

Wai 1750 #A12 – *Nineteenth-century Land Alienation and Administration, Part One: Raupatu Lands* by Jane Luiten

Questions of clarification

Source	Quote from report	Question(s)
Page 281-282.	At Page 281 -282, you have a subheading which talks about exclusion from pastoralism...	1. Did other hapū attempt non-agricultural economic strategies (e.g. labouring, fishing etc.) following the collapse of sheep farming ventures? If so, what challenges did they face?
Page 282.	Ngāti Rua joined the business of sheep farming in 1893. For the next decade, the hapū at Omarumutu farmed between 300-400 sheep on Opape 3. The end of the tribal venture coincides with the 1904 partition of the block. After this date, Ngāti Rua individuals Heremia Te Iki and Te Riaki Amoamo feature in the annual returns, with flocks by 1909 of 270 sheep and 150 sheep respectively, but Ngāti Rua as such no longer does.	2. Did any of your research determine any noticeable changes to the Ngāti Rua hapu dynamic from the shift of collective to individual farming? 3. Were Heremia Te Iki and Te Riaki Amoamo able to sustain their ventures in the long term, or did they encounter challenges that further fragmented their efforts?
Page 290-291.	On Opape Reserve hapū efforts to utilise their land were hampered by poor access. In July 1892, on behalf of Ngāti Rua, Whakatatare Te Iki appealed to Native Minister 956 Cotton to Secretary Education Department, 11 November 1904, ACGS 16211 J1 Box 722/ap 1904/1625. 957 Ibid. 291 Cadman for expenditure on widening the Motu Road running from their coastal settlement of Omarumutu inland through Opape.	4. What specific activities are you aware of that Maori were seeking to engage in that required an improvement of the road?

RECEIVED

Waitangi Tribunal

25 Oct 24

Ministry of Justice
WELLINGTON