

The cause of many other birds, including the pheasant
disappearing.

It might be as well to record that when the earliest
settlement took place, there was not anything like
the various forms of Land tenure that has been the
case during the last forty years or more. It was during
the last decade of the last century that Mr. Richard Seddon
as Premier brought in his lease in perpetuity scheme, &
resulted in the breaking up of many of the large landed
estates, of course these properties that had been purchased
from the crown, had to be repurchased in order that the
leasing scheme could be carried out. So very much of the
country lands had become the property of wealthy people in
England, & became very much like the landed aristocracy
of the old country. It was Sir George Grey who first toured
the country with his Land Nationalization scheme,
but it was Mr. Seddon who carried it into effect.

But wherever the closer settlement ^{had taken} place, it was gen-
erally on a cash basis, ^{the simple} of about £2 per acre. If
the purchaser was unable to find the whole of the
money, there were the various banks or other financial
institutions, to lend the money on the security of the
property, but generally at a very high rate of interest.

Under In the early Provincial Government there were very
large grants of Land, Endowments they were collected
that were made to the Church of England, in Canterbury
and the Presbyterian Church in Otago.

It was however the intention in the first place that
Canterbury should be an Anglican settlement
and Otago Presbyterian.

There is a considerable portion of Land in
Brookside that is Church Land. The original
occupiers of this Land, (which is situated between
the Pelwyn River and the Inwell creek running
eastward from the ford across the Pelwyn & called
Mr. Grey's Ford) were I think Peter Stewart, later
occupied by Mr. Walker (not too sure of this property) ^{and}
Mr. Leod, Mr. Kay (but later Mr. McKay, Mr. Wm. McLaughlan, Mr. Richard
Russell, Mr. Jas Corbett and Mr. Samuel Hayes.

I question whether or not any of them were Anglicans,
but I am vain to understand that now all the occupants
have to belong to that denomination.

There is one other matter that is perhaps worth recording
and that is, it was found necessary that there should
be some place, wherein to bury the dead. I cannot
recall of any person dying in the district prior
to the construction of the Railway to Selwyn
Station. But I do ^{recall} call to mind of several that
had to, or were taken and buried at Christchurch.
Particularly a farmer Mr. Robt. Graham and
also Mr. Stewart and two married sons
Robert and Arthur. There was a burying place
at a place called at that time Northbridge