

SCHEDULE OF LANDS PURCHASED FROM THE NATIVES IN THE SOUTH ISLAND AND STEWART'S ISLAND

Index Letter	District purchased	Name of Tribe ceding Claims	Date of Purchase	Amount Paid	Approximate Acreage cont'd in purchase.	Extent of Land Reserved for Natives.	
						£. s. d.	A. R. P.
A.	Nelson District	Ngaitoa, Ngaitama	25 th Oct. 1839	1780-15-0	151,000	3053	1 30
B.	N.Z. Co's Purchase	Ngaitirau & Ngatiawa	8 th Nov. 1839			1554	0 0
C.	Wairau	Ngaitoa	18 th Mar. 1847	3000-0-0	3,002,304		
D.	Pakawanu	Ngaitoa, Ngaitama	(Between 13 th May 1852 and 7 th Mar. 1856.	7637-0-0	5,983,336	19568	0 9
E.	Waipounamu	Ngaitikoa, Ngaitirama, Ngatiaru, Ngaitikua & Rangitane.				6359	0 0
F.	Separation Pt.	Ngaitahu	12 th June 1848	2000-0-0	20,070,314	1174	2 16
G.	a. Kemp's Purchase	D ^o	10 th Aug. 1849	200-0-0	59,000	4793	2 24
H.	Port Cooper	D ^o	15 th Sep. 1849	300-0-0	121,000	1361	0 0
I.	Port Levy	D ^o	10 th Dec. 1866	200-0-0	80,000	1298	0 0
J.	b. Hamilton's Pr ^{ts}	D ^o	31 st July 1844	2400-0-0	400,000	9615	0 0
K.	c. Otakou (Otago)	D ^o	17 th Aug. 1853	2600-0-0	7,407,206	4830	0 26
L.	Murihiku	D ^o	29 th June 1864	6000-0-0	500,000	935	0 0
	Stewart's Island	D ^o	5 th Feb. 1857	700-0-0		(2000	0 0)
	d. North Kaipoi (Hamilton's Pr ^{ts})	D ^o					
	e. Kaikoura P.	D ^o	29 th Mar. 1859	300-0-0		5565-0-0	
	f. Ararua P.	D ^o	21 st May 1860	300-0-0		70224-0-0	



Note a. Besides the land originally reserved for the Natives in the purchase, 1174 ac 2 rls 16 pr were subsequently added by the General and Prov^l Government; 5937 ac 1 rd 16 pr were reserved on the West Coast in 1860, and the Native Land Court awarded 4793 ac 2 rls 24 pr in 1868 in final satisfaction of the engagements in the Deed of Purchases, making a total of 18,264 ac 2 rls 16 pr.

Note b. This block includes 30000 ac originally purchased by the Naulo Borelaise Company from the Natives for £ 238, and subsequently sold to the New Zealand Company in June 1849 for £ 4500.

Note c. The Native Reserves within this Purchase were land excluded from sale.

NOTE A. This Purchase overlaps territory previously acquired from the Natives within the Boundaries of Kemp's, the Wairau and the Waipounamu purchases.

NOTE e. This purchase overlaps country previously included in the sale of the Wairau and Waipounamu Blocks.

NOTE f. This block overlaps country sold to the Government by other tribes in 1848 and 1856.

Total Area of aquired Territory 37,774,160 ac
 minus Native Reserves and 51,000 acres retained by the Natives, exclusive of D'Urville and Ruapeke Islands. —
Total Expenditure £ 27,417,150 0 0

Plan of Land Purchases
SOUTH AND STEWART ISLANDS
 Enclosure in Report from Mr A. Mackay,
 Dated 23rd April, 1875,
 DRAWN BY A. KOCH.

Blocks shown thus indicate the Land not purchased from the Natives by the Government.

B. THE SOUTH ISLAND PURCHASES "DID NOT INCLUDE MAORI PLACES OF RESIDENCE AND CULTIVATION" ?

"Let the Truth Be Known" in "Ngai Tahu Claim Documentation", § page 24, says -

"The purchases did not include 'Maori places of residence and cultivation'.

The story of the nine Ngai Tahu South Island purchases is summarized in previous Ngai Tahu Maori Trust Board publications (see "References"), and need not be repeated here. Only in the first - the Otakou Purchase of 1844 by the New Zealand Company under FitzRoy's governorship - was land for Maori use excluded from the purchase. Maori reserves were allocated in seven of the other eight Ngai Tahu purchases carried out by the Crown. But contrary to what "Let the Truth Be Known" implies, these reserves were quite inadequate. This was subsequently acknowledged at the Royal Commission of Smith and Nairn in 1879-1880 by ex-Governor Grey, by Commissioners Kemp and Mantell, and by Chief Judge Fenton [unpublished evidence given at the Smith Nairn Royal Commission]. Later a succession of other official reports agreed too that the reserves were quite inadequate [see AJHRs 1888 G-1, 1891 G-7, and 1921-2 G-5].

It is quite incorrect to suggest that the Ngai Tahu purchases "did not include Maori places of residence and cultivation". Grey's Despatch of 15th May 1848 to the British Colonial Minister makes it clear that his policy was to purchase all the land and award reserves afterwards, the reserves to be registered in the same way as Crown Grants. It is well known that Kemp set aside no reserves when his Deed was signed in 1848 - in fact he was officially reprimanded for it. When Mantell came to allocate the Kemp Purchase reserves three months later, with Grey's approval he restricted Ngai Tahu to ten acres per person, and required them to surrender their residences and cultivations where in his opinion they might later interfere with European settlement.

In McLean's "Waipounamu" purchase of 1853, the largest Crown purchase north of Ngai Tahu territory, involving a number of tribes, no reserves were specified in the deed and certainly no exception is made of "Maori places of residence and cultivation". The official translation of this deed, in this regard, is as follows [Mackay's "Compendium" 1873, Vol II page 308] -

"Now this assuredly is the final transfer or sale of all our lands on the said Island, which we have hereby certainly and faithfully conveyed, with its trees, lakes, waters, stones, and all and everything either under or above the said land and all and everything connected with the said land, to Victoria, the Queen of England, for ever and ever.

"Now, certain places are agreed to by the Queen of England to be reserved for our relations, residing on the said land, which has been sold by us, but the Governor of New Zealand reserves to himself the right of deciding on the extent and position of the lands to be so reserved, and certain other portions of land have also been agreed upon by the Governor of New Zealand to be granted to some of our chiefs."

The "certain places" which were to become Maori reserves were not defined in the Waipounamu Deed, but were left to the discretion of the Governor, as was done with Kemp's Deed in 1848. Some land was excluded from the N Z Company Purchase at Otakou in 1844, but not as "residences and cultivations". Maori residences and cultivations were not excluded from Crown purchases as of right. Government policy from early in Grey's governorship (1846) was that Maori residences and cultivations had to make way, if need be, for European settlement. At Wellington, Grey annulled the decision of his predecessor FitzRoy to reserve all Maori cultivations within the New Zealand Company's block ["References": Jellicoe, page 51]. Besides Ruapuke Island, in the South Island there were only three areas of Maori land excluded from Crown purchases, and these were not "residences and cultivations" (see Map on page 17).