

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

MEMORANDUM by Dr. FEATHERSTON.

I AGREE to refer the claims of non-sellers in the Rangitikei-Manawatu Block to arbitration, subject to the following conditions:—

1. Two arbitrators, either Pakeha or Maori, to be appointed, one by the non-sellers, the other by the Land Purchase Commissioner, such arbitrators being entirely disconnected with the land or with the disputants, and wholly disinterested in the question at issue. The arbitrators to appoint an umpire, or the arbitrators and umpire to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

2. The arbitrators to be appointed within one month from the present date, and the arbitration to take place at Rangitikei.

3. All non-sellers of whatever rank to prove their individual claims to the satisfaction of the arbitrators, having previously signed a paper assenting to the proposed arbitration, and pledging themselves to accept as final the decision of the arbitrators as to the nature and extent of their claims.

Rangitikei, 4th July, 1867.

I. E. FEATHERSTON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

MANAWATU-RANGITIKEI BLOCK.—Resident Ngatiraukawa, alleged claimants, who have not signed the Deed of Cession:—

Takana Te Kawa,	Ornaa	Tiaki Te Pakarau	Papakiri
Te Ara (a woman)	"	Wiriharai Te Angiangi	Taikoria
Hoeta Te Kahuihui	"	Wirimu Kingi	"
Kerehana Tauranga	"	Tohutohu	"
Koro Te One	"	Paranihi Te Tau	"
Erina Taurua (a woman)	"	Eruini Te Tau	"
Rahira Kahuihui (a woman)	"	Tiniwata Tekerunga	"
Parakaia Te Pouepa	Papakiri	Pumipi Te Kuka	Rangitikei
Nirai Nape	"	Te Keremihana	"
Te Roiro Kamara	"	Miritana Te Raki	"
Pitihira Te Kura	"	Wireti Te Rea	"
Roera Hore	"	Naera Te Angiangi	Taikoria
Kipa Te Whitu	"	Te Reihana	Orona
Hakopa Te Tehe	"	Repuma Te Oreie	"
Hemara Te Mataaho	"	Te Warihi	"
Ihaka Te Mataaho	"	Horopapera	"
Arapata Te Wharemakatea	"	Reweti Te Kohu	"
Pineaha Mahauariki	"	Pini	"
Paratene Hakaraia	"	Matiu	"
Heta Ngatubi	"		

Enclosure 4 in No. 4.

A brief sketch of the MIGRATIONS of the NGATIRAUKAWA from Taupo to Cook Strait, and of their wars with the resident tribes (Native account).

LONG anterior to the occupation of this country by the Pakeha, the Ngatitooa tribe, led by Te Rauparaha and Rangihacata, migrated down the West Coast from Kawhia to Cook Strait. After leaving Taranaki their progress was not opposed by the tribes on the coast, and the Ngatitooa journeyed in peace till they came to the mouth of the Manawatu River. Here Te Rangihiwini, at the instigation of the Whanganui tribes, had planned a treacherous attack on Te Rauparaha, with whom he was professedly friendly. Hostilities were, however, precipitated by the aggressive and unauthorized act of a party of Te Rauparaha's men. Finding, on their arrival at the Manawatu River, that the canoes had been hidden, apparently to prevent their crossing, they retaliated on the river tribe (the Muaupoko) by killing one of their women.

Fighting with the Muaupoko immediately followed, and the neighbouring tribes were successively drawn into it. This warfare was kept up for more than two years with varying success, the Ngatiapa, Ngarauro, Whanganui, Rangitane, and Ngaitahu, who afterwards emigrated to the Middle Island, all taking part in the struggle. The Ngatitooa were eventually the victors, and located themselves at Kapiti, and on the mainland opposite.

At a later period a party of Ngatiraukawa from Taupo, numbering about eighty men, and led by Taratoa and Hukiki Te Ahukaramu, paid a ceremonial visit to the Ngatitooa at Kapiti. They came down through the gorge of the Rangitikei River, and their visit is remembered as "Te Kariritahi." On their return a second party, numbering about 100, consisting of Ngatihui, Ngatikauwhata, and Ngatiparewahawaha, paid a similar visit, which is distinguished as "Te Heke Whirinui." These parties came armed, but their passage was not opposed in any way by the resident tribes, who were unprovided with firearms. On their return to Taupo with a favourable account of the country they had visited, the Ngatiraukawa decided on migrating as a body to the coast. Accordingly about the year 1830 the tribe came down in large force, and entered the district by the gorge of the Turakina River. They attacked and overpowered the Ngatiapa at their settlement on that river, capturing a number of women and boys. They came out at the Turakina Heads, and proceeded down the coast, fighting the Ngatiapa along their line of march. A party of 200, which had detached itself from the main body at Kokakotahi, in the Upper Turakina, took an inland route along the course of the Oroua River driving the Ngatiapa before them. This party consisted of the following hapus, viz., Ngatikauwhata, Ngatitehihi, and Ngatikahou; on arriving at the mouth of the Oroua, they made a raid up the banks of the Manawatu River (of which the Oroua is a tributary), and attacked the