACKAY RELATING TO).

*Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.*

Mr. Commissioner MACKAY to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,—

Native Land Court Department, Wellington, 16th July, 1891.

In conformity with the intention expressed in the letter addressed to you on the 16th instant, covering my Report to His Excellency the Governor on the Middle Island Native land question, I have the honour to submit the following information as a supplementary Report, in consequence of there being a number of matters outside the scope of the Commission issued to me on the 10th December, 1890, which the Natives interested in the blocks dealt with under the inquiry are desirous should be brought before the Government, with the object of placing the whole question on a broader basis, as their view of the case is that the Commission appears only to embrace part of the issues which should be presented for consideration in order to render it possible to form a correct conclusion upon a subject of vast importance to them, and one that has agitated their minds for many years past.

One of the principal matters the Natives desired should be submitted for the consideration of the Government is the fact that, although the supplementary Commission dated the 20th day of July, 1886, distinctly admits that they had a claim to consideration, inasmuch as it was part of the inquiry that they were to be consulted as to whether they were willing or desirous of accepting a grant of land in final settlement of any claims or demand on the Government for the non-fulfilment of any of the terms and conditions of any of the said purchases or of any promises made in connection therewith, yet this admission of their claims had been overlooked in the Commission issued on the 10th December, 1890, which limited the inquiry to the claims of those who were unprovided with land, although the Natives, at the inquiry held under the Commission of 1886, had signified their acceptance of the offer.

The Natives urge that their claims have been periodically before Parliament on numerous occasions, and it has been invariably admitted that they are entitled to consideration for the non-fulfilment of the original terms of purchase: they are therefore at a loss now to understand the utility of offering terms of settlement for their acceptance if such offer is to be overlooked in the final consideration of their case, after having expressed their willingness to accept such terms.

Numerous instances can be quoted in support of the contention of the Natives that their claims have been generally admitted.

The first one probably on record is to be found in the Journals of the House of Representatives of 1863. On the 30th November of that year a resolution of the House was carried, on the motion of Mr. Wayne, the member for Hampden, "That the good faith of the Crown having been pledged in the acquisition of the territory of the Ngaitahu tribes by Mr. Commissioner Mantell, to the adoption of measures for the permanent benefit and civilization of the Natives, which pledge the Natives complain has not been redeemed, *it is the opinion of this House that no time should be lost in ascertaining precisely the nature and extent of the engagements made by Commissioner Mantell and in fulfilling the same in a just and liberal spirit.*"

On the 5th September, 1866, the Hon. Mr. J. C. Richmond laid on the table of the House of Representatives a memorandum, written by Sir W. Fox in 1864, when he was Colonial Secretary, relative to the claims of the Ngaitahu Tribe, for consideration. The substance of this memorandum has been already alluded to in my report of 1887.

In 1875 the House of Representatives decided that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate the claims of the Natives, and, after various efforts to carry out the intention of the Legislature, Judge Fenton was authorised to report on the question, but the Natives were not satisfied with the result, and still persisted in their efforts to obtain a further inquiry into their claims.

The Natives had previously petitioned Parliament in 1872 and 1874. The Select Committee appointed to consider the petition of 1872 reported "that the claims of the Natives had not hitherto had that consideration which they deserve."

Subsequent petitions on the same subject were sent to Parliament in 1875, 1876, and 1878.

In 1876 leave was given in the Legislative Council to introduce an Act to extend the operation of "The Crown Redress Act, 1871," and to enable certain land-claims against the Crown to be heard and determined in the Supreme Court of New Zealand. The Bill, after passing the second reading, was referred to a Select Committee, who reported that the Bill in its then shape would not afford the aid to its promoters which it was intended to give, and that at that period of the session it would be useless to attempt so to amend its provisions as to make it beneficially operative:—

"That the claims of the Natives of the Middle Island are such as, having regard to the promises made to them on behalf of the Government, *the Legislature should no longer permit to remain undefined and unredressed.*

"That, should no settlement thereof be arrived at during the recess, such legislative measure as may be required to secure the investigation and satisfaction of these claims should be brought before Parliament at as early a date as possible during the next session of the General Assembly."

The Government did not oppose the introduction of the Bill; all that seemed to be feared was the great expense which, in event of the Bill becoming law, would be entailed on one side or the other.

On the motion being put, "That the report of the Select Committee on 'The Crown Redress Act, 1871,' Extension Bill be taken into consideration: that the Council doth concur in the recommendation contained in that report," the Hon. Dr. Pollen, the Colonial Secretary, stated, *inter alia*, that he would not oppose the resolution, and that he accepted, on the part of the Government, the responsibility of making the inquiry and endeavouring to arrange the question.

In reply to certain inquiries made by Judge Fenton relative to the petition of the Middle Island Natives dated the 25th March, 1874, Mr. Kemp, the officer who negotiated the purchase of the tract of territory known as the Ngaitahu Block, states as follows:—

"In reference to that part of the deed which refers to the setting apart of further reserves by the Government, I think that the impression on my mind, and on the mind of the Natives made at the time, was that the provision hereafter to be made was one which was to be carried out in a liberal spirit, and in such proportions as to meet the wants and provide for the general welfare of the Natives resident at the different settlements at the time the purchase was made."

In a despatch from Governor Grey to Earl Grey, dated the 7th April, 1847, His Excellency points out that the Natives do not support themselves solely by cultivation, but from fern-root, from fishing, from eel-ponds, from catching birds, from hunting wild pigs (for which they require extensive runs), and by such like pursuits: "To deprive them of their wild lands, and to limit them to land for the purpose of cultivation, is, in fact, to cut them off from some of the most important means of subsistence."

In a memorandum attached to a despatch from Governor Grey to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, dated 14th September, 1846, allusion is also made to the importance of setting apart land of sufficient extent to provide for the wants of the Native population, as the following extract will show:—

"I think it proper to observe generally that the system of Native reserves, as laid down by the New Zealand Company, although an admirable means of providing for the future wants of the aborigines, is in some respects insufficient for their present wants, and ill adapted for their existing notions.

"It will be found necessary, in all instances, to secure to the Natives, in addition to any reserves made for them by the New Zealand Company, *their cultivations, as well as convenient blocks of land for the purpose of future cultivations*, in such localities as they may select themselves."

The evidence given by Sir George Grey before the Commission on the Middle Island claims in 1879, also clearly indicates that the intention was to allot the Natives considerable reserves, "and if he had been aware that the quantity was to be limited to 14 acres per individual, that he would not have made the purchase of the Ngaitahu Block on those conditions."

Unfortunately for the Natives, an idea had become prevalent that the system of "tenths" was beyond their comprehension, and this view was alleged by Captain Symonds when purchasing the Otakou Block, as the reason why he did not carry out the system while the negotiations were in hand, but left the matter to be decided by His Excellency the Governor.

The reason, probably, why the opinion was formed that the Natives did not understand the system of "tenths," was from observations made in the North Island at the settlements where this class of reserve had been made, because the Natives continued to cultivate the land they had in use at the time the Europeans arrived in the colony, instead of removing on to the reserved "tenths;" but many causes operated to prevent them adopting that course, one of the principal ones being their objection to go on land formerly owned by others. Moreover, the scheme was entirely a new one, and totally different from anything the Natives had been previously accustomed to, consequently, it was not probable they would readily perceive the advantage of so important an arrangement for their future wants, especially as they never had had occasion to contemplate the necessity for making so necessary a provision for their ultimate welfare; but it was obviously incumbent on those whose experience in other realms had taught the necessity of so important a plan being maintained in its integrity, to have promoted a system having for its object so beneficial a purpose, notwithstanding it was not adapted to the notions of a people whose experience had never taught them the necessity of making provision for their future. The wisdom of the early promoters of the scheme has been fully exemplified in the Nelson Settlement: the Natives there, through the forethought of the founders of that settlement, have always been independent of Government aid, through having a fund of their own for the promotion of their welfare, in consequence of the system of "tenths" having been upheld.

As regards the view that the proceedings and awards of the Native Land Court in 1868 may be considered as having substantially discharged the public obligations in respect of lands set apart for

the Natives, or that the Ngaitahu Validation Act of 1868 operated as a final extinguishment of all claims, it will be seen by the subsequent action taken both by Parliament and the Government it was not deemed that the obligations of the colony were fully discharged, but that the Natives were still entitled to further consideration on a basis more in conformity with the original intention.

The Natives urge that the principal part of their claim has not received the attention it deserves; and they point to the fact that the report of the Commission of 1879 established the most important points of their case, also that the report of the Commission of 1887 further supported their claims, and made certain specific recommendations for the settlement of the matter, which have not as yet been fully considered. They also pointed out that making provision for the landless portion of the community does not comprise all they are entitled to expect in fulfilment of the promises made to them in the past, nor can it be deemed to be a satisfactory compliance with the condition contained in the Ngaitahu deed—that the Governor would set apart additional land on the country being surveyed, which, according to Mr. Kemp, *was to be done in a liberal manner, and in such proportions as to meet the wants and provide for the general welfare of the Natives.*

They further urge that the expenditure they have been put to, amounting to several thousand pounds, in seeking redress for the non-fulfilment of the promises made to them, should be refunded by the Government, as it ought not in common justice to have been left to them to take action for the purpose of establishing their rights, as this duty devolved solely on the Government to perform. They state generally that this expenditure was one of the chief means of plunging them in debt, as all who had not money at command to contribute in aid of their cause sacrificed their cattle and crops for the purpose of acquiring funds.

They have never recovered from the sacrifice made on that occasion, and owing to this and other causes, is the reason why poverty is now lurking in their midst.

Another matter which they expressed a wish should be brought before the notice of the Government is that the extent of land set apart in 1848 was computed on the number of persons whose names were taken down at each of the settlements at that time; whereas the enumeration then made did not embrace the whole of the people who were entitled to be provided for, consequently those who received land under the enumeration had subsequently to provide for those whose names had not been entered in the lists. At the time the census of 1848 was compiled, a large number of the Natives belonging to the several settlements in the Ngaitahu Block were absent in other localities, not then visited by Mr. Commissioner Mantell. It is stated in proof of this assertion that the census of the residents at Otakou Heads, taken by Mr. Mantell in 1853, contains a large number of persons who belonged to the settlements in the Ngaitahu Block, and who should have been provided for within that block.

Of the 110 persons residing at Otakou Heads in 1853, it is stated only seventeen owned land within the Otakou Block, the remaining ninety-three belonged to settlements in the Ngaitahu Block. A number of persons belonging to the Ngaitahu Block were absent inland when the census was taken in 1848, and others were at settlements in the southern part of the island, as well as at Ruapuke and Stewart Island, and also in the North Island.

In a return recently furnished it would seem that there were 843 persons living at various places in the Southern provinces and in other parts of the colony for whom provision in land should have been made within the Ngaitahu Block; and, even if the theoretical quantity of ten acres each had been set apart, 8,430 acres would have been superadded to the quantity reserved in 1848, making a total of 14,789 acres in place of 6,359.

The reserves made in 1848 were only a bare provision for the people found at the several settlements, consequently, when the other Natives returned to the several localities they belonged to, it devolved on those in whose favour the reserves had been made to provide, out of the scanty quantity allotted them, land for the support of those who had none.

There is another matter also of this nature the Natives desired that attention should be drawn to: and that is, that the principle on which the reserves were set apart in 1848—namely, for the persons whose names were included in the census of that year—was not observed when the Native Land Court sat in 1868, owing to their not fully comprehending the correct position of the matter. The consequence of that was, a number of persons who were included in the census of 1848 at the settlements of Purakaunui, Waikouaiti, Moeraki, and Arowhenua were omitted in preparing the lists submitted to the Court in 1868, and fresh names were put in, comprising persons who were included in the census of that year but who had not been previously provided for; the result being that these persons got put in the titles instead of the persons or their descendants who were included in the census of 1848.

The number of persons included in the census of 1848 who are omitted in the lists submitted to the Court in 1848 are as follow: Purakaunui, 31; Waikouaiti, 85; Moeraki, 61; Arowhenua, 58.

When the Court sat in 1887 the persons omitted in 1868 were admitted through their descendants to a share of the several reserves to which they belonged, but this diminished the area divisible amongst the persons who had been recognised by the Court in 1868 to be entitled to the land.

The acreage allotted to those who were excluded in the lists of 1868 ranged from 5 acres to 20 acres per individual; and the total quantity apportioned amongst these persons represented 1,840 acres.

It will be seen by the foregoing statements that the Natives interested in the reserves in 1848 have been serious losers at different times through the several causes alluded to.

The same occurrences took place in the Murihiku Block: only a portion of the residents were provided for when the reserves were made. Only about 146 obtained land under the census of 1852; the Natives then living at Ruapuke, Stewart Island, and at places in the interior, of whom there were a large number, had no provision made for them.

The Natives also desire that the attention of the Government should be drawn to the scattered manner in which many of them own their land, in several widely-separated parts of the country, with a view to make some alteration that will lead to a concentration of their property in fewer localities. If a system of exchange could be established, under which a Native residing at Kaiapoi owning land, say, at Kaiapoi and Waikouaiti, could exchange with a Native residing at Waikouaiti owning land there and at Kaiapoi, it would prove a beneficial arrangement, as the owners of the land scattered in distant localities cannot possibly cultivate it, and to derive any benefit they are compelled to let to Europeans—a practice that frequently introduces a great deal of trouble amongst the Native communities.

There are other cases in which the Government might purchase the interest of small holders whose land is not worth exchanging, and apportioning the land so acquired amongst the residents of the settlements at which such parcels may be situated who only possess a limited quantity.

The following extracts from the report of the Rev. J. W. Stack in 1880, on the Canterbury Natives, is an accurate account of the condition of the Natives throughout the Southern provinces at that date, and is quite as applicable now :—

“But after all there is no denying the fact that the bulk of the Natives are very poor, and are incapable of improving their condition, and it is greatly to their credit that, in spite of their poverty, they never relax their efforts to clothe and house themselves like their European neighbours. The privations they are often forced to undergo in order to do this none but those who live amongst them can have any idea of. Their habits of reckless improvidence have produced false impressions in many minds regarding their real condition, the results of thoughtlessness being too generally attributed to the possession of a superabundance of wealth rather than to its real cause. . . . The number of aged and indigent persons is likely to increase, for, except at Kaiapoi, most of the Natives are dependant upon their own labour for subsistence. The help hitherto given by the younger people is likely to grow yearly less, owing to the general adoption by them of the Europeans' mode of living, which is so much more expensive than the old Maori way. . . . Seeing that the difficulty the Maoris' experience in providing for the wants of the aged and infirm amongst them is mainly owing to our occupation of the country, it would seem only fair and right that more should be undertaken on their behalf by the Government than would be thought necessary in the case of Europeans similarly situated.”

The physical condition of the Natives in the Southern provinces is healthy; no disease or epidemic has visited them, but their habits and general condition has not improved.

It is fortunate for the Natives that they are able to maintain a healthy condition, as they are ill-prepared as a rule to meet sickness, owing to their want of cleanliness, and the manner they try their constitutions by sleeping and congregating in ill-ventilated places. These circumstances render them an easy prey to sickness, and the wonder is that deaths are not of more frequent occurrence.

Their social condition is satisfactory, mostly all of them being possessed of wooden houses, which in some cases are fairly well furnished.

In their desire to improve their style of habitations they frequently incur heavy debts, which they have no means of paying off, and are led to let land necessary for the maintenance of themselves and families to obtain money to discharge their liabilities, so that in building themselves a house they frequently build themselves out of a home; for it is very rare that they can ever recover from the debts contracted with the tradesmen for the necessities of life, while their land is in the occupation of the tenant, who has advanced them the money to defray the cost of building their house.

Several circumstances have operated largely to make them poor and to keep them so.

The first cause that contributed largely to do so was the contributions of money made by the residents of all the settlements to aid Tairaroa in seeking redress for the non-fulfilment of the promises made them on the cession of their land to the Crown; another was the house-building craze; and another is letting their land for the sake of getting it fenced in. Another cause was the numerous meetings convened for the purpose of discussing their claims, at which large sums were expended for food, combined with which was the disorganising effect the continual agitation on this matter occasioned, which distracted their minds from other pursuits necessary for the promotion of their welfare.

In agricultural pursuits they are very backward, not growing enough for their own consumption. Formerly their indisposition to cultivate to any extent was probably caused by their land not being individualised, but that cause does not operate now. All the land that could be individualised has been partitioned in 1887; and in all other cases the relative interests of the owners have been declared.

A great deal of the land is not fit for subdivision, and even if such land was divided into small holdings the Natives would not occupy owing to the inferiority of the soil.

These lands are only fit to let, consequently it would be useless to incur the expense of dividing them into small holdings.

It was impossible for the Maoris to foresee all the consequences that were certain to follow the progress of colonising their country.

While they found a ready market for their labour and their produce they did not feel the inconvenience they are now subjected to.

In olden times the food and clothing they needed were easily obtained, but as civilisation advanced they were compelled to abandon their old and inexpensive mode of life and adopt new and uncongenial habits that require more means than they have at command to maintain. This creates a feeling of listlessness amongst them, and causes them to spend a great deal of time in talking over their altered condition, and their grievances against the Government for not fulfilling the promises made to them at the cession of their land, promises which, had they been carried out in accordance with the original intention, they feel would have placed them in a better position to cope with the difficulties that now beset them.

The industrial stimulus that encouraged the Natives to vie with the Europeans in the early days consequent on the demand for produce has diminished year by year, until little attention is paid to agricultural pursuits, the prevailing practice being to let their land, although the rent they receive is but a small proportion of what they might obtain by working the soil themselves, and goes but a little way towards providing the necessaries of life, owing to the area owned by each Native being too small to produce a sufficient sum for the purpose. In former years they owned a good many horses, cattle, and pigs; but they have been compelled, owing to the want of room, to give up breeding these animals.

The practice of letting their land is not objectionable when they have plenty to spare for the purpose; but in many cases they are driven to let the small area they have, to obtain money to relieve themselves from some pressing embarrassment, and when once the system is commenced they find it difficult to regain possession, as other debts have accumulated which they have no means of liquidating, and a fresh advance of rent has to be obtained to gain relief from the pressure they are subjected to.

At Kaiapoi the condition of affairs is very unsatisfactory through this cause. It is quite a common practice there for the Natives to draw their rents many years in advance, and expend the whole sum in liquidating pressing claims on them; the result of this is that they have no means left to live on, and how they manage to exist is a most puzzling problem to all who know anything of their affairs.

A stranger or a casual observer passing through their settlement, judging by the appearance of the people and the neat-looking houses along the road-side, would conclude that the occupants were in a thriving condition, but the reverse is the true state of the case, and the same false impression may be formed at other settlements, as to the exact condition of the people. The matter is self-evident, to any person who will take the trouble to consider the question, that it is quite impossible under the foregoing circumstances for people to thrive, and it is a matter of surprise under such circumstances that they can obtain credit from the tradesmen for the necessaries of life.

The young men are able to supplement their means of livelihood by obtaining work from the settlers during shearing and harvesting, but a large number of the people are incapacitated for hard work, either from age, ill-health, or inexperience. These people have to be maintained somehow, but who contributes to their support is a problem that is not easily solved. The younger men and the tradesmen appear to be the only means of support they have, coupled with the limited amounts received by way of rent from such properties on which the rent has not been hypothecated.

The settlement of the country by the Europeans in the early days was looked on with considerable satisfaction by the Natives in the South Island, as it relieved them from the constant dread of hostile attack from the northern Natives; but long experience has proved to them that the colonization of the country is not an unmixed blessing, as it has deprived them of all their privileges and forced them to adopt a mode of life unsuited to their former habits, and under circumstances that keep them in a chronic state of poverty. Formerly they could obtain readily all the food and clothing they required; now they are obliged on scanty means to eke out a precarious livelihood; while the Europeans, who have possessed themselves of the territory that was once theirs, are living in affluent circumstances as compared with themselves. It is no wonder, therefore, that they feel disappointed and dissatisfied with their lot.

Notwithstanding the precarious nature of the livelihood experienced by the Natives it is to their credit to state that there are no absolute cases of destitution, the aged and incapable being cared for out of the scanty means they possess; but this state of affairs cannot be expected to continue, as every year makes it more difficult for the able-bodied to obtain a livelihood. It is advisable, therefore, that some means should be devised for making other provision for the aged and indigent.

The aid contributed by the Government in former years has only been of partial benefit to the community at large, as the succour afforded has been mainly confined to the Natives residing in the Canterbury Province, and chiefly amongst the residents of Kaiapoi and the Peninsula.

The medical aid afforded the Natives has also been of a partial character, many of the settlements not participating in the advantage.

This was a matter the Natives also desired should be brought before the Government, as many of them complained of the heavy expense they were put to in obtaining medical aid in cases of illness, from the principal towns.

At Waikouaiti it was stated that it cost from £5 5s. to £10 10s. a visit, to obtain a doctor from Dunedin, and £3 3s. from Palmerston. At Purakaunui it cost from £2 10s. to £5 to obtain a doctor from Dunedin, and from £3 to £6 at Otago Heads. At Moeraki also the Natives complained of the heavy expense they were put to in obtaining medical aid. Complaint was made at Oraka (Colac Bay) that the salary of the doctor (who resides at Riverton) had been reduced, consequently it was very difficult to obtain his services. At Temuka the Natives applied that a doctor should be appointed on their behalf; they had not had the advantage of a doctor for many years, during which period it had cost them a good deal of money for medical attendance.

Another concession they desired to obtain was a school for their children. During the lifetime of the elder men they had opposed the erection of a school at the settlement, because they were of opinion it would militate against their claims if a school was established; but these ideas no longer prevail, and the people are very desirous that a school should be granted them.

Some of their children had attended the English school at the Temuka Township, but the European parents objected to them, because it was alleged they were not cleanly.

Unfavourable allusion had also been made in the newspapers relative to the Native children, which caused annoyance to the parents. This led to the most of them being kept away.

The Natives expressed a strong desire to have a school erected at their settlement, and said they would provide a site for it if Government would consent. They admitted that the distance was not great between their settlement and Temuka Township, but they urged in support of their

application that it would be more advantageous to have a school of their own, where the children could attend freely without fear of being objected to.

A school has been established during the past year at Moeraki by the Otago Education Board, which enables the Native children at the settlement there to attend, much to the satisfaction of their parents, who have long desired to obtain that advantage for them, but while Matiaha Tiramorehu was alive he opposed the children being sent to school.

The Natives at the Taieri complained of the poor character of their reserve. Only a small part of it could be utilized, and that was nearly worn out by constant cultivation.

The bulk of the land is hilly, and is let to the Henley Company at a low rate of rent, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per acre. At the time the company kept sheep they allowed the principal families a quarter of a sheep per week to provide them with meat.

The Natives at the settlement are very poor, as the land for cultivation is very limited, and they find a difficulty in supplementing their livelihood by other means.

During one season, before the people derived any rent from their land, one of the resident Natives opened a store, but was ultimately compelled to abandon it in consequence of the large credit the Natives obtained, by which he lost over £100. The Natives complain that they are now debarred from eeling in the Taieri River, in consequence of its being stocked with imported fish, and they are badly off for a fishing-place. They used to do eeling at a lagoon near the Waipouri Lake, but were turned away from there, and have nowhere to go now. They are very desirous that the lagoon should be secured as a fishing-place for them. Another matter they complain of is the heavy expense they are put to for medical attendance.

The general testimony obtained at all the settlements was the inability of the people to maintain themselves on the land; even at Waikouaiti, the most thriving of all the settlements, everyone who spoke on the subject stated that the land was insufficient to maintain them, and, such being the case there, where the soil was comparatively good, what must be the condition in other places where the people were not so fortunate.

Comparing the quantity of land set apart for Native purposes in the Southern provinces and Stewart Island with the number of persons in occupation of these lands, it would seem hardly possible that a livelihood cannot be obtained off the land; but when it is considered that 1,090 acres is all that is in cultivation by a population of 1,231 persons, it is not so incredible; moreover there is this to be considered, that the Natives are not experts as a rule as cultivators. In olden days, as soon as the inherent qualities of the soil were exhausted, they shifted their cultivations to another place; fertilising the land was not part of the process of Maori tillage. As matters are now, their cultivations are confined to the reserves, and the fertility of the land in occupation from constant cropping is exhausted. Another matter for consideration is that the land comprised within the reserves is not of a uniform character, and for the purpose of exemplifying this I have prepared a classified return (*vide* Schedule E.) of the character of the soil of the reserves in Canterbury and Otago, by which it will be seen, that of the area classified there is: Good, 13,138 acres and 12 perches; medium, 11,785 acres 2 roods 10 perches; inferior, 8,110 acres.

A large proportion of the land in the awards made by the Court in 1868 comes within the definition of medium and inferior. Attention therefore ought to be given to this point when considering the quantity owned by any of the Natives, as to whether the quality is good, as the land in some places for purposes of cultivation is worth three or four times as much as in others. For instance, take the original Kaiapoi Reserve: all through there is no land anywhere to compare with it; whereas a great deal of the 4,241 acres subsequently awarded to the Kaiapoi Natives by the Court as compensation for land apportioned to other Natives out of their reserve, is barely worth having, the character is so inferior. The same comparison could be made in regard to nearly all the reserves. The lands nearest in order of quality to Kaiapoi are Moeraki, the original reserves at Arowhenua, Waikouaiti, and Otago Heads; the remainder of the original reserves can only be classed as medium, and all the lands that have been added since as third rate.

The Natives at Waitaki complained of the poor land reserved for them. Three sections were set apart there in 1868, comprising an area of 489 acres 2 roods 10 perches; more than two-thirds of this area is stony and unfit for cultivation. The only piece of good land has been destroyed by the encroachment of the river, and but a few acres now remain that can be utilised. The people are very badly off for food-supplies in consequence, and, to make matters more trying for them, they cannot fish in the Waitaki for eels or whitebait, owing to that river being stocked with imported fish; and the runholders will not allow them to go over their country to catch woodhens or other birds in season. Owing to this and other circumstances they are compelled to lead a life of semi-starvation. The young people find employment during the busy season, but cannot obtain work all the year round, consequently the small amount they can earn is soon exhausted in paying their debts, and nothing is left to maintain their families with while they are out of work.

The Natives of Taumutu are very badly off, owing to the poor character of the land reserved for them. A large proportion of the original reserve made in 1848 is very poor, and all the land that has been added since is decidedly inferior.

The 700 acres allotted to the residents under "The Taumutu Commonage Act, 1883," is only fit for pasturage purposes, and a very small proportion is useful even for that.

At Wairewa (Little River) the Natives applied to have a fishery reserve made at the mouth of Lake Forsyth, to enable them to go there without fear of interruption from the European owners. At present they are indebted to the kind consideration of Mr. Buchanan, a neighbouring runholder, for permission to camp on his land when they go fishing at the mouth of the lake. They stated they were willing to submit to any restrictions the Government considered advisable to impose relative to opening the lake when necessary. All they desired to obtain was a piece of land they could camp on without fear of being disturbed,

There is a parcel of land at the head of Lake Forsyth, Section 385, hitherto leased by them from the Crown Lands Department, which ought to be made a permanent reserve on their behalf. It is very important also that some reserves should be made in suitable places along the shores of Lake Ellesmere, with a view of preserving the few lagoons that now exist. These reserves should be made available for all the Natives residing at Kaiapoi and on the Peninsula. The importance now of setting apart fishery easements for the Natives is much greater than heretofore, as they are gradually being deprived of all their former privileges in the settled parts of the country through the drainage of the land, as well as through all the rivers, lakes, and lagoons being stocked with imported fish. The recent decision also in the Waimakariri fishing case has imposed further restrictions on their liberties, consequently it is highly necessary that action should be taken to permanently reserve for their use such places as may now be available, so as to secure to them one of their principal means of subsistence. The Hon. Mr. Mitchelson gave instructions that a small reserve should be set apart for the Kaiapoi Natives adjacent to Lake Ellesmere, but that alone is insufficient for the requirements of all the people; and it is very important that all the available lagoons in the neighbourhood of Lake Ellesmere should be permanently reserved, so as to preserve the right of fishing to the Natives.

There is another question relative to fishery rights which the Natives desire should be submitted for the consideration of the Government, as they consider they are entitled to protection under the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi—I allude to sea-fishing. They assert that under Kemp's deed they are entitled to the full and exclusive right to their sea-fisheries, as there is a distinct stipulation that they shall retain their *mahinga kai*, which includes, besides cultivations, pipi grounds, eel-wiers, and fisheries; consequently, in their opinion, they never voluntarily ceded their rights over their fishing-grounds. They do not wish to cause any complications; but what they desire to obtain is the sole right to fish along the sea frontage of their reserves where such lands abut the coast, as they have no authority at present to prevent European fishermen from catching all the fish near their settlements. The privilege they ask for could be secured to them under clause 4 of "The Fish Protection Act, 1877."

Mr. H. K. Taiaroa desires that the following matter relative to the Otago Head Reserve should be submitted for consideration, as he has suffered a considerable loss in consequence. He states that when the aforesaid reserve was subdivided in 1868, that he and Hoani Wetere Koroko, out of their share of the land, allotted 1,267 acres 2 roods 13 perches to persons who should have been provided for either in the Ngaitahu, Murihiku, or Akaroa Blocks.

He therefore urges, as the Middle Island claims are now under consideration, that an equivalent in land for the acreage gained by the persons alluded to should be awarded to him on his own behalf, and as the legal representative of Hoani Wetere Koroko.

According to the census recently published (G.-2.) the Native population residing at the several settlements in Canterbury and Otago, inclusive of Stewart Island and Ruapuke, number 1,231, of all ages and sexes; but as this enumeration does not exhibit all the population, inclusive of persons descended from Natives, I attach herewith for your information a return of the people included in the enumeration made by myself at the inquiry held at the several settlements, while I was engaged obtaining information relative to the Middle Island claims, by which it will be seen that there is a total of 2,212 persons who belong to the aboriginal race who formerly owned the territory comprised in the several blocks the subject of the aforesaid inquiry.

I also attach, for the purpose of further elucidating the question, Schedules B, C, D, E, and F, containing the following information:—

- B. Return of all land purchased from the Ngaitahu Tribe in the South and Stewart Island.
- C. Return of reserves set apart for each settlement in connection with the purchases made in 1848-9 and in 1856.
- D. Return of reserves made in the Otakou and Murihiku Blocks, including Stewart Island and the County of Westland.
- E. Return of Native reserves, showing the class of land reserved.
- F. Return showing total reserves made in all the purchases.

As regards the possibility of obtaining land for the purpose of satisfying the Native claims: a return (C.-5.) furnished in 1885, by the Surveyor-General, indicates that there is land obtainable both in Otago and Southland adapted for the Natives—viz., at Tautuku and Dean Forest. Blocks of 100,000 acres are described as available at both of these places at that date, and this quantity will probably be found to be still available, as no settlement to any extent has taken place in either of these localities since then.

Notwithstanding anything that may have been urged to the contrary, I have been unable to perceive any justification for changing the opinion held at the date of my report to His Excellency the Governor in May, 1887, as to the general condition of the question, nor can I make any other recommendation for its settlement besides the one therein mentioned, as the question is to a great extent where it was antecedently so far as a satisfactory adjustment of the matter is concerned.

Should nothing of importance result from my efforts to place the question in a position to enable it to be readily understood, I shall have the satisfaction at least of knowing that I have conscientiously endeavoured to perform the duty that devolved on me in the matter.

I have, &c,

A. MACKAY.

The Hon. the Native Minister, Wellington.



SCHEDULE A.

RETURN of NATIVES and the DESCENDANTS of NATIVES residing in the Southern Provinces of the South Island, including Stewart Island and Ruapuke.

Names of Settlements.	Adults.		Minors.		Total.	Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Riverton .. ..	66	69	98	117	350	The Bluff includes also the population of Ruapuke, Stewart Island, Fort-rose, Mabel Bush, and Omaui. The return includes all persons of the Native race and its descendants, residing either at the settlements shown in the first column or in the adjacent localities, whose parents or relatives belong to such settlements.
Bluff .. ..	56	56	99	110	321	
Taiari .. ..	27	26	45	40	138	
Waikouaiti .. ..	36	41	46	41	164	
Purakaunui .. ..	13	11	9	6	39	
Waihao .. ..	28	31	26	24	109	
Waimate .. ..						
Waitaki .. ..						
Moeraki .. ..	38	42	49	40	169	
Arowhenua .. ..	47	41	68	65	221	
Molyneux .. ..	11	8	7	6	32	
Oraka .. ..	26	26	34	24	110	
Kawhakauputaputa .. ..						
Wairewa .. ..						
Onuku .. ..	4	5	4	8	21	
Opukutahi .. ..						
Kaiapoi .. ..						
Port Levy .. ..	19	15	14	23	71	
Rapaki .. ..	16	11	32	12	71	
Taumutu .. ..	8	11	7	12	38	
Otakou .. ..	19	14	24	26	83	
Totals .. ..	486	471	629	626	2,212	

SCHEDULE B.

RETURN of LAND PURCHASED from the Ngaitahu Tribe in the South and Stewart Islands.

Name of Block.	Approximate Acreage contained in each Block.			Amount paid for each Purchase.			Extent of Land reserved for Natives, including Awards of the Native Land Court.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.
Kemp's Purchase .. ..	20,128,000	0	0*	2,000	0	0	15,984	1	34
Hamilton's Purchase, north of Kaiapoi .. ..				700	0	0	...		
Arahura .. ..				300	0	0	5,937	1	16
Matiaha's Claim .. ..				200	0	0	...		
Port Cooper .. ..				200	0	0	859	0	0
Port Levy .. ..				300	0	0	1,361	0	0
Hamilton's Purchase, Banks Peninsula .. ..				200	0	0	1,298	0	0
Otago Purchase .. ..	400,000	0	0	2,400	0	0	9,615	1	12
Murihiku .. ..	6,900,000	0	0†	2,600	0	0	5,405	3	14
Stewart Island .. ..	417,000	0	0‡	4,000	0	0§	3,227	3	1
Totals .. ..	27,845,000	0	0	12,900	0	0	43,688	2	37

\* Classified to contain—Good, 2,864,000 acres; medium, 8,064,000 acres; inferior, 9,200,000 acres: total, 20,128,000 acres.  
† Classified to contain—Good, 1,900,000 acres; medium, 1,750,000 acres; inferior, 3,250,000 acres: total, 6,900,000 acres.  
‡ Classified to contain—Medium, 217,000 acres; inferior, 200,000 acres: total, 417,000 acres.  
§ £6,000 was the price stipulated, but £2,000 was paid in lands, and appears with the reserves.



## SCHEDULE C.

RETURN of NATIVE RESERVES set apart in 1848-49 and 1856, in Kemp's, Port Cooper, Port Levy, and Hamilton's Purchases, including Awards made by the Native Land Court in 1868, showing the Areas allotted to the Residents of each Settlement.

Name of Settlement.	Name or Number of Reserve.	Reserved for Residents of each Settlement.			Total for each Settlement.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Kaiapoi	Original Kaiapoi	2,640	0	0			
	Less for Moeraki residents	500	0	0			
		2,140	0	0			
	Kaikainui	4	1	0	2,144	1	0
	Awards—Puharakekenui	73	0	0			
	Tawera	450	0	0			
	Orohaki	213	2	18			
	Tawera	200	0	0			
	Orohaki	363	0	0			
	Rakaia	1,830	0	0			
	Ashburton	253	0	0			
	Oxford	314	0	0			
	Oxford	100	0	0			
	Oxford	15	0	0			
	Oxford	19	0	0			
	Oxford	111	0	0			
	Wairewa	300	0	0			
					4,241	2	18
Rapaki	Rapaki	850	0	0			
	Purau	9	0	0			
							859 0 0
Opukutahi	Opukutahi	432	0	0			432 0 0
Onuku	Onuku	426	0	0			426 0 0
Wairewa	Wairewa	440	0	0			440 0 0
Taumutu	Original—Taumutu	76	0	0			
	Waiwhaka-heketupapaku	42	0	0			
					118	0	0
	Awards—Section 901	128	0	0			
	Section 902	100	0	0			
	Section 889	63	0	0			
					291	0	0
							409 0 0
Arowhenua	Original—Arowhenua	376	0	0			
	Waipopo	187	0	0			
	Te Upoko-o-Rakaitauheke	20	0	0			
	Rakipaoa	20	0	0			
					603	0	0
	Awards—Kapunatiki	600	0	0			
	Raukapuka	150	0	0			
	Section 14168	20	0	0			
					770	0	0
							1,373 0 0
Port Levy	Port Levy	1,361	0	0			1,361 0 0
Waimate	Original—Waimate	40	0	0			
	Tauhinu	10	0	0			
	Punaomaru	376	0	0			
					426	0	0
	Awards, &c.—Waikawa	138	0	0			
	Section 903	500	0	0			
	Section 12373	150	0	0			
	Tauhinu (increase)	13	0	0			
	Punaomaru (increase)	148	0	0			
					949	0	0
							1,375 0 0
Moeraki	Original—Moeraki	500	0	0			
	Share of Kaiapoi Reserve	500	0	0			
	Kakaunui	75	0	0			
					1,075	0	0
	Awards, &c.—						
	Moeraki (increase per survey)	61	3	0			
	Sections 12, 13, and 14, awarded by Native Land Court	489	2	10			
					551	1	10
							1,626 1 10

## SCHEDULE C—continued.

RETURN of NATIVE RESERVES set apart in 1848–49, and 1856, in Kemp's, Port Cooper, Port Levy, and Hamilton's Purchases, including Awards made by the Native Land Court in 1868, showing the Areas allotted to the Residents of each Settlement.

Name of Settlement.	Name or Number of Reserve.						Reserved for Residents of each Settlement.			Total for each Settlement.		
				A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Waikouaiti	...	Original—Waikouaiti	...	1,800	0	0	2,998	2	20	2,998	2	20
		Increased	...	1,198	2	20						
Purakaunui	...	Original—Purakaunui	...	270	0	0	327	0	16	816	2	26
		Increased	...	57	0	16						
Tautuku	...	Awards, &c.—Long Beach, North Harbour					489	2	10			
		Total	...	...	...	...				19,502	1	34

## SCHEDULE D.

RETURN of RESERVES set apart in the Otakou and Murihiku Blocks, including Stewart Island and the County of Westland.

Name of Purchase.	Name of Reserve.			Area of Reserve.			Total in each Purchase.		
				A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Otakou Block ...	Otago Heads ...			6,665	1	12	9,615	1	12
	Taiari ...			2,310	0	0			
	Te Karoro ...			640	0	0			
Murihiku Block ...	Omani ...			1,686	0	0	4,829	3	14
	Oue ...			176	0	0			
	Aparima ...			527	0	0			
	Oraka ...			1,132	0	0			
	Kawakaputaputa ...			977	0	0			
	Ouetoto ...			90	0	0			
	Tuturau ...			287	0	0			
	Less 20 acres sold, and area absorbed by road			45	0	26			
				241	3	14			
	Compensation to Teone Topi Patuki for land at Campbelltown ...			400	0	0			
Stewart Island ...	Compensation for destruction of Oue Reserve by sand ...			176	0	0	1,227	3	1
	Lord's Harbour ...			30	0	0			
	Port Adventure ...			330	0	0			
	The Neck ...			292	3	1			
	Patterson's Inlet ...			400	0	0			
	Horse-shoe Bay ...			40	0	0			
	Cultivation Point ...			80	0	0			
	Raggety Harbour ...			50	0	0			
	Port Easy ...			5	0	0			
	Acquired with £2,000 of Stewart Island purchase-money for educational purposes ...			2,000	0	0			
Arahura Purchase (County of Westland)	General reserves ...			...			3,227	3	1
							5,937	1	16
							24,186	1	3

## SCHEDULE E.

## RETURN of NATIVE RESERVES in the Provincial Districts of Canterbury and Otago.

No.	Name of Reserve.	Area.			Class of Land.
		A.	R.	P.	
...	Kaiapoi ...	2,640	0	0	Good.
...	Kaikainui ...	4	1	0	Medium.
892	Puharakekenui ...	73	0	0	Medium.
897	Tawera ...	450	0	0	Inferior.
893	Orohaki ...	213	2	18	Inferior.
18776	Tawera ...	200	0	0	Inferior.
894	Orohaki ...	363	0	0	Inferior.
2058	Rakaia ...	1,830	0	0	Inferior.
2060	Ashburton ...	253	0	0	Inferior.
2038	Oxford ...	314	0	0	Inferior.
2059	Wairewa ...	300	0	0	Medium.
2061	Oxford ...	100	0	0	Inferior.
2037	Oxford ...	15	0	0	Inferior.
2034	Oxford ...	19	0	0	Inferior.
2036	Oxford ...	111	0	0	Inferior.
876	Purau ...	9	0	0	Good.
875	Rapaki ...	850	0	0	Medium.
874	Port Levy ...	1,361	0	0	Medium.
885	Opukutahi ...	432	0	0	Medium.
886	Onuku ...	426	0	0	Medium.
887	Wairewa ...	440	0	0	Medium.
878	Taumutu ...	76	0	0	Inferior.
879	Taumutu ...	42	0	0	Medium.
901	Taumutu ...	128	0	0	Inferior.
902	Taumutu ...	100	0	0	Medium.
889	Taumutu ...	63	0	0	Inferior.
881	Arowhenua ...	376	0	0	Good.
882	Waipopo ...	187	0	0	Good.
884	Te Upokorakaitauheke ...	20	0	0	Good.
883	Rakipawa ...	20	0	0	Good.
913	Raukapuka ...	150	0	0	Good.
888 (in red)	Waimate ...	40	0	0	Good.
891 (in red)	Waikawa ...	138	0	0	Medium.
903	Waimate ...	500	0	0	Medium.
880 (in red)	Tauhinu ...	23	0	0	Inferior.
1	Punaomaru ...	376	0	0	Inferior.
3	Moeraki ...	636	3	0	Good.
905	Kapunatiki ...	600	0	0	Inferior.
...	Waikouaiti ...	2,394	0	0	Good.
...	Purakaunui ...	327	0	16	Medium.
...	Otakou Heads ...	6,665	1	12	Good.
...	Taiari ...	2,310	0	0	Inferior.
...	Te Karoro ...	640	0	0	Medium.
...	Tuturau ...	242	0	0	Medium.
...	Papakaio ...	489	2	10	Inferior.
...	Tautuku ...	1,000	0	0	Medium.
...	Long Beach ...	498	0	34	Medium.
...	Omaui ...	1,686	0	0	Medium.
...	Oue ...	176	0	0	Inferior.
...	Aparima ...	527	0	0	Medium.
...	Oraka ...	1,132	0	0	Medium.
...	Kawakaputaputa ...	977	0	0	Medium.
...	Ouetota ...	90	0	0	Medium.

CLASSIFICATION.—Good, 13,138 acres and 12 perches; medium, 11,785 acres 2 roods 10 perches; inferior, 8,110 acres. These figures do not include the reserves set apart at Westland or Stewart Island, but these lands may be classed, excepting in a few cases, as inferior.

## SCHEDULE F.

GENERAL RETURN of RESERVES set apart for Native Purposes in the Southern Provinces of the South Island, inclusive of Stewart Island.

Name of Block in which Reserves are made.	Total Acreage in each Purchase.			Total Acreage reserved.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Reserves made in the Arahura Purchase ...	5,937	1	16			
Reserves made in Kemp's Purchase ...	7,691	3	36			
Reserves made in Port Cooper Purchase ...	859	0	0			
Reserves made in Port Levy Purchase ...	1,361	0	0			
Reserves set apart in Hamilton's Purchase ...	1,298	0	0			
Award of the Native Land Court, &c. ...	8,292	1	38			
Reserves made in the Otago Block ...	9,615	1	12			
Reserves made in the Murihiku Block ...	5,405	3	14			
Reserves made in Stewart Island Purchase ...	3,227	3	1			
				43,688	2	37

NOTE.—The reserves set apart in the Arahura and Otakou Blocks, computing a total of 15,552 acres 2 roods 28 perches, ought to be deducted from the gross total of 43,688 acres 2 roods 37 perches, as these lands were set apart under special circumstances, and do not properly pertain to the class of reserves included in the foregoing return.

	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
This will reduce the quantity to ...				28,136	0	9
To this should be added the following quantities:—						
Land set apart for half-castes under the several Acts passed in their behalf ...	4,041	0	0			
Extra land set apart in the Little River District ...	298	0	0			
Set apart under the Taumutu Commonage Act ...	700	0	0			
				5,039	0	0
Total ...				33,175	0	9

The Taumutu land is only fit for grazing purposes, and is liable to be frequently submerged by Lake Ellesmere.

The following quantities comprise the total area set apart for fishery easements by the Native Land Court; but, as these are only camping-grounds, the area has not been added to the reserves made for other purposes:—

	A.	R.	P.
Canterbury ...	187	0	0
Otago ...	112	3	20
	299	3	20
Bush reserve, Waimate ...	30	0	0
Total ...	329	3	20

The fishery easements in Canterbury comprise thirteen parcels, but the value of many of them has been destroyed by draining the surrounding land. The easements in Otago are confined to three parcels, viz., 2 acres 3 roods 20 perches, 10 acres, and 100 acres respectively. The 100 acres is situated at Lake Hawea, but has not yet been defined.

## SCHEDULE I.

RETURN of NATIVES and HALF-CASTES who own Land in the County of Westland and the Otakou Block who are included in Schedules G and H.

1. Eruera te Aika, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 38a. 1r. 13p., West Coast Reserves.
2. Hoani Hape te Ao, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 56a. 0r. 5p., Otakou Block.
3. Tini Arapata, Horau, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 122a. 0r. 31p., West Coast Reserves.
4. Kura Arapata Horau, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 40a. 3r. 12p., West Coast Reserves.
5. Poihipi te Hua, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 6a. 2r. 27p., Otakou Block.
6. Rawinia Kuri, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 14a. 1r. 26p., Otakou Block.
7. Hamuera Kuri, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 11a. 1r. 4p., West Coast Reserves.
8. Rupene Kuri, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 1r. 24p., Otakou Block.
9. Makarini Mokomoko, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 13a. 1r. 14p., Otakou Block.
10. Wikitoria Mutu, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 289a. 3r. 18p., West Coast Reserves.
11. Oriwira Paratene, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 21a. 3r., Otakou Block.
12. Wiremu Naihira te Ihoka, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 53a. 1r., Otakou Block.
13. Inia Tuhuru, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 175a. 0r. 16p., West Coast Reserves, and 2a. 1r., Otakou Block.
14. Paratene te Uki, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 2a.-2r. 24p., Otakou Block.
15. Rupapera te Uki, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 2a. 2r. 24p., Otakou Block.

16. Natanahira Waruwarutu, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 33a. 1r., Otakou Block.
17. Makareta Pana, female, Maori, Taumutu, 15a., Otakou Block.
18. Erihapeti Karetai, female, Maori, 25a., Otakou Block.
19. Ripeka T. Karetai, female, Maori, Otago, 267a. 1r., Otakou Block.
20. Tieki Ropatini, male, Maori, Taumutu, 102a., Otakou Block.
21. Hori Kerei Taiaroa, male, Maori, Otago, 48a. Or. 26p., West Coast Reserves, and 2,976a. 3r., Otakou Block.
22. Tini Kerei Taiaroa, female, half-caste, Otago, 25a., West Coast Reserves, and 50a., Otakou Block.
23. Tinnoti Ropatini, male, half-caste, Wairewa, 50a., Otakou Block.
24. Kararina Ryan, female, Maori, Otago, 25a., Otakou Block.
25. James Rickus, male, half-caste, Waimate, 6a. 2r. 6p., Otakou Block.
26. Fanny te Ururaki, female, half-caste, Waitaki South, 75a., Otakou Block.—Pani Wera.
27. Tare te Maiharoa, male, Maori, Waitaki South, 4a. 2r. 28p., Otakou Block.
28. Tatana Tohitu, male, Maori, Waitaki South, 2a. 1r., Otakou Block.
29. George Ashwell, male, half-caste, Waikouaiti, 75a., Otakou Block.
30. Erihapeti Parata, female, half-caste, Waikouaiti, 58a. Or. 23p., Otakou Block.
31. Tame Parata, male, half-caste, Waikouaiti, 2a., Otakou Block.
32. Hopa te Hikita Ru, male, Maori, Waikouaiti, 11a. 1r. 4p., West Coast Reserves, and 50a., Otakou Block.
33. Tare Parata, male, half-caste, Palmerston North, 11a. 1r. 4p., West Coast Reserves.
34. Hakopa Kapo, male, Maori, Maitahi, 30a. 3r. 31p., West Coast Reserves.
35. Wiremu Pokuku, male, Maori, Moeraki, 20a. 1r. 23p., West Coast Reserves.
36. John Miller, male, half-caste, Purakaunui, 5a. 2r. 9p., West Coast Reserves.
37. Thomas Solomon Edmond, male, half-caste, Otago, 22a. 1r. 27p., Otakou Block.
38. Henare Karetai Korako, male, Maori, Otago, 250a., Otakou Block.
39. Timoti Karetai, male, Maori, Otago, 447a., Otakou Block.
40. Harata M. Karetai, female, Maori, Otago, 10a., Otakou Block.
41. Riria Potiki, female, Maori, Otago, 354a. 3r. 20p., Otakou Block.
42. Teone Ratara, male, Maori, Otago, 70a., Otakou Block.
43. Koriana Ratara, female, Maori, Otago, 84a. 3r. 14p., Otakou Block.—Edmonds.
44. Mere Karera Toi, female, Maori, 33a. 2r., Otakou Block.
45. Caroline Howell, female, half-caste, Riverton, 8a. 2r. 7p., Otakou Block.
46. Sarah Brown, female, Maori, Riverton, 8a. 2r. 7p., Otakou Block.
47. Henare Pareti (Tiaki), male, half-caste, Riverton, 65a., Otakou Block.
48. John Paina, male, half-caste, Oraka, 5a. 2r. 18p., Otakou Block.
49. Tipene Tutakui, male, Maori, Oraka, 5a. 2r. 22p., West Coast Reserves.
50. Hana Kereopa Bates, female, Maori, Riverton, 65a., Otakou Block.
51. Tera Karehe Potiki, female, Maori, 1a. 3r. 19p., Otakou Block.
52. Henry West (Te Here), male, Maori, Ruapuke, 80a., Otakou Block.
53. James Henry Wixon, male, half-caste, The Neck, 1a. 3r. 19p., Otakou Block.
54. Mary Jane Wixon, female, half-caste, The Neck, 1a. 3r. 19p., Otakou Block.
55. Hana Kihau Topi, female, half-caste, Ruapuke, 6a. 2r., Otakou Block.
56. John Kihau, male, half-caste, Ruapuke, 42a. 2r., Otakou Block.
57. Elizabeth Kihau, female, half-caste, Ruapuke, 42a. 2r., Otakou Block.
58. Keita Kihau, female, half-caste, Ruapuke, 42a. 2r., Otakou Block.
59. Teoni Topi Patuki, male, Maori, Ruapuke, 207a. 3r. 24p., Otakou Block.
60. Sarah Palmer (Brown), female, half-caste, Taiari, 112a. 2r., Otakou Block.
61. Robert Brown, male, half-caste, Taiari, 119a., Otakou Block.
62. Erihapeti (Lizzie) Brown, female, half-caste, Taiari, 30a., Otakou Block.
63. Jane Brown, female, half-caste, Taiari, 37a., Otakou Block.
64. Annie Sherburd, female, half-caste, Taiari, 52a. 2r. 37p., Otakou Block.
65. Robert Sherburd, male, half-caste, Taiari, 35a., Otakou Block.
66. Mere (Piro Harwood) Taituha Hape, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 140a., Otakou Block.
67. Arama Tahuna, male, Maori, 2a., Otakou Block.
68. Elizabeth Crane (Mrs. Palmer), female, half-caste, Taiari, 22a. Or. 27p., Otakou Block.
69. Te Haute-puniotu Koroko Kere, male, Maori, Rapaki, 3a. 3r. 24p., West Coast Reserves, and 10a., Otakou Block.
70. Reita Kura Koroko Kere, female, Maori, Rapaki, 3a. 3r. 24p., West Coast Reserves, and 10a., Otakou Block.
71. Tutehounuku Koroko Kere, male, Maori, Rapaki, 3a. 3r. 24p., West Coast Reserves, and 10a., Otakou Block.
72. Wikitoria Ngaroimata, female, Maori, Taranaki, 9a., West Coast Reserves.
73. Harata Hopa, female, Maori, Taumutu, 2a. Or. 38p., Otakou Block.
74. Ruita Toitōi Mutu, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 25a. 1r. 4p., West Coast Reserves.
75. Teoti Pita Mutu, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 48a. Or. 26p., West Coast Reserves.
76. Tare Puruti, male, half-caste, Kaiapoi, 72a. 1r. 6p., West Coast Reserves.
77. Poihipi Wakena, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 16a. 2r., West Coast Reserves.
78. Metapere Weepu, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 296a. Or. 34p., West Coast Reserves.
79. Paora Taki, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 27a. 3r. 23p., West Coast Reserves.
80. Herewine Kahaki Whitaui, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 26a. 3r. 23p., West Coast Reserves.
81. Teone Matana Piki, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 39a. 3r. 23p., West Coast Reserves.
82. Rahera Mutu, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 33a. 1r. 33p., West Coast Reserves.
83. Hoani Tainui, male, Maori, Westland, 324a. 2r. 34p., West Coast Reserves.

84. Teoti Pitama Karatiti, male, Maori, Rapaki, 10a., West Coast Reserves.
85. Hone Kaperiera Taupoki, male, Maori, Wairewa, 17a. 3r. 39p., West Coast Reserves.
86. Irai Tihau, male, Maori, Wairewa, 20a., West Coast Reserves.
87. Makareta te Uki, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 60a. 1r. 13p., West Coast Reserves.
88. Hera Watene, male, Maori, Rapaki, 3a. 3r. 24p., West Coast Reserves.
89. Mikaera te Horo, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 18a. 2r. 9p., West Coast Reserves.
90. Wirihaana Pohata, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 7a. 3r. 23p., West Coast Reserves.
91. Mata Piki, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 2a., West Coast Reserves.
92. Rihia Piki, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 2a., West Coast Reserves.
93. Himiona Pohata te Ataotu, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 10a., West Coast Reserves.
94. Kataraina Kata Uru, female, Maori, Kaiapoi, 2a. Or. 13p., West Coast Reserves.
95. Hirini Taoraki, male, Maori, Arowhenua, 2a. Or. 13p., West Coast Reserves.
96. Mohi te Koaki, male, Maori, Moeraki, 16a. 3r. 20p., Otakou Block.
97. Rupene te Muru Kuri, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 2a. 1r., Otakou Block.
98. Pirihiara Mikarakara Tihau, female, Maori, Wairewa, 17a. 3r. 4p., West Coast Reserves.
99. Rakera Purua (Mrs. Tauoa), female, Maori, Port Levy, 4a. Or. 38p., Otakou Block.
100. Pirihiara Kahu, female, Maori, Waitaki South, 52a. 2r., Otakou Block.
101. Teone te Ururaki, male, Waitaki North, 22a. 1r. 30p., Otakou Block.
102. Andrew Wixon, male, half-caste, Auckland, 1a. 3r. 20p., Otakou Block.
103. Harry Wixon, male, half-caste, Waihao, 1a. 3r. 20p., Otakou Block.
104. John Wixon, male, half-caste, Waitaki North, 1a. 3r. 20p., Otakou Block.
105. Heni Pirimona, female, Waikanae, 29a. 1r., Otakou Block.
106. Tare Wetere te Kahu, male, Maori, Waitaki, 187a. 2r., Otakou Block.
107. Kararaina Turora, female, Maori, Waikouaiti, 4a. 3r. 16p., West Coast Reserves, and
- 181a. 3r. 13p., Otakou Block.
108. Keita Hakopa, female, Maori, Maitahi, 13a. 1r. 15p., West Coast Reserves.
109. (Te Whatakura) Wi Hakopa, male, Maori, Maitahi, 13a. 1r. 15p., West Coast Reserves.
110. Hana Wera Erihana, female, half-caste, Otago, 155a., Otakou Block.
111. Raniera Erihana, male, half-caste, Otago, 160a., Otakou Block.
112. Matiu Edmonds te Hu, male, Maori, Otago, 120a., Otakou Block.
113. Riki Pana, male, half-caste, 50a., Otakou Block.
114. Rewete te Akau, male, Maori, Oraka, 10a. Or. 33p., Otakou Block.
115. John Arnett, male, half-caste, Riverton, 11a. Or. 33p., Otakou Block.
116. Mary Anglem, female, half-caste, Bluff, 40a., Otakou Block.
117. Rora te Paina, female, Maori, Oraka, 10a. Or. 23p., Otakou Block.
118. Hannah Aukawe, female, half-caste, Taiari, 20a., Otakou Block.—Mrs. P. Campbell.
119. Martin Koroko, male, Maori, Taiari, 86a. 2r., Otakou Block.
120. Mary Kui, female, half-caste, Taiari, 4a. 1r. 12p., Otakou Block.
121. Harriett Palmer, female, quarter-caste, Lawrence, 30a., Otakou Block.
122. Kinita Kurupohatu Ruru, male, Maori, Molyneux, 100a., Otakou Block.
123. Kere Petemana Rakiraki, male, Maori, Molyneux, 11a. Or. 34p., Otakou Block.
124. Rora Petemana Rakiraki, female, Maori, Molyneux, 11a. Or. 34p., Otakou Block.
125. Pene te Raki, male, Maori, Molyneux, 3a. 2r. 38p., Otakou Block.
126. Hamiona Rangireke (Rakiraki), male, Maori, Molyneux, 22a. 1r. 30p., Otakou Block.
127. Merehana Kingi (Pupu Korehe), female, Molyneux, 22a. 1r. 30p., Otakou Block.
128. Anna Maraea Kupa, female, 100a., Otakou Block.
129. Ihaia Potiki, male, Maori, Molyneux, 22a. 1r. 30p., Otakou Block.
130. Tera Potiki, female, Maori, Molyneux, 22a. 1r. 30p., Otakou Block.
131. Patehepa Kiukiu Pere, female, Maori, Rapaki, 3a. 3r. 24p., West Coast Reserves, and
- 10a., Otakou Block.
132. Tiriata Maiharoa, female, Maori, Arowhenua, 2a. 3r. 9p., Otakou Block.
133. Hohepa te Raki, male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 41a. 1r. 34p., West Coast Reserves.
134. Miria Papako, female, Maori, Moeraki, 378a., West Coast Reserves.
135. Riki te Mairaki Taiaroa, male, Maori, Otago, 84a., West Coast Reserves.
136. Hohepa Peneamine, male, Maori, Waitaki North, 3a. 2r. 28p., Otakou Block.
137. Bobby Brown, male, half-caste, Taiari, 8a. 2r. 7p., Otakou Block.
138. Hone Wetere Tahca, male, Maori, Rapaki, 10a., West Coast Reserves.

#### SCHEDULE J.

RETURN of ACREAGE situated in Westland and elsewhere owned by Natives and Half-castes residing in Westland.

1. Tipare Tuhuru, Maori, Arahura, 30a.
2. Teoti Tauwhare, male, Maori, Arahura, 23a.—Has a family of seven children.
3. Te Riaki Tauwhare, male, Maori, Arahura, 247a. 2r. 3p.
4. Piripi Tauwhare, male, Maori, Arahura, 26a. 2r. 26p.
5. Moroati Pakapaka, Maori, Arahura, 91a. 2r. 16p.
6. Amiria Tainui, female, Maori, Arahura, 265a.
7. Hira Makarini, female, Maori, Arahura, 232a. Or. 29p.
8. Wikitoria Waipapa, female, Maori, Arahura, 82a. Or. 36p.
9. Tini Kaiwai Tarapuhu, female, Maori, Arahura, 224a. Or. 37p.
10. Henare Meihana, male, half-caste, Hokitika, 239a. 3r. 27p.—Has a family of four children.
11. Merika Meihana, Maori, Hokitika, 37a. 3r. 31p.

12. Te Whareraki Meihana, half-caste, Hokitika, 20a.
13. Roihi Tuarohi, Maori, Hokitika, 10a. Or. 26p.
14. Ria Maru, female, Maori, Hokitika, 61a. 3r. 15p.
15. Kinihe te Kaoho, male, Maori, Maitahi, 45a. 3r. 9p.—Has a family of seven children.
16. Unaiki te Kaoho, Maori, Maitahi, 38a. 1r. 38p.
17. Meretini te Kaoho, female, Maori, Maitahi, 33a. 1r. 38p.
18. Huria te Kaoho, female, Maori, Maitahi, 8a. Or. 31p.
19. Merehana te Kaoho, female, Maori, Maitahi, 15a. 2r. 34p.
20. Te Naihi te Kaoho, Maori, Maitahi, 30a. Or. 18p.
21. Kere Tutoko, male, Maori, Maitahi, 62a. 3r. 3p.
22. Ruera te Naihi, male, Maori, Maitahi, 27a. 3r. 31p.
23. Ripeka Ruera, female, Maori, Maitahi, 22a. Or. 33p.
24. Rawiri te Mateaurere, male, Maori, Maitahi, 13a. 2r. 7p.
25. Heemi Pukahu, male, Maori, Maitahi, 45a. 3r. 26p.
26. Tamara Pukahu, Maori, Maitahi, 25a. 2r. 28p.
27. Makareta Pepene, female, Maori, Maitahi, 50a. 1r. 39p.
28. Wi te Naihi, male, Maori, Maitahi, 13a. 2r. 7p.—Has a family of five children.
29. Rea te Naihi, Maori, Maitahi, 13a. Or. 8p.
30. Te Koeti Turanga, Maori, Maitahi, 84a. 3r. 14p.
31. Ripeka Turanga, female, Maori, Maitahi, 11a. 1r. 4p.
32. Wire Tuhuru (Mihirere), Maori, Arapura, 10a.
33. Rahera Tuhuru, female, Maori, Arapura, 1a. 1r. 5p.
34. Inia Tauwhare, male, Maori, Arapura, 34a.
35. Henare Mahuika male, Maori, Kaiapoi, 119a. 1r. 19p.
36. Hoani Mahuika, male, Maori, Buller, 71a. 2r. 26p.

#### SCHEDULE K.

RETURN OF NATIVES and HALF-CASTES unprovided with Land in the County of Westland.

1. Meri Tuhuru, female, Maori, Arapura.
2. Tihau Tuhuru, Maori, Arapura.
3. Riria Tuhuru, female, Maori, Arapura.
4. Ruka Tuhuru, female, Maori, Arapura.
5. Te Kirikaihau Tuhuru, Maori, Arapura.  
(Nos. 1 to 5 are the family of Inia Tuhuru.)
6. Rori Tauwhare, Maori, Arapura.
7. Ani Tauwhare, female, Maori, Arapura.
8. Maru Tauwhare, Maori, Arapura.
9. Maaki Tauwhare, Maori, Arapura.
10. Tiri Tauwhare, female, Maori, Arapura.
11. Waikura Tauwhare, Maori, Arapura.  
(Nos. 6 to 11 are the family of Teoti Tauwhare.)
12. Ani Pohio, female, Maori, Arapura.
13. Te Hikawera Meihana, male, half-caste, Hokitika.
14. Mohi Meihana, male, half-caste, Hokitika.
15. Hera Meihana, male, half-caste, Hokitika.  
(Nos. 13 to 15 are the family of Henare Meihana.)
16. Ripeka Hakiha, female, half-caste, Hokitika.
17. Paoa te Whatakiore, Maori, Hokitika.
18. Pohatu te Kaoho, Maori, Maitahi.
19. Horima te Kaoho, Maori, Maitahi.
20. Hare Ruera, male, Maori, Maitahi.
21. Hunia te Naihi, female, Maori, Maitahi.
22. Pura te Naihi, Maitahi.
23. Tui te Naihi, female, Maori, Maitahi.
24. Taiereni te Naihi, Maitahi.
25. Ani te Naihi, female, Maitahi.  
(Nos. 20 to 25 are the children of Wi te Naihi.)
26. Taame Turanga, male, Maori, Maitahi.
27. Maaka Turanga, female, Maori, Maitahi.
28. Pahikore Turanga, Maori, Maitahi.
29. Te Raki Turanga, Maitahi.
30. Toihi Turanga, Maori, Maitahi.
31. Hera Turanga, female, Maitahi.
32. Kiwa Turanga, Maori, Maitahi.
33. Tutoko Turanga, Maitahi.  
(Nos. 26 to 33 are the children of Te Koeti Turanga.)
34. Wiremu Bannister, male, Maitahi.

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