

been stopped on their way by Hauhaus, and prevented from attending the sitting of the Court. I instructed Mr. Mainwaring, then Resident Magistrate of the district, to attend and ask for an adjournment, which was at once granted by Mr. Fenton. (*Vide Evidence, Maungatautari case, Enclosure B.*) The Court sat again on the 20th November, 1867, to hear the claims to the Maungatautari, Pukekura, and Puahue blocks, Judge Rogan presiding, assisted by Hare Wirikake, and Hone Mohi Tawhai, Native Assessors. At the request of Parakaia Te Pouepa, the representative of the Ngatiraukawa counter claimants, all the cases were adjourned, and the Court did not resume its sitting until 3rd November, 1868, of which due notice was previously given in the *Government Gazette*. The Natives who attended were chiefly either of the friendly, or surrendered rebel class, and a few Hauhaus, equally mistrusted by the Queen and rebel Natives. The principal features of the three cases were the claims set up by the Ngatiraukawa tribe, to the whole of the lands; but on the 7th November, 1868, Parakaia Te Pouepa, acting on their behalf, withdrew their claims on the Maungatautari and Pukekura blocks, in favor of Ngatihaua; he, however, refused to renounce the Puahue block. (*Vide Enclosure A.*) The Court finally gave judgment on the 9th November, 1868, in favor of the Ngatihaua claimants for the three pieces. (*Vide Enclosure B.*) The certificate of title for the Maungatautari block, containing five thousand four hundred and ninety-one acres was ordered to be issued to Waata Parakaia, Ihaia Tioriori, Te Raihi, Te Hakiriwhi, Hote te Waharoa, Tana te Waharoa, Hareta te Waharoa, Aperahama Tuterangipouri, Piripi Whanatanghi, Nepia Marino, Aramete te Waharoa, Teni Ponui, Irihia te Kaae, Reone, and Tarika te Hura (fifteen in number). As the Ngatihaua could not agree among themselves about the proper names to be inserted in the certificate for Maungatautari, the Court, on the 16th November, 1868, adjourned the case. The Court sat again on 17th December, 1869, and adjourned until 18th April, 1871, when the Maungatautari case was finally disposed of by Judge Monro, and Hori Kukutai, Native Assessor, by dividing the block into two pieces. A certificate of title for Maungatautari, No. 1, was ordered in favor of Te Waati Tahī, Parakaia, Tuterangipouri, Piripi te Whanatanghi, Tamati Turou, Te Raihi, Teni Ponui, Piripi te Matewha, Matene Pototo, Te Rapati Mohi (ten in number), and the land to be inalienable except by lease, not exceeding twenty-one years. (*Vide Enclosure B.*) The certificate for Maungatautari, No. 2, was in favor of Hakiriwhi te Purewa, Ihaia Tioriori, Reone Taware, Nepia Marino, Tana te Waharoa, Hote Tamihana, Hareta Tamihana, Tarika te Hura, Rihia te Kauae, and Eruera te Ngahuru (ten in number), subject to the same restriction, as to alienation, as Maungatautari No. 1. Tana te Waharoa, Hote te Waharoa, and Hareta Tamihana, are the only representatives of the Hauhaus division of Ngatihaua, in the certificates, the others are either friendly Natives or ex-rebels.

Judgment was delivered in the cases of the Pukekura and Puahue blocks, on the 9th November, 1868, by Judge Rogan. The certificate of title for Pukekura block, containing eight thousand three hundred and ninety-three acres, was ordered in favor of Te Raihi, Piripi Whanatanghi, Horomona, Hakiriwhi, Irihia, Hori Wirihana, Hemi Kokako, Parakaia Te Koroko, Maihi Karaka, Te Waata te Reweti, Te Hura, Te Ngirangira, Huka, Te Waaka Ngai, Meretana, Hori Puaoa, Hareta Tamihana, Reone, Wiremu te Whitu, Ihaia Tioriori, Aperahama Tuterangipouri, Nepia Marino, Te Teira te Kono, Hone te One, and Teni Ponui (twenty-six in number), the whole of whom, with the exception of Hareta Tamihana, may be classed as either friendly Natives or surrendered rebels.

The "Certificate of Title" for the Puahue block, containing eight thousand six hundred and twelve acres, was ordered in favor of Te Reweti Waikato, Penetana, Winikerei, Hoani Pakura, Winiata, Hori Puao, Makerete Mete, Mata Kaora, Hori Waru, Henare Ngai, Netana Kewene, Whakataha, Mere Tana, Hori Wirihana, Huka, Wi Huka, Wi te Whitu, Te Waata, Tarika te Hura, Aperahama Tuterangipouri, Hone te One, Hori Pahi Pahi, Matenga, Aterea, Motukoura, and Piripi Whanatanghi, (twenty-five in number.) I do not know the exact proportion of Hauhaus names in the certificate for Puahue, but consider there are about one-third of that class.

On the 12th November, 1868, the Court sat in the matter of the Pukekura and Puahue cases, for the purpose of ascertaining the ten persons who should be entered in the certificate of title, to hold the land in trust for the persons who had been decided by the Court to be the owners according to Native custom. Letters were read which were handed in by the claimants containing a list of the names required for that purpose. In the Pukekura case, it was ordered that a Crown Grant should be issued to Te Waata Tahī, Hareta Tamihana, Reweti Waikato, Hakiriwhi, Hori Puao, Piripi Whanatanghi, Hemi Kokako, Wiremu te Whitu, Piripi, and Hori Wirihana (ten in number) in trust for themselves and the other persons acknowledged as owners and mentioned as such in the judgment delivered on the 9th November, 1868. There was no opposition to this by any of the claimants. In the Puahue case, the Court on application of the Natives mentioned in the order of the 9th November, 1868, ordered that a Crown Grant should be issued to Te Reweti Waikato, Hori Pohepohe, Hori Wirihana, Tarika te Hura, Hoani Pakura, Mata Kaora, Winikerei, Winiata, Aramete te Waharoa, and Ropata Te Ao, (ten in number) in trust for the persons who had been declared owners on the 9th November, 1868.

This did not however complete the proceedings in the Native Land Court, in the Pukekura and Puahue cases, it having been found that a Crown Grant with a trust clause could not be issued under "The Native Lands Act." (*Vide Enclosures A. and B.*) The Court sat again on the 16th December, 1869, and the ten persons before named, in each case, were selected for the Crown Grants, and the land was made inalienable except by lease not exceeding twenty-one years. The effect of this was to give the persons named as grantees, the right to lease the land, and use the rents of it. The grants as thus issued are entirely in favour of the loyal portion of the claimants.

There was a large amount of evidence given in the Court (*Vide Enclosure*) that there were a number of Natives who had claims to the land living with the King party at Tokangamutu, but at the same time some persons calling themselves Hauhaus appeared in Court and said "they were willing that the land should be granted to the friendly Natives, and the Hauhaus had given up all claim to it." Te Reweti Waikato, in his evidence on the Puahue case, says, "he belongs to Ngatihaua, Ngatiruru, Ngatikoura, and Te Werokoko (hapus). There are a number of persons who are living with the King who have a