

APPENDIX E.

[Copy.]

LANDS DECLARED TO BE WASTE LANDS OF THE CROWN.

ARTHUR GORDON, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the lands described in the Schedule hereto have been purchased out of the sums authorized under "The Immigration and Public Works Act, 1870," and Acts amending the same, to be issued and expended in the purchase of lands in the North Island of New Zealand, and it is expedient that the said lands should be declared to be waste lands of the Crown.

Now, therefore, I, Arthur Hamilton Gordon, the Governor of the Colony of New Zealand, being satisfied that the lands described in the Schedule hereto are free from Native claims and all difficulties in connection therewith, in pursuance and exercise of the power and authority vested in me by the seventeenth section of "The Waste Lands Administration Act, 1876," and the twenty-eighth section of "The Land Act, 1877 Amendment Act, 1879," and all other authorities enabling me in that behalf, do hereby proclaim and declare the said lands to be waste lands of the Crown, subject, except as in the first-mentioned Act provided, to be sold and dealt with according to the provisions of the laws regulating the sale and disposal of waste lands of the Crown in force in the Land District of Auckland.

TAUHARA MIDDLE.

ALL those two pieces of land in the District of Taupo, in the Provincial District of Auckland, being portions of the Tauhara Middle Block, containing together 14,440 acres more or less. One piece bounded towards the North-east by the Tauhara North Block, 34950 links, towards the East by lines 54467 links; towards the south by a line, 24830 links; and towards the West by Lake Taupo, Moana and Waikato River, the Otumuheke Block 2650 links, by the Otumuheke Stream, and again by the Waikato River: *excepting two Native Reserves known respectively as Waipahihi and Patuiwi* and containing by admeasurement 146 acres and 75 acres, more or less. The other piece bounded towards the North by a line, 9661 links; towards the East and South-east by lines, 7249 links; and towards the South-west and West by lines, 9653 links.

APPENDIX F 1.

EXTRACT FROM TAUPO MINUTE BOOK 6, PAGE 31, ETC.

D. SCANNEL, JUDGE. TAUPO, 15TH MAY, 1886.

TAUHARA MIDDLE—SUBDIVISION CASE.

Extract from Wi Maihi Maniapoto's Evidence.

AT Wharewaka we have a settlement; it is a fishing-ground (settlement) from an early period down to the present time there are no cultivations nor plantations, the fish were dried there on strings stretched from poles, baskets for catching fish were also made there, and kouras were used as bait and these nets conveyed to proper fishing-grounds. The name of the particular fishing-ground was Pouwharawhara; another fishing (ground) called Oaia off Wharewaka, and worked from there. Tutaewata was another fishing-ground, this was a general fishing-ground and extended parallel to the beach for some distance on the south side of Wharewaka and from thence to Waimatamate. Tarau another extends from Tutaiwata to the beach to Rotongaio at a stream called Mangatoitoti. The point is called Wharewaka, and also the beach about the point on either side. When the fish were taken they were conveyed by a track to Opepe and settlements thereabout, where they were consumed. I cannot state exactly the earliest period these fishing-grounds were occupied, but they were in use I personally know in my father's and grandfather's time. We have never been molested, if anyone had interfered we should not have spared them.

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Ihakara never joined us in our fishing, he has his grounds on opposite side of the Lake. I cannot say if they ever fished there. I never saw them; if I had heard of his and his people fishing I should have sent him warning to desist, and if he came there again he would be dealt with very severely.

At Waipahihi we have a settlement; it is a very old settlement and has been permanently occupied from a long time back up to the present time; it is a small stream and there are hot springs there. There is a hot spring there in which we can cook food and another in which we bathe. The waters of the stream flow into the Lake. It is the means of attracting large quantities of inanga to its mouth and when that takes place they are caught in nets.

In the former times kumaras were cultivated there, and after kumaras in my own time potatoes were cultivated, and the inanga taken were eaten with the kumaras, and from former times down to present time including the four hapus are living in the same way.

During my own time Ihakara and his people never occupied about Waipahihi; they would perhaps come on a visit, have food with us, and go back.

It was on account of plentiful supply of inanga that the land thereabout as shown on map was made a reserve, and the reserve was made by myself, Hamuera, Mere Hapi, and Te Popoki, and the men who were employed to cut the lines of survey were men of these four hapus and not Ihakara's people. At Wharewaka we have also made a reserve for a settlement for the purpose of taking fish from fishing-grounds. This reserve was also made by the same four people. Both reserves were made for ourselves and not for Ihakara; he has no claim there, his place is Rangatira.

I do not remember any disputes occurring at Waipahihi.

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