

to make this attack on the settlers because Governor Fitzroy had condemned the Wairau Massacre of 1842 and Hone Heke had become turbulent at the Bay of Islands. Paremata te Wahapiro, being a bitter enemy to European settlers, considered it an opportune time to commence "to drive them back into the sea from whence they came." During the week previous to our arrival at Nelson in the "Slaines Castle" a large number of settlers armed themselves and accompanied Mr. Stephens, a principal surveyor of the New Zealand Company, to protect him while cutting a line across the Happy Valley on the northern side of a section occupied by a settler named Berry. Paremata te Wahapiro did not interfere with the survey or with the armed party. Wiremu Katene te Manu and a Native named Pitama Iwikau came to Mr. Stephens when he was cutting the line and acquiesced in his proceedings.

5. That my father when in England had purchased land from the New Zealand Company, and he found on applying to Mr. Fox, the Nelson Resident Agent of that body, that one of his suburban sections was situated nine miles north of Nelson and adjoining the Whakapuaka Reserve. He had others, but they were much farther from the Town of Nelson. My father then arranged to settle on the Whakapuaka Section. The New Zealand Company could not fulfil their agreements with the settlers and furnish them with their rural sections of 150 acres each, and a compromise had to be made. My father eventually received 1,350 acres at Horoirangi, north of Nelson, bounded on the north by the Whakapuaka Reserve. In 1848-49 the boundary between my father's land and the Whakapuaka Reserve had to be defined on the ground. At this time I could talk the Maori language, and when Mr. Thomas Brunner, a New Zealand Company's surveyor, was instructed to survey my father's property, I and two Maoris, who were in our employ, assisted in the survey. Our commencing-point was on the sea-coast at the mouth of the Horoirangi Stream (the place now known as The Glen). We ran the line on the exact bearing of that of Mr. Stephens which had been cut in the Happy Valley in 1845. During the progress of the survey the chief, Wiremu Katene te Manu, came to us, and the day we emerged from the bush to the fern ridge overlooking the Happy Valley we then ranged and flagged ours down to that which had been cut by Mr. Stephens, and found that our line was parallel to his but was some two or three chains north of it. Wiremu Katene te Manu then demanded that we should cut Stephens's line through to Horoirangi. Mr. Brunner and myself would not consent to this until we could see Mr. Francis Dillon Bell, who had succeeded Mr. William Fox as Agent for the New Zealand Company at Nelson. Very high words ensued, and our two Maori assistants joined their chief against us. It nearly ended in a stand-up fight, but Pitama Iwikau came and made peace between us. The question was then submitted to Major Richmond, who had settled permanently in Nelson as Superintendent of the Middle Island. He subsequently came to my father's house with Messrs. Bell and Brunner, where I had assembled Wiremu Katene te Manu and several of his people. We then proceeded to walk along the survey-line, and, on arriving at the range overlooking the Happy Valley, Major Richmond suggested that the line which had been cut by Mr. Brunner should be extended down to the Happy Valley. Wiremu Katene te Manu objected to this, and it was finally arranged that the two lines should stand as they were. A peg was put at the end of each line on the ridge and the distance between the two was measured, and the boundary-line was finally fixed as shown in the margin hereof. I cannot after this lapse of time remember the exact linkage between the two pegs, but I think it was between two and three chains.

6. That Paremata te Wahapiro took no part in these proceedings. My father gave the Natives an entertainment in 1846 and Paremata te Wahapiro shortly after that left for Wellington, and I do not recollect ever seeing him again at Nelson or Whakapuaka. Some years afterwards, when I was Commissioner for Native Reserves, I saw Tipene, a son of Paremata te Wahapiro, but he said nothing of any claim of his to the Whakapuaka lands.

7. That from 1849 to December, 1852, I made numerous visits to the Whakapuaka settlements, as I had a number of young stock depasturing there for a fee of ten shillings per head per annum. This arrangement was made with the chief, Wiremu Katene te Manu solely, and he received the money. No claim was ever set up by any one on behalf of Paremata te Wahapiro in respect of this depasturage of stock. My father afterwards had sheep running on the Bluff portion of the Whakapuaka Reserve, his arrangements were with Wiremu Katene te Manu only. In December, 1852, I secured a sheep and cattle run at Cape Farewell, and removed the cattle from Whakapuaka to that place.

8. That in the year 1855 I went to Nelson and was introduced to Mr. Donald McLean, Chief Land Purchase Commissioner, who was then engaged in arranging and completing a purchase which he had made at Wellington of the claims of the Ngatitao and other tribes to lands in the Middle Island. He asked me information about the Taitapu Block on the west coast of the Middle Island, south of West Wanganui Harbour. He then invited me to attend the meeting of Natives which was held on the grass patch in front of the New Zealand Company's offices at Nelson. Riwai Turangapeke denied the right of the Wellington tribes to sell the Taitapu Block, and it was finally handed back to him. Wiremu Katene te Manu objected to the Whakapuaka Block being included in the purchase made at Wellington. It was urged that Paremata te Wahapiro had agreed to the inclusion of Whakapuaka in "McLean's purchase" and had received money for it. To this Wiremu Katene te Manu replied "Paremata te Wahapiro has no claim to Whakapuaka, it is mine. Another thing, the Ngatitao cannot sell Whakapuaka because the Ngatikoata hapu gave it to me." After very lengthy argument Mr. McLean withdrew the Government's claim to the Whakapuaka Block, and it was reserved.

Para. 202A.

Para. 203.

Para. 204.

Para. 205.