

Tame Pratt stated that he was not present, but he always heard that it was old Koroko-nui.

Tare Wetere te Kahu said that Hoani Wetere Korako wanted to fix the boundary at Puketahi. He was taken ill two days after the discussion commenced and went to Waikouaiti. His share of the purchase-money was put aside and paid to him after he recovered. Koroko-nui was invited by Taiaroa and Karetai to be present at the sale of the Otago Block. The present (*putea*) made by Koroko was not paid for, and that was the reason why a portion of the purchase-money was paid to him. The *putea* was given for a *rua tupapaku* at the place called Hobart Town, for the Rangipataua. Koroko-nui had no *take* to the Otago Block. Rangipataua came from Arowhenua, and died at Otago Heads and was buried there.

H. K. Taiaroa, cross-examined: I heard that the money was paid for the *putea*. Kurukuru, Pokiki and others heard of this, but they are all dead.

Teone Topi Patuki states that Tuhawaiki and others told him that he and Hoani Wetere Koroko were the only persons to whom money was given. When self and party arrived the sale was over. Hoani Wetere did not belong to our party. We stayed at Te Ruatitiko, and Tuhawaiki spoke to us there and explained that the money had all been distributed, but that some was left for us; £50 was paid to me and £50 to Hoani Wetere, but other members of my party got none. I have a request to make that the land to be given for those who are unprovided should not be mixed with the land to be given for the tenths.

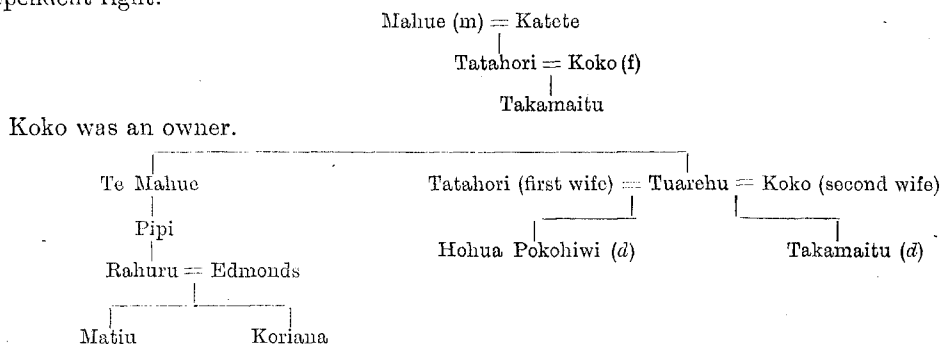
The Commissioner pointed out that Hoani Wetere Koroko, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, had stated in answer to Mr. Sheehan that he was not the "Koroko" whose name was attached to the deed of sale; it was "old Koroko."

Question postponed for further consideration, till Rawiri te Maire can be questioned on the subject.

Kaikoareare, died at Otago in 1852: Hoani Wetere te Kahu stated that Kaikoareare had no *take*. He belonged to Kaiapoi and Arowhenua. He afterwards went to Moeraki and then removed to Waiparapara near Hayward's Point, and lived there up to the death of his younger brother. Karetai and Taiaroa allowed him to remain there. When the Otago Block was sold he was given a small sum for the loss sustained by having to leave his cultivations. He then crossed over and settled on the reserve at Otago Heads. Karetai and Taiaroa allowed him to remain there, and allotted him a piece of land for his occupation, which he paid for by giving a cow, worth about £15 at that time. He was known by the name of Whaikai Kaikoareare.

Henare Kahu did not know of the payment of the cow to Taiaroa and Karetai. He admitted that Kaikoareare had no *take* to the land at the coast, but he had to the interior. He belonged to Ngatihuirapa.—The nearest of kin are the family of Hoani Kahu, Irihapeti Motoitoi, and Ripeka Tutu.

Takamaitu: Was a permanent resident of Otago; he was descended from Mahue, who had an independent right.



Takamaitu belonged to the Ngatimamoe hapu. Had no land given to him at Otago Heads.

Riria Potiki says that she is willing that the children of Rahuru should succeed to Takamaitu's interest.—Matiu te Hu and Koriana Edmonds, nearest of kin to deceased.

Te Raki: H. K. Taiaroa claimed to succeed to the deceased; traced descent. Hana Weller (Mrs. Ellison) also claimed to succeed. Hopa Ru claimed to be related to Te Raki on the mother's side.—H. K. Taiaroa and Hana Weller (Mrs. Ellison), are the nearest of kin.

Kihau: Was the son of Tuhawaiki. His nearest descendants are the children of Fred. Kihau, and the daughter of Ellen Kihau—namely, Teone Kihau (m), Peti Kihau (f), Keita Kihau (f), Anna Maraea Cooper (f).

Horomona Pohio: Tare Wetere te Kahu said that Horomona Pohio derived his *take* to the Otago Block through the Ngaitaoko hapu, and also through Kahupatiti. Taoka was the principal owner of the Otago Block, and for that reason he was visited by Moki of Te Ruahikihiki hapu (Ngaitahu). Taoka gave Otago to Moki, but, through after encroachments, it got into the possession of the Kauae hapu. This hapu afterwards settled at Stewart Island, and Ngaitaoka resumed possession of the land. Taoka sent for Te Pahi, a younger brother of Takiterangi and Kapo, and put him in possession, and he and Pahi kept the land afterwards, and that is the reason it got into the possession of Karetai and Taiaroa. I have a right to the land through my mother, of Ngaitekauae and Ngatikuri. Taiaroa and others derive their right through Hikaiti, Iritoka, and Kaweriri. The Ngatihuirapa had a *take* to part of the block. Horomona Pohio left a number of sons and daughters to succeed to his interests.

H. K. Taiaroa stated that his *whakapapa* is the same as Horomona's, Topi Patuki, and Tare Wetere's. Pukekura was the *pa whawhai* of Moki and others. Ruahikihiki went to the Taieri to avenge the death of Manawa, killed at Kaikoura; Takatu was a person of rank.—Horomona Pohio's family to succeed to his interest.