

ERENORA TUNGIA SWORN.

Witness : I am a Ngatiparekohatu. I know the land at Mahoenui. I have cultivated at Mahoenui. The first year I cultivated at Mahoenui and on south side of Papaitonga was about 1847. I cultivated there four years, and then I married Pirihana. I heard the land there was Rangihaeata's. Te Maianewa and Peou and many others who I forget worked there at the same time as myself. I remember Aperahama te Ruru and Te Hana working there at that time. The people who lived there were Ngatipareraukawa. I heard that there was a boundary laid down between Rangihaeata and Te Whatanui. Te Whatanui fixed the first boundary. I have only heard of one boundary. I cannot give the names along the boundary. We found Arapata and Te Kuini at Mahoenui when we went there. By Te Kuini I mean Topeora. Topeora lived there in her own right. She and her brother, Rangihaeata, had the *mana* over the land. Te Paea and Te Whakarongo used to go there. Ria Waitohi was one of those who lived at Mahoenui. I left Mahoenui after the death of Te Rauparaha (about 1849). I have only been at Mahoenui as a visitor since. Topeora, Arapata, and the slaves of Rangihaeata, and his wife were there when I visited the place.

Cross-examined by Mr. J. M. Fraser.

Witness : Te Rangihaeata brought me to Mahoenui. We went there to work from Poroutawhao in March. This was after the trouble at the Hutt; that took place in 1845. Poroutawhao was Rangihaeata's first kainga after we returned from Pouawa. I do not know that Topeora lived at Poroutawhao. I have been awarded land at Poroutawhao through permanent occupation. I know the Wairarawa Stream. I was not here at time of Judge Rogan's Court. I was in the Middle Island. I did not hear that Judge Rogan fixed Wairarawa Stream as the Muaupoko boundary. There were no names given to the cultivations at Mahoenui. I caught eels at Mahoenui, in the Papaitonga Lake and the Waiwiri Stream. I do not know the names of the eel-pas in the Waiwiri Stream. I did not catch the eels myself. The men caught them. I went with them. Aperahama te Ruru died at Otaki. It was one of his principal kainga. Mahoenui was another. I do not remember when he died, but it was before the Manawatu-Kukutauaki case came before the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. McDonald.

Witness : The Ngatiparekohatu had no burial-place at Mahoenui that I know of.

To Court : We went by Horowhenua to Mahoenui; crossed the lake in canoes. I know of Te Hukiki's kainga at Muhunua. When I went by the beach to Mahoenui I passed Te Hukiki's place. Te Paea's kainga was the nearest to Papaitonga, about a chain from it. Te Hukiki's kainga was further south than Te Paea's.

Mr. Ransfield put in *whakapapa* showing descent of Horomona Toremi from Kahoro; also complete list of names for his case.

Mr. Morison did not object to either. Closed his case.

Sir W. Buller, for objectors, called Major Kemp.

KEEPA TE RANGIHIWINUI SWORN.

Witness : I remember the judgment in favour of Ngatiraukawa in 1872 for Manawatu-Kukutauaki. The whole block was awarded to them, except Horowhenua and Tuwhakatupu. Boundaries of these were not defined. In 1873 Horowhenua, 52,000 acres, was awarded to Muaupoko. The boundaries of Horowhenua were not then defined. During the hearing of Horowhenua I asked Court to come and inspect it. Ngatiraukawa and Judges Smith and Rogan came by Poroutawhao. We and our lawyer, Mr. Cash, followed them. When we reached a gate on this side of Manawatu Tauhu came to shut it; but Mr. Cash and I got through it, and came on by the beach. When we got to Paekeatari Lake we saw some people coming towards us. I heard Hapi say that it was a cultivation of theirs. I said, "No, it is an eel-pa of my ancestors." Manihera, Hoani, and Edwin Woon went to Waiwiri to put in the post there. They found Tamati Maunu there. The Judges saw that the Ngatiraukawa had not given the *tohus* correctly. They did not go to Waiwiri, but decided to go and fix the northern boundary on this side of Wairarawa. After this we returned to Foxton, and after five days' hearing the Court made its award for 52,000 acres, more or less, between the points fixed. If the Court will visit the boundaries I will show it the concessions I made on my own responsibility without reference to the tribe. After the award in 1873 the list of names was made out by Te Rangimairehau, Heta, and Te Whatahoro. I had nothing to do with it. When the disputes arose in 1874, and Kawana was arrested, Sir Donald McLean wired me to go to Wellington. When I arrived there I found that Kawana Hunia had been released on bail. Sir Donald McLean asked me to go to his office. He spoke to me about the money he was going to give Te Puke. I did not object. I do not know what the amount was. Then he gave me a document to sign about the reserves. I signed it. It was about the kainga and the graves. I mean Waiwiri. The kainga and burial-place I mean are at the mouth of Waiwiri, on the south side of the stream. After signing I returned to the Native hostelry. On a subsequent day Sir Donald McLean sent for me again, and I then signed the agreement about the descendants of Te Whatanui, and returned to Wanganui. After this I was sent for by Government to go to Otaki about Waihoanga. After I had been there some days there was talk about the boundary of Horowhenua being surveyed. The Ngatihua said, "We hear you are going to survey the northern boundary," and threatened to shoot me if I did. They then left for their homes. The next day I went to the northern boundary, as fixed by Judge Rogan at Wairarawa, and waited for Ngatihua. As they did not come I brought the boundary south to Waingao. The Ngatihua agreed to this boundary, and the survey proceeded. It excluded a large area of land, and was a concession to Ngatihua. After I returned to Wanganui I heard from Carkeek that there was trouble about the southern boundary. Mr. Booth and I came down to Hokio; met Ben Stickels there. He was working for the surveyor.