Historical Review
of the
Waiau River and Coastal Area

Written for the Waiau River Working Party

by Delyn Day
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***Brief*:** 'A report on the history of the Waiau Catchment, including coastal areas . . . covering both pre and post-European, but with an emphasis on the post-European history as pre-European history is being covered elsewhere.' Including a 'literature review, anecdotal information and an annotated bibliography.'

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Historiography:

To date no history has specifically focused on the Waiau catchment but many works have touched on the region or dealt with particular aspects, notably Maori history. General histories, such as A.H.McLintock's *The History of Otago* and E.Olssen's *A History of Otago* treat Southland and Otago as one region, Murihiku, before 1848 and cover sealing, whaling, Maori, provincial history and some early settlement. Robert McNab's impressive collection of documents for the period before 1840, also throw considerable light on European discovery and race relations.[1] Local histories which provide information for the period after European settlement, have been written on Pahia, Orepuki, Te Waewae, Papatotara, Blackmount and Manapouri.[2] General histories of Southland, which include parts of the Waiau, are the works of F.G.Hall-Jones, J.Hall-Jones, G.A.Hamilton and F.W.G.Miller. Further information can be gained by examining the large literature on themes relevant to the Waiau, such as sealing, whaling, goldmining, exploration, surveying, sawmilling, flaxmilling, forestry, farming, national parks, tramping, fishing, boating, tourism and hydro development.[3]

Frequent changes in place-names and boundaries beleaguer research. The Maori named the southern South Island Murihiku, but had no name for the European equivalent of localities and provinces. Europeans often adopted Maori names for specific places and features, such as the Waiau River, and sometimes extended their range of meaning to identify surrounding areas. Until the Merrivale Block was settled by runholders, the whole area west of Riverton was known as the Waiau. West of the Waiau River was considered terra incognita. As blocks were cut up new place names appeared on the map, confusing population statistics. Early Papatotara included the territory which would become Tuatapere. Pahia, in the vicinity of Pahee's pa, was known as Dalmore until about 1906. The shifting population of Orepuki is particularly tricky. In 1991 the population statistics for 20 localities in the Waiau district were aggregated in four returns.

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[1] R.McNab,(edit.)*Historical Records of New Zealand* and *Murihiku: A History of the South Island of New Zealand and the Islands Adjacent and Lying to the South*, for example. E.Olssen, editing.

[2] See annotated bibliography.

[3] See annotated bibliography.

A note on Historical sites in the Waiau:

The location of historical sites in the Waiau, noted by the New Zealand Historic Places trust, have been gathered from historic sources.[4] Many of these sites have not been visited or physically identified.[5] In theory, all sites can be historic. What matters, then, is the importance people attach to them and their significance to the region. The importance and significance people place on events, places of the past and geographical features vary according to their culture and type of occupation. The Maori give spiritual meaning to the role of rivers and it could be said that the Waiau river, to the Maori and some European, is an historic site. Upon European settlement, the Waiau river (before and after it was bridged), demanded respect. The Takitimu mountains are an historical site in that they record the arrival of the Takitimu canoe. European history tends to focus attention on events, things and places rather than geographical features. Maori and European occupation of the Waiau has shaped and been shaped by geography. History is likewise formed.

[4] New Zealand Historic Places Trust, *Historic Places Inventory. Wallace County Including Riverton Borough.* Wellington, 1986 and Southland Historic Places Inventory, Southland Museum and Art Gallery, 1993.

[5] Russell Beck, Interview, Southland Museum, 18/2/1993.

Introduction

This review attempts to outline the main historical developments of the Waiau catchment, with particular focus on the lower Waiau and coastal region. The historical pattern that emerges imitates the journey of the river, from the lakes to the sea. European association with the Waiau began as a stream of seafaring explorers and widened into a small lake of sealers and whalers. From this lake, a steady flow of goldminers, explorers, surveyors and runholders, expanded into a second lake of yeoman farmers, flaxmillers and sawmillers. In this phase European communities grew and settlers built roads, railways, churches, schools, small and large industries. These divergent activities peaked, and then came together as four fast flowing streams of forestry, farming, fishing, and in Manapouri-Te Anau, tourism. The Manapouri dam weakened all streams. At times, the river mouth is completely blocked.[6]

Maori

Before European settlement began, the southern Maori used the resources of the lower Waiau and coastal area. Along the coast flax and manuka grew, rising up a series of terraces to podocarp forests. Rimu, mati, kahikatea, miro and totara grew inland while beech forest favoured the surrounding hill country.[7] On his first southern visit in the *Endeavour*, March 1770, Captain Cook anchored in Te Waewae Bay and wrote that 'the land bordering the sea-coast, as well as the many islands, were all thickly clothed with forest almost to the water's edge.'[8] In this setting Maori developed a culture dependent on food sources of the region.[9]

The Maori came to the area in a series of tribal migrations.[10] The first migration was made by the Waitaha, led by Chief Rakaihaitu. Their expedition travelled down the Waiau river to Foveaux Strait. There is some debate as to when.[11] The Waitaha canoe, Takitimu, led by Chief Tamatea, was wrecked near the Waiau mouth and the mountains were named Takitimu to represent this event.[12] The Ngati Mamoe arrived next, probably in the late fifteenth century

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[6] This paragraph based on the structural diagram of Glen Lauder, Dept. of Conservation, Invercargill.

[7] G. McLeod, *Up the Waiau*,p.6.

[8] A.H. McLintock, *The History of Otago*,p.48.
J. Hall-Jones, *Fiordland Explored*,p.1.

[9] See S. Corry and R. Puentener, 'Tikanga Maori Cultural, Spiritual and Historical Values of the Waiau River', for the Iwi Task Group of the Waiau River Working Party, Feb. 1993. A full discussion of Maori history in the Waiau is in their report.

[10] Syd Cormack, *Conversation*, Dec.1991.
A.H. McLintock, *The History of Otago*, pp.25-27.

[11] Syd Cormack, *Conversation*, 1991.
J.H. Hall-Jones, *Fiordland Explored*, p.31. Common date given is around 850 AD, but A.H.McLintock in *The History of Otago* quotes the possible dates of 1477, 1350 and 850 AD. [p.27.]

[12] H. Beattie, *I Visit Te Anau*, p.11., *Majestic Manapouri*, p.13. *Maori Place-names of Otago*,pp.49-50. The canoe is said to have been wrecked at Waimeha (Waimeamea) in Te Waewae Bay. The Takitimu canoe has been associated with the Great Fleet of 1350, see F. G. Hall-Jones, *Historical Southland*, p.63., but this has been challenged by D.R.Simmons' work, *The Great New Zealand Myth*.

and gradually intermarried with the Waitaha. The last migration was that of the Ngai Tahu towards the end of the seventeenth century.[13]

The southern Maori were highly mobile, travelling the region in search of seasonal foods and maintaining close contact with other Maori in the South Island.[14] Treks for kai and trade included Lake Wakitipu, the islands in Foveaux Strait, and the more treacherous waters around the West Coast Sounds. The presence of obsidian glass in the South suggests trading links may have extended to the North Island.[15] The Waiau River was the main pathway between the lakes and the sea. The river and lakes provided eels, fresh water mussels, crayfish, native trout, minnows, and whitebait.[16] The Maori walked up the river but came down on rafts made of ferns, called mokiihi.[17] Maori kaiks indicate the major stop-overs between coast and sea; Pahia, Te Waewae (at the Waiau mouth), Sandhill Point (if going to the West Coast Sounds) Manapouri and Te Anau.[18] Maori place-names describe activities and events related to the area. Te Whata (Port Craig), for example, was a store house.[19] The site of Clifden was a junction where different pas in the area would meet.[20] The Waiau and also the beaches of Te Waewae Bay, from the time of Waitaha and Ngati Mamoe Maori, were important communication routes for food, trade, information and, at times, escape into the isolated fiords.[21] The Europeans used these same pathways in their search for land and resources.

Sealing, Whaling and Maori

Although European sealing and whaling do not appear to have impinged directly on Te Waewae Bay (except out at sea), the presence of sailors nearby at West Coast Sounds, Foveaux Strait, Preservation Inlet and Riverton, profoundly affected the Maori of the area. Captain Cook's sea charts and his description of the seals in Dusky Sound were a slower version of modern advertising.[22] In 1792 Captain William Raven on the *Britannia* used Cook's charts to bring the first sealing gang to Dusky Sound, leaving a party on Anchor Island. Thereafter, 'a ruthless industry' continued until the 1820s, by when the seals had

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[13] E.Shortland, *The Southern Districts of New Zealand.*
A.H. McLintock, *The History of Otago*, p.31.
E.Olssen, *A History of Otago*, pp.2-3.

[14] A. Anderson, *When All the Moa-ovens Grew Cold*,p.43.

[15] P.J.F. Coutts, *The Emergence of the Foveaux Strait Maori from Prehistory*, p.253.
Syd Cormack, Interview.

[16] H.Beattie, *Moriori*, p.41.

[17] E. Shortland, *The Southern Districts of New Zealand*,pp.200-204.

[18] A.C. and N.C. Begg, *The World of John Boultbee*,pp.271-281.
J. Hall-Jones, *Fiordland Explored*, p.125.
P.J.F. Coutts, pp.3,240.

[19] H. Beattie, *Maori Place-names of Otago*, p.51.
R.Belmer, *Around the Southern Coast*, p.111.

[20] Syd Cormack, Interview, Tuatapere, 8/12/1992.

[21] Syd Cormack, Interview, Tuatapere, 8/12/92. Also see Maori history of Hawea tribe, Ngatimamoe and Waitaha, examples given by H. Beattie.

[22] A.H.McLintock, pp.24,48.

almost been wiped out.[23] The first whaling station of note was established at Preservation Inlet in 1829 by a Sydney firm, George Bunn and Co., and managed by Captain Peter Williams. Johnny Jones bought the station in 1834 but it was abandoned by 1840.[24] The Riverton station, set up by Captain John Howell in 1836, was also owned by Jones and continued into the 1850s.[25] As early as 1810, European visitors noted that the Southern Maori had grown extensive areas of potatoes for trade. Interest in flax began in 1813 and this also became a major item of trade for the Maori.[26]

Initially, Maori traded with the Europeans from a strong footing but in the 1840s 'the balance of power . . . shifted.'[27] Maori kaiks, such as Te Waewae, declined as the Maori increasingly focused on locations more suited for trade and agriculture.[28] Maori use of European steel made visits to the Manapouri-Te Anau region for tool materials, bowenite and nephrite, 'less frequent.'[29] The sealer, John Boultbee, reported active pas at Te Waewae and Pahia in 1827 but by Mantell's expedition in 1852 these settlements appeared deserted.[30] The Maori at Colac Bay, being closer to the port of Riverton, fared better.[31] However, intermarriage, European diseases, and growing dependence on agriculture had a huge impact on Maori population, location, occupation and culture.[32]

From Whalers to Farmers

Sailors married to Maori women or by Maori permission, obtained the first rights to land.[33] The trade with sailors also led to the first land sales. In 1829, Peter William purchased Preservation Inlet, to be used as a whaling station, from Te Whakataupuka.[34] The muskets obtained from this sale were used to turn back Te Rauparaha in the Marlborough Sounds and this has been credited as the reason for the South's 'peaceful' settlement.[35] Later, in 1838,

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[23] A.H.McLintock,pp.24,48,53.
W.H.S. Roberts, *Southland in 1856*, p.87. The Waiau river was known to the sailors as Knowsley river.

[24] A.H.McLintock,pp.72-74. It is suggested here that Jones may have over extended himself with too many stations or that Fiordland's rough weather made whaling too difficult.

[25] W.H.S. Roberts, *Southland in 1856*, p.82.
J. Hall-Jones, *The South Explored*,pp.46-60.

[26] A.C. and N.C. Begg, *The World of John Boultbee*, p.171.
J. Hall-Jones, *Fiordland Explored*, p.18.

[27] E.Olssen, pp.6-11.

[28] A. Anderson, p.43.

[29] P.J.F.Coutts, p.234.

[30] A.C. & N.C. Begg, *The World of John Boultbee*,pp.175,188.
A.G.Reece, *Pahia 1820-1985*, In 1878 a large Maori settlement is described at Pahia but is not the site of the 1820s. This suggests that the Maori at Pahia had moved to ground more suitable for agriculture.

[31] See J. Macintosh, *Colac Bay*, pp.1-13.

[32] E.Olssen, pp.20-29.

[33] F.G. Hall-Jones, *Historical Southland*, p.52.

[34] A.H.McLintock, pp.70-71.

[35] F.G. Hall-Jones, *Historical Southland*, pp.52,56-58.

Tuhawaiki and some other chiefs, sold large parts of the South Island to Johnny Jones and a group of Australian speculators in Sydney. McLintock writes, 'the negotiations . . . were most questionable, for they possessed no authority from their tribe to alienate their hereditary territories.'[36] On the other hand, F.G.Hall-Jones notes that Jones did 'not acquire exclusive possession' as the Maori were to retain their villages and resources.[37] In 1840 land sales, except those to the Crown, were forbidden.[38] Land bought before 1840 became subject to investigation and Johnny Jones abandoned his Southland purchase.[39]

The decline of whaling and sealing signalled a new demand for land as sailors looked for alternative occupations.[40] Until then, settler interest in Murihiku had been slight, perhaps due to the report of the NZ Company's surveyor, F. Tuckett in 1844, that Murihiku was a 'mere bog and unfit for human habitation.'[41] Reports from HMS *Acheron*'s survey of the southern coast in 1850 were more positive and described good grazing land up to Otautau.[42] The *Acheron* survey was followed by Walter Mantell's (Commissioner of Crown Lands) expedition through the Waiau in 1852. Mantell's explorations, guided by Rawiri te Awha and George Wera, led to the first European sighting of Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau, and the purchase of Murihiku from the Maori in 1853.[43] Murihiku was initially bought by Mantell himself as the government was tardy with its support and Mantell feared that squatting would develop.[44] Some time passed before Maori reserves were surveyed. A reserve adjoining the Waiau river was laid aside as late as 1906.[45] Conversely, applications for runs and settlement

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[36] McLintock, pp.99-100,105-6. Tuhawaiki had been present in the Preservation Inlet sale when he was younger; see J. Hall-Jones, *The South Explored*, p.23.

[37] F.G.Hall-Jones, *King of the Bluff*, p.53.

[38]See E.Sweetman, *The Unsigned New Zealand Treaty*, for a full discussion of this or p.59.

[39] F.G.Hall-Jones, *King of the Bluff*, pp.52-58.

[40] F.G. Hall-Jones, *Historical Southland*, pp.88-93.

[41] W.H.S. Roberts, *Southland in 1856*, p.41.
F.G. Hall-Jones, *Historical Southland*, p.80. Tuckett did not visit Western Southland.

[42] A.H. McLintock, *The History of Otago*, p.331.

[43] W.H.S. Roberts, *Southland in 1856*, p.49. This purchase is still to be adequately settled as the reserves given to the Maori in exchange for Murihiku were not sufficient to provide access to traditional kai or to 'preserve an economic base' as promised. See *Ngai Tahu Report* 1991 Vol. 1, pp.100-109, Vol. 2, pp.587-646.
[43cont'd] Murihiku comprised descendants from a mixture of tribes, namely, Waitaha and Ngati Mamoe and the Ngai Tahu. Chief Tuhawaiki who signed the Treaty of Waitangi was of 'mixed Cheetah and Katimamoe' descent. [McLintock, p.31].Who has the right to speak for the southern Maori has become a modern controversy.
See T.O'Regan, *Old Myths and New Politics*,pp.5-27.
Syd Cormack in *Southland Times*, 21 August 1992.
Also documented by H. Beattie, *Our Southernmost Maori*, p.83.

[44] F.G. Hall-Jones, pp.88-89.

[45] M. Hanger, *Papatotara*, p.8. This reserve was retaken by the government during World War 1 and sold back to six Maori families at '&40 each.'
The Maori seem to disappear from European history of the Waiau until mention as 'half-caste' gold miners on the Te Waewae Coast beaches. Later, Maori gained seasonal work on farms and in forestry, Syd Cormack, *Interview*.

in the Waiau/lakes district were already underway by the time of J.T. Thomson's (Chief Surveyor of Otago) surveys in 1857 and 1861-2.[46]

From the 1850s, four types of settler began establishing themselves in the Waiau/Lakes/ coastal area; sailor settlers, runholders, speculators, and squatters. West of the Waiau was considered terra incognita, however, until the 1890s, and generally, the Waiau was slow to be populated.[47] The isolation and inaccessibility of the region hindered settlement. Lack of public works (the contemporary answer to isolation), led to Southland's cession from Otago in 1861. The local settlers felt that Otago did not allow enough money for public works in Southland. Otago's Land Sales and Leases Ordinance in 1856, which the people of Southland thought restrictive to the closer settlement hoped for, further increased exasperation.[48] This Ordinance, introduced by James Macandrew (Superintendent of Otago), allowed the Waste Lands Board to sell 600,000 acres in blocks of not less than 2000 acres 'without any improvement clause'.[49] Financial difficulties brought Southland's reunion with Otago in 1870. Public works were expensive, especially for outlying areas like the Waiau.

Runholders

Runholders dominate the first stage of European settlement. Early runs tended to be large and worked by managers. Many of the early landowners/speculators were prominent in public life.[50] Applications for runs date from 1852 and early runholders mostly held depasturing leases.[51] Te Anau and Manapouri runs were bought in 1854 and the Upper Waiau in 1857. Runs at Pahia, Orepuki, Clifden, Lilburn and Blackmount followed in 1856. Most of the runs seem to have been bought on speculation as the land changed hands frequently in the first twenty or so years. The exploding rabbit population and the long depression may also have been a cause of rapid exchange as runholders lacked the money to improve their holdings or pay their debts.[52] Runs in the Waiau were usually stocked with sheep but cattle were also brought in.[53] The Waiau valley was the 'major route for moving stock' until the 1870s.

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[46] J. Hall-Jones, *Fiordland Explored*, pp.36-42.

[47] *NZ Year Book 1894*, p.542.

[48] W.H.S. Roberts, *Southland in 1856*, p.63.
A.R. Dreaver, *The Southland Province of New Zealand*, p.11.
W.A. Henderson, *Historical Account of Southland as a Province*, pp.9-10.

[49] W.H.S.Roberts, *Southland in 1856*,p.63.

[50] D.McDonald, *The Margins of Fiordland*, p.25.
J.P Taylor, C.W.Ligar (Surveyor General of NZ), Captain Howell, Captain Hirst (Wallace County Council 1877) are examples of the typical runholder in the 1850s-1880s.
J.Hall-Jones, *Fiordland Explored*, p.36. Freeman Jackson was on the Southland Provincial Council.

[51] *AJHR* 1866,C-i, p.23.
F. G. Hall-Jones, *Historical Southland*, p.93.

[52] D.McDonald, pp.49,53

[53] M. Hanger, *Papatotara*, p.66.
D. McDonald, pp.40,81. Sheep tended to be the Merino breed. The Upper Waiau proved 'too wet' for cattle, except between Monowai and Manapouri.
J.Hall-Jones, *Fiordland Explored*, p.41.
M. Hanger, *The Progressive Reduction . . .* p.12.

Gold mining and Coal

The discovery of gold in the Waiau beaches, river and later in Orepuki, brought miners to the area. The population was distinctly male. Gold was found in the Waiau valley, near Blackmount station, in 1863 by 'miner-explorer' Patrick Caples.[54] In 1899 the Bellmount Dredging Company launched a dredge in the Waiau river about Clifden. On its failure to find gold, the dredge was floated down to try at the Waiau mouth but it was wrecked.[55] Charles Sew Hoy, a Dunedin merchant, employed Chinese men to mine the Waiau river but they only just 'broke even.'[56] Speculators bought up land in the Manapouri-Te Anau region but abandoned hope of profits in the 1870s.[57] James Kirkton first found gold on the Orepuki beach in 1865 and by 1866, 70 miners were working the beaches. One thousand pounds was won at the Waiau mouth in 1885.[58] Beach mining continued to around 1900, miners waiting for the 'beach to be remade' by storms which revealed the gold underneath.[59] A mining settlement grew at Monkey Island at the eastern end of Te Waewae Bay. After gold was discovered inland the population of Monkey Island shifted to Orepuki which became the main focus for mining. When miners wanted to continue mining under the town, the population moved to the new site of Garfield and later relocated to Hirst's which was renamed Orepuki. By 1885 gold returns were down and some miners turned to farming and sawmilling.[60]

Coal was discovered inland from Orepuki in 1872 but leases were not applied for until 1880. In 1885, 3 coal mines amalgamated and formed the Orepuki Coal and Shale Company. This was situated near the new rail head and led to the last movement of the population from Garfield to Orepuki.[61] In 1899 the shale works, under the management of an English company, gave great hope to the town but ended in disappointment in 1903.[62] Since then, coal mining continued into the 1960s.[63]

Closer Settlement

Vogel's public works, the development of refrigeration in the 1880s, and the Liberal government's land policies of the 1890s acted as catalysts for the ensuing era of yeoman

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[54] J. Hall-Jones, *Goldfields of the South*,pp.31-33. Caple's discovery encouraged other miners up the Waiau but to no great profit.

[55] J.Hall-Jones, *Goldfields of the South*, pp.31-33.
F.W.G. Miller, pp.160-161.
McCracken, *Early Days of Te Waewae: as told by Gerald Griffin*, p.3.

[56] D.McDonald, p.69.

[57] D.McDonald, pp.35-37. Two miners remained in this area but it is unclear whether they were mining coal or gold. See *Stone's Otago and Southland Directory*.

[58] F.G. Hall-Jones, *Historical Southland*, p.167.
E.Wilson, *Orepuki*,pp.8-9. It is said that the Maori were already mining the beaches in the early sixties.

[59] *AJHR 1885*, C-3, p.1.

[60] *AJHR 1887*, C-6, p.48.

[61] *The Handbook of New Zealand Mines 1887*, p.53.
E.Wilson, p.12.

[62] F.W.G. Miller, pp.57-61.

[63] E. Wilson, p.41.

farmers and sawmillers.[64] The new farmers were predominantly single men despite the policy makers' preference for married men and families.[65] Until the development of refrigeration and until land was cleared and 'broken in' the settlers replaced sheep with cattle in the Waiau valley and coast. Smaller sections meant land had to be made more productive per acre, bush was more readily eaten by cattle, cattle were easier to get across the Waiau, butter and cheese were export products, as well as providing food for growing local communities.[66] Farmers also needed to grow crops to feed their horses. Cropping was more suited to the lower valley areas.[67]

Closer settlement was more successful in the river valley, where soils were complemented by coastal nutrients from the sea, than in the upper Waiau area.[68] The further up the Waiau the less closer settlement was achieved. Despite this, the Te Anau run was 'reduced ... by 20,000 acres' for other runs in 1864. Further runs were made when the lease expired in 1882.[69] Pahia was cut up on the expiration of leases in the 1870s and renamed as Dalmore until 1908. Orepuki was divided amongst mining and agricultural leases circa 1865.[70] Clifden, Lilburn and Blackmount runs were subdivided under the 1890s land policies.[71] Papatotara, Te Tua, Te Waewae and Waihoaka also developed from the closer settlement policies of the 1890s, their identity coming with the establishment of a Post Office.[72] The Upper Waiau, including Te Anau and Manapouri was also cut up for settlement in 1892 but interest was small. Those who did settle soon found that the land was 'poor', there was 'little opportunity for cropping' and that their runs were too small.[73]

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[64] Len Richardson, 'Parties and Political Change', in W.H.Oliver (ed.), *The Oxford History of New Zealand*,pp.200-204.
Tom Brooking, 'Economic Transformation', in W.H.Oliver (ed.), *The Oxford History of New Zealand*, pp.229-231,238-239.
G. McLeod, *Up the Waiau*, p.8.

[65] *AJHR 1896*, C-1, p.101. Doubt was also cast on the presence of miners as suitable settlers.
G.McLeod, p.11.

[66] M. Hanger, *Papatotara*, p.66.
Russell Beck, *Interview*.
[66cont'd] John Knowler, *Interview*. Farmers west of the Waiau had a three day journey to the sale yards at Otautau, crossing the Waiau at Clifden.

[67] Russell Beck, Southland Museum, *Interview*, 19/2/1993.

[68] Russell Beck, Interview. A striking example of the failure of closer settlement in the Upper Waiau at this time is shown by settlers at Redcliff, north of Blackmount. Redcliff boasted 19 farmers in 1889 but all had disappeared by 1893. See *Stone's Otago and Southland Directory* 1888 to 1893.

[69] F.W.G. Miller, pp.190-1.

[70] A.Reece,p.18.
F.W.G.Miller, p.51.

[71] F.W.G. Miller, pp.143,158.

[72] A.McCracken, pp.1-2,7.
G.McLeod, pp.10,14.

[73] D. McDonald, p.55.

Sawmilling and Forestry

Sawmilling went with land being cleared for agriculture and housing. Gold mines and railways also needed timber.[74] In Pahia, sawmilling provided income before land became productive.[75] Along the coast most early sawmills doubled as flaxmills.[76] Until the railway reached Western Southland, sawmills moved to new locations when the forest resource had been consumed. Thus sawmills moved in a westerly direction over time from Pahia to Orepuki, Waihoaka, Te Tua, Te Waewae, Tuatapere, Papatotara, and lastly Port Craig.[77] A sawmill also operated at Te Anau Downs in the 1880s.[78] From the s the railway made Tuatapere the main focus for sawmilling, while other mills were established north and west from there and State Forestry began.[79] Manapouri and Te Anau were protected from sawmilling by the creation of Fiordland National Park but schemes for hydro-electric power were discussed as early as 1904.[80]

Concern at the destruction of New Zealand's forests was raised early but 'settlers did not allow conservation concerns to interfere with the pragmatic aspects of taming the wilderness and making it productive.'[81] In 1868 Dr James Hector, geologist for the Colonial Museum in Wellington, sent out a questionnaire to the provinces asking for information on forests.[82] Hector hoped to establish the value of forest resource, the main causes of forest destruction, and the effect of different types of land ownership on use of the forest. One of the questions asked if the destruction of forests had led to any increase in flooding or droughts which damaged mills or agriculture.[83] J.P.Taylor, Superintendent of Southland, replied that Southland originally had about 816,000 acres of forest which had been reduced to 766,323 acres, all of which was crown land. He said that most forest abuse was caused by those with bush licences under the old Otago Land Ordinance. Forest fires were mostly caused by the litter resulting from woodburning done to open up the forest. He described timber as being 'plentiful' between Howell's road and the Waiau plain and commented that landowners would use bush reserve timber rather than their own, which they held onto as an investment.[84] In Southland, bush reserves had been under the protection of the police constables who acted

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[74] J.Halkett, *The Native Forests of New Zealand*, p.74.

[75] In Pahia it was common for the women and children to manage the farm while their husbands earned money at the mills until such a time they had enough capital to farm fulltime. See A.G. Recce, *Pahia 1820-1985*.

It would be interesting to know how far this was true for the rest of the coast.

[76] Russell Beck, Southland Museum, *Interview*, 19/2/1993.

[77] M. Hanger, *The Progressive Reduction of Forests in the Murihiku*, pp.12-21.

[78] D.McDonald, p.72.

[79] G. McLeod, p.52.

[80] D.McDonald, pp.72-73. See *AJHR 1904*,D4, pp.30-33.

[81] J. Halkett, p.82.

[82] W.H. Oliver, (edit.), *The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Vol. 1, 1769-1869*, p.183. *AJHR* 1869, D-22, p.2.

[83] *AJHR* 1869, D-22, p.3. Generally the answer was no.

[84] *AJHR 1869*, D-22, pp.4-5.

as rangers but the system was found to be unworkable. W.H.Pearson, Crown Commissioner for Southland, wrote in 1869,

> I despair of being able to convince the Provincial Council that the protection of our forest land is a matter of such present and paramount necessity as to justify it voting a salary equivalent to the services which such an appointment would entail upon the Ranger. . . . I am convinced that the presence of timber, which in some parts is now a positive hindrance to the sale of land, will ere long render its value incalculable.[85]

Ferries to Bridges, Roads and Railways

Throughout the 19th century access remained difficult. The runholders first tackled the problem. Aitken and Harrison of Clifden, for example, cut a track to the Waiau mouth, along to Bluecliffs and The Hump in 1876.[86] To achieve closer settlement more attention was given to public works. The railway, roads and bridges did much to relieve isolation and facilitate agriculture, tourism and forestry. The railway followed in the wake of development and at times was the inspiration for development. Orepuki, with its promise of gold, coal and shale, warranted a railway in 1885. The government extended the railway progressively west in search of forest, stopping finally in 1909 at Tuatapere. Its final extension was north to Orawia in 1929.[87] The Waiau river was a major obstacle to settlement until bridges were built. First crossings were made by boat and cattle were swum across. In 1896 Drummond's ferry was launched near the Waiau mouth and in 1899 a second ferry was placed just down from what would be Tuatapere (where West's hotel had been built). At this time another ferry was in operation near the mouth which specialised in rowing fishermen and miners around the coast.[88] Stock destined for the Otautau saleyards used the ferry at Clifden. Bridges were built across the Waiau river at Tuatapere in 1904 and at Clifden in 1915.[89]

Tourism

Public works were initially more favourable to Te Anau and Manapouri. By 1876 the railhead reached Lumsden, finally superseding traditional routes to the lakes via the Waiau valley and the Oreti valley.[90] Farm managers began dabbling in a tourist trade as visitors to the Lakes were reliant on the farmers for boats, guides, accommodation and food.[91] From the late 1850s to the early 1860s visitors were 'mainly government agents - surveyors and stock agents.'[92] The first tourists were the runholders themselves who 'generally made an annual

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[85] *AJHR* 1869, D-20, p.4.

[86] G.McLeod, *Up the Waiau*, p.7.

[87] F.G. Hall-Jones, *Historical Southland*, pp.169-170. The rail reached Riverton in 1879, Colac Bay 1881, Orepuki 1885, Waihoaka 1903, Tuatapere 1909, and Orawia in 1925.

[88] A.McCracken, p.3.

[89] G.McLeod, p.15
M. Hanger, *Papatotara*, p.21.

[90] D. McDonald, pp.46,81,88.

[91] D.McDonald, p.80.

[92] *Ibid*, p.80.

visit to their properties during the summer.'[93] Although the farmers were quick to capitalise on the tourist potential of their scenery, the government felt development was not fast enough. The government also wished to recoup money spent advertising the lakes to tourists and subsidising coach services, accommodation and boats. By 1910 the Department of Tourist and Health Resorts had bought out the accommodation houses and lake steamers. Fiordland National Park, advocated by J.C. Richmond in 1887, was created in 1904.[94]

Community Construction

As settlement progressed, dairy factories, stores, and schools were formed. Other early industries were the flaxmills at Pahia, Waihoaka, Papatotara, Te Anau and the Waiau. Some of these disappeared after the collapse of the world fibre market in 1908 or were cut out.[95] Caves discovered at Clifden, originally used by the Maori, and the development of fishing encouraged some tourist interest.[96] Commercial fishing in Te Waewae Bay began after the prospecting cruise of the *Doto* in 1900. 'A large extent of good trawling bottom well stocked with flat fishes' was found in Te Waewae Bay. The first trawlers came from Bluff.[97] Lake Monowai was dammed and producing hydro-electricity by 1924.[98]

Orepuki continued as a sawmilling and mining town which also served the surrounding rural areas. Clifden, Papatotara and Te Waewae started to develop as small towns, building churches, schools, and community organisations. Saleyards, stores and dairy factories formed but were eventually replaced by those of the sawmilling township at Tuatapere after 1909. Cattle farming was more suited to newly cleared land but by the s the numbers of sheep were increasing and cropping was established. Holdings became larger than those first settled in the 1890s. Farming from Blackmount to the Lakes, however, continued as it had in the runholding era, as sheep stations.[99]

Fishing

Recreational fishing was underway on the river and in the lakes by the early 1900s, mainly by locals.[100] A.E. Tapper, son of a Clifden runholder, claims to have caught the first trout using rod and line at the Waiau mouth in 1887. Prior to this, fish were caught using nets.[101] Locals built fishing cribs along the Te Waewae coast and Waiau mouth.[102] Species found in

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[93] *Ibid*, p.81.

[94] D.McDonald, pp.89-90, Appendix V.

[95] D.McDonald, p.71.

[96] H.Beattie, *Moriori*, p.43.
G.D.Hamilton, *Trout-Fishing and Sport in Maoriland*, Wellington, 1904.

[97] *New Zealand Year Book*, 1912, p.857.

[98] F.W.G. Miller, p.198.

[99] M. Hanger, *The Progressive Reduction....* p.12.

[100] G.D.Hamilton, *Trout-Fishing and Sport in Maoriland*. The Waiau was noted as a fishing spot in 1904.

[101] A.E.Tapper, *Fishing Diary*, 1929, Hugh Erskine, Papatotara's first settler, told Tapper that he would not be able to catch the trout with a rod. The only means of reaching the river mouth was 'by means of a nine mile bush track.

[102] A.McCracken,pp.3-4.

the Waiau and Lakes included native trout and eels. People also hunted paradise ducks, gulls, grebes, shags and black swans.[103] The Southland Acclimatisation Society, founded in 1867 and registered in 1886, first saw the recreational potential of the Waiau but in terms of the old world.[104] Lacking traditional hunting and fishing species the Society set about their introduction.[105] The Society managed the hunting of fish and fauna in Southland which included Lakes Manapouri, Te Anau. The Society gained protection for the new species from the government. From 1869 to 1923, species of trout, opossum, red deer, pheasants, ducks, acorn and heather seed, hares, weasels and stoats, (to combat the rabbits) were introduced.[106] From 1905 to 1911 the Southland Acclimatisation Society, in conjunction with the Marine Department, released atlantic salmon into the Waiau/Lakes system from the Upokororo river. Rainbow trout were liberated near Monowai in 1923.[107] The success of these releases established the fishing popularity of the Waiau River and Lakes at a time when recreational mobility was just beginning.[108]

The Southland Anglers' Club was formed in 1887 to 'encourage lawful angling' and to help the Acclimatisation Society 'check poaching.'[109] The Society employed a ranger to collect licence fees, prosecute poachers and note the condition of rivers. The Southland Acclimatisation Society's ranger, John Friend, was appalled at the pollution of streams by sawmills at the Waiau mouth in 1907 and Te Tua in 1910.[110] Sawmills originally used streams to carry away unwanted sawdust.[111] In 1934 the Society was 'outraged' that the government allowed sawmills and dairies to discharge effluent into streams.[112] Protection of deer was removed from settled areas of the Waiau in 1923 as they proved to be a nuisance to farmers. The government stopped protecting deer in 1933 and the Society lost all 'interest' in deer.[113] The Waiau river, from Lake Te Anau to the mouth of the Monowai, was considered 'practically unfishable' because of 'deep gorges and dense native forest.'[114] Brown trout could be caught at the Lilburn tributary and sea trout following small migratory seafish

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[103] D.McDonald, Appendix V, Report by J.C. Richmond 1887.

[104] A.H.Stock, *History of the Southland Acclimatisation Society*, p.1.

[105] Southland Anglers Club, *Trout and Salmon Fishing in Southland*, p.112.

[106] Southland Acclimatisation Society, *Annual Report 1967*, pp.68-76.(They deny responsibility for the rabbit.)

[107] Southland Anglers' Club, *Trout and Salmon Fishing in Southland*, pp. 72,102.
New Zealand Year Book, 1938, p.471
Syd Cormack, Interview, 1991, The introduction of trout and salmon is held responsible for the loss of several species of native trout.

[108] In 1916 the first atlantic salmon was caught in the Lower Waiau. Southland Anglers' Club, *Trout and Salmon Fishing in Southland*, p.103.
Many locals in the Waiau/coastal area also own cribs at the Lakes.

[109] Southland Acclimatisation Society, *Annual Reports*, 1967, p.83.

[110] J.Friend, *Diaries*, 22/2/1907, 23/3/1923

[111] Russell Beck, He also said that a sawmill site can be easily found by looking for areas containing streams and humps. Sawdust was dumped over humps, saving the labour of shifting huge piles.

[112] *NZ Fishing and Shooting Gazette*, February 1934, editorial.

[113] Southland Acclimatisation Society, *Annual Report 1967*, p.70.

[114] Southland Anglers Club, *Trout and Salmon Fishing in Southland*, pp.71-82,79.

up the river were found at the Waiau mouth. By the end of 1929 fishing catches, including whitebait, had declined.[115] Prof. Percival of Otago University attributed this to an increase in fishing because of the 'greater mobility of the people'. The petrol restrictions of World War Two were said to enable a recovery in the fish population, until the next boom after the war.[116]

World War One

During and after World War One several changes occurred in the region. World War One, for instance, had a drastic affect on the male population and the birth rate.[117] The war memorial at Orepuki is testament to the high cost these small populations paid and also reflects the numerical dominance of men in the Waiau. The war also increased the demand for timber. Under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1915 land was reviewed for closer settlement.[118] Soldier settlers were established at Papatotara but I have not been able to establish where else they settled in the Waiau.[119] The depressions of 1921-22 and the 1930s slowed milling and farming. Some populations were more affected than others. Clifden, for example, showed a steep decline after 1921, most likely due to farmers leaving. Papatotara showed an increase in population reflecting the survival of the soldier settlers. A Limeworks started at Clifden, providing lime for the nutritionally weak soil away from the coast.[120]

Farming, Forestry and Tourism Trends to 1992

The consolidation of dairy factories, saleyards and sawmills is reflected by the gradual consolidation of farm land up to the 1950s.[121] Following World War Two, however, closer settlement was again pursued in the form of soldier settlement.[122] From the 1950s technology provided better access to the region at a time when agricultural prices were rising along with a new demand for land.[123] Government land development programmes were begun, concentrating on the Te Anau basin and including the area under the Takitimu ranges.[124] This

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[115] A.E. Tapper, *Fishing Diary*, 7 December 1930.

[116] Southland Acclimatisation Society, *Annual Reports*, 1967, p.73. Prof. Percival was employed by the SAS to investigate falling fish numbers. A.E.Tapper disagreed with Prof. Percival's thesis that the number of fish had been reduced because of modern transport. He felt that the over stocking of the river was to blame, causing the fish to eat out their food supply, then resorting to cannibalism. See A.E. Tapper, *Fishing Diary*, 21 March 1932

[117] See population graphs.

[118] J. Halkett, p.93.

[119] M. Hanger, *Papatotara*, p.28. There may have been soldier settlers elsewhere, most likely along the coast and as far up as Clifden.

[120] G.McLeod, p.48.
Russell Beck, Interview.

[121] J.Woods, *Land Development and Settlement in the Te Anau Basin 1953-1982*, p.8. See paragraph on community construction.

[122] John Knowler, Interview. These soldier settlers are often identified by the state-owned house, typical of those found in city suburbs. An example of this can be seen at Clifden.

[123] J.Woods, *Land Development and Settlement in the Te Anau Basin 1953-1982*, p.8.

[124] J.Woods, p.1.

involved gradual buying up of the larger runs since 1953.[125] In the case of the Jericho block, bought in 1977, part of the land was planted in exotic forest.[126] Where smaller farms had previously failed, modern farming methods and research provided a new lease of life. After poor results pasture trials were conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The soil in the Te Anau basin, for whatever reason (deforestation, etc.), was found to be deficient in phosphate and nitrogen.[127] Aerial top dressing of superphosphate and clover inoculation could remedy these problems, but at a price.[128] Dairy farming and the family farm were in decline by 1950 and the move towards sheep farming further reduced indigenous forest.[129] The increased use of fertiliser, improved mechanisation and changed farming practices have encouraged a return to larger holdings in the last 20 years.[130]

Forestry, likewise, moved toward consolidation and by 1988 there were only two sawmills left in Tuatapere.[131] The demise of the Forest Service in 1987, a result of 1985's Environmental Forum, took many middle management families from the district.[132] Consequently, the numbers involved in farming and forestry declined. The combination of modern transport and population loss ended an uneconomical railway in the 1970s. Consolidation of schools followed a dwindling population supported in service towns.[133] Tuatapere survived into the 1980s as a farming and milling service town while Orepuki township had all but disappeared. Tuatapere had an unemployment rate of 20% by 1987.[134] Clifden, Papatotara, Orepuki, Te Waewae, Te Tua and Blackmount survive as farming communities. Te Anau and Manapouri have continued as tourist resorts, while surrounding areas are farmed.[135]

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[125] Dept of Lands and Survey, *Land Development Southland*, 1969 p.1 Lynwood station was bought in 1953.
Ibid, 1971. Takitimu Block bought in 1957.
Ibid,1978. Jericho block taken over on the resumption of a crown lease. Generally, the blocks were described as unimproved as most were covered by manuka and scrub. see *Ibid*, 1972, p.69.

[126] *Land Development Southland*,1978.

[127] J.Woods, pp.31-33.

[128] Department of Lands and Survey, *Land Development Southland*, 1977, introduction.
J.Woods, pp.59,90,102. Increased use of fertiliser ends up in the water system and compounds sediment problems in the Waiau.

[129] M. Hanger, *The Progressive Reduction*....p.21.
G. Dunstall, 'The Social Pattern', pp.406-409.
G. McLeod, p.95.
J.Halkett, p.95.

[130] John Knowler, Interview.

[131] W.Roger, *A Journey to the End of Highway 99*, p.70.

[132] J.Halkett, *The Native Forests of New Zealand*, pp.125-6,132.
Ngarita Dixon, Interview.

[133] *The Southland Times*, 31/7/1976. The last train to Tuatapere ran in July 1976.

[134] *The Southland Times*, 24/3/1987, p.28.

[135] J.Woods, pp.22-23. Makes the comment that the hydro-scheme at Manapouri retarded farming and township development compared with that at Te Anau.

Tourism in Te Anau and Manapouri 'stagnated' from the s until the 1940s.[136] The discovery of the caves at Lake Te Anau, the opening of the Milford road, increased use of the motor vehicle, improved tourist facilities and road access did much to encourage visitors to the lakes after the second world war.[137] In 1968 the Blackmount-Redcliff road was opened which enabled direct travel to the lakes. In 1974, the Smith Bros. at Blackmount began a tourist bus service to Lake Manapouri.[138]

Forestry to 1992.

Until the 1980s, forest had only been protected by some State Forest management, National Parks and Scenic/Wildlife Reserves.[139] The growing prospect that New Zealand's native forests would be destroyed has prompted government action.[140] Beech forest research since the s has investigated the possibility of sustained yield production.[141] In 1971 a government proposal to use South Island beech forests was abandoned when met with public opposition.[142] The government placed the remaining state-owned native forest in Western Southland (except Maori owned, namely, parts of the Waitutu Forest and Te Waewae) under the Department of Conservation in 1988.[143] In 1990 the government banned clear-felling of native trees and the exportation of native chips from all forests until sustained yield targets can be met.[144] New Zealand's indigenous timber needs have been met by 'the importation of tropical timber' which begs the question, is New Zealand 'politically prepared to face the real costs of [all] conservation.'[145] Indigenous forestry is due to resume under sustained yield principles.[146] Predictions of forest exhaustion under past cutting rates warranted immediate action but this has not been gentle on the population or employment in the Waiau district.[147] Compensation

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[136] J.Woods, p.7.

[137] H.Beattie, *The Attractions of Te Anau*, p.3.
J.Woods, pp.1-7.

[138] M.Pelvin, *Blackmount School and Community*, p.51.

[139] M. Hanger, *The Progressive Reduction...*, p.21.
J.Halkett,p.116. 'As early as 1950 New Zealand Forest Service management statements advocated forest protection from development for pastoral farming and silvicultural tending directed at a sustained yield of silver beech timber.'

[140] Higham,J.R.S., et al., 'Indigenous Forestry in Western Southland', p.74.

[141] J. Halkett,pp.94,116. Exotic afforestation began in the 1930s west of Otautau and in the Alton valley in the 1960s. The Otautau forest to be ready in the 1990s. M.Hanger, *The Progressive Reduction ...*, p.15.

[142] J.Halkett, p.117.

[143] *The Southland Times*, 10/6/1988, in 'Tuatapere Clippings', Memorial Library, Tuatapere. Forests given to DOC were the Dean and Rowallan.
P.A.Memon et al, *Recent Indigenous Forest Policy Issues in NZ*, pp.7,23.

[144] *The Southland Times*, 6/7/1990, p.1.
The Dominion Sunday Times, 26/8/1990

[145] J.Halkett,pp.121,136.

[146] J.Halkett,p.122.

[147] Higham,J.R.S., et al., pp.68,74. Reports such as this one, while recognising the need to conserve forests, warn of the cost to local forest-dependent communities.
N.Dixon, Interview, 8/12/1992.

for the loss of forest has been made to workers and farmers but has also caused controversy.[148]

> Do the changes to environmental administration finally mark the end to the colonial mentality which viewed forests as infinitely and always available, and the beginning of a new enlightened era of management of natural resources based on concepts of trusteeship and economic realism? Or are they just the result of the application of market place management to native forest, in a bizarre and unbalanced way - History will answer.[149]

> Will the implemented or intended review of local government and resource management law result in a system of environmental management that is based on sustainable development and environmental sensitivity? Or will central government's powers be passed over to parochial authorities driven by a development ethic?[150]

Farming could no longer take up the slack in employment and the Waiau looked toward the tourist industry, finding a new role for native forest as a tourist attraction. This has included the development of walking tracks, and the promotion of the Southland Scenic Route which takes in the Catlins, Tuatapere and the lakes.[151]

The Manapouri Dam

Under the Manapouri-Te Anau Development Act, 1960, the government (in a move similar to Chief Tuhawaiki's sale of the South Island as there appears little consultation was made with the NZ public or ecological experts), gave the Consolidated Zinc Pty. Ltd. exclusive rights for 99 years to develop, dam and raise water levels of Lake Manapouri. Protest was immediate.[152]

By 1962, Consolidated Zinc was unable to finance the project so the government re-negotiated with the company resulting in the 1963 Manapouri-Te Anau Act. The company would surrender rights to the water resources and in return the government promised to construct the dam and provide a continuous supply of power to the aluminium smelter. This was, perhaps, a pre-emptive move by the government considering the growing protest. Due to the actions of the protest movement, neither Lake Manapouri or Te Anau was raised.[153] The Waiau River, however, was 'beheaded.'[154] The era of compensation had begun.

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[148] Ansley,B., 'A $20 Million Scandal' in *The Listener*, July 6-12, 1992.

[149] J.Halkett,p.131.

[150] J.Halkett,p.133. Halkett makes the comment that 'markets discount future values'.

[151] The Southland Scenic route to the lakes takes advantage of the road built to Manapouri during dam construction in the 1960s. This road bypasses the older and longer route through the Key.

The Southland Times, 2/1/1993 A salmon ranch has been 'proposed for the Waiau River near the Monowai power station' in 1994, which will encourage fishing tourists.

[152] *NZ Commission of Inquiry into Lake Manapouri 1970, Submissions*, NZ Electricity Department, Sub.no.1, p.4.

[153] *The New Zealand Herald*, 30/12/1992, Section 2, p.1.

[154] *The Southland Times*, 25/11/1977?, in *Tuatapere Clippings*, p.5.

The Maori, already hindered by the early loss of land and food resources, were concerned at the loss of their wetlands in the Waiau and the lack of consultation.[155] The importance of swamps and wetlands to wildlife, especially ducks, had been intermittently raised by the Acclimatisation Society since 1934.[156] In 1948, 20 wildlife refuges were gazetted in Southland. In 1965, the ponds formed in old gold workings at Orepuki were made havens for the grey duck. By the 1960s, the Acclimatisation Society's began to voice concern about the effects of agricultural chemicals and pollution.[157] Having lost jurisdiction over the lakes to the Department of Internal Affairs in 1944, the Society was worried that the dam would mean further loss of territory and power.[158] The Society also hoped to be compensated for any damage caused to the fauna and fish of the river, research costs and pollution.

The cost of beheading the Waiau, in terms of ecological effects is as yet mostly unseen. River silting, river bank erosion, floods at the Waiau mouth and its blocking, are the most visible effects to date.[159] The Acclimatisation Society's concern in the 1960s about the drainage of swamp land suggests that water tables are more important in the long term than is first realised. As a direct result of the Manapouri dam, and the Mararoa weir, the Waiau river is no longer always strong enough to force its way into the sea. This has caused the mouth to block, flooding low-lying farm land. Farmers have been compensated for loss of water obtained by bores and fences have been erected along the new Waiau banks.[160] The depth and swiftness of the Waiau river, previously formed a natural fence for stock.[161] According to locals Tuatapere's water supply is often unhealthy. Agricultural and other sedimentation, once carried on by the flow of the Waiau, is said to infiltrate the water supply.[162] Further, unwanted dirty water from Lake Manapouri, is flushed periodically down the Waiau.[163]

Conclusion

Generally, the history of the Waiau, especially down the river and coastal areas, has been one of loss and adjustment since the 1950s. The loss of indigenous forest to the present population (though later their grandchildren might sing them heroes), and the ups and downs

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[155] Syd Cormack, Interview.

[156] *NZ Fishing and Shooting Gazette*, October 1934. A remit was passed opposing Southland draining of lake lagoons and environs without regard to wildlife.

[157] Southland Acclimatisation Society, *Annual Reports,1967*, pp.67-83., *1966*,pp.53-83., *1965*, pp.55,74-79.

[158] Southland Acclimatisation Society, *Annual Reports 1967*, p.31.

[159] A.F.Marks, *Managing Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau for Conservation and Hydro-electric Generation*, pp.60-62.

[160] *The Southland Times*,12/8/1972, 28/9/1972, 29/9/1972, 3/4/1973.
Manapouri Power Project: Lower Waiau River. *Minutes of Public Meeting*, 19/8/1969, pp.1-5. Tuatapere

[The original swampy nature of the Waiau valley suggest that many bores may not have been needed prior the Mararoa Weir.]

[161] John Knowler, Interview.

[162] Ngarita Dixon, Interview.
John Knowler, Interview. See A.F. Mark, 'Managing Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau...' pp.61-62.

[163] A.F.Mark, 'Managing Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau...' pp.61-62.
John Knowler, Interview.

of rural wealth have been compounded by the loss of the river Waiau. To a certain extent the now fluctuating and depleted flow of the Waiau is a fait accompli. The cost in compensation has been high and continues. Certain ironies remain. The 'loss' of indigenous forest to the Department of Conservation, the government's ban on native wood chipping and private deforestation, will help preserve the water process so important to the climate and vegetation. In a bizarre antithesis, water in the Waiau river and below the ground has been sacrificed for the generation of power, usually used to warm things up. Compensation has been made for both developments; the preservation of native forest and the destruction of the Waiau's water table.

Resources, their type and availability, have played an important part in dictating the occupation of the Waiau, for both Maori and European. The area, like others in New Zealand, has experienced the depletion and non-renewance of its natural resources. Seals, whales, native fish and birds, flax, and indigenous forests, have all suffered stunning knockbacks, some irreparable. Te Anau and Manapouri, have had less brutal histories, perhaps due to less accessible terrain, pre-emptive action by conservation groups and the various National Parks Acts. The 1990s finds the remaining Waiau population sustained primarily by farming and forestry. The land is now under threat from the consequences of the greatest loss of all, the dynamic flow of the Waiau river. With its manipulation to meet the need for hydro-electric power, wetlands disappear, the water tables drop, and the flora and fauna are forced to adapt at short notice: leave or die. The impact on farming, recreation and tourism merely provides a human measure of human interference with nature.[164]

[164] I owe the wording of the last two sentences to E.Olssen.

Appendix A.

The Shifting Waiau River Mouth

The Waiau River mouth has a record of shifting in an east-west/west-east pattern. W.B.D. Mantell's diary of his 1851-2 exploration noted a 'string' of lagoons indicating the old course of the Waiau. These lagoons were about an hour's walk from Waihoaka [or grindstone stream], and ten minutes from Matataraware lagoon where 'the cliffs recede from the beach.'[165] The Waiau river mouth on Mantell's trip was further west from the lagoons.

John Goldie, on a reconnaissance survey 1862-63, reported a number of small islands in the Waiau river, (not reported by Mantell), 1-2 miles inland from the coastline, indicating a shift in the position of the river mouth. He also commented on the 'large amount of debris apparently having been carried down the river, forming a large bank for some miles each side of its mouth.'[166]

On 14/4/1866, W.H. Pearson noted that in the last two years the mouth had changed 'its bed at its exit'.[167]

February 1896, J. Orchiston, (then Chief Engineer of NZ Telegraphs) on telegraph feasibility trip finds 'the old mouth completely closed with granite boulders piled up six or eight feet above water level.' He concluded, 'it is therefore remarkable that a river of this dimension should have its mouth closed up by the action of the breakers within a few days after the opening of the new outlet.'[168]

The River mouth had shifted 2 miles westward by 1900 creating a tidal island just up the river. Moves eastward circa 1910 but by 1912 has moved close to previous outlet. A suggestion that the mouth has shifted again, from west to east by the s is supported by the evidence of locals having to move their fishing cribs closer to the new mouth. A few years later river shifts west again.[169]

30/1/1934 A.E.Tapper, while on a fishing trip, reports 'the Waiau is now going out into the Te Wae Wae Bay as it did 30-40 years ago, west under the sandstone cliffs.' So instead of camping where he normally did, in the hut at the end of Papatotara road he camped 'among the flaxes under the cliffs just opposite the mouth', the track only accessible at low tide.[170]

2/1/1935, A.E.Tapper, writes 'on arrival we found the Waiau had travelled nearly a mile to the westward before entering Te Waewae Bay, since our visit the previous year.'[171]

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[165] H. Beattie, *The Pioneers Explore Otago*, Appendix B, p.123.

[166] H. Beattie, *The Pioneers Explore Otago*, Appendix C, p.137.

[167] E.Wilson, p.17.

[168] J.Orchiston, *Exploration in South West Otago in 1890*, pp.10-11.

[169] A. McCracken, pp.2-3.

[170] A.E.Tapper, *Fishing Diary*, Computer version.

[171] A.E.Tapper, *Fishing Diary*, Computer version.

1941-1942 fishing season. 'A feature of the season has been the rapid progress of the river mouth to the eastward. The cause of this is hard to determine, just one of the inscrutable vagaries for which the Waiau is noted. It commenced operations last season, during which the shingle bank on the seaward side was narrowed to a knife-edge, the gravel, apparently, being taken out to sea. During the winter the shifting of the mouth started, and has continued more or less rapidly ever since, the eastern side having shifted over a mile.' The lagoon was being filled by 'sea action.

Waiau Floods

1878 (G. McLeod, p.8.)
1896 (end of February) River in flood. J.Orchiston writes about his trip across the river; 'Finally the main stream was reached, at midnight, which according to the map should have turned at right angles for three miles towards the eats, the direct route to the ocean being intercepted by a boulder bank about 10 chains in width. As there was a considerable swell coming up the river it was evident that the record flood had burst through the bank.'[172]
October 1928, 1967, 1984 [A.McCracken, p.4.]
Floods also reported in diaries of J.Friend and A.E.Tapper.
A tidal wave is said to have wiped out a Maori tribe on the Waiau to Orepuki beach. This is commemorated by the place name Kaitangata point which means 'eat a tribe'.[173]

[172] J.Orchiston, *Exploration in South West Otago in 1896*, p.10

[173] A.G.Reece, p.17.

Appendix B

Species introduced by the Southland Acclimatisation Society
from Southland Acclimatisation Society, *Annual Report 1967*, pp.60-83.

1869 - Hares
- Black Swan

1869-1881 - Trout/Salmon ova

1870s - Weasels, foxes, stoats

1873 - acorn and heather seeds

1874 - quail

1875-1910 - pheasants

1898-1899 - Red deer (Birchwood)

1900 - mallards
- Red deer (Head of Lilburn)

1903 - Red deer (Manapouri)

1905 - Wapiti (George Sound)
- 1st release of Atlantic salmon

1908-1911 - Atlantic Salmon fry hatched, released in Waiau system

1909 - Axis deer (Dusky Sound)
- Breeding pheasants, Canadian geese, American black ducks

1910 - Moose (Dusky Sound)

1923 - Intensive stocking of rivers
- Protection of deer removed in the settled areas of the Waiau

1929 - Build hatching/rearing pens for game birds at Te Anau.

1933 - All protection removed from deer

1944 - Lose Lakes to Department of Internal Affairs

Introduced (no dates given)
Trout - Brown, sea, loch, leven, American brook, Scot Burn, rainbow, Atlantic salmon, Californian land locked salmon, fench and perch.

Hares, red deer, white tailed and black tailed Virginian deer.

Black swan, Chinese pheasant, starlings, Victorian brown and Virginian and Californian quail, pheasants, Mallard ducks, English, Hungarian, French partridges, Canadian geese, Australian magpies and skylarks.

Licenses[174]

YEAR	Fishing Licenses	Game Licenses
1888	80	6
1893-1894	677	
1929	1400	
1945-6	1542	
1951	3143	1699
1953-54	4512	
1955-56	5407	2071
1960-61	8717	2754
1967	10878	3194

Visitors to Te Anau and Manapouri[175]
1969-1970.
Manapouri Launch 30,796
Te Ana-au Caves 20,000
Te Anau Launch 33248

Te Anau

Year	Visitors
1967-8	58,000
1969-70	70,000
1972-73	87,000
1978-79	147,000

[174] Southland Acclimatisation Society, *Annual Report 1967*
NZ Manapouri Commission of Inquiry, *Southland Acclimatisation Society*, Submission No.24. [Ms. 888/4 Hocken Archives]

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Further Appendices

New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme
Land Development Blocks in Southland Land District
Lower Lower Waiau River Flood Peaks
Notes From S.A.S. Annual Reports
Waiau-Mararoa Fishery Problems - Summary
Waiau River System - Salmon Introduction
Brown Trout Fry Releases
Brown Trout and Other Species, Recorded Releases
Animals Liberated
Extract from G.D. Hamiton, Fishing in Maoriland, Wellington, 1904
Runs Leased West of Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri and Waiau River
Early Days of Te Waewae
Various Newspaper Clippings
Population Graphs from New Zealand Census, 1881 to 1991

New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme:

Southland Filekeeper (Karl Gillies)

The Southland File of recorded archaeological sites is held within the Southland Museum & Art Gallery, Queens Park, P O Box 1012, Invercargill (ph/fax 03-218-9753).

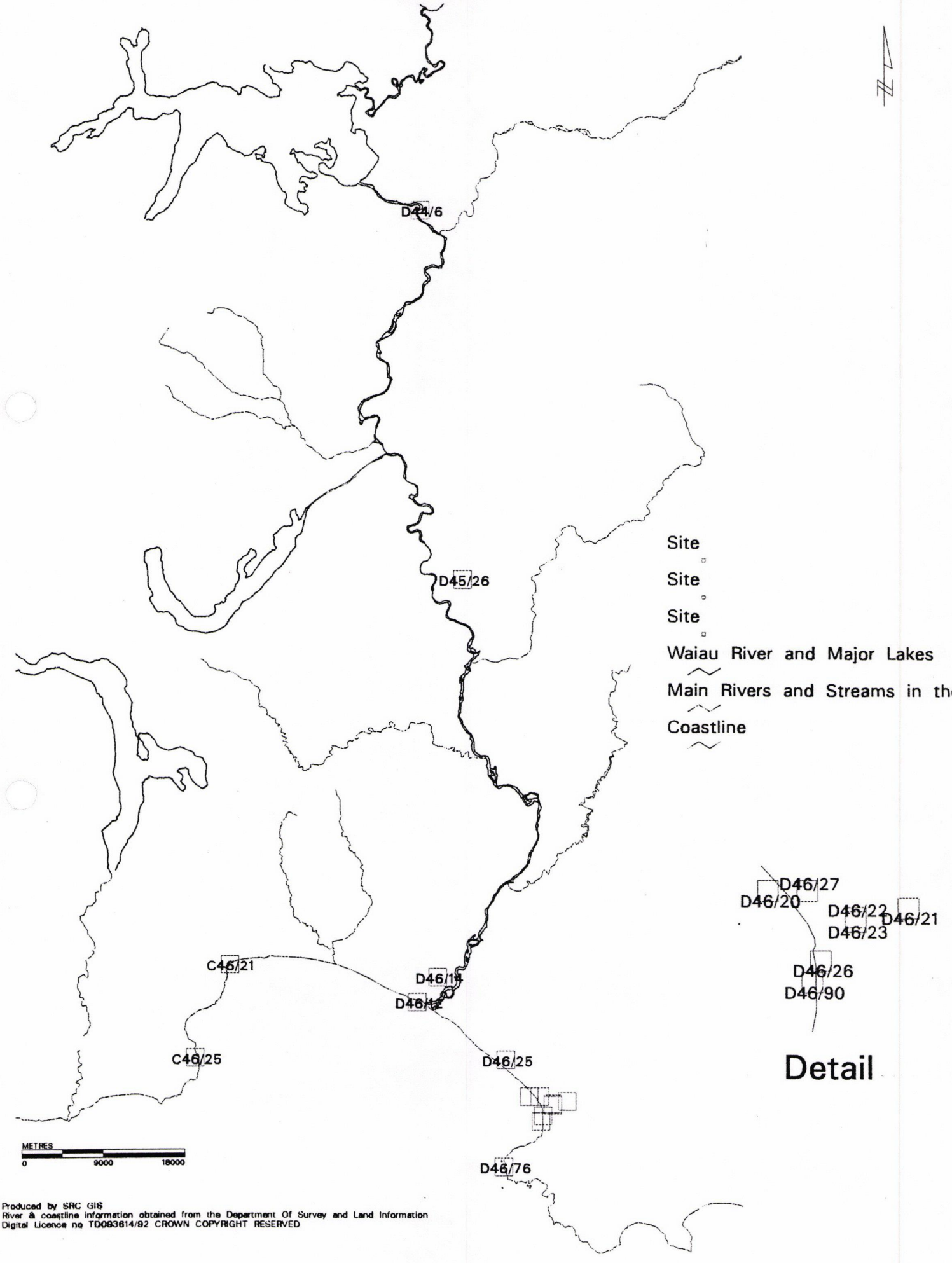
All archaeological sites (Maori/Chinese/European etc.) over 100 years old (whether recorded or unrecorded) are protected against any disturbance under the Historic Places Act 1980.

Specific information on the nature and location of archaeological sites within Southland can be obtained on request from the Southland Filekeeper. Information regarding burials or sites containing human remains is restricted, and is available only on a "no media access" basis.

The location of the sites listed below is shown on the following map. Anyone requiring further information should contact the Southland Filekeeper and use the complete site number as reference.

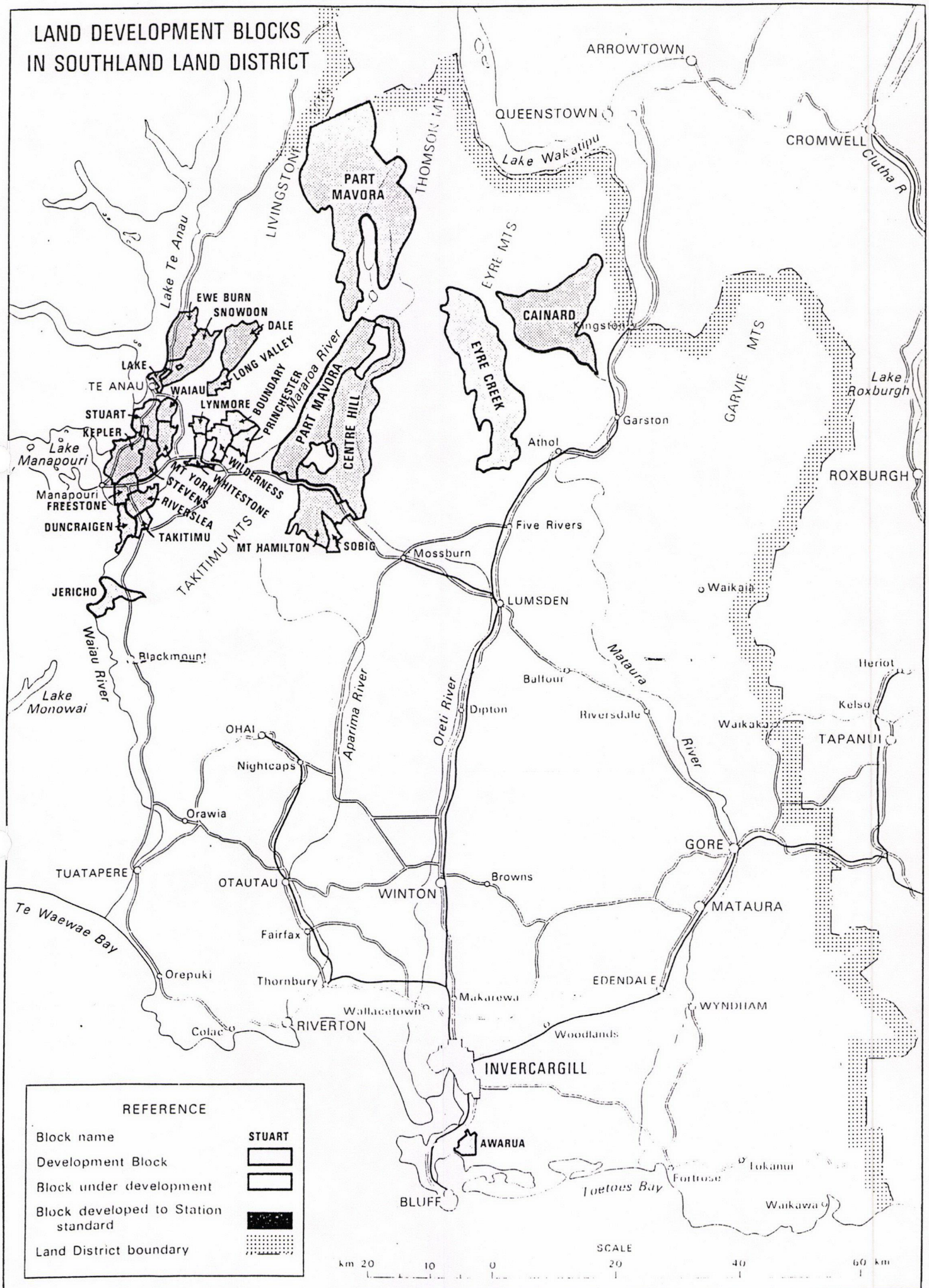
Site Number	**Site Description**
D44/6	FURROWS
D45/26	HOUSE
D46/76	WORKING FLOOR
D46/90	DEBRIS
C46/21	LOADING BOOM
D46/12	FLAXMILL SITE
D46/14	FARMHOUSE
D46/20	FLAXMILL
D46/21	SHALE WORKS
D46/22	GOLD SLUICING
D46/23	TOWN
D46/25	FLAXMILL
D46/26	SMELTER
D46/27	MINER'S HUT
C46/25	SAWMILL

Archaeological Sites - European



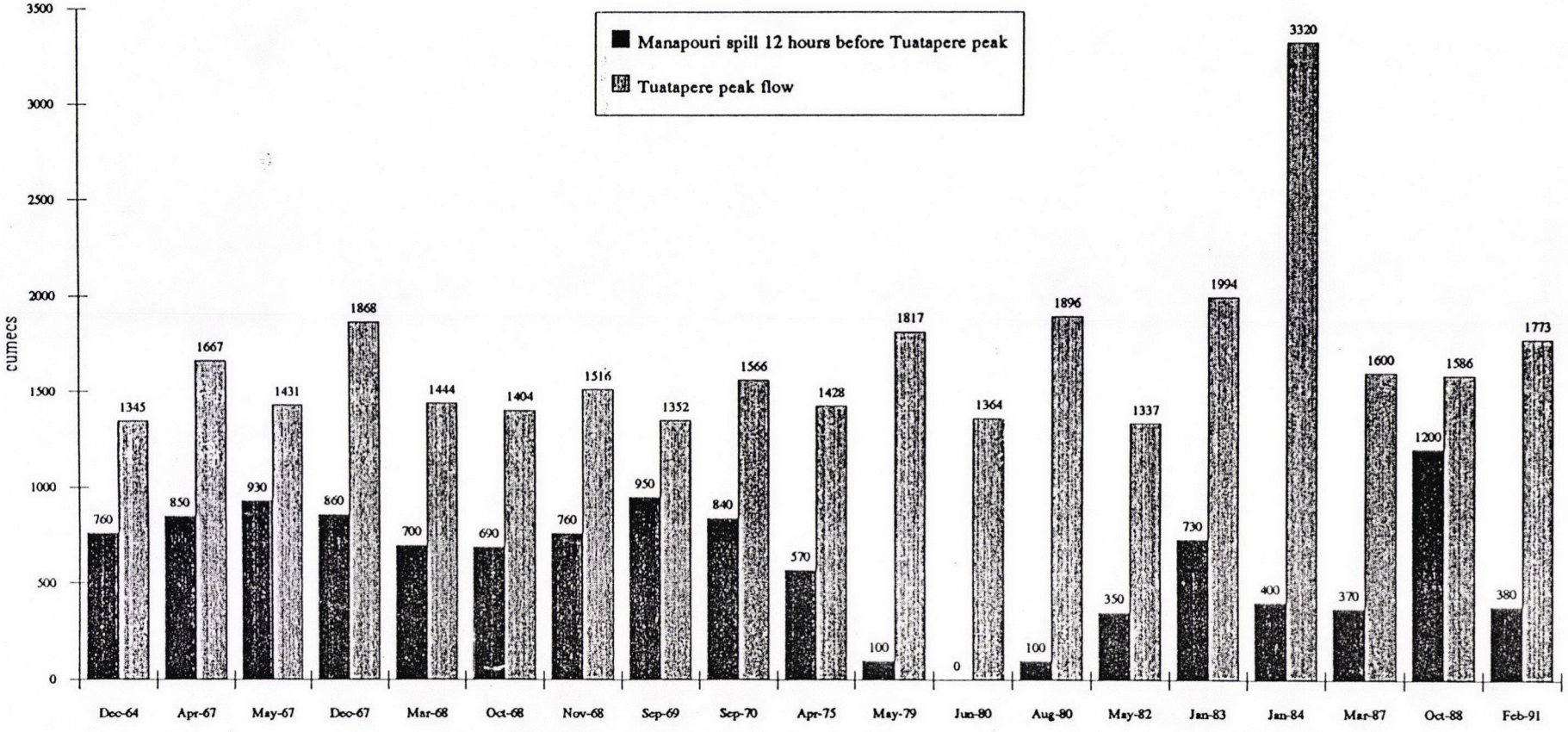
Detail

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10TH EDITION 1981

Lower Waiau River flood peaks



NB. Manapouri spill pre 1970 is Manapouri outflow; Manapouri spill post 1970 is Manapouri Lake Control discharge

Figure 3.43

From Waiau Files, Southland Fish and Game Council

NOTES FROM S.A.S. ANNUAL REPORTS

1928 New hatchery built at Te Anau. Capacity 1,750,000 Ova
1925 extended to hold 5,984,000 Ova
1926 7,000,000 Ova laid down
Atlantic Salmon successfully acclimatised in Upukororo River.
In 1916 one caught at the mouth of the Waiau.
1922, 3 caught at mouth of Waiau. 1923 one caught in Upukororo River.
Supplied 4,000,000 Ova to other Societies in 1928.

1954 50,000 brown trout fry to Orawia

1955 100,000 Brown trout fry to Mararoa River at Flaxy Creek.
100,000 Brown trout fry to Waiau tributaries.
Orawia River fishing good in early season but a dragline operating in the Bluebottle stream curtailed fishing somewhat.
Waiau River high most of the season, so most fishing was confined to the mouth.

1956 25,000 Brown trout fry liberated to Upper Wairaki and tributaries.
142,100 Brown trout fry liberated to Mararoa and tributaries.
Waiau fished well for Brown trout and rainbows, as other rivers were too low.

1957 Note on Atlantic Salmon. 30,000 Ova to be ordered from Scotland to be hatched at Te Anau and liberated in lower reaches of the Waiau.
Orawia River - sludge from open cast mining having a detrimental effect on the river and fishery.
Waiau, fishing not good as river was too high for most of the season.

1958 Atlantic Salmon Ova didn't arrive.
Good fish of up to 7lbs caught in the Mararoa.
Lake Thomas stock have been reduced, due to heavy fishing in 1957.

1960 Atlantic Salmon - 54,000 fry liberated at the following locations.
Herrons pond (4000) Wilanda Downs (1000) Ohai Ponds (400) Rainbow Reach Pond (15000) Keens Pond (1000) Lower Waiau - Camp Creek (4000) Taylors Creek (4000) Hollyburn (4000) Little and Big Waico (4000) Ligar (4000) Upper Waiau - Elmwood Creek (4000) Excelsior Creek (4000) Homestead Creek (4000)

1961 — 20,000 Brown trout fry liberated in Monowai channel.

1962 — Fish trap installed on Upukerora River to catch Te Anau Atlantic Salmon for crossing with Helmsdale imported stock.
Only 3 males were caught in the trap.

1963 — 28,000 Brown trout fry liberated in Upper Lillburn.
25,000 Brown trout fry liberated in Flaxy Creek.
5,000 Rainbow trout released in Lower Waiau and Lake Thomas.
500,000 Taupo Rainbow trout Ova ordered to be planted in the Lower Waiau.

1964 — 500,000 Rainbow trout ova received from Taupo and distributed as follows:
Waiau, Clifden to Monowai (430,000) eyed ova
Waiau, Clifden to Wairaki (65,000 fry)
Lake Thomas (4,500)
Te Anau Ponds (500)

1700 ova from the Upukerora River released as follows:
Lake Thomas (1200)
Te Anau Ponds (500)

1965 — 178 tagged Rainbow trout, released into Lake Thomas (2 caught)
368 clipped adipose fin rainbows also liberated in Lake Thomas.

1966 — Note on swamp drainage and stream excavation.
The Orawia or Bluebottle stream were once important habitats for grey duck and other species. 1958-60 saw a major excavation works with an estimated 520 acres of swamp being lost.
Canada Geese in Southland Sightings:

13/3/65	16	at the Mouth of the Whitestone
21/3/65	3	at Mararoa
9/4/65	14	at South Lake Mavora
4/11/65	15	at Lake Luxmore
6/5/66	32	at Lake Luxmore
6/6/66	2	at Lake Luxmore
9/6/66	18	at Lake Thomas

Possibly breeding at Lake Thomas, but unconfirmed.

1968 — Quinnat Salmon. 1 caught in Waiau between Manapouri and Te Anau on 15/4/1968. This was 1 of 2 large fish seen. It was a male near spawning and weighed 12lbs (33½ inches)

1970 — Lake Luxmore, gazetted as a Management Area.

1971 — 10,000 Rainbow trout fry released to Lake Thomas, fingerlings released in 1970.

1973 Drought, trout salvage from Whitestone and Upper Mararoa.

1975 Canada Geese - known habitats - Lagoon Creek, Dawson City Swamp, Lake Luxmore, Lake Thomas, Freestone Tarns.
42 at Freestone Tarns on 31/8/1975.
Numbers in the region, seldom exceed 120 birds.
Breeding population was about 10 birds.

1976 March, 1976 saw dead fish in the lagoon near the mouth of the Waiau River. All were salt or brackish water dwelling species making occasional trips into fresh water.
Closure of the river mouth for 6 weeks caused the lagoon water to become progressively fresher causing death.

1978 Orawia River Mouth. Reduction of flows in the Waiau means fish have difficulty of access to the Orawia River during low flows. At the Orawia River Mouth is a rock fall and the flow was in a number of small channels. A rock blasting operation was carried out in 1978 (February) which was successful and resulted in the total flow of the Orawia being confined to a single channel.
Fish salvage work was carried out on the middle reaches of the Whitestone River.

1981 Lake Thomas, restocked with rainbow fingerlings from the Whitestone River in 1981 (April). Lake Thomas has no spawning areas.
Fish salvage work carried out in the Whitestone.
Waiau River at Monowai, 1 dead brown trout found 30lb 10oz, 38" long. Victim of HEP.

WAIAU - MARAROA FISHERY PROBLEMS - SUMMARY

1. Effectiveness of fish pass for rainbow and brown trout.
2. Build up of trout below the dam
   (a) starvation
   (b) excessive angling
   (c) vandalism
   (d) poaching
   (e) salvage and removal
3. Mararoa River fishery, adversely affected - sea run trout migration.
4. Sporadic high flows and low flows in Waiau
   (a) rapid cutoff - fish kills and stranding and poaching
   (b) trout in poor condition
   (c) loss of angling potential and uncertainty
5. Waiau Mouth Blockage
   (a) fish kills recorded, flounder and mullet
   (b) flash floods in bird breeding season
6. SAS Staff time and general costs

N.B. Fish Pass - 1981

Some upstream movement of rainbow trout through the pass has been recorded. No such movement of brown trout or other fish species has yet been established.

WAIAU RIVER SYSTEM - SALMON INTRODUCTION

1868	Society requested 40/50,000 Atlantic Salmon ova from England (via the Otago Society) The ova arrived in 1869, number not stated.
1893	4,000 Atlantic Salmon fry to Orawia 18,000 Atlantic Salmon fry to Orawia
1897	11,400 fry to Orawia
1898	1,045 yearlings to Mararoa 80 smolts to Mararoa
1900	4,200 yearlings to Manapouri
1924	8,000 eyed ova planted Mararoa
1925	10,000 eyed ova planted in Mararoa
1926	30,000 fry liberated in Eglington
1927	15,000 eyed ova fry planted in Mararoa

Atlantic Salmon were available for stripping about 1920

Atlantic Salmon were successfully acclimatised in the Upukorora river. This was accomplished by the Society and the Marine Department.

October, 1916, Mr. G. Cooke caught a fish near the mouth of the Waiau River. It was believed to be an Atlantic Salmon, but it was forwarded to "The Field" (Britain) Reported back, that the fish was a true Atlantic Salmon, and this fact chronicled by the paper

1922 - 3 Atlantic Salmon caught near the Waiau mouth.

1923 - Atlantic Salmon were first caught in the Upukorora River, by Mr. Russell and Mr. Moffett (members of the Council)

BROWN TROUT FRY RELEASES

DATE	WAIAU & TRIBS.	LAKE TE ANAU	LAKE MAVORA
1887	5,000		
1888	5,000		
1889	11,000	15,000	
1890	6,000	15,000	5,000
1891	6,000	15,000	5,000
1892	6,000	15,000	5,000
1893	10,000		
1894	20,000		
1895	10,000		
1896	30,000		
1897	10,000		
1898	15,000		
1899	15,000		
1900	10,000		
1901	15,000		
1902	15,000		
1903	5,200		
1904	20,000		
1905	12,000		
1906	25,000		
1911	50,000		
1912	25,000		
1913	25,000		
1914	25,000		
1915	20,000		
1916	25,000		
1917	50,000		
1918	25,000		
1920	20,000		
1921	25,000		
1922	25,000		
1926	45,000	140,000	
1927	20,000	200,000	
TOTALS:	631,200	400,000	

BROWN TROUT AND OTHER SPECIES, RECORDED RELEASES

PLANTING OF EYED OVA - BROWN TROUT

Orawia	1923	72,000
	1925	250,000

American Brook Trout (Salmo Fontinalis)

	1905	2,000 fry to Blackmount streams

Scottish Burn Trout (Salmo Fario)

	1891	5,000 fry to Lake Mavora

Rainbow Trout (Salmo Irideus)

	1922	25,000 fry to Lake Monowai
	1923	25,000 fry to Lake Monowai
	1926	50,000 fry to Lake Monowai
	1924	40,000 eyed ova planted Lake Monowai

ANIMALS LIBERATED

1901	2 Red Deer Stags and 8 Hinds to Lillburn
1901	3 Red Deer Stags and 10 Hinds to Monument at Lake Manapouri
	1 Stag and 5 Hinds to The Hump (Red Deer)

BIRDS LIBERATED

1904	8 Pheasants at Clifden, Waiau
1907	11 Canadian Geese, Lake Manapouri
1909	3 Canadian Geese, Lake Manapouri
1918	58 Mallards, 8 Canadian Geese to Te Anau
1919	50 Mallards, 7 Canadian Geese to Te Anau
1920	100 Mallards, 4 Canadian Geese to Te Anau
1922	11 Mallards to Te Anau

shingle bed. Banks low and clear. Wadeable. Landing good. Course, sixty-five miles. Contains brown trout. Reached (to near the estuary mouth) from Riverton Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill–Orepuki Railway. Large sea-run trout up to 13 lb. weight have lately been caught with artificial minnow in front of and not more than 30 yards from the Aparima Hotel, which is situated on the banks of the estuary, and a mile from the Riverton Station. The river is also reached from Thornbury Junction (where there is a hotel), on the same railway, and from Fairfax and Otautau Stations on the Riverton–Nightcaps Railway, where there are hotels that are all at easy distances from the river.

Otautau Stream, tributary of Aparima River.—Shingle and mud bottom. Banks high and grassy, partly scrub-encumbered. Wadeable partly. Landing deep. Course, twelve miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from Otautau Station (where there are hotels), on the Riverton-Nightcaps Railway.

Opio Stream, tributary of Otautau Stream.—Shingle and mud bottom. Banks high and grassy, more or less flax-encumbered. Wadeable a little. Landing deep. Course, eighteen miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Otautau Stream," already mentioned.

Waicolo Stream, tributary of Otautau Stream —Shingle and mud bottom. Banks high and grassy. Hardly wadeable. Landing deep. Course, eleven miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Otautau Stream," already mentioned.

Wairio Stream, tributary of Otautau Stream.—Shingle and mud bottom. Banks high, clear, and grassy. Hardly wadeable. Landing deep. Course, thirteen miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Otautau Stream," already mentioned.

Extract from G.O. Hamilton, Fishing in Maoriland, Wellington, 1904

Etal Burn, tributary of Aparima River.—Shingle bed and bottom. Mountain stream. Banks high and clear. Wadeable. Landing good mostly. Course, seven miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from Nightcaps Station by twelve miles of the Nightcaps–Mossburn Road. There are hotels at Nightcaps.

Hamilton Stream, tributary of Aparima River.—Shingle bottom. Banks high and partly flax-encumbered. Hardly wadeable. Landing deep. Course, seventeen miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from Nightcaps Station, where there are hotels, by twenty miles of the Nightcaps–Mossburn Road, or from Mossburn Railway-station by five miles of road. There are hotels at Mossburn, which is on the Lumsden–Mossburn Branch Railway.

Moss Burn, tributary of Hamilton Stream.—Shingle bottom. Banks steep. Wadeable partly. Landing deep. Course, eight miles. Contains brown trout. Reached by road of two miles from Mossburn Station (where there are hotels), on the Lumsden–Mossburn Railway.

Centre Burn, tributary of Hamilton Stream.—Shingle bottom. Banks grass and partly clear. Wadeable. Landing good mostly. Course, nine miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Moss Burn," already mentioned.

Pourakino River.—Has a long estuary, and is tidal for some distance. Banks steep and more or less encumbered. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, seventeen miles. Is frequented by sea-run trout. Reached from Riverton Station, on the Invercargill–Orepuki Railway. The Aparima Hotel, a mile from the station, is conveniently situated for this river.

Waiau River.—Snow-fed. The second river in size in this country, unfordable up to Lake Manapouri. It drains Lakes Monowai, Manapouri, Te

Anau, South and North Mavora; it and the lakes receiving numerous feeders. A rapid, deep river of clear cold water, carrying the fresh water right out into the surf at the mouth. Boulder and shingle bed from the mouth up to the lakes. Banks mostly forest-clad up to Clifden; above that the east bank is nearly clear of forest. Wadeable partly. Mostly fishable from the mouth upwards from one side or the other from the shingle bed, but not fordable up to the lakes. There is a boat ferry near the mouth, and a bridge sixteen miles further up. Landing deep, also good. Course, fifty-five miles to Lake Manapouri; passing through seven miles of the lake, it then runs a course of thirteen miles up to Lake Te Anau, which is the chief source. Reached (to the mouth) by eight miles of driving-road from Orepuki (where there are hotels and livery stables), a station on the Invercargill–Orepuki Railway; or by driving-road from Orepuki to the bridge, twenty miles. A great part of this road runs parallel to and at no great distance from the river, but a belt of forest intervenes for a considerable way. From the bridge this road continues to Lake Manapouri, some forty miles, keeping within a few miles of the river. The river can also be reached by a driving-road of twenty-five miles to the bridge; from Otautau (where there are hotels), on the Riverton–Nightcaps Railway, or from Lumsden Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill–Kingston Railway. From here a coach runs to Lake Manapouri, fifty miles, and part of this road runs near the upper Waiau, also crossing the Mararoa River, a chief tributary of the Waiau. There is hotel accommodation at Manapouri. The angler intending to fish the Waiau and its tributaries should be provided with a tent.

Alton Burn, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bed. Banks forest-covered. Wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, six miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from the ferry near Waiau mouth. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

Orawia River, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bed. Banks shingle and clay; clear of forest except towards the lower part. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, twenty-two miles. Contains brown trout. Reached by track from the road from Orepuki to the Waiau Bridge. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

Merton Burn, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bottom. Banks fairly clear. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, nine miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Waiau Bridge, to which it is near. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

Lill Stream, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bottom. Banks high, and more or less encumbered with scrub. Wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, sixteen miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Waiau Bridge, to which it is near. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

Dean Burn, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bottom. Banks encumbered. Wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, eleven miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Waiau Bridge in seven miles. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

Wairaki River, tributary of Waiau River.—Partly snow-fed. Open shingle bed. Banks various. Wadeable partly. Landing mostly good. Course, twenty-five miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from Waiau Bridge by road of eight miles. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned; or from Otautau, on the Riverton-Nightcaps Railway. At Otautau there are hotels, and the Wairaki is reached by

Anau, South and North Mavora; it and the lakes receiving numerous feeders. A rapid, deep river of clear cold water, carrying the fresh water right out into the surf at the mouth. Boulder and shingle bed from the mouth up to the lakes. Banks mostly forest-clad up to Clifden; above that the east bank is nearly clear of forest. Wadeable partly. Mostly fishable from the mouth upwards from one side or the other from the shingle bed, but not fordable up to the lakes. There is a boat ferry near the mouth, and a bridge sixteen miles further up. Landing deep, also good. Course, fifty-five miles to Lake Manapouri; passing through seven miles of the lake, it then runs a course of thirteen miles up to Lake Te Anau, which is the chief source. Reached (to the mouth) by eight miles of driving-road from Orepuki (where there are hotels and livery stables), a station on the Invercargill–Orepuki Railway; or by driving-road from Orepuki to the bridge, twenty miles. A great part of this road runs parallel to and at no great distance from the river, but a belt of forest intervenes for a considerable way. From the bridge this road continues to Lake Manapouri, some forty miles, keeping within a few miles of the river. The river can also be reached by a driving-road of twenty-five miles to the bridge; from Otautau (where there are hotels), on the Riverton–Nightcaps Railway, or from Lumsden Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill–Kingston Railway. From here a coach runs to Lake Manapouri, fifty miles, and part of this road runs near the upper Waiau, also crossing the Mararoa River, a chief tributary of the Waiau. There is hotel accommodation at Manapouri. The angler intending to fish the Waiau and its tributaries should be provided with a tent.

Alton Burn, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bed. Banks forest-covered. Wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, six miles. Contains

brown trout. Reached from the ferry near Waiau mouth. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

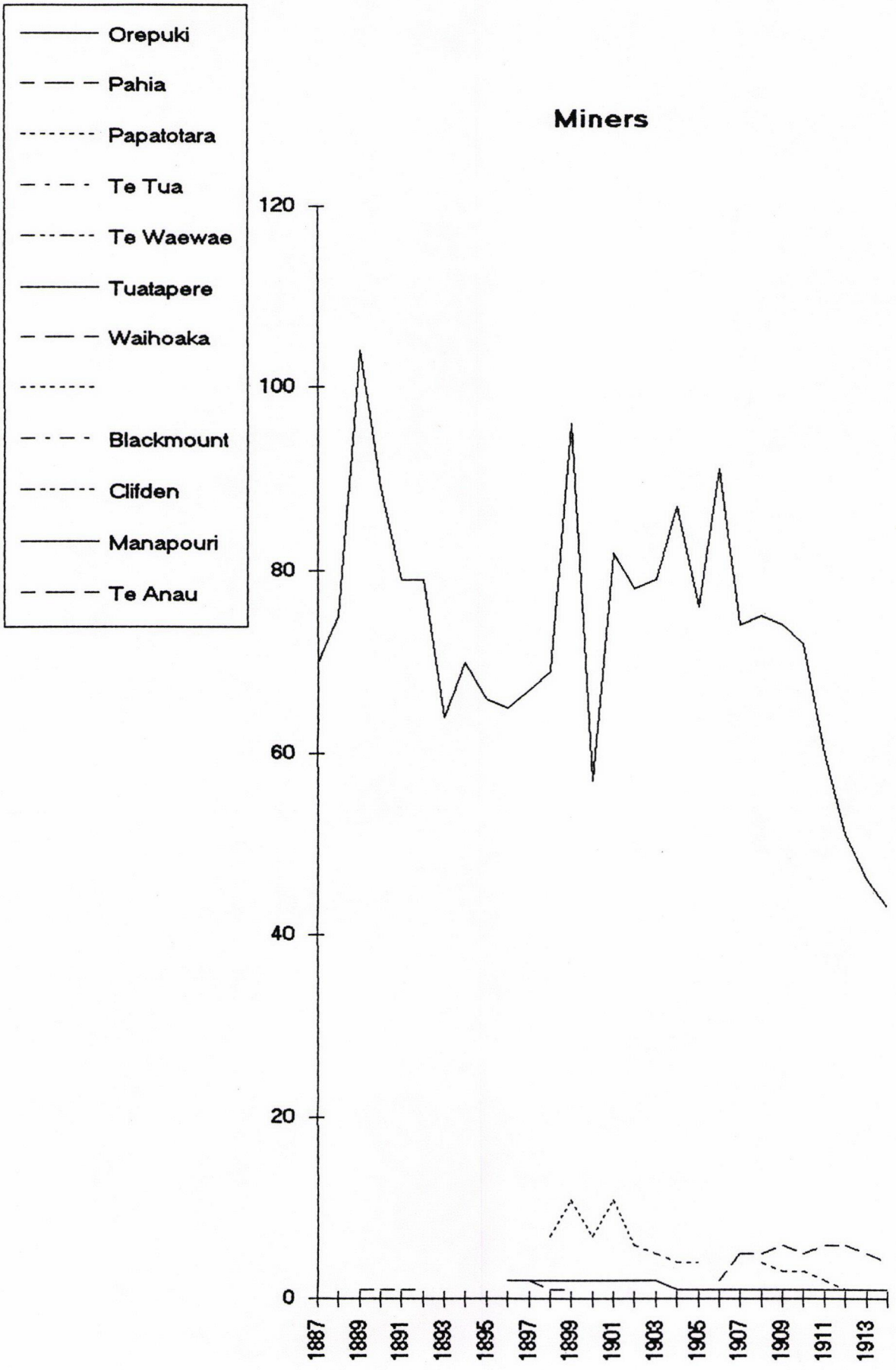
Orawia River, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bed. Banks shingle and clay; clear of forest except towards the lower part. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, twenty-two miles. Contains brown trout. Reached by track from the road from Orepuki to the Waiau Bridge. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

Merton Burn, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bottom. Banks fairly clear. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, nine miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Waiau Bridge, to which it is near. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

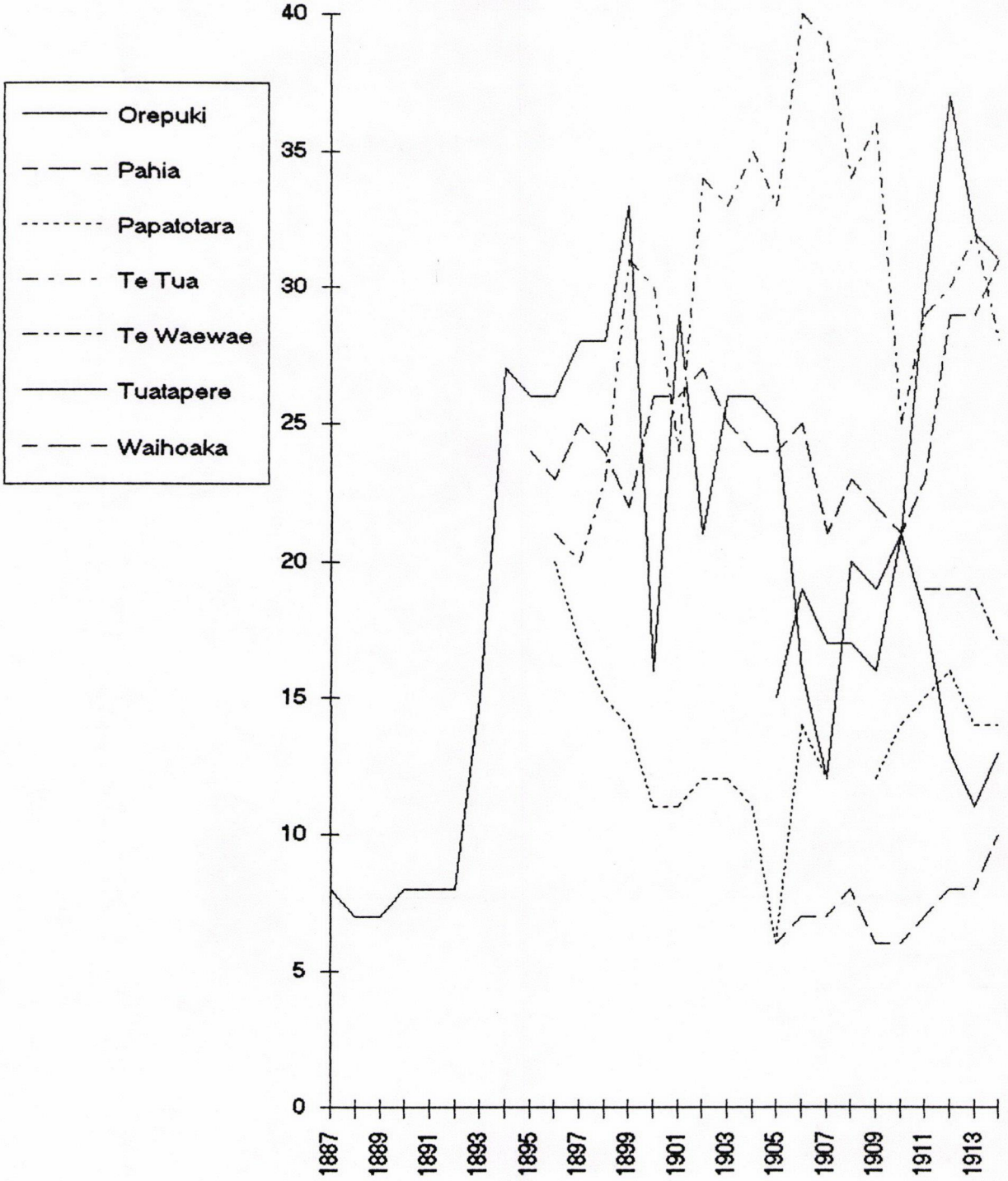
Lill Stream, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bottom. Banks high, and more or less encumbered with scrub. Wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, sixteen miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Waiau Bridge, to which it is near. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

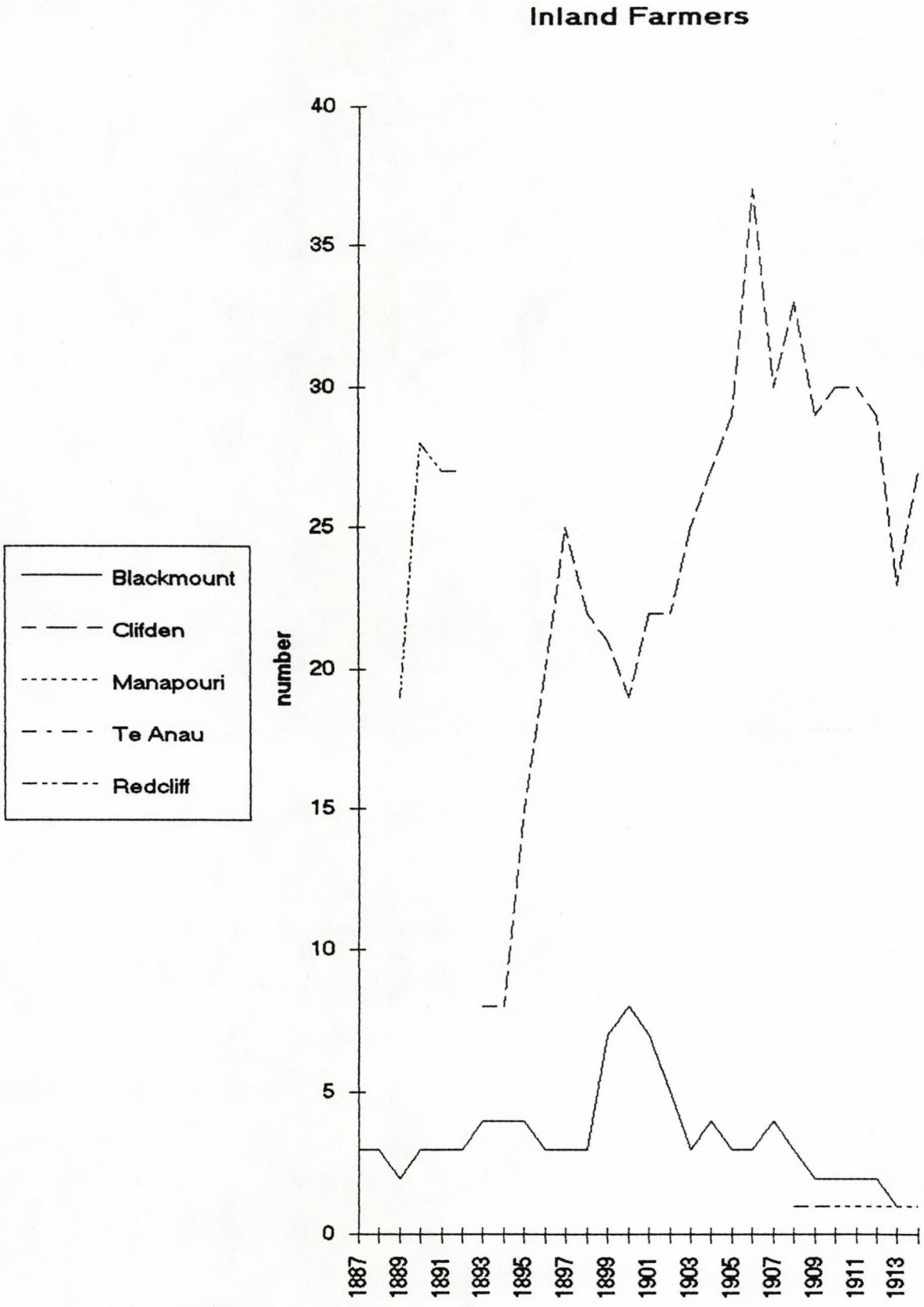
Dean Burn, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bottom. Banks encumbered. Wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, eleven miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Waiau Bridge in seven miles. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

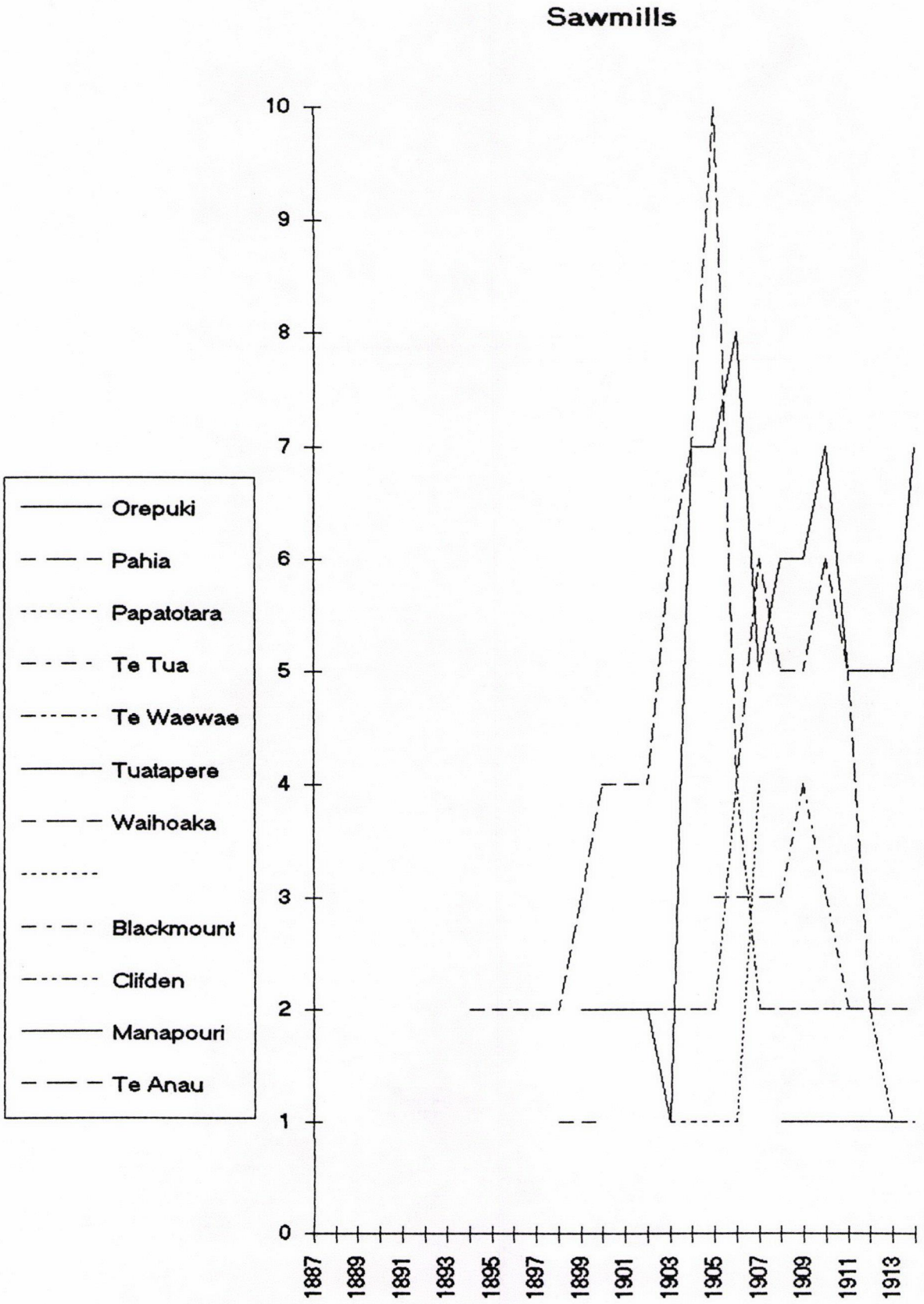
Wairaki River, tributary of Waiau River.—Partly snow-fed. Open shingle bed. Banks various. Wadeable partly. Landing mostly good. Course, twenty-five miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from Waiau Bridge by road of eight miles. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned; or from Otautau, on the Riverton-Nightcaps Railway. At Otautau there are hotels, and the Wairaki is reached by

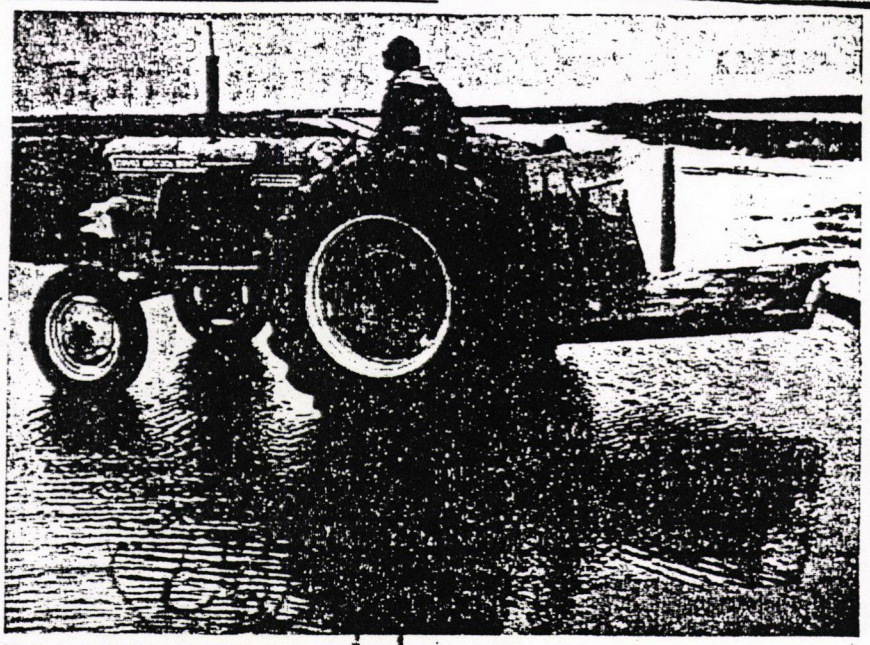

Miners
Orepuki
Pahia
Papatotara
Te Tua
Te Waewae
Tuatapere
Waihoaka
Blackmount
Clifden
Manapouri
Te Anau
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100
80
60
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1899
1901
1903
1905
1907
1909
1911
1913

Coastal Farmers




Inland Farmers
Blackmount
Clifden
Manapouri
Te Anau
Redcliff
number
40
35
30
25
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15
10
5
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1887
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1891
1893
1895
1897
1899
1901
1903
1905
1907
1909
1911
1913


Sawmills
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9
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1889
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1913
Orepuki
Pahia
Papatotara
Te Tua
Te Waewae
Tuatapere
Waihoaka
Blackmount
Clifden
Manapouri
Te Anau



Mr D. L. McCracken could well be wondering if it will be safe to put his ewes on these paddocks during lambing as he surveys part of his flooded Te Waewae property from his tractor. This picture was taken on Wednesday, by which time the worst of the flood-waters had receded.

Farming News

Flooding Problem At Waiau River Mouth

While most farmers have had it wet this winter, they have little to complain about in the light of Mr D. L. McCracken's experience at Te Waewae. He has had to put up with having over 100 acres of his 330-acre farm submerged under deep water for a number of days on two occasions recently.

Flooding has been experienced since the construction of the weir on the upper reaches of the Waiau River and the large water drain-off taken off for hydro-electric power generation.

Mr McCracken's property is bounded on one side by the Waiau and a lagoon stretching along the front of his farm separates his property from the open sea. The waters of the Waiau flow into this lagoon before spilling over the gravel bar into the sea.

It is here that the problem arises.

Before the river level was lowered, the water flowed swiftly out to sea and a strong current maintained a clear channel. Now, however, low levels and weak current, combined with a strong tidal action, cause deposits of gravel to be dumped into the channel.

This causes a blockage. The water backs up in the lagoon and spills over onto Mr McCracken's farm.

Having lived beside the river all his life, Mr McCracken knows its habits well, and is experienced in the occasional normal flooding situation. But he finds this type of flooding different because it occurs largely without warning.

Predictable

Normally floods are accompanied by bad weather, rain up-country and rough seas, making the outcome predictable.

However flooding after a channel blockage can occur in perfect weather, with the river normal and the sea as calm as glass. This lack of warning poses a problem of not being able to move stock in time.

Since the weir has been in place and the water has been taken off for power, he has experienced four blockages. The first, about a year ago, and the second in February this year were not bad and did not worry him unduly.

His first bad experience occurred about the 20th of last month when large parts of his 200 acre flat were submerged. Again this week, the same thing happened.

The water level in the lagoon rose on Sunday night. Mr McCracken inspected the mouth on Sunday and thought it looked safe enough. Fortunately though, he moved his stock to higher ground.

On Monday morning, he woke to find a good hundred acres under water and a number of paddocks with sheep on, surrounded by water.

As yet, no stock have been lost, but he is concerned about the possibility, especially now with lambing fast approaching. Sheep will be difficult to shift at short notice and there will always be the problem of where to put them. He could be cramped for room and short of feed with 2000 sheep and 80 cattle on the farm.

Then there is the question of damage to paddocks, caused by being underwater, loss of growth and feed potential and the damage done to grass by seagulls which fossick around the receeding water line as the flood abates. This year he spread superphosphate over parts of the affected area and with the flooding, considers it will not be of any value.

Discussions

Mr McCracken has had discussions with the Ministry of Works and the Southland Catchment Board. At present the position is unclear as to who will accept responsibility and meet any costs involved.

Mr D. H. Inch, M.O.W. resident engineer, has personally surveyed the problem and intends to bring it to the attention of district office this week. He said that once negotiations have been held with district office and the Catchment Board, questions of remedial work and payment can be worked out and some action taken.

Mr R. D. Young, chief engineer with the catchment board, said that the board would be unlikely to bear any costs, most probably doing the necessary work involved to stop the flooding under some agreement with Government.

He said that in most cases, the board dealt directly with the farmer concerned, but here the flooding problem has been caused by the lowering of the Waiau river level.

On Wednesday, the M.O.W. supervised an unsuccessful experiment to see if it would be possible to blow the gravel out to form a channel with explosives. This failed because the gravel merely closed in again after blasting.

No Stock Lost

Fortunately he lost no stock, but he considers himself lucky.

On Monday, the water rose still further, reaching a peak on Tuesday. In places, he said the water level was up to his tractor headlights. The water then began to recede slowly as the increased pressure partially cleared a passage through to the sea.

By Wednesday, it was draining away well and the worst was over. His house and buildings are on higher ground and have never been threatened by flood waters.

Water level in the lagoon can give some indication when a blockage is starting to occur, though it rises rapidly. A normal high tide reading would be around four feet.

Mr McCracken summarized the situation: "If the water level in the lagoon reaches 7ft 6in, it's time to start shifting stock. By the time it reaches 8ft, it's too late. By the time the level reaches 9ft, the problem is getting serious."

In recent floods, the lagoon level has not risen above 9ft, but he says he wouldn't be surprised if it did in the future.

Low Points

When the river mouth becomes blocked through the actions of a strong tide and the inability of the weak current to clear a path, the water rises and flows onto his property at several low points.

Stop banks seem an obvious answer, but a large creek running through the centre of his property, parallel to the river, must have an outlet into the lagoon. He is in the process of banking up both sides of the creek as this is the main overflow point onto his farm.

The big questions arising from Mr McCracken's predicament are whose responsibility is it and what compensation is he entitled to.

Three Choices

It is obvious that Mr McCracken has a problem. At present, there appears three choices of action.

Mr McCracken says that bulldozers could be used effectively to make a channel through the gravel bar, directly opposite where the river spills into the lagoon. As it is now, the river is finding an outlet through the gravel bar further along the lagoon. This change in direction cuts down current and doesn't help the river to keep a clear channel.

However Mr Young viewed this as probably a temporary measure and said that bulldozing would be necessary fairly often.

Stop banking, carried out extensively, could be an answer, but to be successful, considerable work and expense would be called for.

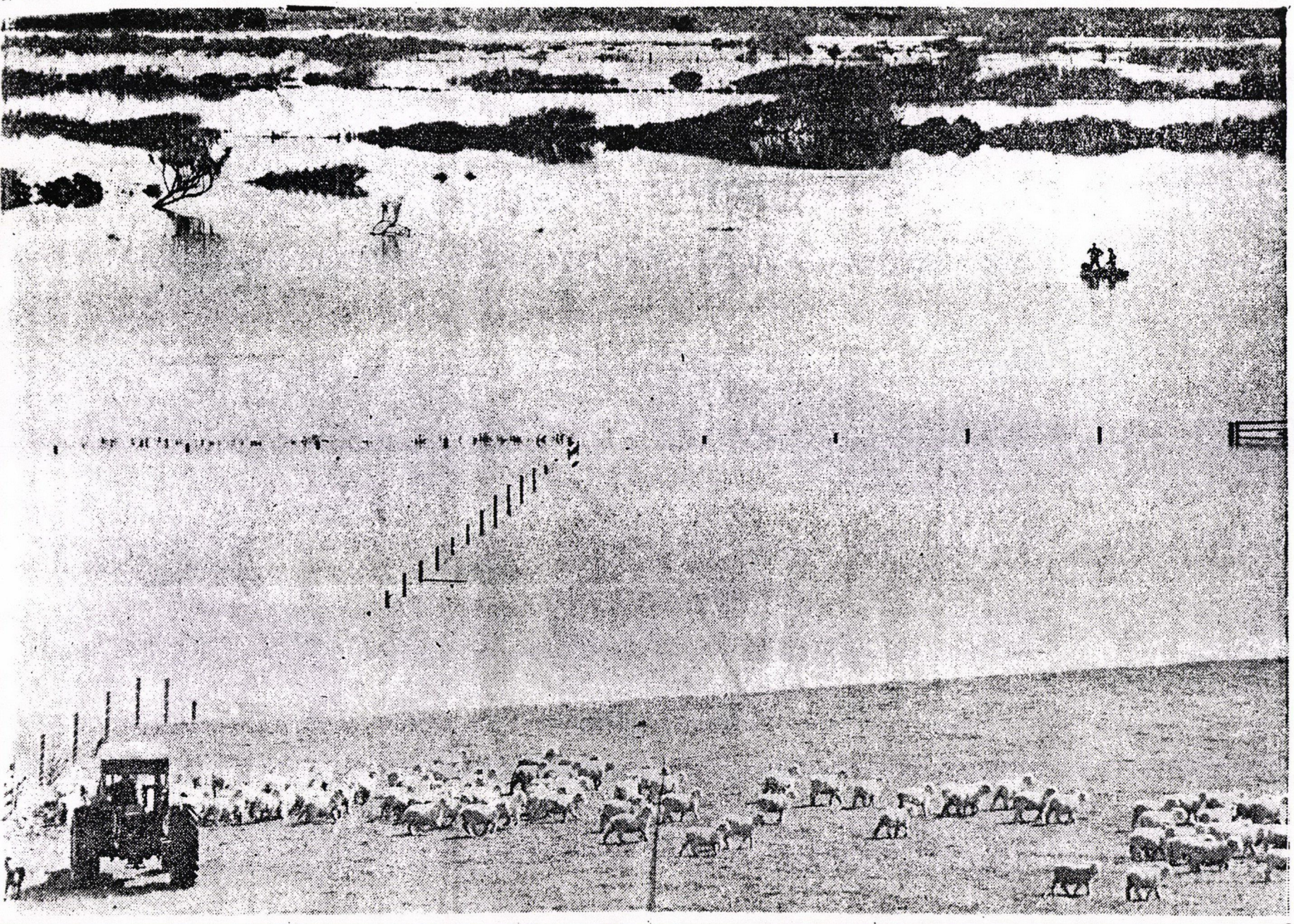
A third possibility is for the Government to buy Mr McCracken's property from him.

At the moment these are the only possible lines of action, but once the question of responsibility and payment is made clear, it is hoped that some action will be taken.

Mr McCracken can only live on these hopes. While his farm is rapidly returning to normal, he doesn't like to think too much about the possibilities of another blockage which he says could happen at any time without much warning. Any further flooding, especially with lambing approaching and feed not over-abundant, could place his farm in dire economic straits.

Times

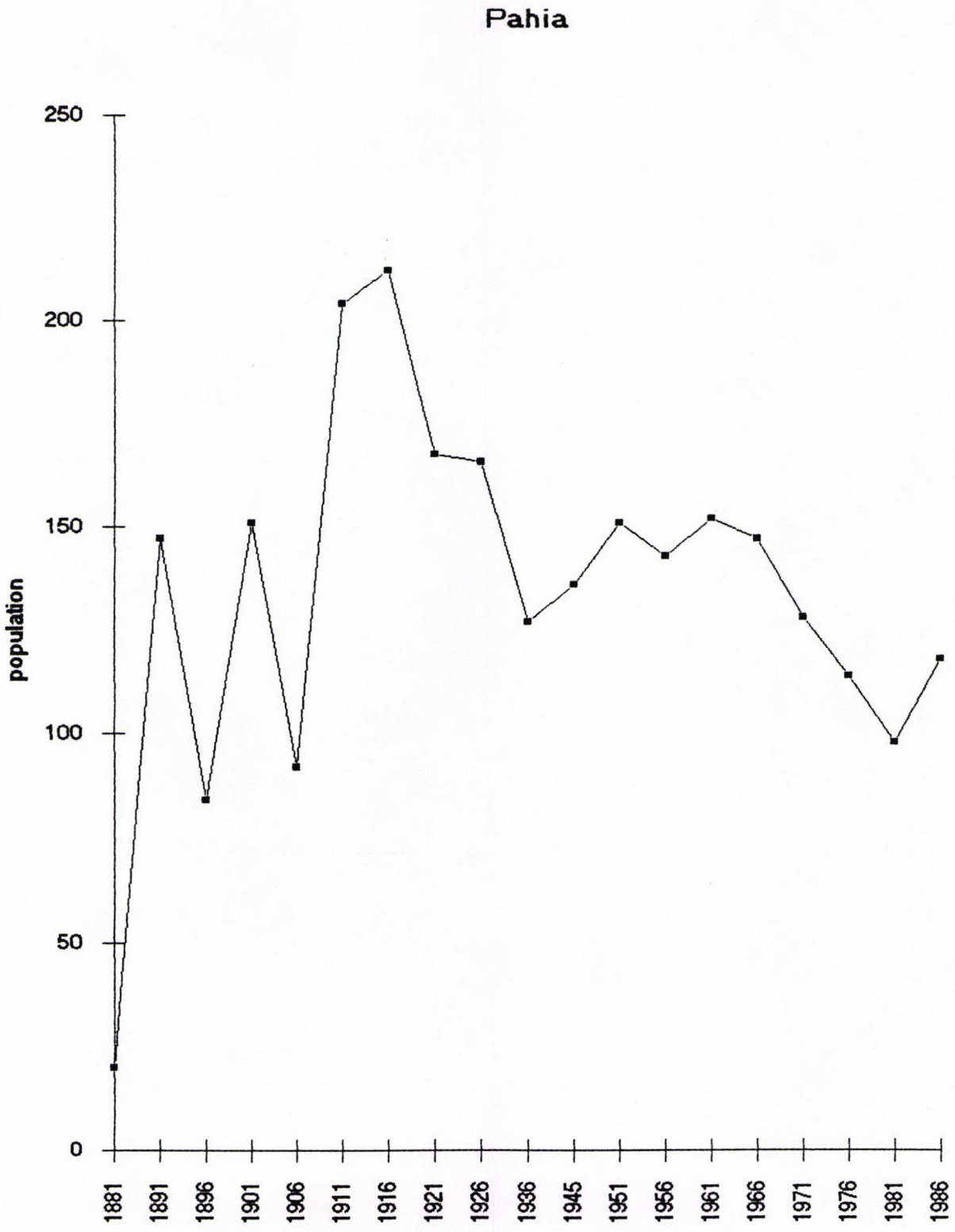
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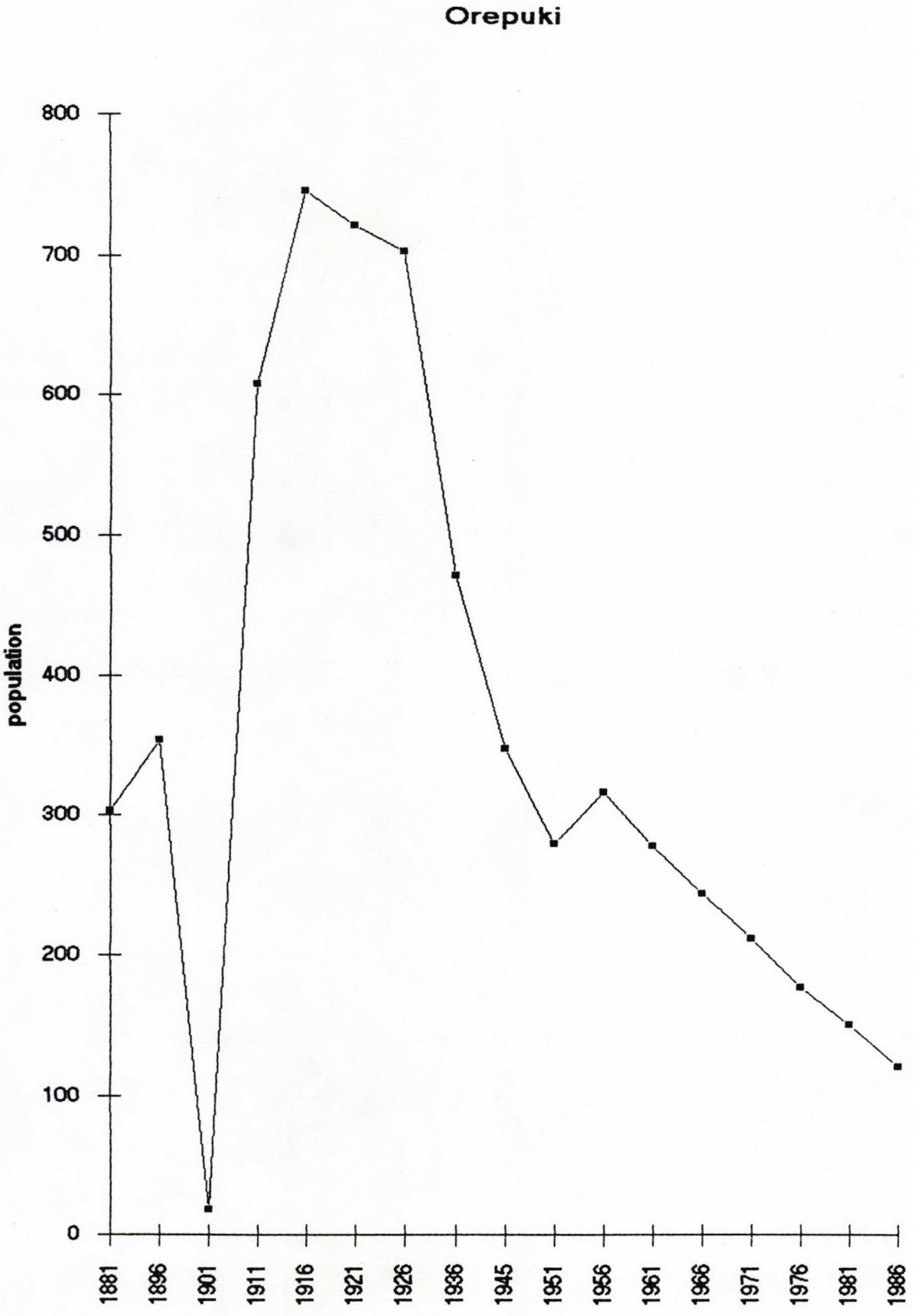


This was the scene on Mr Dave McCracken's property at Te Wae Wae yesterday. Of the 200 acres McCracken owns on the

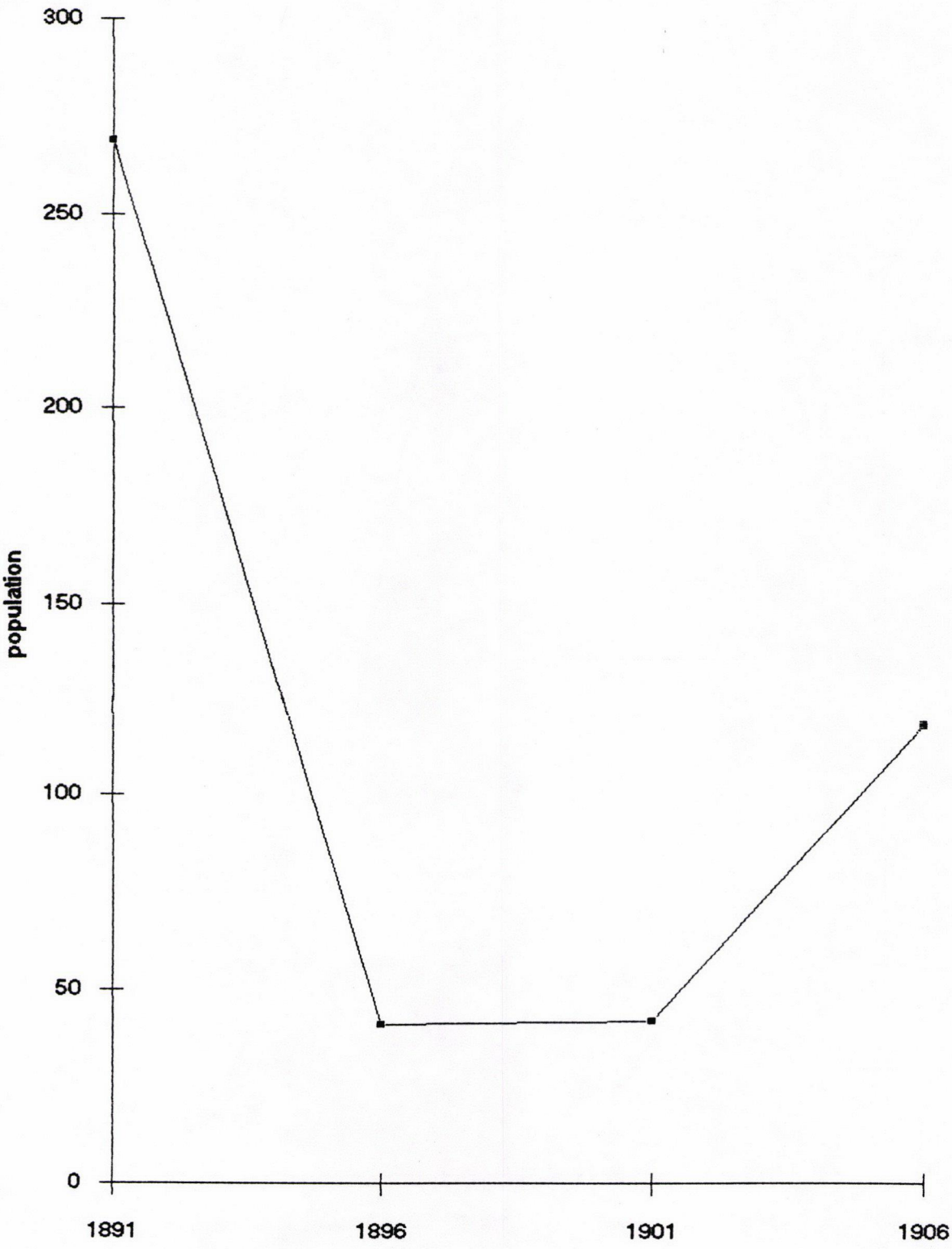
Population Graphs

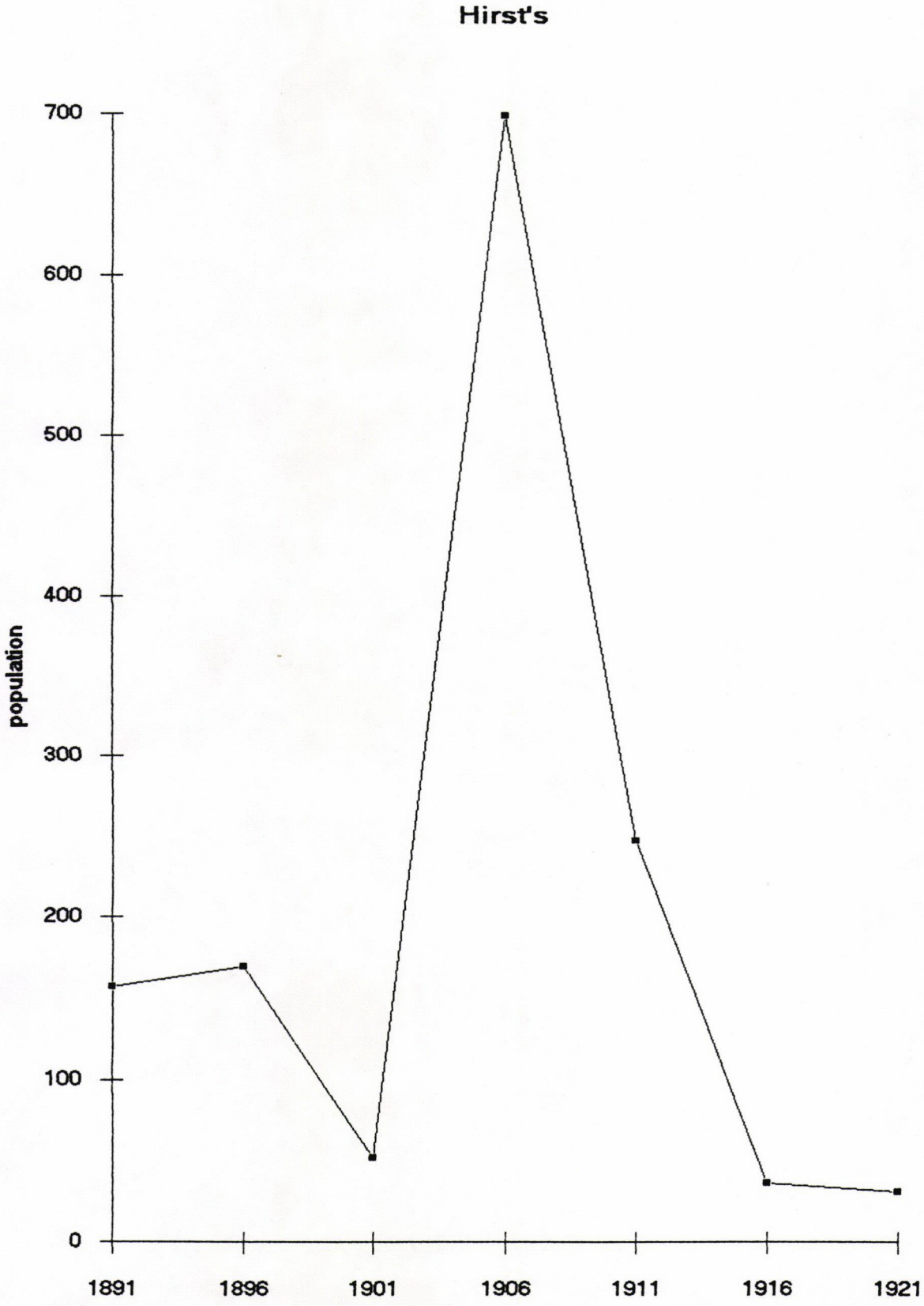
From New Zealand Census, 1881 to 1991

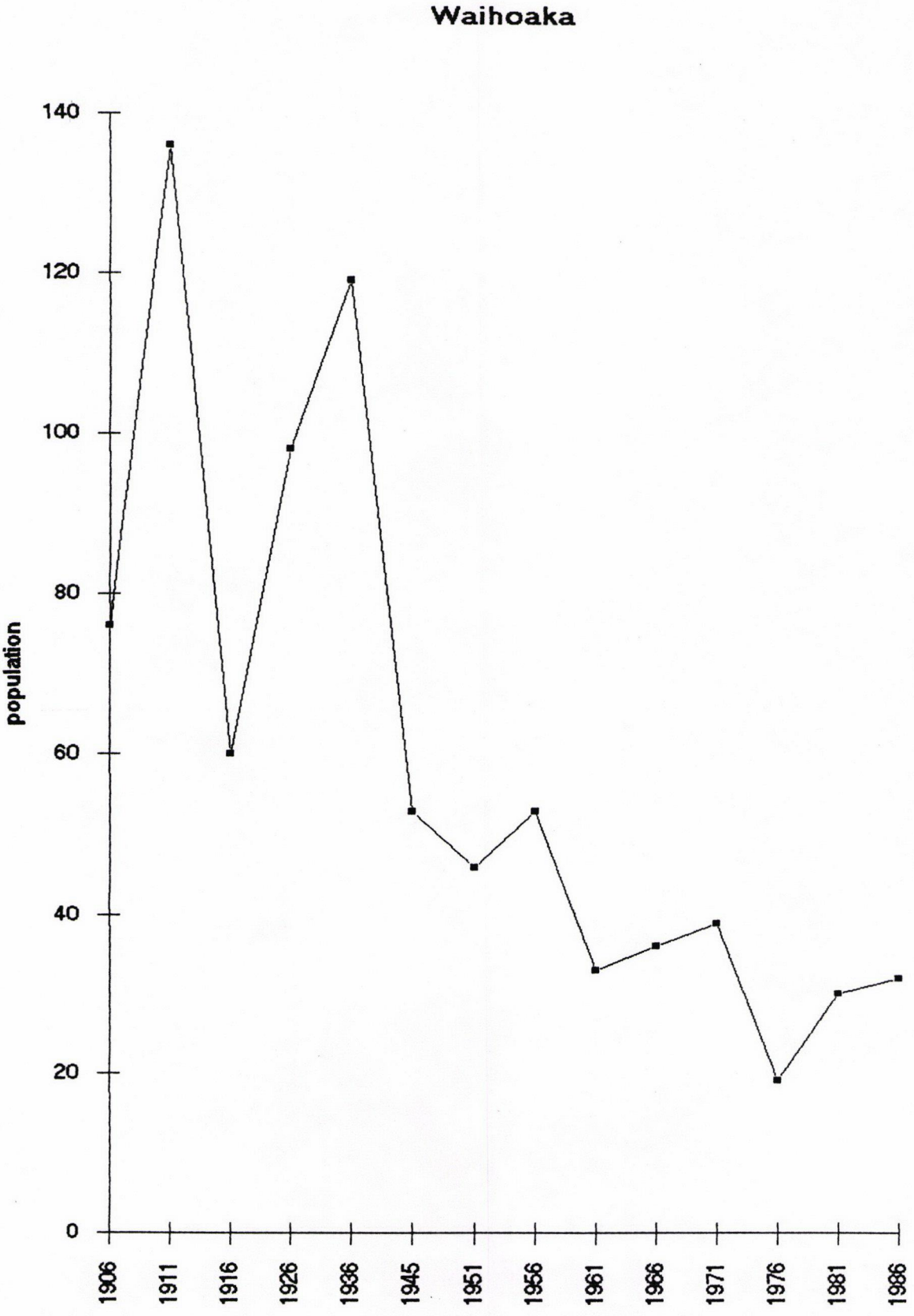

Pahia
population
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1956
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1976
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1986


Orepuki
population
800
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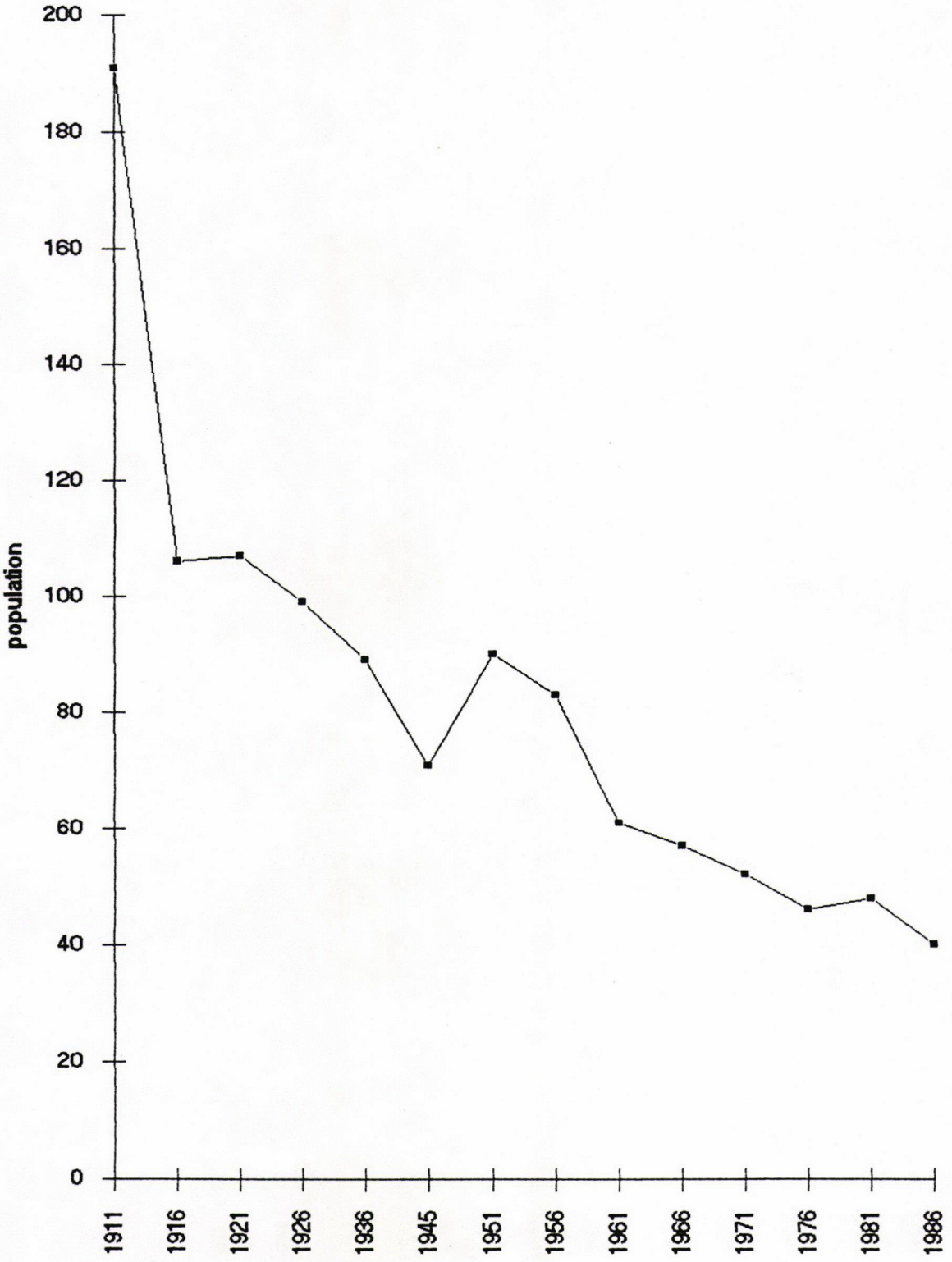
Garfield

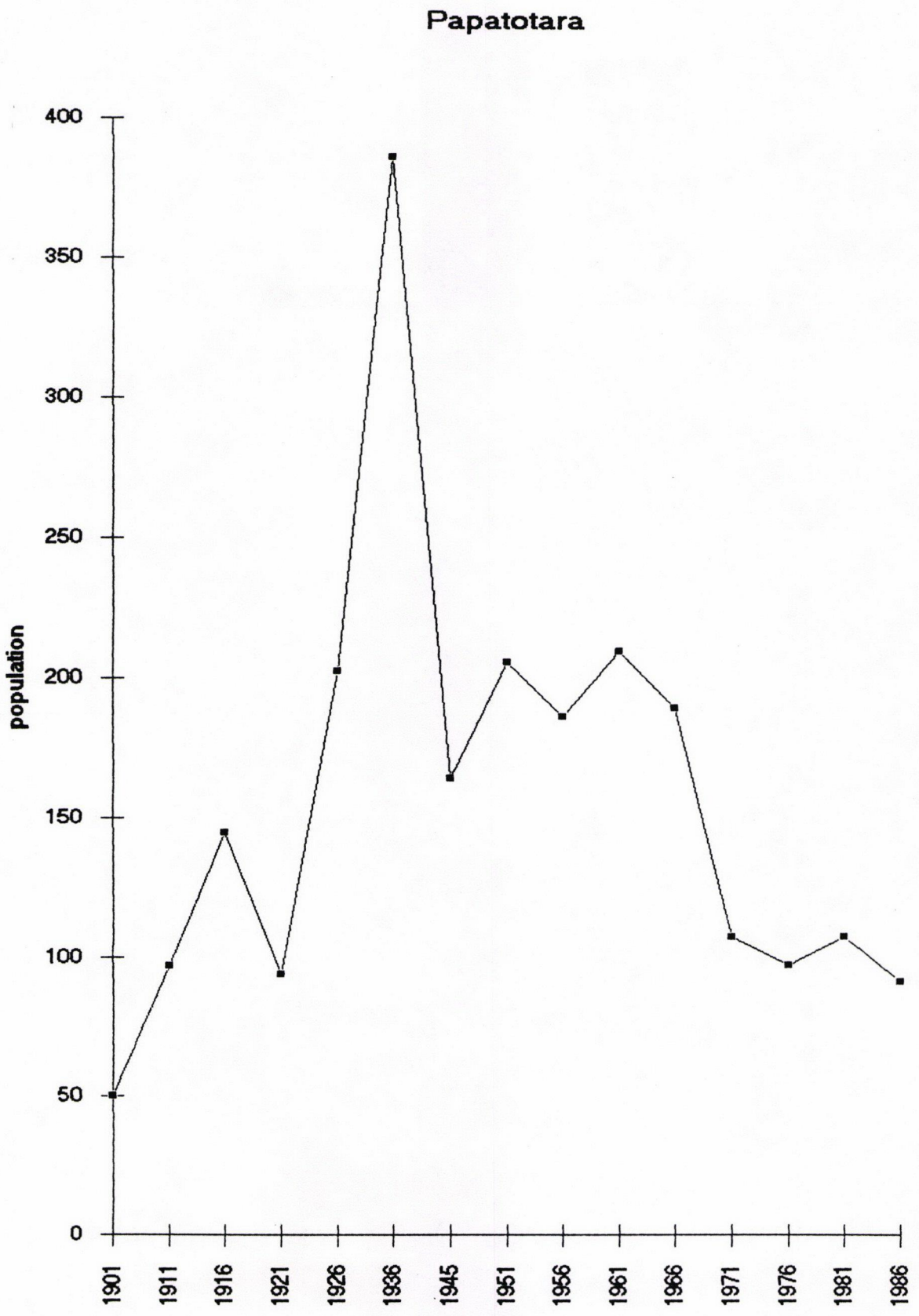


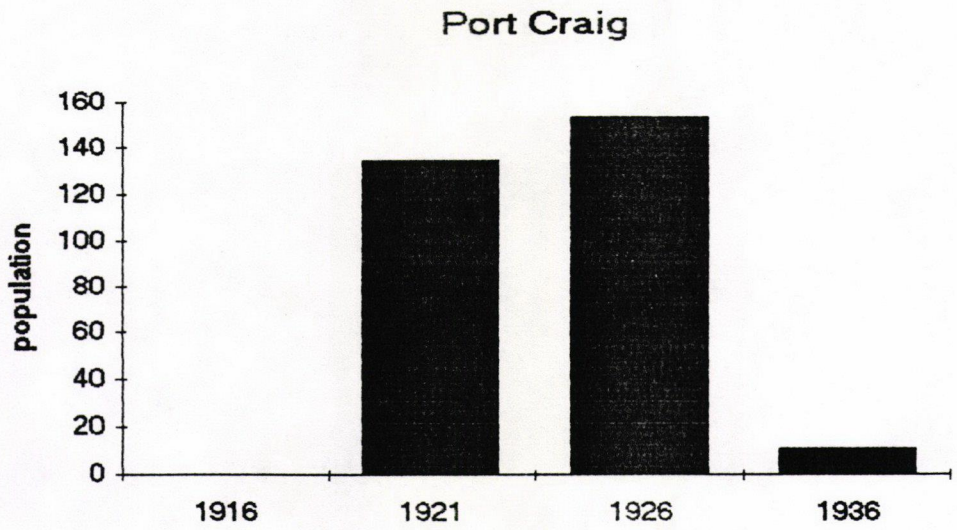

Hirst's
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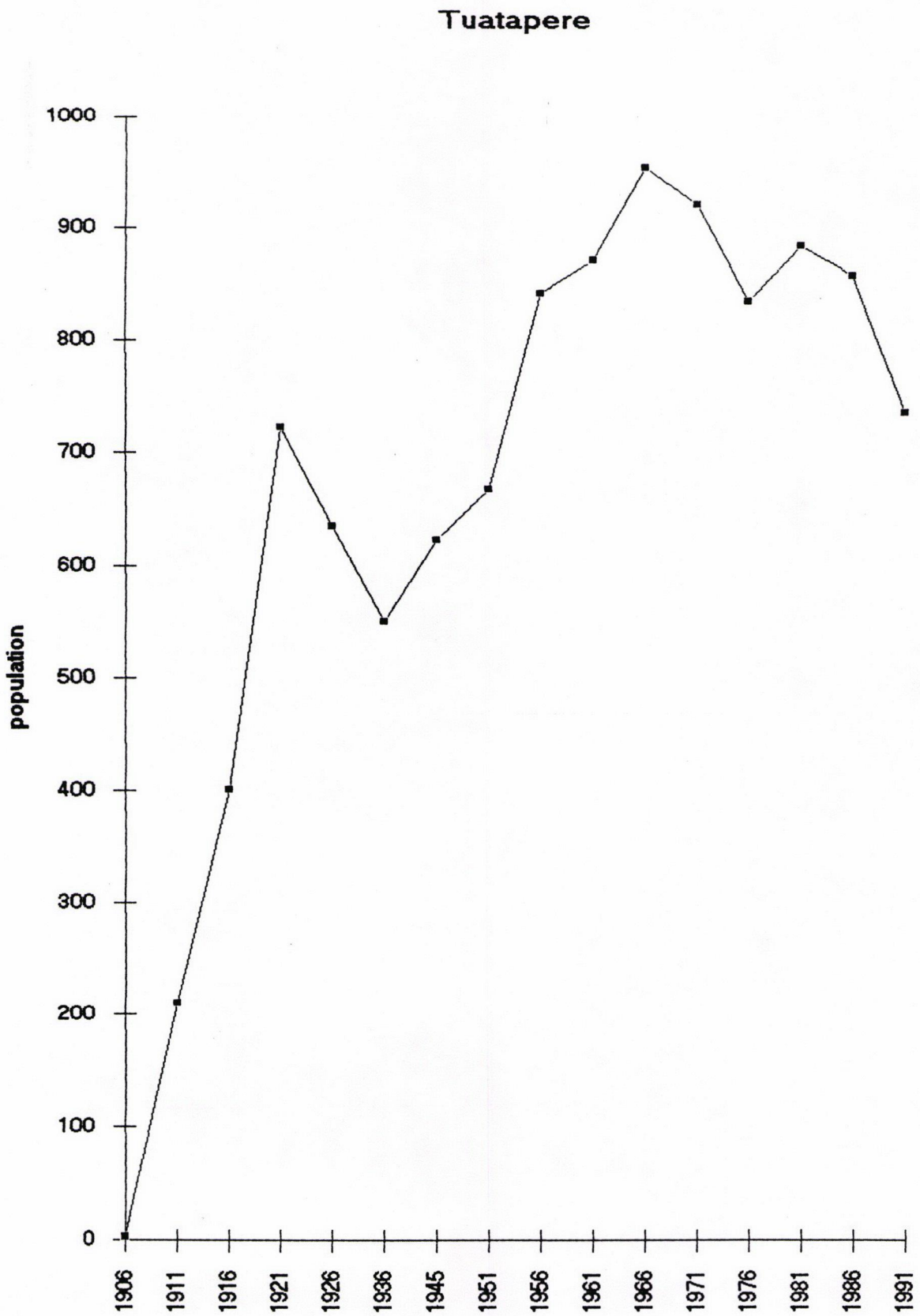

Waihoaka
population
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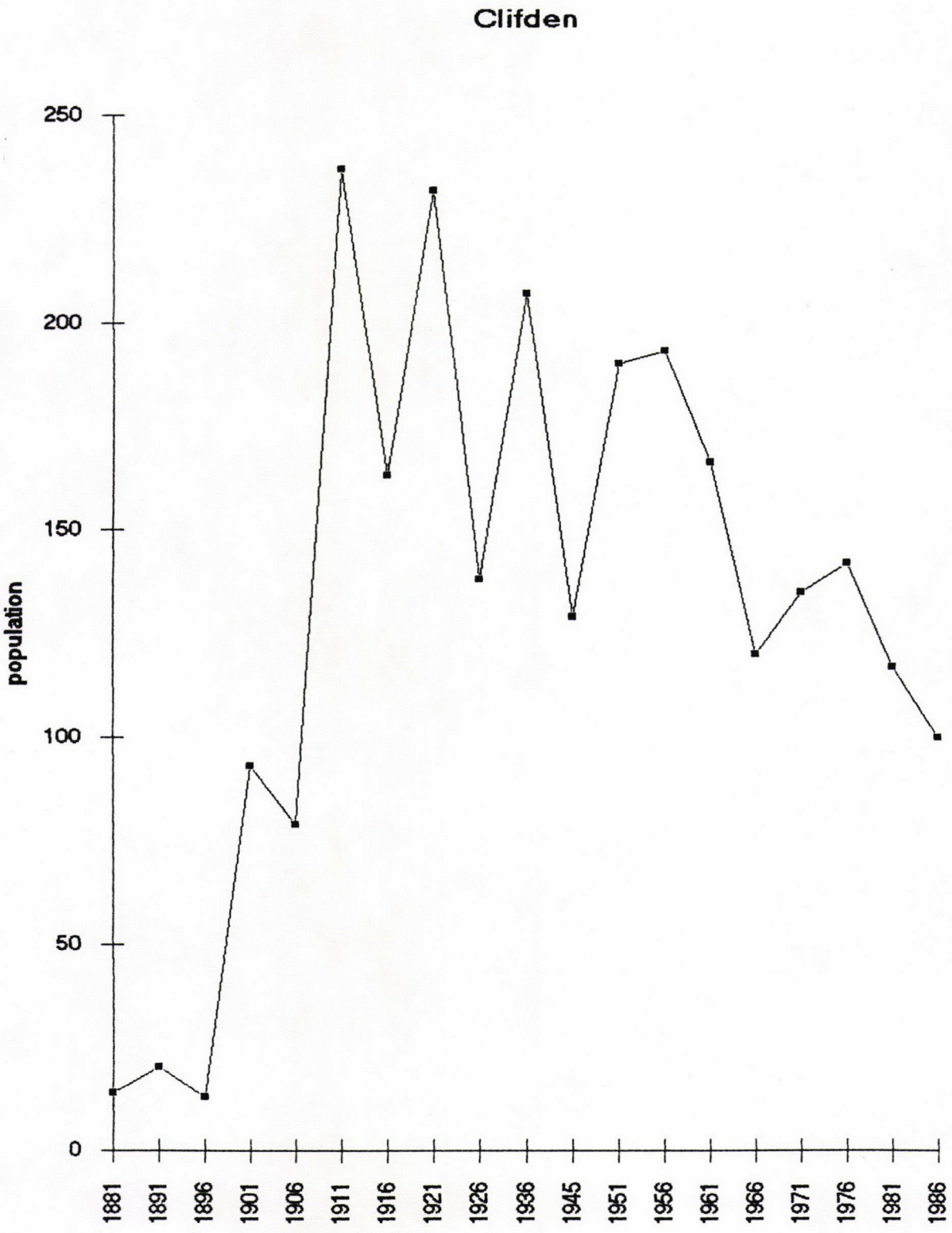
Te Waewae


population
200
180
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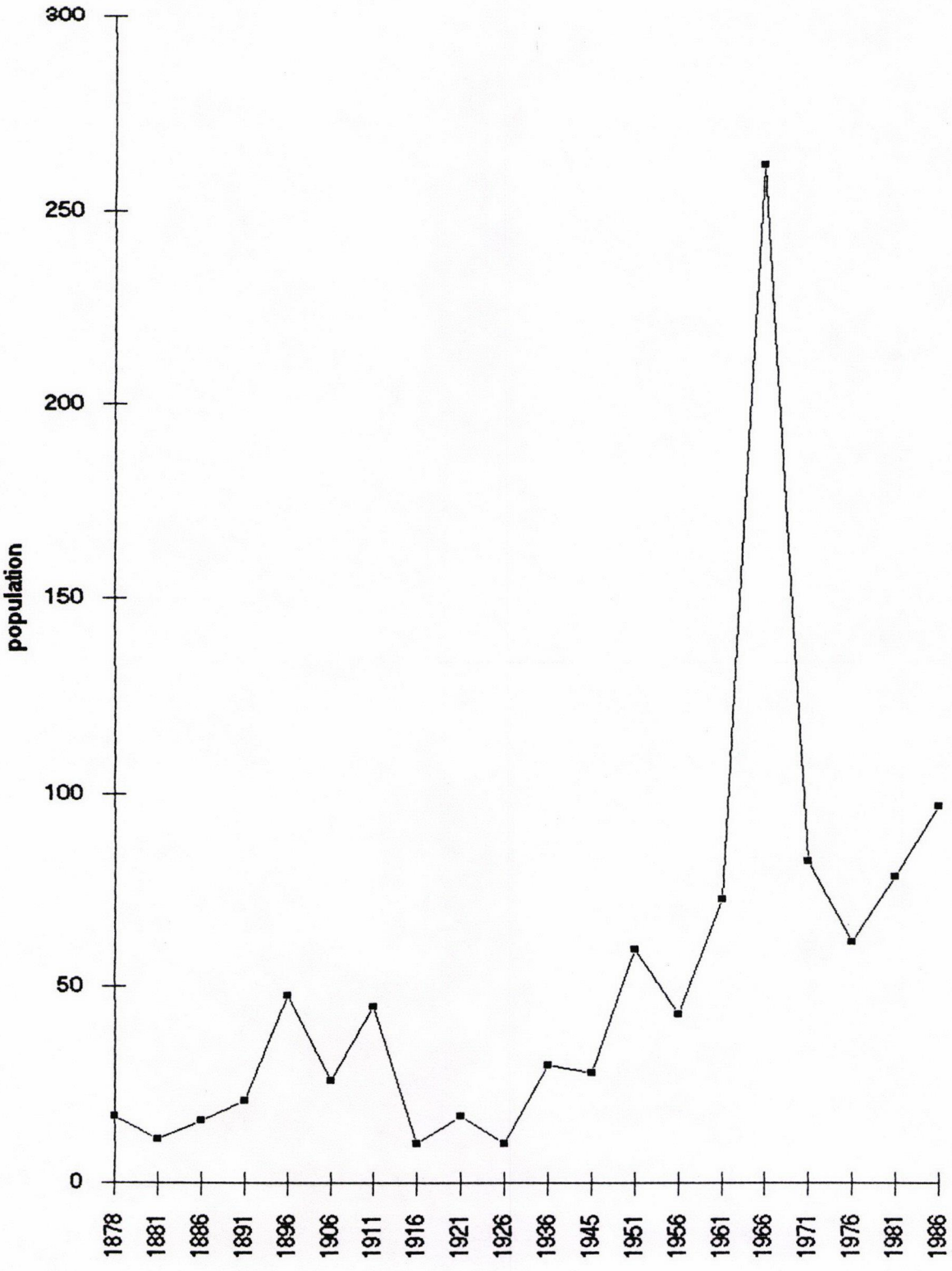

Papatotara
population
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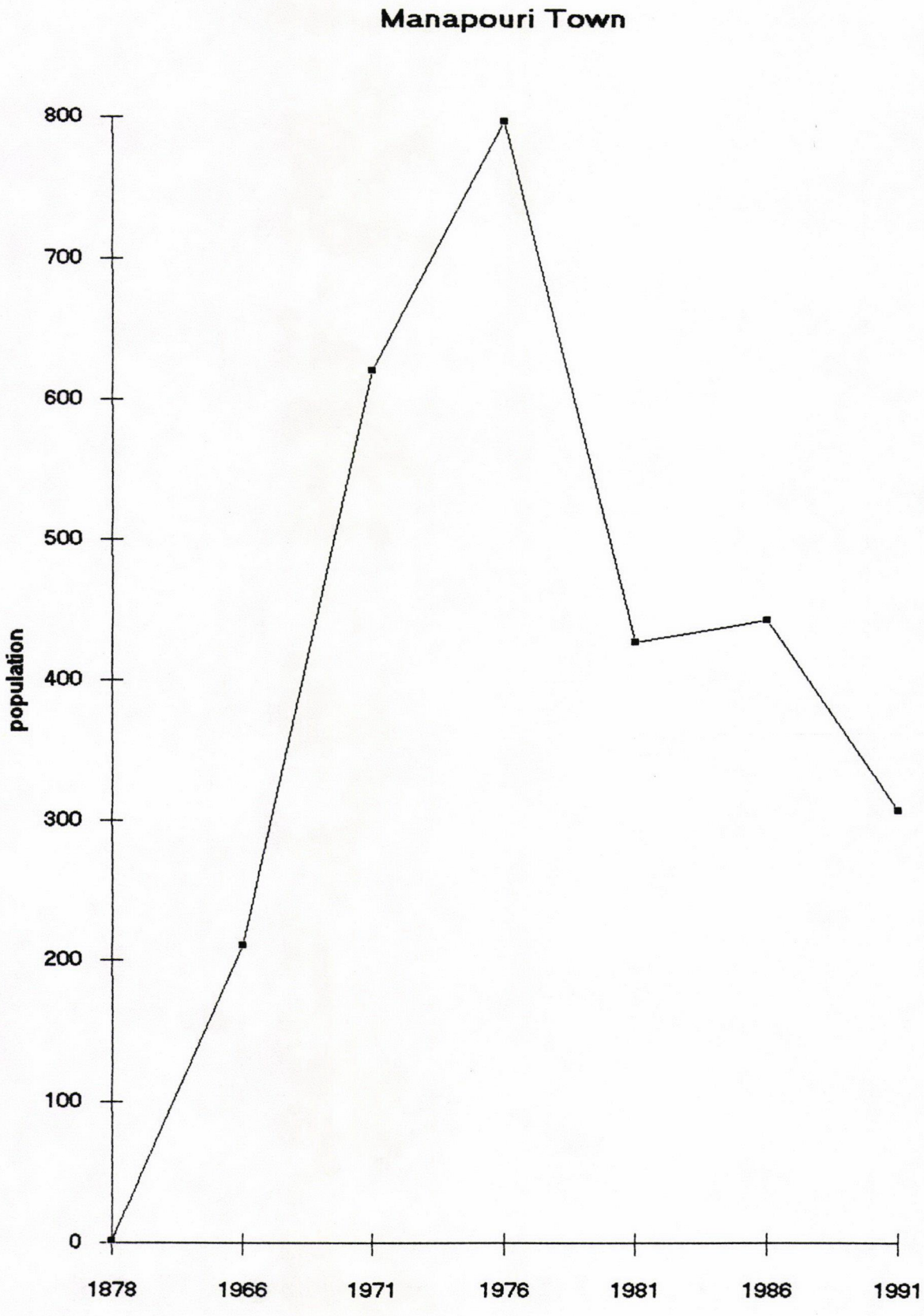

Port Craig
population
160
140
120
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1916
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Tuatapere
population
1000
900
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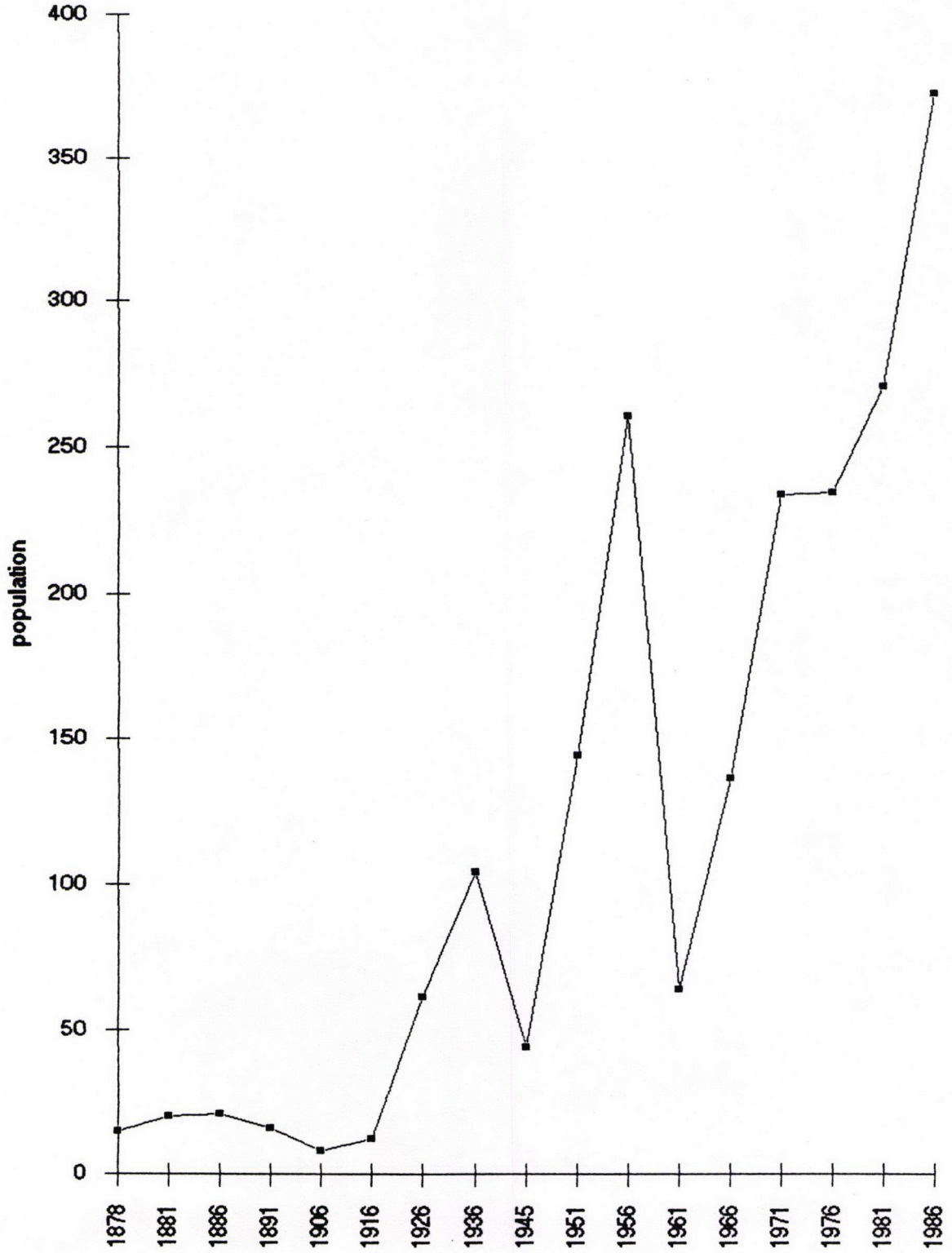

Clifden
population
250
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1986

Manapouri location

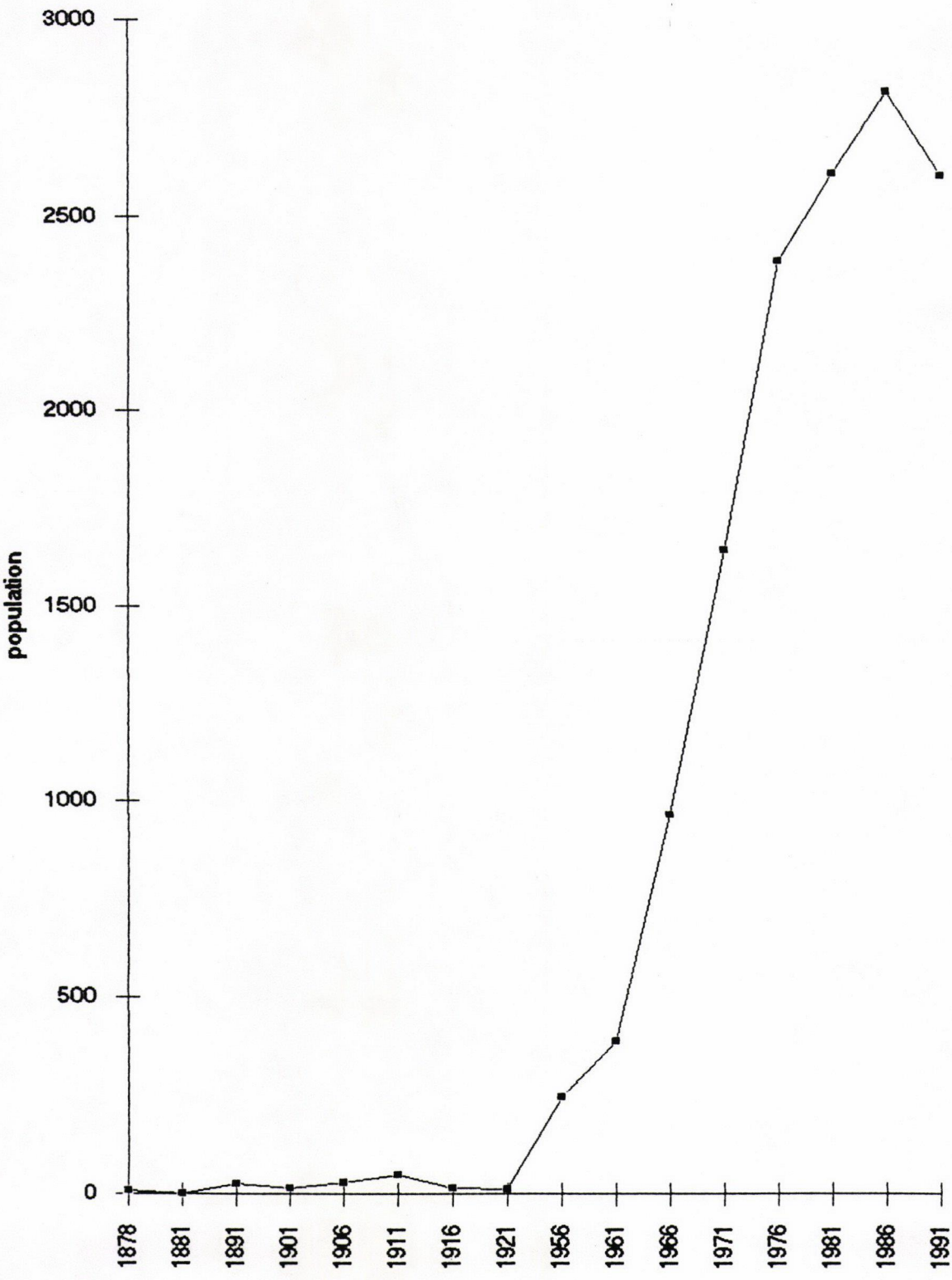


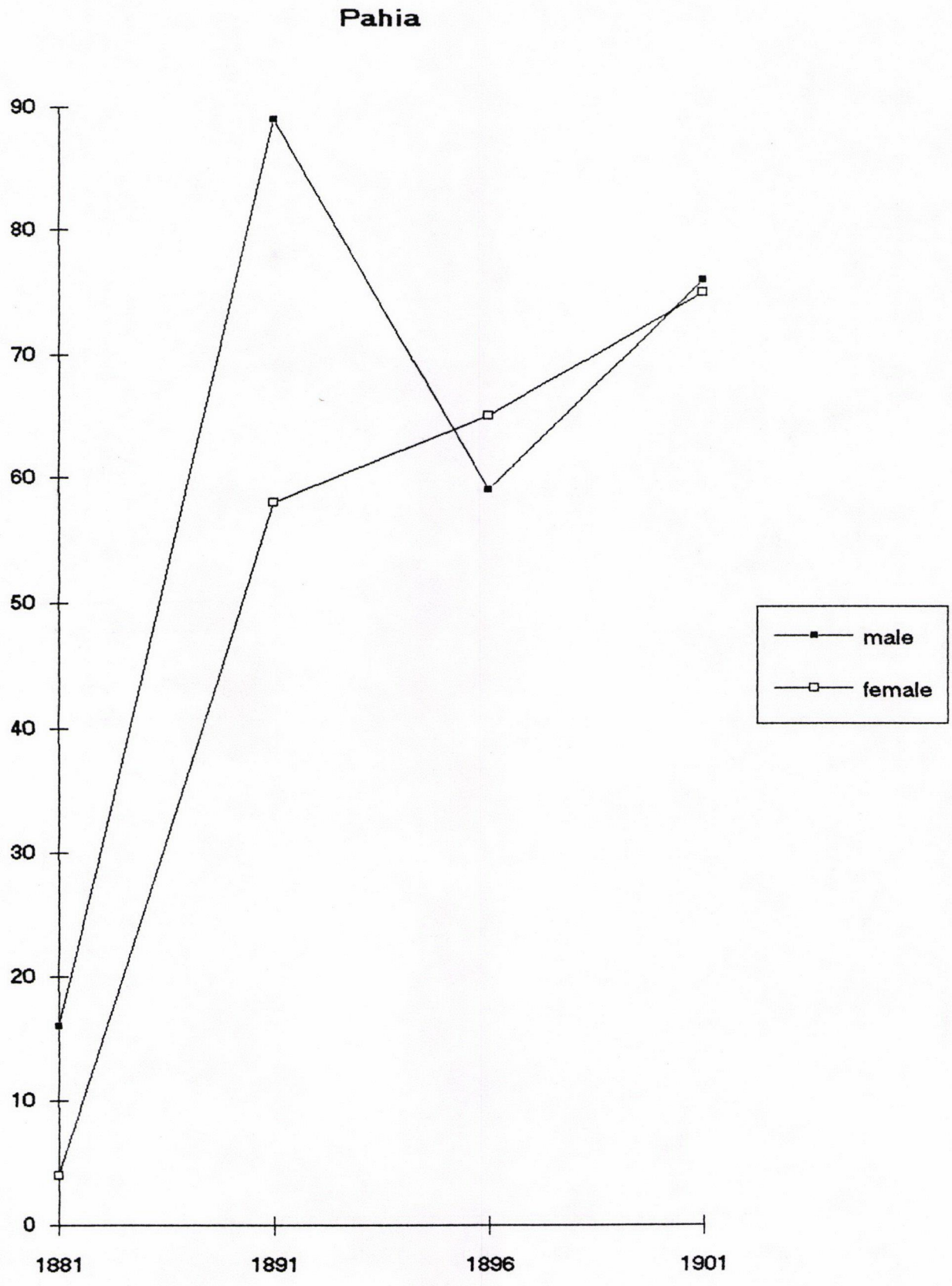

Manapouri Town
population
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1878
1966
1971
1976
1981
1986
1991

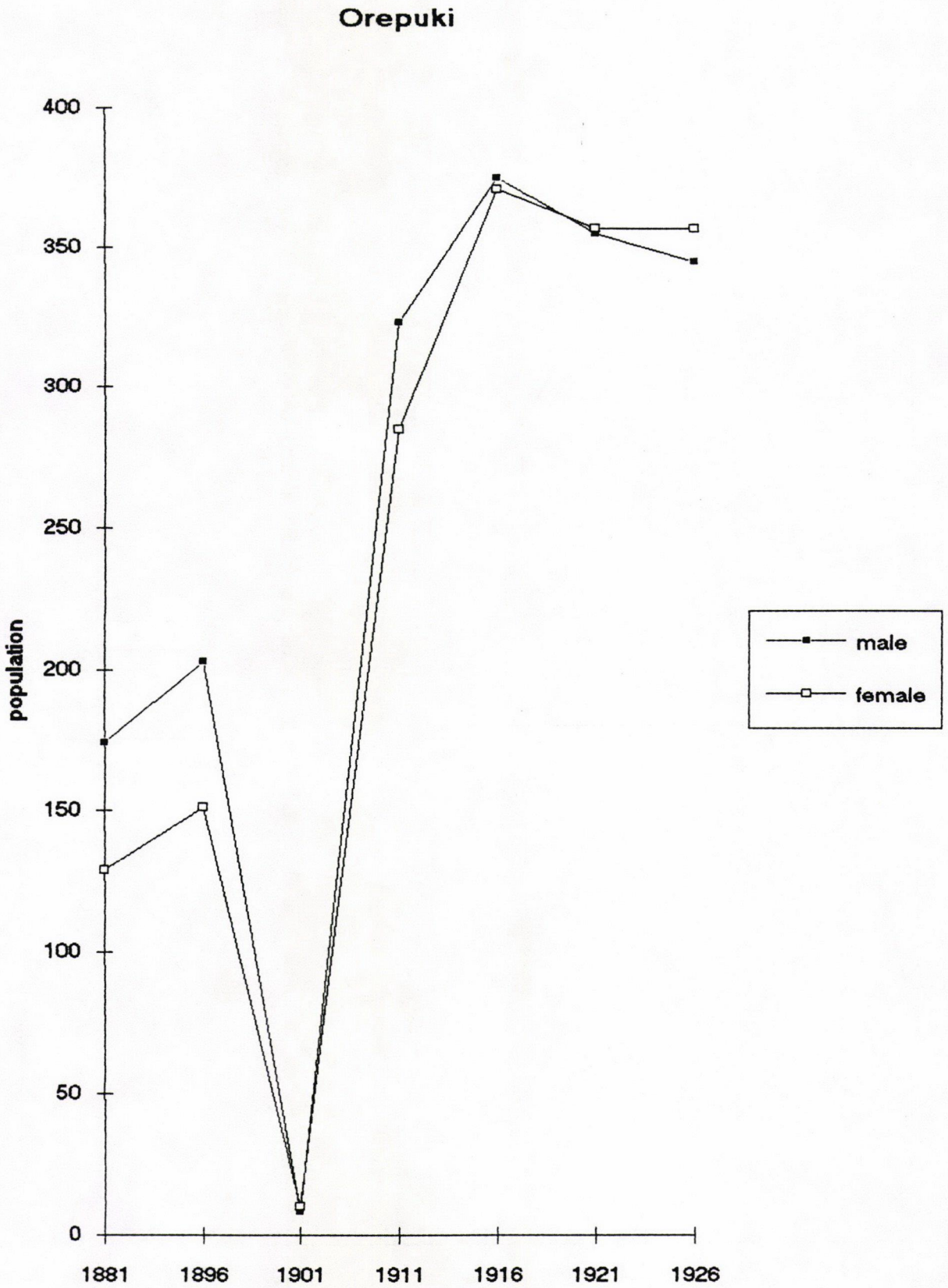
Te Anau/Linwood Location

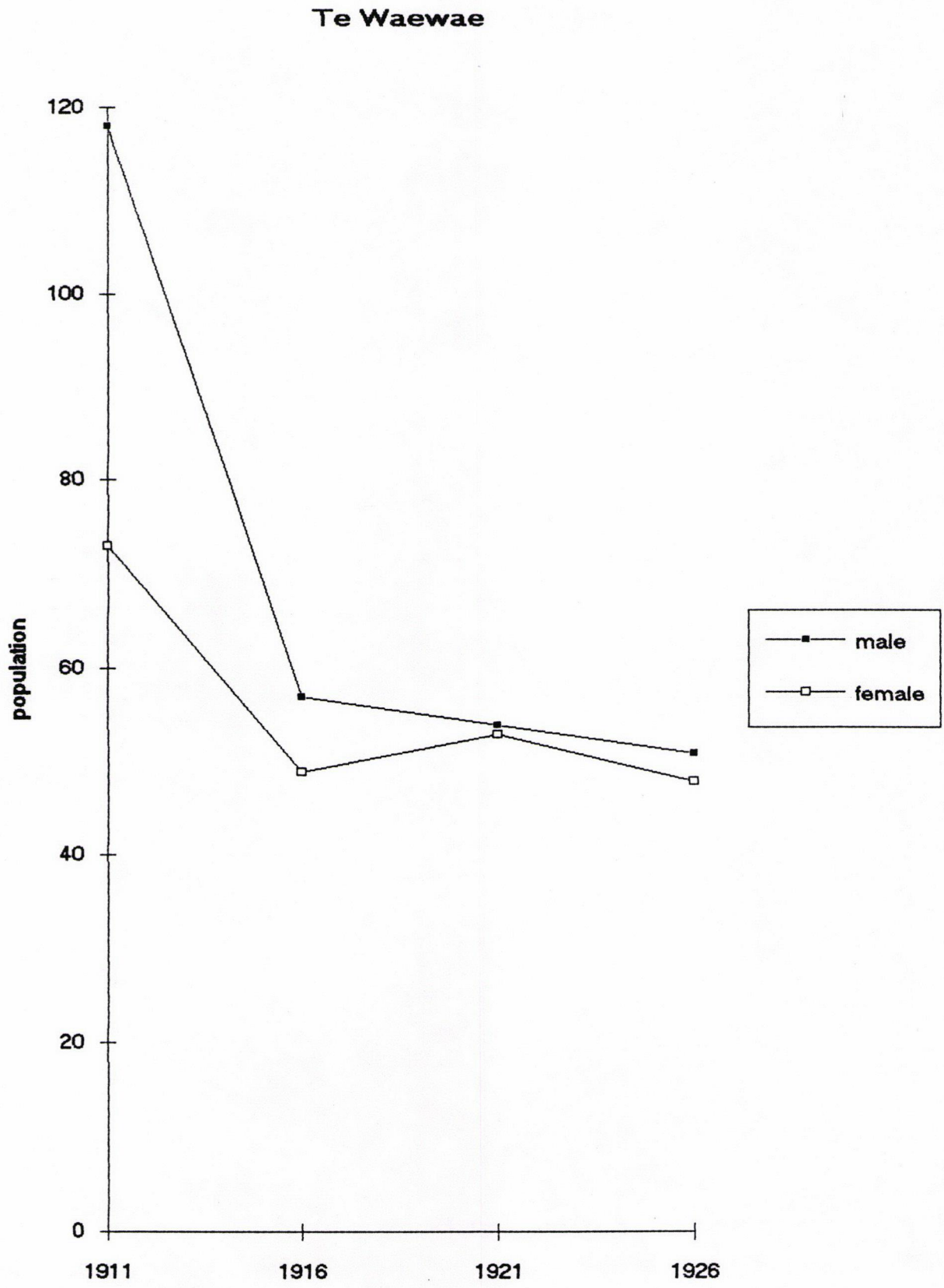


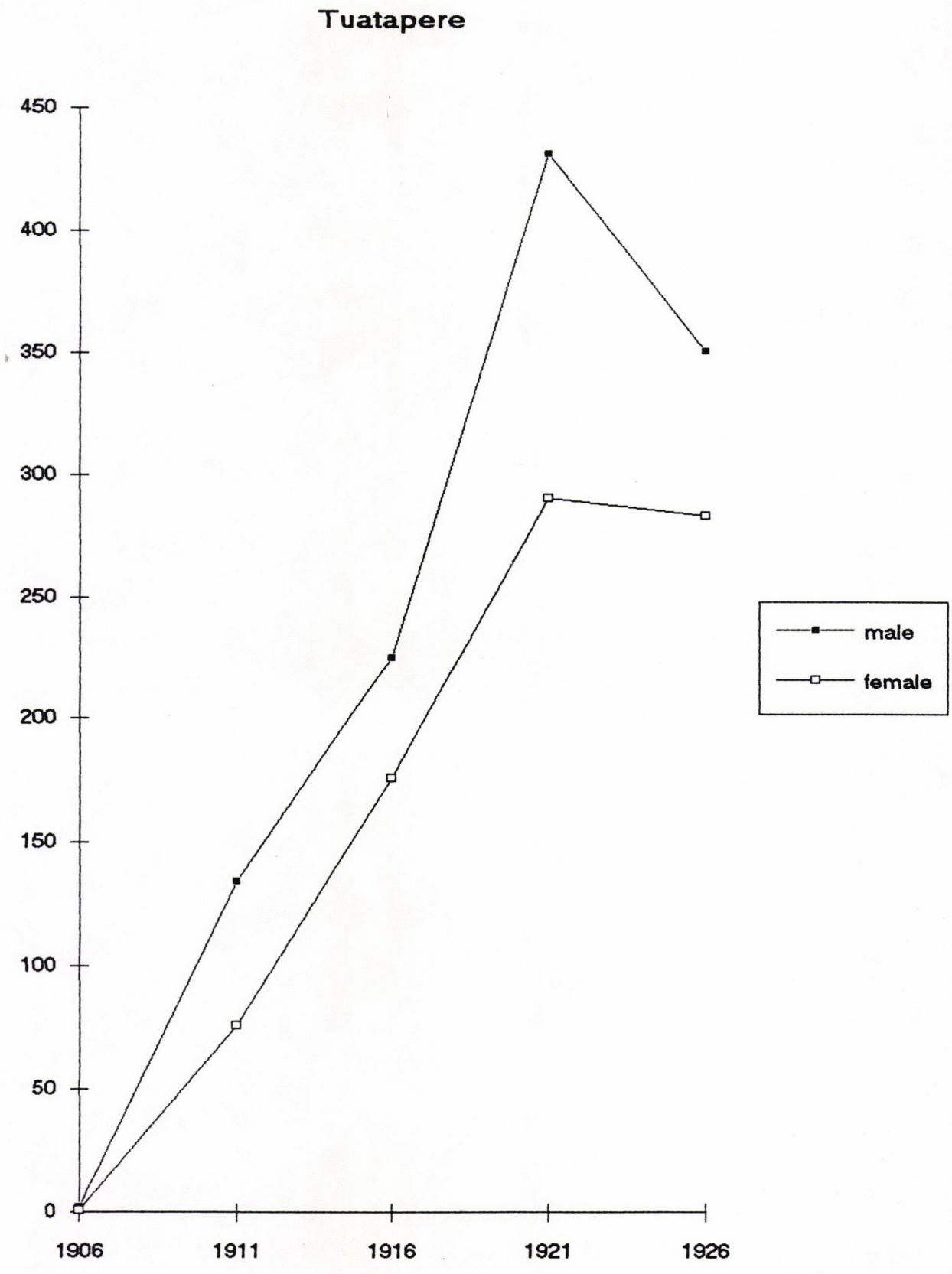
Te Anau Town

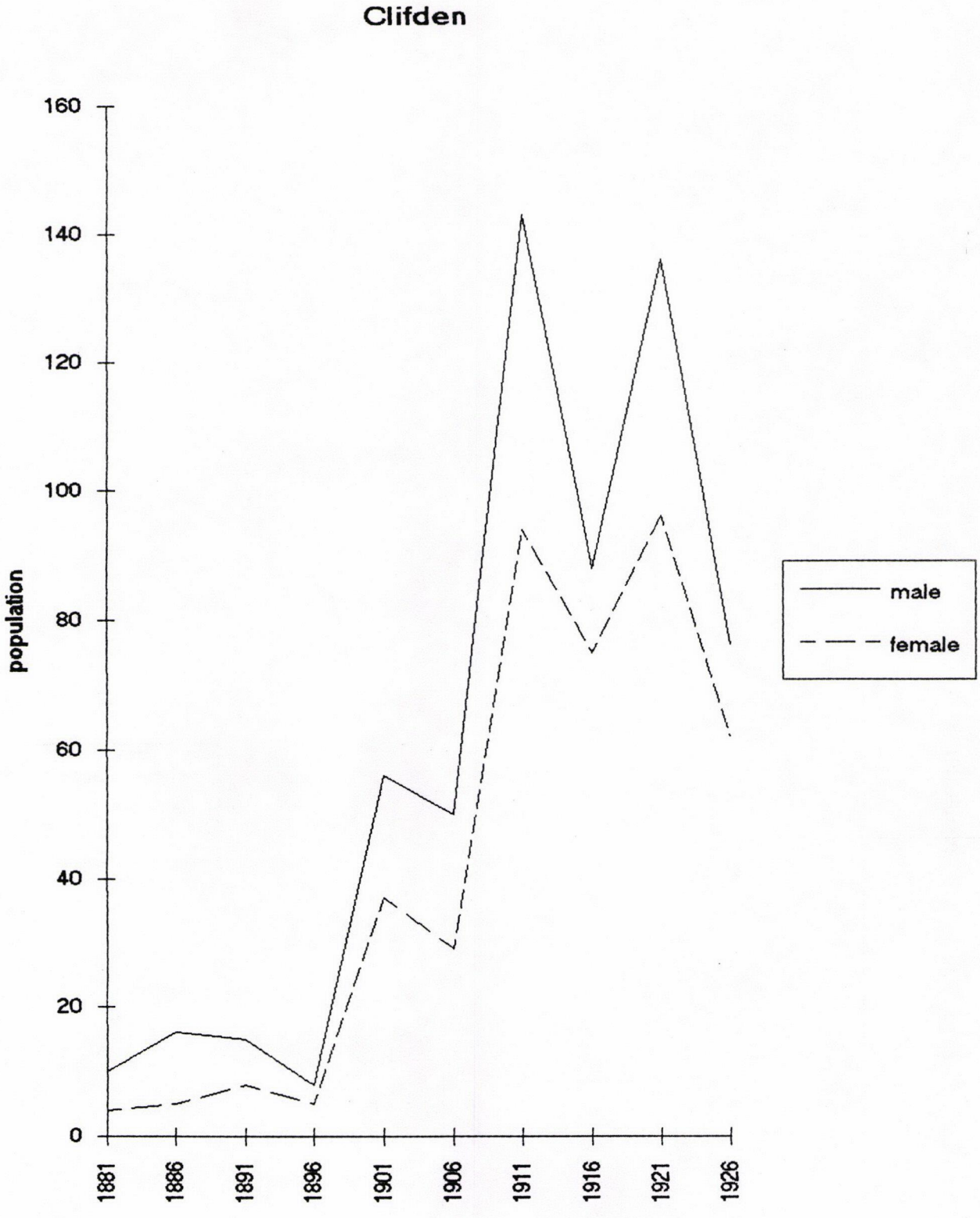

3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
population
1878
1881
1891
1901
1906
1911
1916
1921
1956
1961
1966
1971
1976
1981
1986
1991

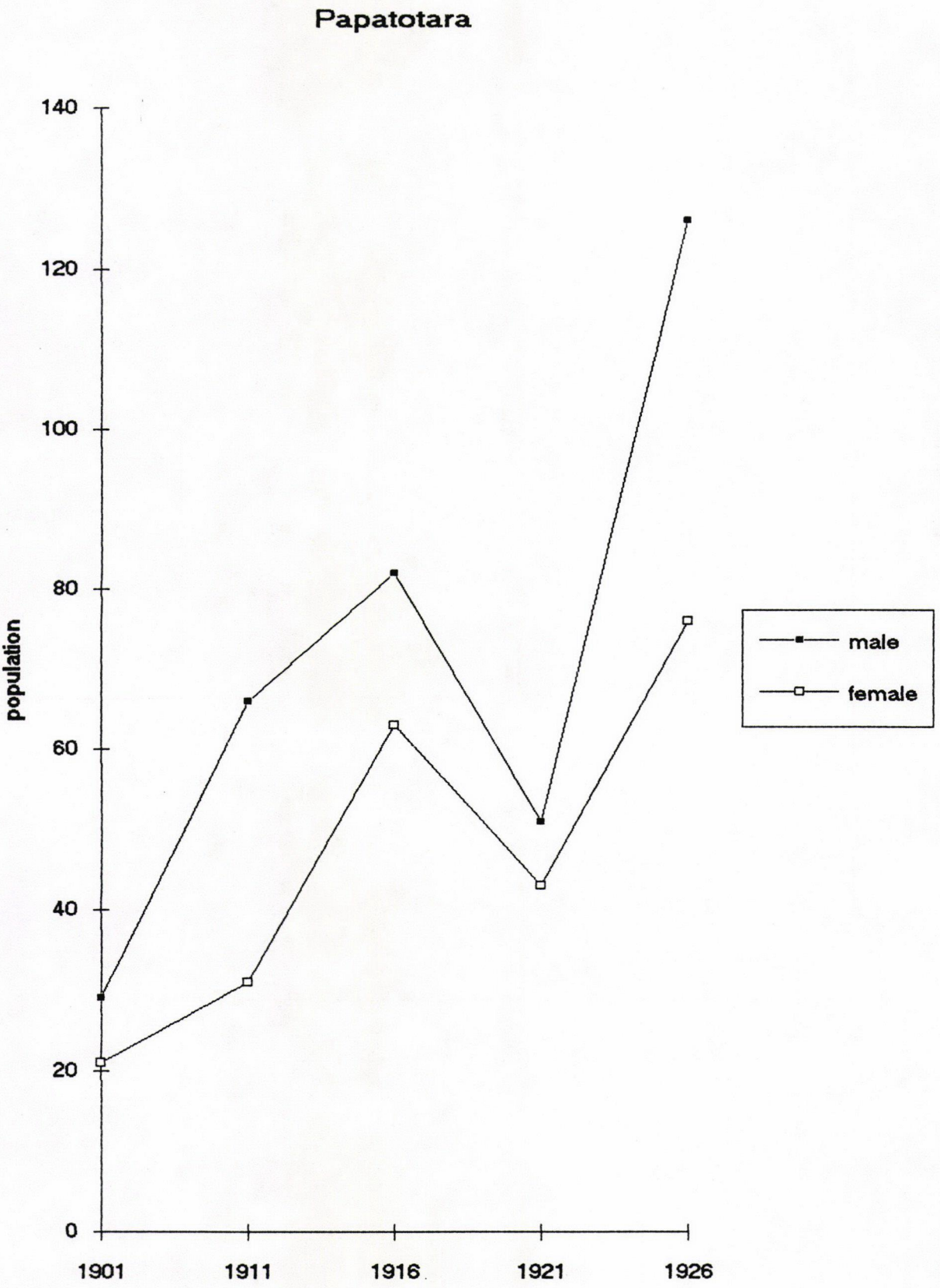

Pahia
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1881
1891
1896
1901
male
female


Orepuki
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
population
1881
1896
1901
1911
1916
1921
1926
male
female

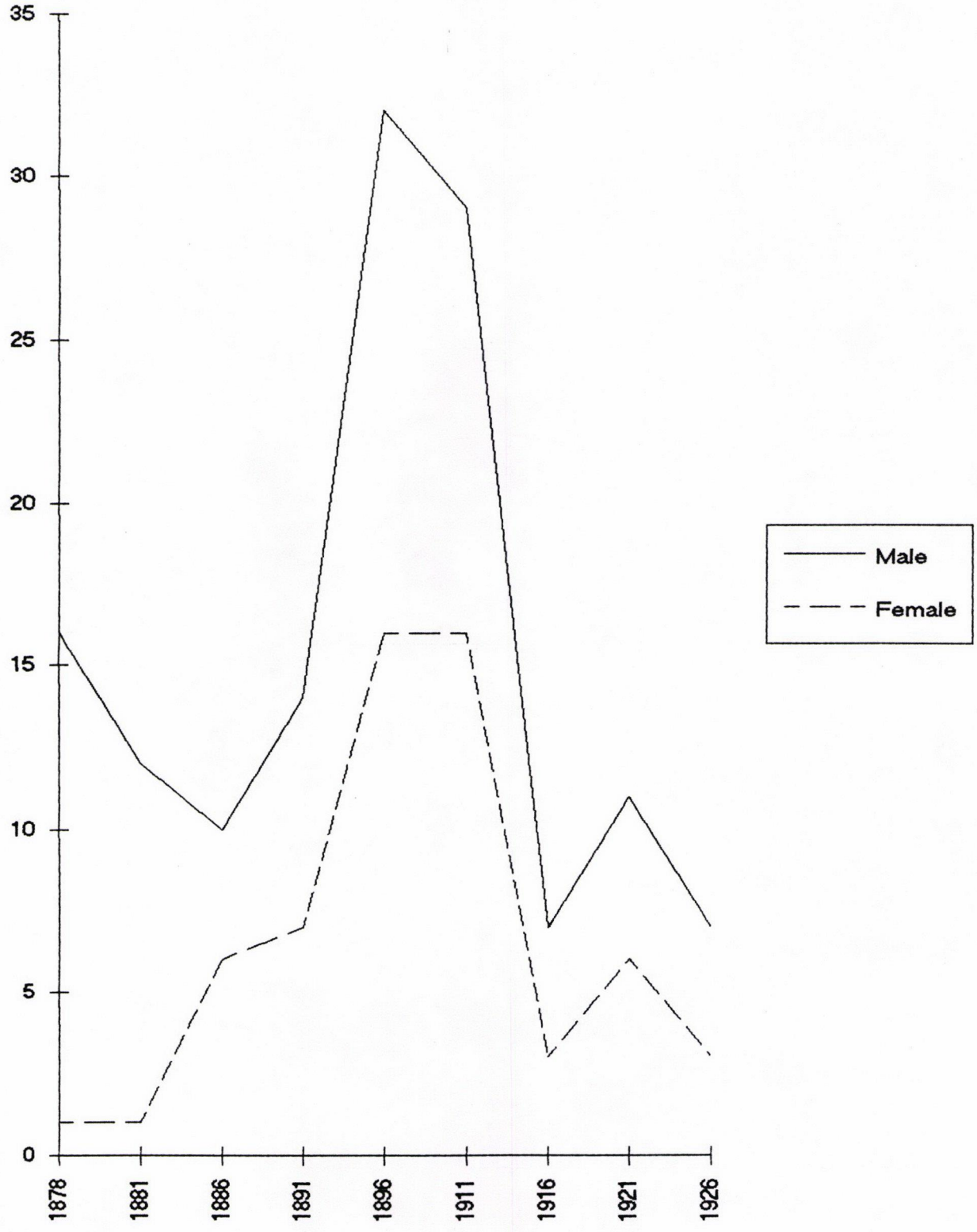

Te Waewae
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
population
1911
1916
1921
1926
male
female


Tuatapere
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
1906
1911
1916
1921
1926
male
female

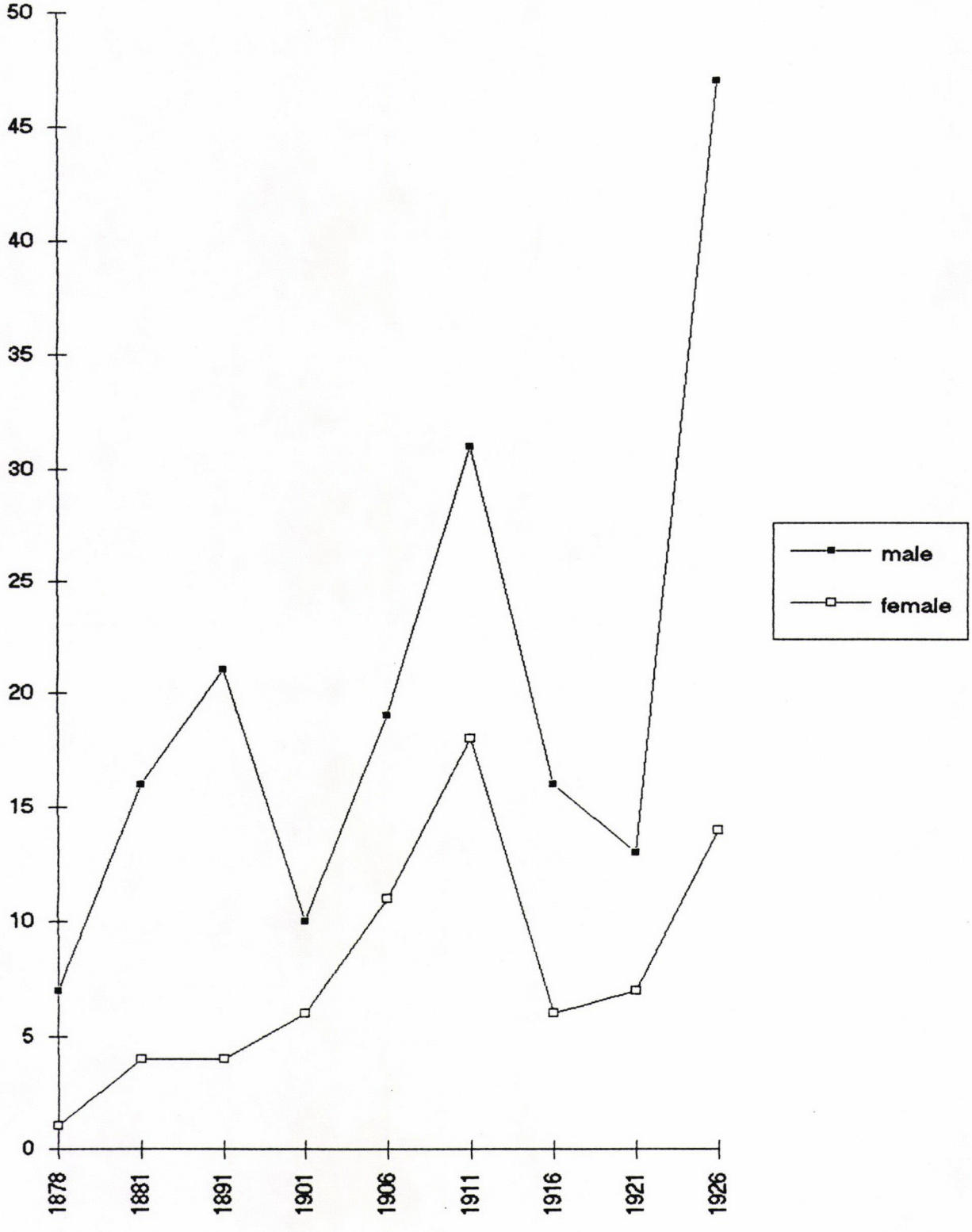

Clifden
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
population
1881
1886
1891
1896
1901
1906
1911
1916
1921
1926
male
female


Papatotara
140
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
population
1901
1911
1916
1921
1926
male
female

Manapouri


35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1878
1881
1886
1891
1896
1911
1916
1921
1926
Male
Female

Te Anau


50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1878
1881
1891
1901
1906
1911
1916
1921
1926
male
female

mail-cart to Eastern Bush, twenty-one miles from Otautau, and thence four miles by road to the Wairaki River.

Grassy Stream, tributary of Wairaki River.—Shingle bottom. Banks partly encumbered. Wadeable partly. Landing deep. Course, twelve miles. Contains brown trout. Joins the Wairaki River towards the mouth. For approach and accommodation see "Wairaki River," already mentioned.

Ligar Burn, tributary of Waiau River.—Shingle bottom. Banks partly encumbered. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, eight miles. Contains brown trout. Twenty miles by road from Waiau Bridge. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

Monowai River, tributary of Waiau River.—Boulder and shingle bottom and bed. Banks much forest-clad. Not wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, six miles. Contains brown trout. Reached from Waiau River (to Lake Monowai) by forest tracks, chiefly from the Waiau Bridge, from which it is twenty-four miles. For approach and accommodation see "Waiau River," already mentioned.

Lake Monowai, tributary of Monowai River.—Rock, boulder, and shingle bottom. Banks almost entirely forest. Wadeable here and there. Landing mostly deep, also good. Length, thirteen miles and a half; breadth, three-quarters of a mile. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Monowai River. For approach and accommodation see "Monowai River," already mentioned.

Mararoa River, tributary of Waiau River.—Snow-fed. Shingle and boulder bed. Banks open on both sides until within a mile of Lake Mavora, when they are forest-clad on both sides. Wadeable partly. Landing mostly good. Course, including the South and North Mavora Lakes, sixty-three miles. Contains brown trout. Reached

from the Lumsden Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill–Kingston Railway: from Lumsden there is a coach-road of fifty miles to Manapouri, where there are hotels; the Mararoa River is reached by the road five miles before reaching Manapouri.

Whitestone River, tributary of Mararoa River.—Snow-fed. Shingle bed. Banks clear. Easily fishable and got at. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, twenty-eight miles. Contains brown trout. Reached by thirteen miles of road from Manapouri. For approach and accommodation see "Mararoa River," already mentioned.

Lake Mavora, South (Mararoa River passes through it).—Shingle bottom and beaches nearly the whole way on both sides. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable here and there. Landing deep, also good. Length, one mile and three-quarters; breadth, three-quarters of a mile. Contains brown trout. Reached by twenty-five miles of track from Lake Wakatipu *viâ* the Von River; also from Lake Manapouri by road and track *viâ* the Mararoa River, forty miles. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," further on.

Lake Mavora, North (Mararoa River passes through it).—Shingle bottom, and beaches nearly the whole way on both sides. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Length, seven miles; breadth, one mile. Height above sea-level, 2,073 ft. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Mavora Lake, South," already mentioned.

Lake Manapouri, tributary of Waiau River, which runs through it.—Snow-fed. A beautiful lake of clear water. Shingle bottom and some shingle beaches. Banks forest-clad to the water's edge, except on east side, where it is open country. Containing numerous forest-clad islands. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Length,

sixteen miles; breadth, eight miles: area 132 square miles. Has four large arms. Height above sea-level, 597 ft. Contains brown trout. Reached from Lumsden Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill or Dunedin–Kingston Railway: from Lumsden there is a coach-road of fifty miles to Manapouri, where there is hotel accommodation. Manapouri is thirteen miles by coach-road from Lake Te Anau, and eighteen miles from the Key of the Lakes Hotel, Mararoa. There is a small steamer on Lake Manapouri for use of tourists.

Waiau River (Upper), running into north side of Lake Manapouri, and connecting with Lake Te Anau.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bottom. Banks mostly forest-clad on west side, and fairly clear after first mile on east side. Wadeable partly. Landing deep mostly. Course, thirteen miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Iris Burn, tributary of Lake Manapouri on north side.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, seven miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Freeman Burn, tributary of Lake Manapouri on north side.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, five miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Awe Burn, tributary of Lake Manapouri on north side.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, six miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Spey Burn, tributary of Lake Manapouri on south side. Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, eight miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Grebe Stream, tributary of Lake Manapouri on south side.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks fairly clear on east side for seven miles, the rest forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, sixteen miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Lake Te Anau, tributary of Waiau River.—The largest lake in Maoriland. Shingle bottom and beach for nearly the whole way on east side. Banks mostly forest-clad, and numerous forest-clad islands. Wadeable here and there. Receives numerous feeders. Landing deep, also good. Length, thirty-eight miles; breadth, from one to six miles; has three great fiords, one about sixteen miles long. Height above sea-level, 694 ft. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Lumsden Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill or Dunedin Railway to Kingston, and then fifty miles by coach. There is a small steamer on the lake for the use of tourists. A driving-road of thirteen miles up the bank of the Waiau River connects Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau. There is a hotel at Te Anau, where boats, vehicles, and horses can be obtained. For further approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Upokororo River, tributary of Lake Te Anau on east side.—Snow-fed. Shingle bed. Banks low and clear for twelve miles, then forest-covered. Wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, twenty-six miles. Contains brown trout. For

sixteen miles; breadth, eight miles: area 132 square miles. Has four large arms. Height above sea-level, 597 ft. Contains brown trout. Reached from Lumsden Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill or Dunedin–Kingston Railway: from Lumsden there is a coach-road of fifty miles to Manapouri, where there is hotel accommodation. Manapouri is thirteen miles by coach-road from Lake Te Anau, and eighteen miles from the Key of the Lakes Hotel, Mararoa. There is a small steamer on Lake Manapouri for use of tourists.

Waiau River (Upper), running into north side of Lake Manapouri, and connecting with Lake Te Anau.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bottom. Banks mostly forest-clad on west side, and fairly clear after first mile on east side. Wadeable partly. Landing deep mostly. Course, thirteen miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Iris Burn, tributary of Lake Manapouri on north side.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, seven miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Freeman Burn, tributary of Lake Manapouri on north side.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, five miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Awe Burn, tributary of Lake Manapouri on north side.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, six miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Spey Burn, tributary of Lake Manapouri on south side. Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, eight miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Grebe Stream, tributary of Lake Manapouri on south side.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bed and bottom. Banks fairly clear on east side for seven miles, the rest forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, sixteen miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Lake Te Anau, tributary of Waiau River.—The largest lake in Maoriland. Shingle bottom and beach for nearly the whole way on east side. Banks mostly forest-clad, and numerous forest-clad islands. Wadeable here and there. Receives numerous feeders. Landing deep, also good. Length, thirty-eight miles; breadth, from one to six miles; has three great fiords, one about sixteen miles long. Height above sea-level, 694 ft. Contains brown trout. Reached from the Lumsden Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill or Dunedin Railway to Kingston, and then fifty miles by coach. There is a small steamer on the lake for the use of tourists. A driving-road of thirteen miles up the bank of the Waiau River connects Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau. There is a hotel at Te Anau, where boats, vehicles, and horses can be obtained. For further approach and accommodation see "Lake Manapouri," already mentioned.

Upokororo River, tributary of Lake Te Anau on east side.—Snow-fed. Shingle bed. Banks low and clear for twelve miles, then forest-covered. Wadeable. Landing deep, also good. Course, twenty-six miles. Contains brown trout. For

approach and accommodation see "Lake Te Anau," already mentioned.

Eglington River, tributary of Lake Te Anau, east side. — Snow-fed. Shingle bed in lower reaches, rocky in upper. Banks low and clear for ten miles, then forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Course, thirty-two miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Te Anau," already mentioned.

Clinton Burn, tributary of Lake Te Anau, north side.—Snow-fed. Shingle bed in lower reaches, then rocky gorge. Banks low and mostly forest-covered. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, nine miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Te Anau," already mentioned.

Doon Burn, tributary of Lake Te Anau, west side.—Rock and boulder bed. Mountain torrent. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, nine miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Lake Te Anau," already mentioned.

To the following rivers there is a good beach from the Waiau River Mouth and lower ferry to Blue Cliff, ten miles; then a 10 ft. track to Preservation Inlet, with some attempt at temporary bridges, all through forest, for sixty-five miles. This track also crosses some sixteen burns, not mentioned, averaging five miles in length.

Wairaurahiri River.—Shingle and rock bottom. Banks steep and forest-covered. Not much wadeable. Landing deep mostly. Course, fifteen miles to Lake Hauroto. Contains brown trout. Reached from Orepuki Station (where there are hotels), on the Invercargill–Orepuki Railway, thence by eight miles of driving-road to lower Waiau ferry, and then by thirty miles broad forest track.

Lake Hauroto, tributary of Wairaurahiri River. —Some sand beaches. Wooded almost to water's edge. Length, twenty-one miles; breadth, one mile. Height above sea-level, 611 ft. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Wairaurahiri River," already mentioned.

Hauroto Burn, tributary of Lake Hauroto, north end.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bottom and bed. Banks, forest chiefly, except three miles on east side. Wadeable partly. Landing mostly deep. Course, ten miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Wairaurahiri River," already mentioned.

Hay Burn, tributary of Lake Hauroto, north end.—Rock, boulder, and shingle bottom. Banks steep, forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep. Course, seven miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Wairaurahiri River," already mentioned.

Waitutu River.—Estuary of about seven miles into Lake Poteriteri. Rock and shingle bottom. Banks steep and forest-covered. Landing deep. Course, seven miles. Contains brown trout. Reached by thirty-six miles of broad forest track from lower Waiau ferry. For approach and accommodation see "Wairaurahiri River," already mentioned.

Lake Poteriteri, tributary of Waitutu River.— Some sand beaches. Forest almost to the water's edge. Length, eighteen miles; breadth, one mile and a quarter. Height above sea-level, 120 ft. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Waitutu River," already mentioned.

Mouat Burn, tributary of Lake Poteriteri, passing also through Lake Mouat.—Shingle, boulder, and rock bottom and bed. Banks forest-clad. Wadeable partly. Landing deep, also good. Course, including Lake Mouat, ten miles. Contains brown trout. For approach and accommodation see "Waitutu River," already mentioned.

Lake Mouat, tributary of Mouat Burn.—Shingle bottom. Banks forest-clad. Length, one mile and

From, D. McDonald, "A Margins of Fiordland..."

TABLE 2-1

Runs leased west of Lakes Te Anau and Manapouri and Waiau River

Run 426, Manapouri. 3,000 acres. Land partly open, part bush; vegetation, silver tussock and fern; about 1,000 feet above sea level; access difficult.

Run 427, Manapouri. 3,000 acres. Land partly open, part bush; vegetation, silver tussock and fern; about 1,000 feet above sea level.

Run 441, Waiau River between Lakes Manapouri and Te Anau. 2,600 acres, 1000 acres open country, 1,600 bush and scrub.

Run 442, Te Anau, 2,000 acres. Land partly open, part bush; silver tussock and snowgrass; about 1,000 feet above sea-level.

Run 443, Te Anau. 82,000 acres, of which 18,000 are fairly grassed land, 30,000 acres of high summer country, the rest bush. Very high and broken, from 1,000 to 5,000 feet access difficult.

Run 448, Between Lakes Manapouri and Monowai, 5,000 acres. High broken country, partly open; silver tussock and snow grass, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet.

Run 449, Monowai. 12,960 acres. Principally open country, high and broken, from 1,000 to 5,000 feet. Difficult access.

Run 450, Wallace and Fiord, 4,600 acres. Situated north of Run 449, description similar.

Run 453, West of Te Anau Lake, between North and Middle Fiords. 20,940 acres. Principally open country, high and broken, from 1,000 to 5,000 feet. Access difficult.

Sources: Otago Prov. Govt. Gazette, Vol. XVI, 18 December 1872 p561

New Zealand Gazette, 1895 no 73. 3 October. p 1564.

Advertising these Runs for sale.

The wave of optimism which induced men to take up these remote pastoral runs was short-lived, and by the late 1870's the newly created runs had frequently been abandoned, had not been stocked, or had become a part of the grazing country of an existing run. The upsurge of interest in farming which led to the application for these runs, attempts at organised settlement such as Martins Bay scheme, and the wave of freeholding of land throughout New Zealand, saw the start of large-scale investment in agricultural and pastoral activity, and the emergence of a new group of land-owners - the wealthy, urban-dwelling businessmen.

THE RUNHOLDERS

The initial occupation of the upper Waiau Basin had been accomplished, to a considerable degree, by a related group of former Canterbury runholders. By 1863 this group had become established on distinct properties, secured leases, and had by the processes of burning and cattle-grazing prepared their runs for the more profitable grazing of sheep.

In contrast to this pioneering phase, a second stage, the extensive grazing of sheep for wool, was carried out by a group of Otago settlers, whose contacts had been made in business. By 1870 only one of the original lessees remained in the district, the remainder having sold their interest in their runs to individuals, firms and syndicates who intended to obtain a financial return, not to provide their livelihood, but to aug-

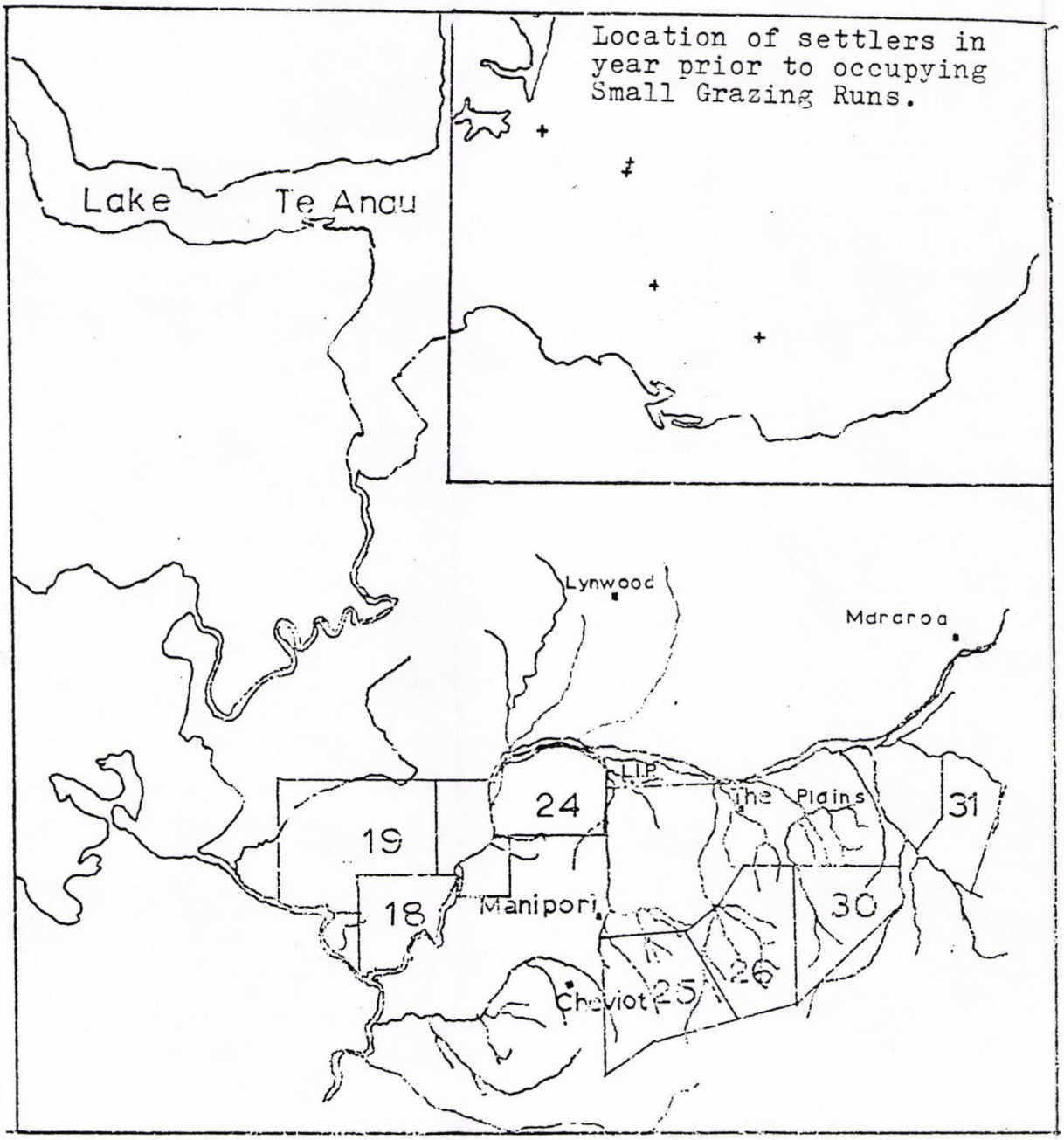


Fig. 3-1 Location of Small Grazing Runs.

TABLE 3-I

Description of Small Grazing Runs.

SGR 18 Riverslea	3,542 acres.Level,poorly grassed with white tussock and fern,gravel formation,about 500 acres swamp height above sea level from 600 to 850 feet.Rent: £31 15 6d ($63.55) per annum.
SGR 19 Freestone	3,622 acres.Level,poorly grassed with white tussock and fern,gravel formation;about 800 acres swamp; height above sea level from 600 to 850 feet. Rent: £45 5 7d ($90.56) per annum.
SGR 24 Mt.York	4,986 acres.Hilly country,poor land,vegetation: white tussock and fern,gravel formation,height above sea level from 600 to 1400 feet.This run will be burdened with £10,being the value of sheep yards. Rent: £62 6 6d ($ 124.65) per annum.
SGR 25 Cheviot	3,386 acres.Hilly country,front half well grassed with fern,white and blue tussock,back half poor grassed,rocky,rugged,and steep;bush about 150 acres height above sea level from 1,400 to 5,000 feet. Distance from Mossburn Railway Station about twenty-two miles by good summer road. Rent: £42 6 7d.
SGR 26 Elmwood	4,693 acres.Hilly country,front half well grassed with fern,white and blue tussock,back half poorly grassed;height...from 1,200 to 5000 feet.Distance from Mossburn Railway Station about twenty-two miles by good summer road.This run is burdened with £48. 8s;being half the value of boundary fence. Rent: £58 13 3d.($117.33) per annum.
SGR 30 Waituna	3,896 acres.Hilly and stony country,well grassed with tussock,sunny and northern aspect;well watered height...from 1,200 to 5,000 feet. Rent: £ 48 14 2d.
SGR 31 The Gorge	3,069 acres.Hilly and stony country,well grassed with white tussock,sunny and northern aspect;well watered;height...from 1,300 to 3,568 feet.This run is burdened with £43 4s6d being half the value of boundary fence. Rent: £47 19 4d ($95.93) per annum.

Sections 1 & 2,Block II,and 1 & 2,Block III Mararoa District: 491 acres,First Class land,open tussock land of fair quality. Taken up on Lease in perpetuity.

Sources: New Zealand Gazette,1892,Nov.11;1893,19 Jan.,23 March, 22 June.

> wool and mutton keep up, Southland is bound for a career of prosperity such as she has never known. 1

Eventually this demand for land reached the Waiau basin. A number of Small Grazing Runs were offered under the terms of the Land Act of 1892. Much of the land had been classified as arable in the 1870's and was situated mainly on the Manipori Run, and the lower slopes of the Takitimu Range (Table 3-I and Fig 3-1). Applications for this land were slow. In 1893 Barnhill had reported to Matthew Holmes that there had been no applications for three small runs on offer at Manipori and that it was unlikely that they would be taken up. Two sections near Bridge Creek had been in the market for years, and although there had been one application for them in 1892 the man had afterwards thrown them up.[2] In spite of Barnhill's doubts only one of the runs (S.G.R.24) was not taken up while another (S.G.R 25) was applied for by the manager at Manipori, effectively allowing both these runs to remain an integrated part of the larger run for a number of years.

The new runholders were faced with several problems: their runs were mainly located on poor land, with little opportunity for cropping, and needing to increase carrying capacity of their runs to obtain an economic unit. On the three hill runs cattle were evidently grazed for the first few years in order to meet stocking requirements and to attempt to control the rough pasture. Throughout the 1880's and 1890's major changes took place

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1. N.Z.Farmer, Bee and Poultry Journal. August, 1891, p 335.

2. Barnhill: Letterbook, 6 June 1893.

in the management of larger,long-established runs as well as the new approach required on the small grazing runs.

MANAGEMENT

By the 1880's pastoralism had become a commercial venture replacing the semi-subsistence,or speculatory enterprises of the 1860's and 1870's. In turn,greater care was needed to ensure that the product of the run,whether wool or stock,could compete economically within a limited market. The attitude of the runholders to their land varied considerably. However,a number of features were common to all the long-established runs of the district.

1. All runs were under the control of resident managers.
2. All runs were considerably understocked.
3. Pasture - all had a portion of their area in exotic pasture by the 1880's.
4. All carried out a limited amount of cultivation to provide fodder crops for stock.
5. Improvements to fencing,buildings,etc.were generally kept to a minimum,and the properties run as economically as possible.

MANAGERS

In direct contrast to the Small Grazing Runs (S.G.Rs),where residence was a condition of tenure,all the runs were under the control of managers during this period. In the case of the Campbell family properties,a combination of younger members of the family and experienced managers who were transferred from other employment with the family was used. At Manipori

TABLE 3-III

Occupation of Lesses of Small Grazing Runs.

Run	occupation	Locality
18	ploughman	Barkley
19	storekeeper	Mossburn
24	not leased	
25	station manager	Manapouri
26	farmer	Mossburn
30		
31	farmer	Dipton
L.I.P.	station manager	Edendale

Runs 18 and 19 were amalgamated by 1900.
Run 25 became part of 396.

EARLY DAYS OF TEWAEWAE

As told by Gerald Griffin - To Anne McCracken 1971.

I suppose every little district has a certain amount of history; but after a lapse of some sixty years or so without anything being done or recorded, one would have to have lived with it to be able to give some account of the preceding years.

In 1891, Block 15 was selected by ballot. The district of Tewaewae comprises the whole of the area known as BLK 15 Longwood Survey District, which extends from John Carr's farm, (now David and Anne McCracken and their two sons), to the Block Road, with the addition of Pay Daly's farm, (now Owen and Iona and their two children) which is Block 16. The names of the original holders of property with the present owners are in brackets and read as follows- J.Erskine; John Carr,now McCracken's) W.A.Richards; (R.C. McCracken, D.L.McCracken and W.A.Erskine); D.Corkery; (Pat Corkery and son Brendon), J.Alderson (H.C.Knowler - present day owner Jim Whyte with wife Shirley and three sons;) D.Alderson: (D.L.McCracken), J.Wilson now David Adams), R.Frew; (Hilary O'Brien with wife Pauline and son Thomas, H.McQuillan; (.W.H.B.McEwan and now his own son Raymond wife Donice and two children, AMcEwan; (Hilary O'Brien), C.Small; (E.Peek and WHBMcEwan, now David Peek and Raymond McEwan, J.H.Robertson; (H.C.Knowler now Jim Whyte), P.Flanagan; (Donald J.McCracken with wife Norma and two children), Johnstone: (Pat and Chalie Knowler now Donald McCracken), John Griffin; (John G.Griffin and V.G. Griffin, the latter now owned by Peter Horrell of TeTua, G.Buchanan; (Pat Daly, now occupied by Owen Daly and family. Of the nineteen sections, four are still carried on by the descendants of the original holders. Section 4 by Mr.Pat Corkery, originally owned by his grandfather, sections 17,18,19 by John Griffin and Vin Griffin (now Peter Horrell) from their grandfathers are now individual farms. Practically the whole area was heavy bush country, with the exception of a little along the coast of sections 4 & 5, which grew flax and manuka scrub. From Koromika (Waihoaka) to Saddle Creek at Tewaewae Hall, the road was cleared and a little formation was done, but was fit for use only by bullock teams in summer-time. The timber for the house in which I am residing was milled at Colac Bay, railed to Orepuki and stacked at the railway yard there during the winter of 1892, until well on into the spring when it was sledged out by bullock team. The house was built and ready for occupation at the end of January 1893, and my mother moved her belongings and furniture in on the 28th January 1893. The Corkery family arrived soon after this, but the rest of the holdings were occupied by batchelors until 1894 when Small's built their home near the Hollyburn Creek and the family settled in.

Up until this time there were no district names and the whole area was referred to as "Out the Waiau". After Small's settled in, a Post Office was established at their house, and the two daughters Dolly and Maud appointed as the joint post-mistresses. The Post Office was given the name of Te Tua. Many years later these two ladies became residents of Clifden as Mrs.Fred Young and Mrs.Arthur Rowley.

About the time of the opening of the Post Office, Ernie Hogg of Orepuki had commenced a weekly service between Orepuki and TeTua by means of a dray and three horses; he delivered provisions and other goods to the settlers all the way on the 8mile journey and lifted whatever was to be picked up on the return journey. There was a large shingled roofed hut at Small's which was used as a depot where provisions and goods for the settlers beyond there were left. This service also brought the weekly mail from Orepuki to the Post Office. Shortly after this a Post Office was opened, a telephone bureau was opened. The Post Office remained there until about 1907, when the property changed hands, and the incoming people did not wish to operate the service. The Post Office was moved to a farm near Camp Creek where Mrs.Adams (David, wife & family) lives today. the then owners of the property were Miske's who had a teenage daughter named Bertha, and she was appointed Post Mistress.

During the summer of 1896-97, an enterprising fellow named Sandy Taylor canvassed the district to find out what the cow population was, or likely to be, with the objective of commencing a Dairy Factory. He must have been impressed with the results, for he set about building his own Factory, and having the necessary machinery installed and ready for operation at Saddle Creek, opposite the Te Waewae Hall of today. The milk arrived at the factory by means many and varied mobile forms of transport; quite a few sledges, a dray or two, and the occasional spring cart. The suppliers were being paid 2½pence per gallon, but unfortunately before the end of the first season finance ran out, and eventually the suppliers decided to take over stock and plant and start a co-operative factory, registered as TeTua Dairy Factory - reg.No.776, and the first manager took over for the commencement of the 1898-99 season. Sixteen suppliers were contributing milk to the factory, quite a contrast of today as there are only two herds left in the district (there are none now) before the selling of these two remaining herds, the milk was collected by motorized milk-tankers and transported to Otautau Dairy Factory. (Now Western Freight Haulage Depot.) A list of managers and of their service is as follows: A.Milne 1898-05; O.Gray 1906-10; Leslie Evans 1910-14; Tom Dunlop 1914-16; Robert Todd 1916-18; James Culter 1918-19; T.Chamberlain 1919-22. Omitted A.Dunlop 1905-06. The company ceased operations at the end of the 1921-22 season, when it went into voluntary liquidation. This was caused by a factory commencing at Orepuki early after the turn of the century, then Tuatapere started in 1911, and both took a few suppliers, then with the out-break of World War 1, particurly 1916-17 as manpower became scarce quite a few milking herds went out of production for the last few seasons and it was hardly an economic industry. The Dairy Factory was also used for social occasions. In 1909 the Catholic Church held a social and dance there. In 1915 a Patriotic Concert and dance was held in what was the packing room; this building was later pulled down by the purchaser the late Thomas O'Brien. The Factory house was moved to its present site in 1929 by the purchaser the late Jock

Currie, and now occupied by Mr.Donald J.McCracken (who has since vacated this house and is now un-occupied). A herring-bone milking shed was built by Mr.Vin Griffin in 1966, to facilitate the milking of a large number of cows. (This building also not being in use now) and the property owned by Peter Horrell.

The next industry in the district was a flaxmill, established in 1902 beside the lagoon, where the speedboats gather; I cannot recall the name of the people who had it, as it was only for a short duration, where I think it was a case of taking the mill to the flax instead of vice-versa. Later about 1908 or 1909 that recognised family of flaxmillers (Bennetts) had a mill on Wilson's farm (now owned by David Adams) on a backwater of the Waiau River and I think it was another case of taking the mill to the flax, as having to transport the raw material a distance of eight to twelve miles with horses and dray, did not altogether keep the supply up to the demand.

In 1903, a dredge, the 'Maggie Jack' was brought down the Waiau River from Belmont, the objective being to dredge the Tewaewae lagoon. It was a long tedious journey and after negiotating the river and entering the lagoon, just opposite the mouth of the Holly-burn, a gravel bank was encountered and it was decided to wait for a spring tide to get over it. The dredgemaster Dan O'Leary was absent, when, what the other two men considered the suitable tide, and decided to move on, with the result that they had only got well and truly on top of the gravel bank when the tide left them high and dry; the dredge settled down both ends and as the water receded [illegible] this caused the dredge to break in the middle; which caused an immediate and abrupt end to this dredge and its operation. The machinery was salvaged and a near-by farmer built a six stall stable and loose boxes from the salvaged structure. During the trip down river a man named Prinz was drowned. It appears he and another man went ashore in a boat to obtain firewood, and as they were returning to their dredge with the boat being towed, the rope fouled, tipping all into the river, one man swam ashore, but the other fellow, unable to swim, was drowned. I think this happened about the Clifden area. When Tewaewae was first settled, the mouth of the river was at the end of the lagoon below David McCracken's property (now owned and leased by the N.Z.Electricity Dept to Mr.Russell Phillips of Tuatapere), on the main road. By 1900 the mouth had shifted about two miles west, not far up river was a large island or rather as it was tidal, it was an island during high-tide, but easy to approach at other times too. About this time a man named Hunter, who with his wife and three children made their home on the island; he kept a boat and plied for hire or ran a feery service for people going backwards and forwards to the diggings around the coast; as angling was taking on about this time, he would row fishermen to whereever they wished to go and would return for them at a pre-arranged time. About this time Fred Wilson, the proprietor of one of the three hotels at Orepuki, had erected a few camps and he would hire them out to anyone wanting to spend a few days there; the camps measured about 8feetx10feet, being

framed weather-board up to the level of 3feet or so, and covered by a tent, with wooden doors and tin chimneys. Soon after this, about 1905 or 1906, some locals or more likely keen fishermen from Orepuki began building their own cribs, and it was not long before there was quite a colony of them. In 1904 the boatman Hunter sold his boat to Charlie McLean and after two years, some of the crib-owners purchased boats for themselves, which forced Mr.McLean to give the business up. 1910 or 1912 the river started coming back eastwards again and by 1912 was back within half-mile of the old original outlet. In the early 1920's the folk with cribs on what was termed the Fishing Camp Island, considered they were too far from the river mouth, and then proceeded to move their cribs to the present position. (the January 1984 floods removed some of these cribs). A few years later the river shifted west again about a mile and has evidently being doing so ever since. The mighty Waiau River has flooded many times; one in particular was in October 1928 when all the Holly-burn flat was under water, (this again occurring in 1967 and 1984) when the water level was up to the windows of the fishing camps buildings (1984 flood was up to roof level which caused demolition of some cribs), and local residents lost stock in the 1967 and 1984 flood.

Away back in 1905 when the late Mr.Alderson farmed, where David McCracken farm's and resides today** (refer to pge 3) the then owner lost half of his entire oat crop and a boat was rowed over all the fences.

Sawmilling operations commenced in Tewaewae in 1903, after the opening of the railway to Waihoaka, when John Austin and his three sons William,Roger, and Arthur erected a mill on H.Knowler's property. For a start they used a bullock-team to haul the logs out; after getting the mill erected they had to lay a tramway three miles over fairly difficult country, with many bridges some 40feet high and dig through many cuttings to get to Waihoaka railway siding, from where at the production stage, they discarded the bullock-team, and set up with the usual steam-hauling engine of that age. In 1906 the Southland Sawmilling Co., shifted one of their mills from Orepuki to J.Griffin's property, close to the Tewaewae railway station. This company also delivered their timber to Waihoaka by means of waggon and five horse-team. This mill when fully staffed, employed approximately 30 men, working two haulers and two full bush gangs.

Early in 1909, when the railway extensions were full well on the way to completion, after the ballast gang had completed what they termed the first lift, the public works Department started transporting goods by means of the ballast engine on the new line connecting with the Tuesday and Saturday evening trains. When this service started the two mills established their timber yards at Tewaewae Railway Station and continued there until both had exhausted their available bush in 1914 and moved on, one to set up at TeTua and the other to Papatotara and that brought to an end the sawmilling operations in Tewaewae. In the spring of 1907 when the sawmillers were operating to full capacity, the railway extension completed, a large number of men were employed in and around the district, so quite a number of families were also in residence, some under canvas on the railway and others

in mill houses. It was at this time that Mrs.Howard and her son James decided to set up in the grocery business on the location where the Tewaewae school(now Ceramic Club ..) stands today. Their business heading being T.G.Howard & Co. On being approached regarding a Post Office, they agreed to this and the residents of the area made representations to the Postal Department and on the 7th March 1908, a Post Office and telephone bureau was opened at Howard's Store, under the name of 'Mangarua', with G.T.Howard as postmaster. 'Mangarau' was said to mean two streams and this was quite appropriate, as at that time and until some time during the 1930's there existed two creeks, namely 'Flanagan's' and 'Saddle Creek'. Flanagan's Creek crossed the road, and joined Saddle Creek about ten chains further into Griffin's property, and continued on crossing the main highway by the Tewaewae Hall, continued until eventually reached the Lagoon when it had passed through Corkery's property.

During the Depression of the (30's' a relief works gang was engaged in widening and deepening Saddle Creek, commencing in Corkery's and carrying on until reaching its junction with Flanagan's Creek, crossing under the railway and on to the foot hills about 20chains further on, from there it was diverted to join with Flanagan's Creek, and ever since there has been only one creek.

Not long after the opening of the Post Office known as 'Mangarau' it was discovered that a similar place name existed in the North Island, and mail was frequently mixed up, so on 1st September 1908, the name was changed to Tewaewae and has remained so to this day.

Late in the 1907 the Roman Catholics of Tewaewae and surrounding districts decided to build a church and after a successful canvas, they were convinced that they had enough support to carry on with this project. A contract was let to the late E.Bone (father of Mrs.Gerald Griffin) who was a builder at Orepuki, and so on 10th May 1908 the church was opened on a section of land, which had been donated by late John Griffin Snr. and with the opening day collection it was dedicated debt free, with the building and furnishings amounting to 416 pounds. £416. This building was later moved to its present location in 1942 at Orawia.

Until 1910, the children of Tewaewas had to attend either TeTua or Waihoaka schools, and to do so some children had to walk as much as 5miles each way. During 1909 the people made repeated representations to the Education Board, until eventually near the end of October 1909, the Board members agreed to meet the residents on the spot. They arrived on the appointed Saturday, by train, and proceeded to the main road at the proposed site. As the distance between TeTua and Waihoaka was only approx.5½ miles by main road, the decision was that they would not consider building another school. The fact that children living at one of the mills had to walk 2½miles, and the Wilson children living down by the Waiau River had to travel a similar distance to the main road before proceeding to either school was not considered. However - they assured the residents that if a suitable room was made available and nine children to attend, the Board would supply a teacher. A start was made immediately to prepare for a building; the two sawmills in the district donating the necessary timber, and the settlers subscribing

the necessary funds to procure roofing iron, bricks for a chimney and joinery and labour. Teachers at Tewaewae school numbered quite a few; these being as follows - Mr.Brown,1st Master; Miss Kelly 1914; who later married to become Mrs.Bill Morris; Bernard Kelly, 1923; Madge Hogg 1926; MissM.Findlay 1931,later married to become Mrs.Ralph Gardner of Clifden; Miss Howell 1932; Miss C.O'Brien 1937, who taught the pupils of this district for 22years. Mrs. Erin Sadlier,relieving teacher 1961; Mr.George McKenzie 1962; Mr.Ron Anderson 1965; Mr.John Woodward 1968, until the closure of the school in May 1970. A poll of votes of the rate-payers of the district was taken early in 1970 when a decision by the majority was that the school be closed and the pupils, 12 in all, be transported to Waiau Disrict High School by Education Board school bus. The school building is now being used by the local Ceramic's Club. The original school building was completed soon after the New Year of 1910., and the first teacher was appointed, and the school welcomed it's first pupils at the beginning of this year, 1910, in the month of February. By the end of 1911 the roll numbered pupils had grown to the total where an assistant was required, and Miss Brown, sister of the Head Teacher was appointed, and remained there until 1914, when the attendance dropped due to the mills moving on and the one teacher was required only. In January 1960, a very successful Golden Jubliee was held, ex pupils and teachers being present from far and near.

It may not be generally known today, that at one time Merrivale Station included Maori Hill (Pukemaori) taking in Mrs.R. Marshall's property (now farmed by her son John) and that there was what was known as the 'Merrivale Track' connecting the Tewaewae beach with Merrivale. I do not know of any record of when this track was cut, but it would probably be about the time when the railway extended to Orepuki in May 1885. People travelling to Merrivale evidently along the beach to the foot of Richard's (R.C.McCracken's) hill, where the track commenced. My first recollection of it would be about 1899, when it was recognised by regrowth of the undergrowth,probably ten or twelve feet high, and five or six feet wide. It ran along the flat, the railway crossing to about a mile down from the Tewaewae road,passing through Griffin's Property, between the railway and the terrace. It crossed the road and proceeded through Flanagan's (Donald McCracken's) through Robertson's (H.C.Knowler) through Small's W.H.B.McEwan) and (E.Peek) crossing the Block road about where the railway crossed, then through Arthur's (E.Peek) and then the TeTua school ground crossing the road just where W.Harris's house of today is. The track continued down the flat to the end of the terrace by Camp Creek. I have no recollection of what route it took from there, both farms from there were occupied by Newton's (Horrell's) and probably ghrough H.Ward's (J.Peek) until reaching the river and following the Waiau and Orawia rivers. The bush on Peek's farm from Arthur's Creek where the residence stood to the road near the school, was untouched until 1907 or 1908 when Hamilton & Co, took the milling timber, and from the road anyone could distinguish the line of the track distinctly by the strip of regrowth of scrub. Another lot of bush in Flanagan's between Tewaewae railway station and the terrace stood until about 1912 and the Merrivale Track could be distinctly picked out.

A blacksmith's shop stood at the bend of the Main road of today beside W.H.B.McEwan's property.

... ..

Early in December of 1904 Gus Smith, and Richard Corkery went to school as usual, with Gus Smith leaving his horse at the blacksmith's for the horse's shoe to receive attention. On the way home from school, Richard Corkery and myself were jogging along the road to hurry home to help with the milking, when Gus Smith passed us on his horse - fresh from the blacksmith's, when the horse somehow knocked Richard Corkery over, just outside the gate of where Mr.H.C.Knowler's house is today. Jack Alderson was ploughing just inside the fence when the accident occurred; he unhitched a shod horse from his ploughing team and with the four-wheeled buggy of my father's in the shafts, a bed was made up and the injured lad was conveyed as quickly as was possible to Riverton Hospital a distance of 26miles. This journey travelled through some rough country, and as no road was formed through Round Hill, they had to make their way through Pahia, Wakapatu, to the beach, after transversing the beach, over the hill to Colac Bay beach, then on to Oraki Beach (Tihaka) today, then over the Longwood Hill to Riverton. This lad of just 12years was admitted to hospital for care but later died the following day.

In 1908 after the telephone bureau was opened, Fred Wilson Hotel proprietor of Orepuki, decided to utilize the already existing service even further. He established his own communication from the Post Office bureau, to his fishing camp at theLagoon, by using the top-most wire of the fences, a wire attached to long poles on to the strainers and over all the gateways, to the top of the terrace, then on a wire line on bush poles to the Camps, a remaining distance of one mile. He had a system of switches at the Post Office Bureau for the connecting of calls. This work was done by the late James Donaldson, a telegraph linesman, who was stationed at Tuatapere, and who's principal occupation was maintaining telegraph line communication to Pusygear Point.

As there were no great sheep numbers as of today, there was no motorized transport - all work being done by horses with drays and frames. For the making of hay and harvesting of crops these were loaded high on drays and frames and stacked close to homesteads. The art of stacking these crops was well known, and the threshing mills and chaff-cutting machines were wooded framed and built high, and required a large number of men to operate them.

After Mrs.Howard gave up the position of Post Mistress through ill health, her daughter Mrs.Kemp took over the duties at her own residence near the railway station. Mrs.Kemp carried on for about a year, when it was taken over by Mrs.W.Morris at the school-house, where it remained until December 1921, when it was moved to the O'Brien homestead, with Miss Eileen O'Brien (Sister Majella) as post mistress; a postion she held until early in 1930 when she travelled to Australia to join the 'Little Company of Mary' Order, now the Calvary Sisters.

When the rural delivery commenced in June 1937, the post office was officially closed, but the telephone bureau remained open, and this was finally closed in February 1952. As early as 1930 a telegraph party-line was connected with Tuatapere exchange, and this had ten subscribers from Tewaewae, and now today there are three separate party-lines serving the folk of the district.

... ...

Another great advent and boom to the district was in 1926 when the electric power was switched on by the Electric Power Board, connecting local consumers to the Monowai Power Station.

In 1929 a daily bus service commenced to Invercargill, and return, operated by Heenan and Hewton, now H & H Motors. This service was much appreciated by all residents, especially being convenient for ones living on the main road. This bus service now only operates five days a week.

The last big project in Tewaewae was the building of the Hall. A meeting of residents was called early in 1954 and it was dicided to carry on with the project, with voluntary labour. One resident, the late Robert McCracken, being a qualified builder volunteered to supervise the undertaking; another resident Mr.Patrick Daly, offered to supply the timber, and in the April of that year a start was made to fell the trees and send them to the sawmill, with another force of residents carting the gravel from the beach for the concrete work. In general the residents turned out well to assist, and by the end of August the job was completed, and the building was offically opened on the 1st September 1954. Unfortunately today, like most country halls, this one is not used very much and it may be only a matter of a few years until it has outlived the objective of 1954.

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23/11/1970.

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Farmer May Sell Out

Sept 29 1972

A farmer at the mouth of the Waiau river, near Tuatapere, may be forced to sell his low-lying land due to flooding caused by the power project at Manapouri.

The reduced river flow sometimes causes the entrance to block, backing up water eight to ten feet deep over a broad expanse of his farmland.

The floods occur without warning, and there is a danger that sheep could be drowned if caught in swiftly-rising waters while the farmer is away.

The Southland Catchment Board's chief engineer, Mr R. D. Young, said yesterday that protecting the farm would involve expensive river control schemes.

"It could be necessary to extend embankments seven miles up the river to ensure the flood mitigation work did not adversely affect a neighbouring farm," he said.

Salt Water

Another danger from the reduced river flow, Mr Young said, was that salt water was infiltrating through the bar into the Te Wae Wae lagoon, just inside the river mouth.

"When the water rises suddenly, the nearby farms could be inundated with salt water," he said.

The district engineer with the Ministry of Works, Mr D. H. Inch, confirmed that the Ministry was negotiating to buy the low-lying land from the farmer.

"The problem lasts only two or three days, as the water backs up and spills over the dunes, cutting out a new channel," Mr Inch said.

"The floods cannot be predicted, as they can strike when the river is low and no rainfall has fallen in the district," he said.

Brackish water had been a problem at the Waiau mouth in the past, Mr Inch said, but the saline content may have risen since the river flow was reduced.

NO ~~WAIAU~~ RIVER COMPROMISE

Sept 28th 1972

Hopes of a compromise with the New Zealand Electricity Department over reduced flows in the Waiau river were dashed yesterday by the assistant general manager of the N.Z.E.D., Mr P. W. Blakeley.

Mr Blakeley said his department would not allow water to flow down the Waiau river to overcome flooding and erosion problems.

In fact, the department could exercise its rights under the Manapouri legislation and cut off the water flow down the Waiau river.

This could leave the Waiau fed only by its tributaries for periods of up to five years, turning the river bed into an overgrown tangle of small trees and weeds.

Questioned about this, Mr Blakeley said it was not possible to get full benefit from the Manapouri scheme unless all the water could be diverted into Deep Cove.

"Our right to cut off the Waiau is written into the Development Act and we are not prepared to amend it," he said.

Reports Denied

Reports that the Southland Catchment Board and the N.Z.E.D. were negotiating over who was responsible for repairing damage were denied by Mr Blakeley.

"Our chief engineer for design and construction, Mr C. M. Bambery, had full discussions with the board in late August and early September, and everything appeared cut and dried," he said.

"The board members seemed to generally accept the fact that as the statutory body, they should accept responsibility for looking after the river.

"The board will do all the restoration and repair work and my department will accept the cost of any damage which is the result of our activities," said Mr Blakeley.

Lengthy discussions have been held with property owners along the Waiau river through the Ministry of Works, acting on behalf of the N.Z.E.D.

Action Taken

"The Ministry has been investigating problems on the Waiau for a number of years, and has taken action to ensure that reduced river flows cause no trouble," said Mr Blakeley.

A suggestion that the N.Z.E.D. co-operate with the Catchment Board in regulating water flows down the Waiau were rejected by Mr Blakeley as impractical.

"An arrangement has been made with the Waikato Valley Authority to release water from a chain of dams to avert flooding during periods of heavy rain," he said.

"We get special forecasts from the Meteorological Office and use automatic recording devices to indicate rising waters in the Waikato catchment area.

"This is not really practical with the Waiau, as the legislation gives the department powers to withhold all water from the river," said Mr Blakeley.

Mouth of Waiau Closed at Times

Sept 28th 1972

TE ANAU

Farmlands in the lower reaches of the Waiau river have been flooded with salt water as a direct result of the power scheme at Manapouri.

Announcing this last night, the chairman of the Southland Catchment Board, Mr R. D. McKenzie, said the reduced flow in the Waiau had caused the river mouth to close for short periods.

"If the Waiau closes at the top of the tide, the salt water builds up and floods arable land, killing growth," he said.

The reduced flow was also causing erosion problems at the junction of major tributaries, including the Wairaki river, which were pouring into the depleted river with such force that they were scouring out the Waiau's banks.

When the Waiau was in full force, the power of its current dissipated the flow from these tributaries before they could do any harm, Mr McKenzie said.

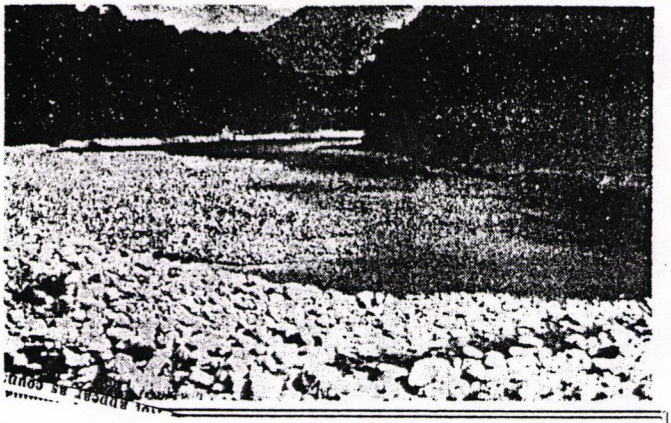
Catchment board officers first noticed the flooding and erosion soon after the Waiau began to drop when the Manapouri scheme came into full operation about four months ago.

As yet, no estimate has been made of the cost of the damage.

Mr McKenzie said negotiations on the cost of repairing damage being caused by the reduced flow of the Waiau had already been started with the New Zealand Electricity Department.

"It involves quite a complex legal problem as we must protect the river, but the N.Z.E.D. has full rights to the use of the water in the Waiau," Mr McKenzie said.

RIVER WASHED-OUT



DAM KILLED A GREAT RIVER...

From Page 1

ONLY a quarter of its former size, the Waiau's fate has been brought about by a weir across it near Manapouri.

And as much water as possible is poured from Lake Manapouri through the underground turbines at West Arm.

No consideration was given to the effect the lack of water would have on the river.

But Truth inquiries have revealed a new aspect to the question of the forgotten Waiau River.

Farmers and station owners along its banks had for years relied on the river for water—both domestic and for irrigation.

Their water supplies dried up when the river dropped a permanent 75 per cent and as much as 90 per cent in dry spells.

Said one farmer: "They had to do something about it. They couldn't leave things as they were."

So in one of the quietest ever compensation deals, the New Zealand Electricity Department made good in cash and work the damage to all affected along the Waiau's banks.

The 57 farmers affected were happy because they were asked what they required and were given it, a NZED spokesman told Truth.

One farm, at the mouth of the Waiau, was bought outright for an unrevealed but "sizable sum".

The farmer wanted nothing more to do with it because silting at the river mouth caused the river to pond up and flood the farm.

The department paid out a sum based on valuations and agreement with the farmer for the 145 freehold and 125 leasehold acres.

It has since leased the farm to someone else in an attempt to recover this cost.

But the other farmers settled for new fences along the banks of the Waiau to control their stock and prevent straying. Previously the river's swiftly flowing water had kept stock in their paddocks.

Farmers were also provided with electric pumps, pipes and tanks to enable them to tape the artesian water supply on the water table below their land.

On one farm alone the work cost $3000.

The department claims that the farmers are now better off than before, as the fences allow better stock control without danger to stock from fluctuation in the river level.

But as everyone along the river knows, no amount of money is going to put the river right.

And, even now, new problems caused by the lowering of the river level are being found.

The latest is at the small town of Monowai—ironically, a town set up to run the Monowai power station by the NZED.

The town's water supply—from the river—has been adversely affected since the level was dropped.

Muck, slime and even small eels have become unwanted additives to the town's supply.

In their wake have followed stomach upsets and dysentery.

Two years ago, the Waiau used to sweep away the dirt that congregated around the pipes for the town's supply.

Today, the river runs yards away.

The coincidence has not been missed by the town's 60 residents.

Ayds NOW IN TWO DELICIOUS FLAVOURS
SLIM SAFELY AND SENSIBLY FOR AS LITTLE AS 14c PER DAY

The Southland Times

INVERCARGILL, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1973.

FLOOD WITH DROUGHT

The lack of rainfall in Southland over the last few months has brought drought to many farms but for one Te Wae Wae farmer the drought has brought a flood.

Mr Dave McCracken owns 200 acres on the mouth of the Waiau river at the Te Wae Wae lagoon.

At 11 a.m. yesterday 150 acres of this property was under 10ft 7in. of water.

The water has been rising on Mr McCracken's property since March 1, when a gravel bar blocked the mouth of the river.

It is the second time in two months that Mr McCracken's property has been flooded.

The floods are caused by the blocking of the Waiau river by the Mararoa weir at Te Anau.

This has cut off the flow of water down the river and consequently there is not enough force in the flow to keep the mouth open.

Aggravated

The lack of rainfall over the last few months has aggravated the situation.

In February, when the property was flooded, the water burst through itself when it reached a height of 10ft 6in. But it had risen above this yesterday and had not burst through.

One paddock has been under water for more than three weeks and on Sunday night, three huts owned by fishermen went under.

The mouth of the river has been blocking periodically for over 12 months. Durilng that time Mr McCracken estimated he had lost about $7000.

Extra Hay

He said this was made up through feeding out extra hay, and losing stock at lambing because of lack of feed during the winter. He was also down eight bales of wool at shearing time.

Mr McCracken said it was up to the Southland Catchment Board to do something about clearing the mouth of the river.

About a week ago the board tried to blow out a hole in the bar with explosives but this did not work.

The chief engineer with the Catchment Board, Mr N. A. McMillan, said he had two men investigating the situation yesterday.

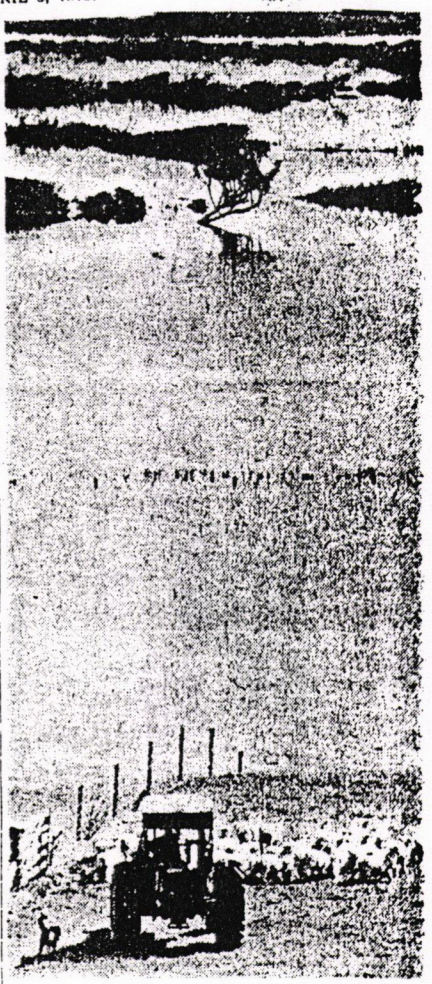
One way of letting the water through was by bulldozer, but this could be dangerous because the ground was so soft, Mr McMillan said. There would have to be two machines used, the second acting as an anchor.

No Solution

However, Mr McMillan said there was no long-term solution to the problem and Mr McCracken's land would be flooded periodically when the mouth of the river closed.

The Ministry of Works is at present negotiating with Mr McCracken to purchase the property. If the deal goes through, the Ministry of Works intends advertising the piece of land for lease.

In between floods it would be suitable for grazing, but the leasee would have to be prepared to take the risk of it flooding and would not be paid compensation when it did.



Missing Youth Found Safe

(P.A.) ROTORUA

A 16-year-old Rotorua youth who was lost overnight near the outlet to Lake Tarawera returned to his camp-site there at about midmorning on Sunday, but was not found until early yesterday afternoon, when a search party returned to the camp.

The youth, Edward Hulton, of King street, was lightly-clad and was wearing no shoes, and the police had been concerned for his safety because of the cold, rainy weather.

A small police search party began looking for him yesterday morning after the two men with whom he had been camping reported his failure to return to camp on Sunday afternoon.

Dave Adams
14/7c



Farm lands subject to flooding at the mouth of the Waiau river. Mr McCracken is pictured looking over his property from the entrance gate on the road to Te Wae Wae lagoon. The view to the west shows the mouth of the river and flood waters still lying in patches on the farm.

FLOODING DRIVES WAIAU MAN FROM FARM

A farm at the mouth of the Waiau river is now becoming untenable for its owner, Mr David McCracken, because of the frequency of floods since the construction of the Mararoa weir as part of the Manapouri hydro scheme.

Mr McCracken has lived all his life on his 200-acre property, which was previously occupied by his father. Although it has always been subject to some degree of natural flooding, the control system on the river has aggravated the position and flooding this year has been much more frequent, with a consequent loss of feed.

Of his 200 acres, 160 were flooded in September from the river, about three-quarters of a mile from his house, to the terrace about 100 yards from his house. He looked out from the house over a veritable sea which covered the greater part of his pastures.

Two of the paddocks were not flooded but even these were not accessible because of the water that lay in between. In the meantime the Ministry of Works, which has been negotiating to buy his property, has been grazing his hoggets since August.

There have been three or four floods already this year and though Mr McCracken's farm is the worst affected it only has to rise another two feet before his neighbour upstream will also be inundated.

One of the worst contributing factors to flooding has been the blocking of the mouth of the Waiau which is brought about by the sea pushing the gravel bank into the river so that the river banks up and floods the surrounding country.

This blockage first occurred 12 months ago and similar blockages can now occur from time to time according to the state of the river and the tides. It is not considered an economic proposition for the Catchment Board to construct flood protection embankments for the sake of a single farm and the future for this property is not bright.

For that reason Mr McCracken has decided to quit the property that has been in his family for so many years. He hopes to be out of it in six months and to be established on his other farm in the same district.

Sept 21 1972.

Blockage of Waiau Causing Concern

Need for Co-operation To Solve Problem

The need for closer co-operation between the Southland Catchment Board and the New Zealand Electricity Department will be emphasized at a meeting of the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority in Wellington on Tuesday.

More investigation into the effects of the Manapouri scheme, particularly in the Waiau river, will be sought by the chairman of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council, Mr A. L. Poole.

After an inspection of the Waiau river yesterday, Mr Poole was particularly concerned at the plight of farmers on a seven - mile stretch between Tuatapere and the river mouth.

The farmers have com- flood-

reduced flows in the Waiau, attributed to the power project at Manapouri.

The sluggish flow has caused the Waiau to block at the mouth on several occasions, forcing the water to back up and spill over low-lying farmland.

More Urgent

Mr Poole said the consequences of reduced flow in the Waiau, particularly on those farms between Tuatapere and the river mouth, were more urgent than beach slumping at Manapouri.

"It is by far the most serious effect to have come from the Manapouri power scheme," he said.

"The Waiau problem could bring all sorts of changes in its wake, yet has never received much publicity up until now."

Mr Poole said the Waiau river question demonstrated the need for closer relationships between the New Zealand Electricity Department and the Southland Catchment Board on the implications of the Manapouri power scheme.

"This question is one of three issues from this trip which the council will raise at next Tuesday's meeting of the National Water and Soil Conservation Authority," he said.

"The others are the allocation of money to repair flood damage on the Clutha river, and the relationship of the Otago Catchment Board and the Clutha investigations."

Liaison with the local catchment authorities had been "completely absent" in the Clutha and Manapouri hydro schemes, Mr Poole said.

"The Southland Catchment Board has claimed that it was never consulted in the 12 years since the Manapouri scheme was first proposed," he said.

Too Late

"Coming to the catchment boards for their advice at this stage is a bit like trying to catch a horse that is already out of the stable."

Under the Water and Soil Conservation Act, 1967, catchment boards were now legally responsible for all rivers and waterways in their catchment district.

"Catchment authorities should stick their noses into the affairs of the Electricity Department and make sure they are consulted right from the start," Mr Poole said.

Reluctant to Take Responsibility

Wrangles over the Roxburgh scheme and its possible effects on the Clutha river have made the Southland Catchment Board reluctant to accept responsibility for repairing damage to the Waiau.

The New Zealand Electricity Department has promised not to avoid its responsibilities, but has insisted on proof for any claims for compensation.

The catchment board can forsee problems in convincing the department that flooding and erosion are a direct consequence of the Manapouri power scheme reducing the river flow.

The chief engineer, Mr R. D. Young, said yesterday that accumulation of gravel in the Wairaki junction of the Waiau was a case in point.

"This gravel was washed away by strong currents when the Waiau was in full flow, but is now being deposited in mid-stream to form obstructions," he said.

"By gradually altering the direction of the river, these gravel deposits could cause serious bank erosion, which would have to be remedied.

"It may be difficult to blame the department, however, as this erosion could set in half a mile from the gravel, and may not appear for several years."

Mr Young said the reduced flow in the Waiau would allow willows, broom and gorse to cover the river bed, which was normally kept clear by the rapid current.

"This undergrowth would obstruct water, which spilt over the top of the dam in a flood, and inundate farms previously out of flood reach."

The director of water and soil conservation with the Ministry of Works, Mr A. W. Gibson, said it would be an immense job to maintain the bed of the Waiau.

"It may be cheaper to buy the small amount of farm land affected by flooding or erosion than to build an extensive control scheme," he said.

"A flood mitigation programme which would keep the lower reaches of the Waiau free of flood could give to engineers a life-time job."

The chairman of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council, Mr A. L. Poole, said the New Zealand Electricity Department was showing a more liberal attitude on conservation matters.

"This is demonstrated by its promise not to avoid its responsibilities following the recent serious floods in the Clutha area," he said.

"By co-operating with the N.Z.E.D., the Southland Catchment Board may be able to overcome some of the more serious problems with the Manapouri scheme."