

Records related to leprosy in the University of Canterbury Library

Appendix to the Journals of the New Zealand House of Representatives (AJHR)

Each year a number of papers are tabled in the House of Representatives. These include reports of Government Departments and certain statutory bodies, a selection of international agreements and conventions involving New Zealand, Government financial statements, reports of commissions and Royal Commissions and reports of Parliamentary Select Committees.

Collectively these papers are known as 'Parliamentary papers' or as the Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives. The title is frequently abbreviated to AJHR.

Each Parliamentary Paper is assigned a 'shoulder number' which is printed on the top right-hand corner of each leaf, eg. A9, B13, B13A etc. The same number is generally assigned to the same paper each year, thus the Budget is always B6. [AJHR Print copies \(1858 - present\)](#) are held in the Central Library, NZ Govt Pubs Collection and the Law Library at KH 304 .N532

Bound volumes of the Appendices have included annual indexes since 1934/35; however these are of varying reliability and consistency. Consolidated indexes have been published covering the years 1854-1913, 1914-1922, 1923-1929, 1939-1953 and 1954-1963 and are shelved along with the bound volumes.

G - 5. 1890 "Leprosy among the Maori at Taupo and Rotorua" (Report by Dr. Grinders)

- Tour and examination of leprosy cases in the North Island by Dr. Grinders for the Inspector-General of Hospitals at Wellington. This report includes a history of individual cases, Maori beliefs about the disease, origin and treatments. (Maori terms for leprosy: *Ngerengere*, *Puhipuhi*, *Tuwhenua*)

H - 31. "1902 Department of Public Health"

- This report indicates that, in the past, the Department investigated 40 - 50 cases of leprosy among the native population, and at present there were two known cases: a "Chinaman" at Macrae's Flat and a Maori in Raglan County. The majority of Maori cases investigated turned out to be a mixture of syphilis and tuberculosis. Details of the precautions taken against further infection are given. The report also mentions disease at Penrhyn Island in the Cook Islands. (p.7)

A - 3. "1903 Pacific Islands"

- Letter No.3 "Leprosy at Niue" makes a request for doctor. (p.2)

H - 31. "1903 Department of Public Health"

- This report contains photographs of people with leprosy. It indicates that leprosy was known in New Zealand among Maori, and the earliest mention of the disease dates

from the great migration from Hawaiki. The report provides a history of leprosy amongst the Maori. (Names for leprosy: *ngerengere*, *mate*, *tuwhenua*, *tu Hawaiki*, *mutumutu*.) It was believed that leprosy was caused by evil *tohunga*. The report also indicates that other cases had been mistaken for leprosy. Case histories are also described. (p.73)

A - 3. "1904 Cook and Other Islands"

- Letter No. 101 – "Supplies for Lepers at Morokai" (p.36)
- Letter No. 147 – "Lepers at Penrhyn Island not receiving proper food" (p.58)
- Letter No. 173 – "Insufficient food for Lepers at Morokai and Penrhyn Island" (p.87)
- Letter No. 178 – "Food supplies for Lepers at Morokai and Penrhyn Island" (p.88)

H - 31. "1904 Public Health Statement"

- This statement indicates that 5 people were suffering from the disease at that time in New Zealand: one Chinese person and four Maori. All were isolated and well cared for. Dr. Pomare commented that it was unfortunate that there was no place where all could be placed together. (p.xiii)

Appendix A – "Reports of District Health Officers - Auckland District – Leprosy"

- This reports one new case, Tauranga a "Maori lad" who is investigated and reported by Dr. Pomare. This includes a history of heredity. (p.7)

"Wellington district – Leprosy"

- This records a case of leprosy – a Chinese man who is traced from Wanganui to Wellington. It provides a description of his disease symptoms, his isolation on Somes Island, and subsequent death. (p.28)

A - 3. "1905 Cook and Other Islands"

- Letter No.18 – "Restriction of Disease by Limiting Movement between Infected Islands" (p.12)
- Letter No. 24 – "Application of New Zealand Health Act" (p.14)
- Letter No. 25 – "Leprosy" (p.14)
- Letter No. 35 – "New Zealand Public Health Act for Treatment and Isolation of Patients." This makes reference to a newspaper article in the *Auckland Star* May 13th (p.18)
- Letter No. 47 – "Administration of Lepers in Cook Islands". (Leprosy at Manikiki, Rakahanga, Palmerston) This includes reference to a newspaper article in the *Auckland Star* July 11th (p.21)

H - 31. "1909 Public Health Department"

- "Canterbury District - Leprosy" This report describes a third case sent to Quail Island: an adult Maori from North Island, details of their accommodation, and the release of another Maori from the island. (p.32)

- "Auckland District" indicates that a what was suspected to be leprosy at a Maori bush camp at Maramarua was found to be tuberculosis.

A - 1. "1910 Despatches from the Governor of New Zealand to the Secretary of State for the Colonies"

- No. 4 - New Zealand not to send representatives to International Conference on Leprosy at Bergen (p.4)
- No. 13 - International Conference on Leprosy at Bergen (p.9)

A - 2. "1910 Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of New Zealand"

- No. 93 - Report from International Scientific Conference on Leprosy at Bergen in August (p.55)
- No. 133 - Leprosy in British Colonies relating to reporting (p.75)

A - 1. "1911 Despatches from the Governor of New Zealand to the Secretary of State for the Colonies"

- No. 2 - Leprosy in British Colonies - acknowledgment of Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dispatch No.33 of 14 th February on subject of leprosy in British Colonies. In New Zealand practice of segregation of lepers and trial of Nastin treatment. (p.3)

H - 31. "1911 Public Health and Hospitals and Charitable Aid Report"

- This includes "Part V. - Miscellaneous - Report on the Treatment of Leprosy" a report on Nastin Treatment of Leprosy by Charles Hazlett Upham, Chief Health Officer, of treatments tried at Quail Island, with two Maori with old anaesthetic leprosy and two Europeans with mixed leprosy, using Chaulmoogra oil and Nastin (p.63)

H - 31. "1912 Session II Public Health and Hospitals and Charitable Aid"

- Dangerous Infectious Diseases - Leprosy
- Three cases of leprosy of Quail Island, tended by Dr. Upham (p.71)
- Suspected case on West Coast, treated and now left New Zealand

A - 3. "1915 Cook and Other Islands" this includes a "Report of Acting Chief Medical Officer on the Medical Work in the Island of Rarotonga" and details about the following islands:

- Aitutaki - including descriptions of three people who are said to be healing and are described as well cared for. (p.26)
- Palmerston Island where two boys suffering from the disease live. Their families live on same island, which is considered an unsuitable arrangement, but there are no new cases. (p.27)
- Manihiki - three suspected cases were examined, but none were leprosy, and no evidence of leprosy was found on that island. (p.28)

- Rakahanga - two new cases of leprosy were diagnosed and isolated on an island [Palmerston?]; a woman, who had been caring for members of her family who had leprosy and had subsequently died, showed no sign of the disease and was therefore free from self-imposed isolation.
- Penrhyn - new suspect cases were examined and were ordered to be sent to Molokai as being affected by leprosy (four female and two male)
- "A Note on Leprosy in the Cook and Northern Islands" indicates that there is disagreement that leprosy is "rife" in the Cook Islands. This indicates that there are fifteen cases and the possibility of undetected cases. It notes the need to make provision for those with the disease, to provide constant medical supervision, proper housing, water, food and clothing. It includes a request for these needs to be supplied by the administration so those affected do not have to rely on irregular charity and family. (p.28-29)

A - 3. "1921 Session II Cook and Other Islands" Extract from the Report of Chief Medical Officer, Rarotonga (Dr R.S. Trotter) describes

- Aitutuki - two people with the disease left at Moturakau, both in an advanced state (p.2)
- Niue Island - "Report of Chief Medical Officer" (e.P. Ellison) indicates that one case of leprosy has been brought to attention and isolated

A - 3. "1922 Cook and Other Islands" Medical and Public Health Department

- "Lepers" - two cases on Aitutaki have been receiving special treatment from the Assistant Medical Officer, and in the coming year he hopes to treat others with medicine bought by the Chief Medicine Officer from England (p.9)

A - 4a. "1922 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" Department of Health

- "Lepers" - eleven diagnosed with leprosy were expected to be removed in July to Makogai (p.3)

H - 31. "1922 Department of Health" Public Health

- Other notifiable diseases - two cases of leprosy (Chinese) were removed to the hospital on Quail Island (p.3)
- Table C - "Notifiable Diseases in New Zealand - 1921" showing the distribution by age and sex, include one male (25-30 years) and one male (55-60 years) with the disease (p.12)

A - 3. "1923 Cook and Other Islands" Medical Service

- This includes details about accommodation built for people suffering from leprosy so as to preserve rigid segregation (p.10)

A - 4. "1923 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa"

- Infectious Diseases Table - by months and ethnic group (p.6)
- Two cases of leprosy (Chinese)

H - 31. "1923 Department of Health" Part II Public Health

- Bacteriological Laboratories Table - Leprosy - four positive examinations in Christchurch (p.17)

A - 4a. "1924 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa - Supplementary report of the Department of Health" Public Health

- Leprosy - This reports five cases: four Samoan and one Chinese (p.2)
- "Leprosy in Western Samoa" : This provides an outline of the history of leprosy in Samoa from first contact. It mentions historical accounts, confusion with yaws, publications on leprosy and yaws, the first medical evidence of leprosy in Samoa, from Dr. F. H. Davis in 1892, and German medical reports of leprosy 1903-1910 (*Medizinal Berichte uber die Deutschen Schutzgebiete*). It also tells that when New Zealand troops entered the area in 1914, there were twelve people affected by the disease at the station at Ali. Their ethnicity is described, the case histories are provided including descriptions of gender, ethnic groups, and the reason for increase in detection because of more extensive medical services. The unsuitability of arrangements at Ali (because of escapes and lack of space for expansion), the move to Nu'utele in 1918, also now unsuitable, and the transfer to Makogai (Fiji) where the surroundings and treatment are better is also described, as well as the numbers recently transferred. (p.7-8)
- Table of Chinese patients with leprosy in Apia Hospital (2 cases) (p.12)
- Table of causes of death of those with leprosy occurring in the European and Samoan Hospitals. This includes seven cases at the hospital whilst awaiting transfer to Fiji. (pp.14-15)
- Table of Chinese patients from the indentured labourers wards in which one case of leprosy is mentioned (p.16)

H - 31. "1924 Department of Health" Public Hygiene

- Bacteriological Laboratories report seven positive tests and fifteen negative tests for leprosy listed by region (p.18)

A - 3. "1925 Cook and Other Islands" Medical and Public Health

- The section on leprosy states that "This is the bane of the Northern Islands" and gives the statistics for Aitutaki, Penrhyn, Manihiki, and Rakahanga. The report states that those suspected of leprosy were isolated from those who were confirmed to have the disease, and that resident agents at Manihiki and Penrhyn were used to picking early symptoms and also had the family histories for all affected people. The report also remarked that staffing was inadequate to deal with the leprosy problem (in addition to the problem of typhoid). (p.6)

A - 4. "1925 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" Infectious Diseases

- Leprosy - During the year seven cases were transferred to Makogai (4 Samoans, 1 French Samoan and 2 Chinese labourers) all males. Two Samoans died at Makogai. The report lists those with leprosy from Samoa at Makogai by gender and ethnic

group, and indicates that five of those affected by leprosy were awaiting transfer to Makogai after the hurricane season and were under treatment while waiting (p.14) (Repeated in A - 4a- Report of Department of Health, p.3)

- Appendix C - Leprosy in Western Samoa - Answers to Questionnaire of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association of January 1924. This includes responses to questions to do with the following subjects: population by race and religion; description of the islands; legal powers of segregation, food handling, repatriation; institutions and treatment; recommendation to BELRA; and hygiene and sanitation (p.20-22)

H - 31. "1925 Department of Health"

- Part I General Survey includes a report on leprosy to do with arrangements to close the leper station at Quail Island, Lyttelton and transfer the people with the disease to Makogai Fiji, for better treatment in more pleasant surroundings and climate (p.4)
- Bacteriological Laboratories - Table (p.21)
- Leprosy - one positive case (rat leprosy)

A - 3. "1926 Cook and Other Islands" Medical and Public Health

- This reports on the removal and transfer of people with leprosy to Makogai where they will receive up-to-date medical treatment with "every prospect of cure" possible by recommissioning of the "Hinemoa". The transfer is planned to take place in May of the current year (p.6)
- Nuie Island Administration, Medical Service reports on the case of an eleven year old girl detected and isolated in the hospital grounds (August) and two cases removed to Makogai (November)
- "Appendix - Health Survey of the Cook Islands with Special Reference to Hookworm Disease" under the headings of Public Health Activities, Transmittable Diseases describes the first medical survey of the Cook Islands undertaken by Sir Maui Pomare in 1906, then the Health Officer of Maori of New Zealand. This report quotes from his survey that by 1906, there had been 31 deaths and 12 cases.
- Leprosy - This includes a report on a Penrhyn native from Samoa where he had lived with a Hawaiian affected by leprosy (pp.33-34)

A - 4. "1926 Mandated Territories of Western Samoa" Health of Natives

- Segregation of people with leprosy at Makogai (p.4)
- Health Department, Infectious Diseases reports on six cases of leprosy (p.15)
- Reports on seven people affected by leprosy transferred to Makogai: two males and three females (Samoans); two males (Solomon Islanders). Of the fifteen mentioned in last year's report at Makogai, one Chinaman had died and one was discharged on parole. The number of those held at Makogai (total 20) are listed and identified by gender and ethnic group. (p.16) (Repeated in A - 4a - Mandated Territory of Western Samoa - Annual Report of the Department of Health, p.2)
- Table - Apia Hospital - Classified Admissions to the Samoan Wards (Leprosy- seven cases) (p.14)
- Table - Apia Hospital - Admission of Melanesian Labourers (Leprosy - two cases) (p.16)

H - 31. "1926 Department of Health" Public Health

- Table - Notifiable diseases in New Zealand by months for 1925 (p.15)
- Leprosy - two cases (July and August)
- Table - Cases and Deaths from Notifiable Diseases in New Zealand by Region (One case in Taranaki and one case in Wairarapa) (p.16)
- Table - Notifiable Diseases in New Zealand showing distribution by age and sex (p.17)
- Bacteriological Laboratories report indicating two positive examinations and sixty-seven negative examinations (p.20)

A - 3. "1932 Cook and Other Islands" Memorandum, Medical Services

- Table showing expenditure including proportion due to those affected by leprosy, costs for hospital and removal of patients to Makogai Leper Station in Fiji (p.2)
- Ninety-two Cook Island people admitted to the Makogai Leper Station, thirty-two cases cured and returned home.(p.3)
- Credit to Sir Maui Pomare for the establishment of Makogai and the treatment of people with leprosy there

Report of Cook Islands Administration

- Rarotonga - Report on the observation of seven cases and their removal to Makogai Central Leper Asylum in 1927 (p.7)
- Penrhyn Report on three people with leprosy kept in segregation until they could be sent to Makogai (p.14)

Report to the Niue Island Administration

- Medical and Public Health reports on all those known to have leprosy at Makogai, Fiji (p.16)

A - 3. "1934-35 Cook and Other Islands"

- Penrhyn - six with leprosy are being kept in segregation and treated until there is an opportunity to send them to Makogai (p.12)

A - 4. "1934-35 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" XIX Health

- In the report on leprosy, it is indicated that nineteen at Makogai and eleven at Apia Hospital are awaiting transfer (p.17)

A - 6. "1934-35 Niue Island Administration" Medical and Public Health

- A report of one case of leprosy - a women currently in Samoa on her way to Makogai, Fiji (p.3)

H - 31. "1934-35 Department of Health" Report of Director, Division of Public Hygiene

- This reports one case of leprosy, a native of India, in process of repatriation at their own request (p.14)
- Tables on distribution of illnesses and disease (p.18)

A - 3. "1935 Cook Island" Medical

- Reports on the voyage of the New Zealand G.S. "Matai" to give relief after a hurricane enabled the administration to remove all those with leprosy to the Leper Asylum at Makogai; thirty people were removed from the Cook Island group. It expresses administrative anxiety over leprosy at Penrhyn Island, where it was first introduced from Honolulu. It orders the removal of those with leprosy to Penrhyn, on diagnosis, until they could be sent to Makogai (p.2-3)

A - 4. "1935 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" XIX Health

- Leprosy - reports on eleven cases transferred to Makogai in June 1934, four in March 1935, and two Samoans returned cured in June 1934. It reports that a total of thirty two, sent by the current administration, were under going treatment at Makogai in March 1935 (p.19)

A - 6. "1935 Niue Island Administration" Medical and Public Health

- Leprosy - reports that two cases had been discovered and transferred to Makogai (p.3)

A - 3. "1936 Cook Islands" Medical and Public Health

- Medical actions undertaken by the New Zealand government include the removal of those diagnosed as having leprosy to Makogai for treatment, and the returned home of thirty who have been cured. (p.3)
- Leprosy - reports administrative anxiety about the rapid spread of the disease, especially at Penrhyn. It describes how the majority of cases have been transferred to Makogai, and it seeks Government approval to build a segregation hospital at Penrhyn, to be run by Native Medical Practitioners, for segregation and treatment until these people can be removed to Fiji (p.4)
- Rarotonga - reports one case of leprosy discovered in Avarua in May
- Penrhyn - reports concern that many may be in the incubation stage of disease, but that the Resident was doing much to clean up villages and improve housing. (p.6)

A - 3. "1937-8 Cook Islands" Administration Annual Report, Medical and Public Health

- Rarotonga - Leprosy - reports the death of one person and the discovery and isolation of another (p.2)
- Rakahanga - reports that one person suspected of having leprosy had been reported and isolated (p.5)
- Penrhyn - reports on the erection of one concentration hospital for leprosy for the purposes of receiving all those with or suspected of having the disease pending their removal to Fiji

A - 4. "1937 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" Health

- Leprosy - reports that six cases have been isolated in Apia Hospital and later transferred to Makogai (p.22)

A - 3. "1938 Cook Islands" Medical

- Leprosy - reports that during the year a concentration hospital on the island of Te Sauma (Penrhyn) has been constructed where all those suffering from leprosy from this island group can go when they are identified and in order to await transportation to the Central Leper Station at Makogai, Fiji (p.4)
- In addition, it reports that despite the efforts of the last couple of years, the disease has a strong hold, especially at Penrhyn and every endeavour is being made to eradicate it.

- Station at Te Sauma has permanent administration buildings, wharves, watersupply and native houses for patients

- There is a native medical officer stationed permanently on the island and has whole of Island population under medical surveillance. Transport to Te Sauma presents difficulties but attempted whenever possible

A - 4. "1936 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" XIX Health

- Leprosy - nine cases notified and isolated (p.22)

A - 6. "1936 Niue Island Administration" Medical and Public Health

- Leprosy - two cases notified and sent to Makogai (p.3)

A - 3. "1938 Cook Island"

Penrhyn - Health - reports on the establishment of Te Sauma Leper Concentration Hospital and provides lists of buildings and amenities, visits by the Resident Agent and the Native Medical Practitioner, the "Happy and cheerful nature of residents", the fish supplies supplemented by the administration, and access to the station by sail boat (p.13)

A - 4. "1938 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" XIX Health

- Leprosy - reports on two recent cases discovered and isolated at Apia Hospital, examinations of families of those with the disease and those returned as cured from Makogai (p.25)

A - 3. "1939 Cook Islands" Medical

- Leprosy - reports that in September, the Chief Medical Officer oversaw the transportation of forty-three people with leprosy to Makogai, Fiji, by chartered schooner (p.3)

A - 4. "1939 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" XIX Health

- Leprosy - reports that seven patients were sent to Makogai, one new case was discovered and isolated at Apia Hospital after an intensive search for new cases and the re-examination of returned cases and relations. (p.26)

A - 4. "1940 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" XVII Health

- Leprosy - reports that five patients were admitted to hospital, family connections were examined each year for early detection, and committees have been lectured on the need for early detection (p.11)

A - 3. "1945 Cook Islands" Niue, Medical and Public Health (Report for the last four years)

- Table of infectious diseases Leprosy: 1941(2), 1942(2), 1943(2), 1944(1)(p.14)

A - 3. "1946 Cook Islands" Northern Group Islands

- Penrhyn - reports four patients at the Te Sauma Leper Concentration Hospital (p.16)
- Manihiki - reports one case of leprosy discovered and isolated
- Niue - reports one case of leprosy (p.20)

A - 4. "1946 Mandated Territory of Western Samoa" XVII Medical and Public Health

- In 1945, ten cases of leprosy were reported

A - 1. "1947 Agreement for the Establishment of a South Pacific Health Service"

- Reports an agreement that the New Zealand and Tropical Island Department will continue to have full use of the Central Leper Hospital in Fiji for the treatment of those with the disease (p.6)

A - 3. "1947 Cook Islands" Niue - Medical, Dental and Public Health

- The table of infectious diseases indicates that in 1946 there were twelve cases of leprosy (p.20)

A - 4. "1947 Territory of Western Samoa" XVI Medical and Public Health

- In 1946, five cases were reported (p.21)