

1875. New Zealand. Land Purchases, Middle Island.

(Report By Mr. Alex. Mackay. )

In Continuation of Paper G. 6, 1874. Presented 29th July, 1874. *Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency.*

## **No. 1. Mr. ALEX. MACKAY to the UNDER SECRETARY, Native Department.**

SIR,—

Native Reserves Office, Nelson, 23rd April, 1875.

I have the honor to furnish herewith a continuation of my report of the 1st October, 1873, on the subject of land purchased from the Natives in the northern portion of the South Island, together with a map to illustrate the purchases herein dealt with, to which is added a Schedule of the lands purchased, the name of the ceding tribe, the date of purchase, and the extent of land reserved for Native purposes within the several blocks.

As my previous report dealt only with the land acquired to the north of the boundaries of Kemp's purchase, the present one will therefore commence with that block.

### ***F.—Kemp's Purchase.***

The Ngaitahu or Kemp's deed, on which this purchase is based, was executed at Akaroa on the 12th June, 1848, and comprises all the tract of country bounded towards the North by a line drawn from Kaiapoi on the east to Cape Foulwind on the west; and on the East and West by the ocean; and on the South by a line drawn from the Nuggets beyond the Molyneux on the East to Milford Haven on the West Coast, exclusive of Banks Peninsula, supposed then to have been sold to the French, and a block of 400,000 acres in the Province of Otago, purchased in 1844 for the New Edinburgh settlement.

The aggregate area of the block included within the above-named boundaries exceeds 20,000,000 acres. The price paid was £2,000, and land to the extent of 6,359 acres was set apart for the Natives shortly after the sale.

In satisfaction of the conditions of the deed, "that the Governor should set apart other reserves when the land was surveyed," the Native Land Court in 1868, while engaged in investigating the claims of the Natives to reserves within the purchase, ordered that, in addition to the lands originally reserved, other lands should be set apart for the Natives in fulfilment of that engagement; and that the reservations under the phrase "Mahinga kai"—food-producing places—should also be observed. In compliance with the award of the Court, land to the extent of 4,793 acres 2 roods and 24 perches was accordingly set apart, in final extinguishment of all claims.

Besides the reserves originally made, and those made by the Native Land Court, the General and Provincial Governments had set apart, at various times for the Natives, land to the extent of 1,174 acres 2 roods and 16 perches, in augmentation of the quantity held by them. These quantities, together with 5,937 acres 1 rood and 16 perches, reserved, in 1860, on the West Coast for the benefit of the resident Natives, makes a total of 18,264 acres 2 roods and 16 perches set apart for Native purposes within the boundaries of Kemp's purchase.

In addition to the reserves to be made for the Natives, Mr. Mantell, the officer who was charged with the completion of the purchase, was instructed by Lieut.-Governor Eyre to inform the sellers that the purchase money was not the only or principal consideration for the cession of their land; but schools would be established for the instruction of themselves and their children, as well as hospitals for the treatment of their sick, besides officers who would be appointed to watch over their interests.

The only written record of these promises is to be found in the correspondence between Mr. Mantell and the Secretary of State, in 1856, in which he states "That by promise of more valuable recompense in schools, in hospitals for their sick, and in constant solicitude for their welfare and general protection on the part of the Imperial Government, he procured the cession of large tracts of country for small cash payments."

A glance at the map accompanying this report will show that the territory included in Kemp's purchase includes over two-thirds of the whole area acquired from the Natives in the North and Stewart's Island, the total quantity ceded being 37,774,160 acres, minus the land reserved for the Natives and 51,000 acres excepted from sale, exclusive of D'Urville Island and Ruapuke; and the aggregate amount paid was ?27,417 15s., out of which

only £2,000 was given for the acquisition of the aforesaid territory.

## ***G.—Port Cooper Purchase.***

As a large portion of Banks Peninsula, irrespective of the French claim, was in the hands of the Natives in 1849, it became necessary, in order to secure Port Cooper as a harbour for the Canterbury settlement, to make arrangements to acquire the land from them for that purpose; and Mr. Mantell was deputed by the Government to effect the purchase. This led to the acquisition of the above-named block in August, 1849, for the sum of £200, and a reservation of 859 acres for the Natives.

## ***H.—Port Levy Purchase.***

This purchase was effected in September, 1849, for the sum of £300, and the reservation of 1,361 acres for the resident Natives. The country included in the sale comprised all the tract of land to the eastward of the Port Cooper Block, and a line following the main range of the Peninsula, from Waikakahi at Lake Waihora to Pohutupa or Flea Bay, to the eastward of Akaroa Harbour. An attempt was also made to obtain the cession of the remainder of the Native claims to the Peninsula, without effect, owing to the determined opposition of the owners, who were actuated by the idea that the agent of the French Company, who had formerly purchased a portion of the country in the neighbourhood of Akaroa, would return and make them an enormous payment for their unsold land.

## ***I.—Hamilton's Purchase.***

This purchase included all the unsettled claims on Banks Peninsula which the Natives refused to settle in 1849. The terms ultimately agreed on were the payment of a money consideration of £150, afterwards increased to £200, and the reservation of 1,200 acres, in three blocks of 400 acres each, for the use and occupation of the Native owners; the question being finally and satisfactorily settled by Mr. J. W. Hamilton, in December, 1856.

The total amount paid to the Natives for their claims to Banks Peninsula computes £700; but, in addition to this, they also had received from the Nanto-Bordelaise Company, in 1838, goods to the value of £234, for a block of land in the neighbourhood of Akaroa.

## ***J.—Otakou (Otago) Purchase.***

On the 31st July, 1844, the New Zealand Company, through the intervention of an officer appointed by the Colonial Government, acquired a block of 400,000 acres at Otago for £2,400, as a site for the New Edinburgh settlement, comprising all the tracts of country bounded by a range of hills to the north of Otago Harbour, and extending as far south as Tokata Point near the Nuggets; the Maungaatua and Kaihiku ranges being the western boundary. Three exceptions were made within the Block for the Natives, viz.,—At Otago Heads, Taieri, and Te Karoro, containing in the aggregate land to the extent of 9,615 acres; one acre was also reserved for them at Pukekura, within the block reserved by the Company as a site for a lighthouse. Independent of the general reserves thus made, it was evidently intended at the time to select special Native reserves, as contemplated in the scheme of the other New Zealand Company's settlements; on which point Mr. Symonds, the officer who conducted the purchase, in his report dated 2nd September, 1844, writes as follows:—"I pursued the course, as regards Native reserves, from the firm conviction that the system heretofore adopted in other purchases of large tracts was beyond the comprehension of the aborigines; and, at the suggestion of Colonel Wakefield, I left the further choice of reserves, namely the tenth part of all land sold by the New Zealand Company, to be decided by His Excellency the Governor, without making any express stipulation with the Natives on the subject."

According to the agreement entered into between the New Zealand Company and the Otago Association in 1847, the New Edinburgh settlement was to comprise 144,600 acres, a tenth of which would represent 14,460 acres. The term of purchase, however, between the Company and the Association precluded the possibility of any portion of the block of 144,600 acres being set apart as Native reserves; but the Natives were nevertheless to have land reserved for them within the block to the extent named; and ample evidence can be obtained, by a perusal of the Parliamentary papers and New Zealand Company's reports of that date, of the intention to make such reserves.

## ***K.—Murihiku Purchase.***

The tract of country comprised within this block included all the southern part of the South Island to the south of Kemp's and Symonds's purchases. The negotiations for the purchase were completed on the 17th August, 1853, for the sum of £2,600, after considerable difficulty, occasioned by the increased demands of the Natives, caused by the district being partly occupied by squatters, who had been endeavouring to allure the Natives with the offer of high rents not to sell their land to Government. The importance, therefore, of putting an end to this illegal state of affairs rendered the immediate acquisition of the country an object of paramount necessity.

Reserves for the Natives were made at the following places within the boundaries of the purchase. viz. Tuturau Omaui, One, Aparima, Oraka, Kawakaputaputa, and Onetota.

## ***L.—Stewart's Island.***

This island was acquired from the Natives on the 29th June, 1864, for the sum of £6,000 paid as follows:—?2,000 down; ?2,000 to be held by the Government at 8 per cent, the interest to be paid annually to certain Natives; and the remaining £2,000 to be expended in the purchase of lands in the Southland Province, as an endowment for educational and other Native purposes.

## **Plan of Land Purchases in South and Stewart Islands. Enclosure in Report from Mr. A. Mackay.**

A block of excellent land in the Hokonui District, comprising 2,000 acres, has been obtained in satisfaction of the aforesaid condition. This property has been let to a tenant for twenty-one years, at £100 per annum, the proceeds to be devoted to educational purposes for the benefit of the Natives residing in the neighbourhood of Foveaux Strait.

In fulfilment of the conditions of sale, reserves, containing an aggregate area of 935 acres, were made for the Natives, supplemented by a number of the adjacent islands for bird-catching purposes.

## ***Hamilton's Purchase, North of Kaiapoi.***

As far back as the year 1848, the members of the Ngaitahu Tribe, residing in the northern portion of the Canterbury Province, claimed compensation for land to the north of Kaiapoi, which they asserted had been wrongfully sold by the Ngatittoa Tribe to the Government in 1847. The tract of country for which compensation was claimed contained about 1,140,000 acres, extending from the original settlement of Kaiapoi, the northern boundary of Kemp's purchase of 1848, to the Wai-au-ua, a distance of about fifty miles north and south along the coast-line, and from the coast back to the sources of the Ashley (Rakahauri), the Hurunui, and the Wai-au-ua, to the dividing ranges of the East and West Coasts. Of the extent claimed, about 480,000 acres were situated in the Nelson Province, and the remaining 660,000 acres in the Canterbury Province. The Natives demanded in payment either a sum of £500, or £150 and certain large reserves, urging, as a reason for the latter, that they wanted room for their increasing stock. The question was finally settled in February, 1857, by Mr. Hamilton, so far as the Kaiapoi claimants were concerned, by a payment to them of £500, it being found advisable to pay the larger sum in preference to giving the smaller with the reserves asked for, which, under existing circumstances, it was not considered expedient to grant, from the various European interests it would involve.

In addition to the sum of £500 paid to the Kaiapoi Natives for their claims, Matiaha Teramorehu, of Moeraki, was paid £200 in 1867, in compensation for his interest in a large extent of country within the boundaries of the aforesaid block. This payment augmented the sum previously paid for unsatisfied claims to the north of Kaiapoi to £700.

Reference to the plan will show that the country dealt with in this negotiation included land formerly ceded

within the boundaries of Kemp's purchase. This was not attributable, however, to any intention on the part of the Natives to sell the land twice over, but proceeded entirely from the want of authentic information at that time of the exact position of the northern boundary of the territory previously ceded.

## ***Kaikoura Purchase.***

North of the River Wai-au-ua, and extending as far north as the Wairau Bluff, there still remained an unsettled claim to be disposed of in favour of the section of the Ngaitahu Tribe residing at Kaikoura, who had been overlooked in the payments made to the northern tribes in 1847 and subsequently.

The block claimed extended from the Hurunui to Cape Campbell seawards, and from the coast back to Lake Sumner and the sources of the Rivers Wai-au-ua, Clarence, and Wairau, the north-western boundary being the White Bluff, containing an aggregate of 2,500,000 acres.

The Natives at first demanded £5,000 for their claims, but ultimately consented to accept £300 and sufficient reserves for their use and occupation.

The question was finally settled in March, 1859, for the last-named sum and reserves to the extent of 5,565 acres.

## ***Arahura Purchase.***

In 1856, when the claims of the northern tribes were finally settled to land in the South Island, the claims of a small remnant of the Ngaitahu Tribe, residing beyond the western ranges, remained unsettled, owing to the difficulty of communicating with that part of the country.

These people had not participated either in the distribution of the money paid to the Ngaitahu Tribe for the country included in Kemp's purchase.

The claims of these people were investigated in 1859-60, and a final settlement effected in May of latter year by a payment of £300 and a reserve of land of 10,024 acres, of which 6,724 were set apart for individual occupation, and 3,500 acres to produce a fund for education and eleemosynary purposes, for the benefit of the resident Natives.

The settlement of this question and the subsequent purchase of Stewart's Island finally disposed of all the land claims in the South, excepting those arising out of the unfulfilled promises of schools and hospitals and other advantages.

The only lands to the south of Cook Strait over which the Native title has not been extinguished exclusive of reserves, are the islands of Ruapuke, in Foveaux Strait, Rangitoto or D'Urville's Island in Cook Strait a block of land at Wakapuaka to the north of Nelson, and one at West Whanganui.

The total quantity of land reserved for Native purposes in the South and Stewart's Islands exclusive of the block of 44,000 acres at West Whanganui, which does not come under the category of reserves, amounts to 75,544 acres 2 roods and 14 perches.

Trusting that the brief sketch of the several purchases dealt with in the foregoing report with its accompanying map, may prove useful for future reference,

I have, &c.,

ALEXANDER MACKAY, Commissioner.  
The Under Secretary, Native Department, Wellington.

1875. New Zealand . Hokonga Whenua i Waipounamu.

(Nga Whakaatu a Mr. Alexander Mackay. )

He nuinga atu o te pukapuka G. 6, 1874, I tukua ki te Whare Paremete i te 29 o Hurae, 1874.

## **Nama 1. Mr. ALEXANDER MACKAY KI TE TINO KAI TUHITUHI O TE TARI MAORI.**

E TA,—

Ka tukua atu e au te nuinga atu o taku whakaatu o te tahi o Oketopa, 1873, mo runga i nga whenua kua hokona i nga Maori o te Takiwa ki raro o te Waipounamu, me te mapi hei whakaatu i nga whenua kua hokona, me te Rarangi Tapiri, hei whakaatu i nga whenua kua hokona, i te ingoa o te iwi nana i hoko, i te ra i hokona ai, me te nui o nga wahi kua rahuitia ma nga Maori i roto o nga pihi.

Ko taku whakaatu i whaki anake i nga whenua kua hokona i te taha ki raro o te Rohe o te whenua i hokoa e te Keepa, na ka timata atu i reira tenei whakaatu.

## ***F.—Te Hokonga a te Keepa.***

Ko te pukapuka hoko a Ngaitahu me Te Keepa, te take mai o tenei hokonga, i tuhia i te 12 o Hune 1848, nga whenua katoa e uru ana ki roto o taua pukapuka hoko, nga rohe, te taha ki te Tuaraki he raina timata atu i Kaiapoi kei te Marangai tae noa ki Tauranga kei te taha Hauauru, nga taha ki te Marangai me te Hauauru ko te Moana nui; Te Rohe ki te Tonga he Raina timata atu i Tongata kei tahaki atu o Maranuku, kei te Marangai, tae noa ki Piopiotahi kei te Tai Hauauru; e mahue ana ki waho a Akaroa i maharatia hoki i taua wa kua hokona taua wahi ki te Wiwi, me tetehi wahi e 400,000 eka kei roto o te Porowini o Otakou i hokona i te tau 1844 mo te New Edinburgh settlement.

Ko te nui o te whenua i roto o nga rohe kua korerotia i runga ake nei nui atu i te 20,000,000 eka, te utu i utua ai e £2,000. Ko te whenua i wehea mo nga Maori i muri tata o taua hokonga e 6,359 eka.

Hei whakamana i nga tikanga o taua Pukapuka Hoko, "Ma te Kawana e Rahui etehi atu wahi, ana ka ruritia te whenua," ko te Kooti whakawa whenua Maori i te tau 1868, i te mea e whiriwhiria ana nga tikanga a nga Maori ki nga wahi i rahuitia i roto o te whenua i hokona, i whakahau kia tapiritia atu ano etehi whenua ki nga whenua kua oti te Rahui mo nga Maori, kia tika ai te whakaritenga, ko nga wahi i raro o te ingoa Mahinga Kai me Rahui ano. I runga i te whakahau a te Kooti ka wehea e 4,793 eka e 2 ruri me te 24 pati, hei whakamutunga mo nga tikanga Maori katoa.

Haunga nga wahi kua oti te Rahui hui atu ki nga wahi i Rahuitia e te Kooti Whakawa Whenua Maori, na te Kawanatanga Nui me nga Kawanatanga Porowini i wehe atu ano etahi wahi mo nga Maori, te nui o nga whenua 1,174 eka e 2 ruri me te 16 pati, hei whakanui i nga wahi e puritia ana e ratou. Ko enei wahi hui atu ki te 5,537 eka 1 ruri me te 16 pati i Rahuitia i te tau 1860 kei te tai Marangai, ma nga Maori e noho ana i reira hui katoa nga eka 18,264 e 2 ruri me te 16 pati kua wehea mo nga Maori i roto o nga rohe o te whenua i hokona e Te Keepa.

Hei apiti atu ki nga whenua i Rahuitia mo nga Maori i meatia atu e Kawana Ea ki a Matara—te Apiha i whakaritea hei whakaoti i te hoko—kia whakaatu ki nga kai hoko i a ratou whenua e hara i te mea ko te moni anake te utu mo ta ratou tukunga i o ratou whenua, engari ka whakaturia he Whare Kura hei whakaako mo ratou me a ratou tamariki, me etahi Hohipera mo o ratou mea mate me etahi Apiha hoki hei tiaki i a ratou.

Heoti ano te mea i tuhituhia o enei kupu whakaari kei nga pukapuka i tuhituhia e Matara me te tino Kaituhituhi o Ingarani i te tau 1856, e ki nei a Matara, "No runga i te kupu whakaari i etahi tikanga nui i nga Kura, i nga Hohipera mo o ratou turoro me te mahara tonu ki to ratou ora, me te tiaki tonu i runga o te Kawanatanga o Ingarani i taea ai e ia te hokonga o nga whenua nui rawa mo te moni iti."

Ki te tirohia te mapi e apitiria ana ki tenei pukapuka ka Kitea ko te whenua i roto o te hoko a te Keepa e rite ana ki te rua-toru o te whenua katoa i hokona i nga Maori i te taha ki raro i Rakiura hoki, titiro hoki ko te whenua katoa i hokona 37,774,160 nga eka haunga te whenua i whakatapua mo nga Maori, me te 51,000 i kapea ki waho o te hoko, haunga hoki a Rangitoto me Ruapuke; hui katoa nga utu £27,417 15s. heoti ano te moni i roto o tenei i hoatu mo taua whenua i hokona nei e te Keepa, e £2,000.

## ***G.—Te Hokonga o Te Whakaraupo.***

Notemea he wahi nui o Hakaroa haunga ia te wahi i te Wiwi i mau ki nga ringa o nga Maori i te tau 1849 a kia riro ai a Te Whakaraupo hei wahi wahapu mo nga pakeha e noho ana ki Katapere, i tika kia whakaritea kia hokona te whenua i nga Maori mo taua mea. A tonoa ana e te Kawanatanga a Matara ki te whakaoti i taua hook. Na tenei i riro ai taua whenua i Akuhata 1849 mo nga moni e £200, Rahuitia ana e 859 eka mo nga Maori.

## ***H.—Te Hokonga o Rapaki.***

I hokona tenei whenua i Hepetema 1849 mo nga moni e £300 i whakatapua hoki 1,361 eka mo nga tangata Maori i noho ki reira. Ko te takiwa i roto o tenei hoko, ko tera whenua katoa e takoto ana ki te Rawhiti o te hokonga o Te Whakaraupo, ki te Rawhiti hoki o tetei Raina e haere ana i runga i nga maunga o Akaroa timata i Waikakahi kei Waihora haere tonu ai Pohutupa kei te Rawhiti o te Wahapu o Akaroa. I meatia ano kia hokona te toenga o nga take Maori ki Akaroa engari ki hai i taea i runga i te pakeke o nga tangata no ratou, i mahara hoki ratou tera e hoki mai te kai whakahaere a nga Wiwi nana nei i hoko tetahi wahi o te whenua e tata ana ki Akaroa ka utua ki a ratou te tahi utu nui noa atu, mo o ratou whenua i toe i te hoko.

## ***I.—Te Hoko a Hamilton.***

I whakapaua ki roto o tenei hokonga nga tikanga katoa i takoto tarewa ki Akaroa kihai nei i whakaaetia e nga Maori kia whakaotia i te tau 1849 ko nga tikanga i whakataturutia he moni £150, no muri ka whakanuia ki te £200, me tetei whenua Rahui hoki 1,200 eka i wahia kia toru nga pihi e 400 eka i roto o te pihi kotahi hei mahinga hei nohoanga mo nga tangata no ratou te whenua; I whakaotia rawatia paitia hoki tenei mea e Mr. J. W. Hamilton i te marama o Tihema 1856.

Ko te utu katoa i hoatu ki nga Maori mo o ratou take ki Akaroa e tae ana ki te £700; otira ki waho o tenei i riro ano ki a ratou i te Nanto-Bordelaise Company ara i nga Wiwi i te tau 1838 etehi taonga i rite ki te £234 te utu mo tetahi pihi whenua e tata ana ki Akaroa.

## ***J.—Te Hokonga o Otakou.***

I te 31 o Hurae, 1844, ka hokona e te Whakaminenga o Niu Tierni, na tetahi tangata i whakaturia e te Kawanatanga o Niu Tireni i whakahaere, tetei whenua 400,000 nga eka kei Otakou, ko nga moni hei utu £2,400, hei wahi nohoanga tangata mo "New Edinburgh," ko taua whenua katoa i rohea e nga maunga kei te taha whakararo o te Wahapu o Otakou, tae atu ki Tokata, i te Tonga ko nga maunga o Maungaatua me Kaihiku te rohe ki te Rato. E toru nga wehenga ki waho o tenei pihi whenua mo nga Maori ara i Pukekura (Otago Heads), i Taieri, i te Karoro, hui katoa nga eka i roto o enei pihi e toru e 9,615; kotahi eka hoki i whakatapua mo ratou ki Pukekura i roto i te pihi i whakatapua e te Whakaminenga o Niu Tireni, hei Tunga Whare Whakamarama. Na haunga enei whenua whakatapu mo te katoa i whakaritea i reira i maharatia ano i taua wa kia whakaritea etahi whenua Rahui tuturu mo nga Maori i runga i te tikanga o nga whakanohoanga heke i era atu wahi a te Whakaminenga o Niu Tireni; Ko enei nga kupu a te Haimona te tangata nana i whakahaere te Hoko i tana pukapuka i tuhia i te rua o Hepetema, 1844:—"Ko taku tikanga mo nga whenua Rahui mo nga Maori i whakahaerea e au i runga i taku tino mohio ko te tikanga i era atu hoko i waho ke i te mohiotanga o nga tangata Maori; a i runga i te tono a Kanara Wairaweke i waiho e au tetahi whakaritenga rahui ara te tekau i roto i nga whenua katoa e hokona ana e te Whakaminenga o Niu Tireni, kia whakaritea e te Kawana, kahore i tino whakariteritea tetahi mea i runga i tenei ki nga Maori e au."

I runga i te whakariteritenga a te Whakaminenga o Niu Tireni, me te Huihuinga o Otakou i te tau 1847, ko te nohoanga ki New Edinburgh kia 144,600 eka, te wahanga whaka-te-kautanga o tenei 14,460 eka. Engari i runga i nga tikanga o te hoko a te Whakaminenga ki te Huihuinga kihai rawa i taea te wehe i tetahi wahi o te 144,600 eka hei whenua tapu mo nga Maori; engari i tika kia whakatapua he whenua mo nga Maori i roto o te Poraka, ko te nui o te whenua kua whakaaturia i runga ake nei; he nui nga kupu hei whakakaha i tenei tikanga whakatapu whenua, ka kitea ana tirohia nga pukapuka i whakatakotoria ki te aroaro o te Paremete me nga pukapuka a te Whakaminenga o Niu. Tireni i taua wa.

## ***K.—Hokonga o Murihiku.***

Ko te wahi whenua i uru ki roto o tenei Poraka, ko te taha katoa ki te tonga o tenei motu o te Waipounamu kei te taha hoki ki te tonga o nga hoko a te Kepa raua ko Haimona. Ko nga whakahaere mo te hoko i oti i te 17 o Akuhata, 1853, mo nga moni £2,700, i muri o te mahi nui i runga o te nekenga o te tono a nga Maori notemea kua hohoa etahi wahi o te whenua e te Pakeha, ko aua Pakeha i whakamatau ki te arahi ke i nga Maori kia kaua e hoko i o ratou whenua ki te Kawanatanga i runga o ta ratou hoatu i te moni nui hei reti i nga whenua. I te nui

o tenei mea kia mutu ai tenei he no reira ka whakaarohia he tino mea nui te hohorotanga o te rironga o te whenua. Ko nga wahi Rahui mo nga Maori i wehea i nga kainga e whakaaturia ana i muri nei, kei roto o nga rohe o te Hoko. Ara ko Tuturau, Omani, Oue, Aparima, Oraka, Kawakaputaputa, me Onetota.

## ***L.—Rakiura.***

Ko tenei motu i hokona i nga Maori i te 29th o Hune, 1864, mo nga moni e £6,000, i peneitia te utunga:—E £2,000 i te Hokonga; e £2,000 me pupuri e te Kawanatanga i runga i te moni hua £160 i te tau, ko te moni hua me utu i nga tau ki etahi Maori, a ko te £2,000 whakamutunga me whaka ka pau hei hoko whenua i roto o Southland Porowini hei whaakako me etehi atu mea mo nga Maori.

Tetahi pihi whenua pai kei te Takiwa o Hokonui, te nui e 2,000 eka kua hokona hei whakamana i nga tikanga kua korerotia nei. Ko tenei whenua kua retia ki te tangata mo nga tau e rua te kau ma tahi i runga i te moni £100 i te tau, ko aua moni me pau hei whakaako mo nga Maori e noho ana i te Takiwa o Foveaux Strait .

I runga i te whakamana i nga tikanga o te Hoko kua whakatapua mo nga Maori etahi wahi te nui 935 eka kua huia mai etahi motu maha hei patunga manu.

## ***Ko te Hoko a Hamilton kei te taha ki Raro o Kaiapoi.***

I te tau 1848 ra ano, ko te iwi ko Ngaitahu e noho ana ki te taha ki raro o te Porowini o Katapere i tono utu mo nga whenua ki te taha ki raro o Kaiapoi notemea e ki ana ratou i hokona hetia e Ngatitoha ki te Kawanatanga i te tau 1847, ko te nui o te whenua i tonoa ai he utu 1,140,000 eka timata atu i te Kainga tuatahi o Kaiapoi, ko te Rohe ki raro o te hoko a Te Keepa i te tau 1848, te Rohe tae noa ki Wai-au-ua e rima te kau pea maero te tawhiti, ka haere hoki ki te tonga i te taha moana, katahi ka ahu ki uta ki nga matapuna o nga awa o Rakahauri, Te Hurunui me te Wai-au-ua ka tae ki nga maunga tau arai i te Tai Marangai me te Tai Hauauru e 480,000 eka o te whenua i tonoa kei roto o te Porowini o Whakatu (Nelson ) ko te toenga 660,000 eka kei roto o te Porowini o Katapere (Canterbury ). Ko nga Maori e mea ana me utu ta ratou tono ki te £500 ki te £150 ranei me etahi whenua nunui e mea ana hoki ratou kaore he nohoanga mo a ratou kararehe e nui haere ana hoki. I oti taua mea i a Hamutana i Pepuere 1857, mo te taha ki nga tangata e tono ana o Kaiapoi ko te utu e £500, te take i penei ai he pai ke ki te utu i tenei moni nui i te moni iti me te hoatu whenua notemea kei he nga tikanga o nga pakeha i runga i aua wahi.

Apiti atu ki te moni £500 i utua ki nga Maori o Kaiapoi, i utua ki a Matiaha o Moeraki e £200 i te tau 1867 hei utu mo ana wahi i roto o te whenua kua oti nei nga rohe te korero, na tenei utu ka tae nga utu mo nga tono kihai i oti ki te £700.

Ki te tirohia te mapi ka kitea ko tenei whenua kei roto o nga rohe o te whenua i hokona e te Keepa, e hara tenei i te mea i mea nga Maori kia rua utunga ki a ratou mo a ratou whenua engari he kore kaore i ata mohiotia nga rohe o te whenua i tukua i mua.

## ***Hokonga i Kaikoura.***

I te taha ki raro o Wai-au-ua tae noa ki te tumu o Wairau i toe tetehe tono tarewa a tetehe wahi o te Iwi o Ngaitahu e noho ana i Kaikoura kihai i oti, i mahue ki waho i te utunga ki nga iwi o Raro i te tau 1847 i muri iho hoki.

Ko te pihi i tonoa i timata atu i Hurunui tae noa ki Cape Campbell i te taha ki te moana nui, haere atu i te tahataha moana tae noa ki te Roto Sumner me nga matapuna o nga awa, Wai-au-ua, Clarence me Wairau, te rohe ki te Tuaraki ko White Bluff, te nui tae atu ki te 2,500,000 eka.

I te tuatahi i mea nga Maori kia £5,000 te utu mo a ratou tono a no muri whakaae ana kia £300 me etehi wahi whenua whakatapu hei kainga mo ratou.

I oti tenei mea i te marama o Maehe 1859 mo nga moni i whakahuatia i runga tata ake nei me nga whenua i whakatapua, te nui e 5,565 eka.

## ***Hokonga i Arahura.***

I te tau 1856, i te otinga o nga tono a nga iwi i te taha ki te Rato mo nga whenua i te motu Waipounamu, ko nga tono a tetahi wahi ririki o te iwi o Ngaitahu e noho ana i tera taha o nga maunga i te taha Hauauru kaore i oti, te take he kore kaore e taea atu a reira.

Ko enei iwi kaore i whiwhi i etehi o nga moni i utua ki a Ngaitahu mo nga whenua i uru ki roto o te hoko a te Keepa.

Ko nga tono a enei iwi i whakahaerea i nga tau 1859 me 1860, oti ana i te marama o Mei i te tau i muri iho i runga i te utu e £300, me te whenua i whakatapua 10,024 eka, e 6,724 i wehea hei nohoanga, e 3,500 eka hei whakatupu moni mo te mahi whakaako, hei hoatu, mo te oranga o nga Maori o reira.

I te otinga o tenei mea me te Hokonga o Rakiura i muri iho nei, ka mutu nga tikanga whenua o te Waipounamu i konei, haunga era e tupu mai ana i runga i nga kupu whakaari kahore nei i ea mo nga Kura, Hohipera me etehi atu mea.

Heoi ano nga whenua i te tonga o Raukawa kaore ano kia kore te mana Maori ki runga haunga nga whenua whakatapu ko nga motu ko Ruapuke kei Foveaux Strait, ko Rangitoto kei Raukawa, he pihi whenua kei Whakapuaka me tetehi kei Whanganui ki te Hauauru.

Hui katoa te nui o nga whenua kua whakatapua mo nga Maori i te Waipounamu me Stewart's Island, (haunga te pihi i Whanganui ki te Hauauru e 44,000 eka kaore hoki taua wahi i raro o te tikanga whakatapu,) e tae ana ki te 75,544 eka e 2 ruri me te 14 pati.

I runga i te tumanakotanga o te ngakau tera e pai hei tirohanga a muri ake nei nga korero mo nga hoko i runga ake nei me te mapi,

Ka noho au i te runga i te honore,

ALEXANDER MACKAY, KOMIHANA.

Ki te kai tuhi tumuaki o te Tari Maori, Poneke.