

# REPORTS

ON

## SETTLEMENT OF CONFISCATED LANDS.

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PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, BY COMMAND OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY.

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WELLINGTON.

—  
1872.



## REPORTS ON SETTLEMENT OF CONFISCATED LANDS.

### BAY OF PLENTY.

#### No. 1.

Mr. J. A. WILSON to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,—

Wellington, 7th November, 1871.

I have the honor, in accordance with your instructions, to submit herewith the following memoranda in reference to the settlement of various outstanding land affairs in the confiscated block known as the "Bay of Plenty District."

In consequence of the disturbed state of some portions of the district three years ago, several awards of land remained unselected and unsurveyed at that time. I cannot remember the number of those unsettled awards; but a schedule of them was then prepared by me, and delivered to the Hon. Dr. Pollen, at Auckland.

This schedule is one of sixteen schedules of awards, &c., containing many hundred Native names, that are now mislaid, and are not to be found at Wellington, to which place I was informed they had been sent. Fortunately, however, I have preserved in Auckland my private memoranda of these things, and catalogues of names, and shall be able to supply the missing data.

The outstanding affairs referred to may be very well settled, now that danger has ceased in that part of the country. There are also one or two disputes about eel-weirs that require to be arranged.

In carrying out the foregoing, some small surveys will be necessary. I would suggest that the convenient course formerly pursued in the district in reference to surveys be adopted—viz., that Mr. Heale and myself be instructed to co-operate. Such arrangement would also possess the advantage of securing uniformity with the extensive surveys already made.

I would observe that a large number of Crown grants for land in the district remain unissued, notwithstanding the schedules have been signed for them more than three years ago.

The issue of Crown grants for the allotments sold in 1868 in the township of Richmond is a matter requiring attention. The allotments were paid for in the majority of instances at the time of the sale, and a title should be given with them, as disputes have arisen through sales and resales in the absence of deeds.

I would respectfully recommend that the preliminary Commission to examine me, required by the second, third, and fourth clauses of "The Richmond Lands Act, 1870," be convened in Auckland as the more convenient place, because Dr. Pollen, who is cognizant of the circumstances, resides there, and because my papers, vouchers, &c., connected with the business are there also; and that, on the receipt of the report of the Commission, the grants—some two or three hundred in number—may be immediately issued in the manner provided by the above-mentioned Act. This may be the more speedily effected, as they only require signature, having been prepared by Mr. Sinclair, in whose office they may be found.

I have, &c.,

J. A. WILSON.

#### No. 2.

The Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER to Mr. J. A. WILSON.

SIR,—

Native Office, Wellington, 13th November, 1871.

In answer to your letter of the 7th instant, submitting some memoranda with respect to various outstanding land affairs in the Bay of Plenty District, I have the honor to inform you that I consider some conclusion should be arrived at with respect to such claims, especially those about Opotiki and Whakatane, and that the unsettled awards should be finally arranged.

From the experience you acquired while acting for the Government in that district, I am led to request you to undertake the completion of the arrangements which have not all as yet been brought to an end. For this purpose you will be able to procure information bearing on the subject from Dr. Pollen, who will also instruct you as to the detail of duties to be carried out.

Your suggestion that the course to be adopted with regard to some small necessary surveys should be similar to that previously in operation—namely, that Captain Heale should be instructed to co-operate with you—is approved, and that officer will be instructed accordingly.

I shall be glad of a schedule of the Crown grants for land remaining unissued in the district, with a view to their being issued as soon as possible, all requisite preliminaries with regard to them having been carried out.

With respect to your statement that you are to be examined by the preliminary Commission under "The Richmond Lands Sale Act, 1870," I do not find in that Act any specific mention of your intended examination, but I gather from the tenor of the Act that your evidence will be valuable.

Your suggestion as to the Commission being held in Auckland is reasonable, and will be complied with.

It is expected that the completion of the duties intrusted to you will be effected as speedily as possible, as it is of the utmost importance that the district should be available at an early date for colonization and settlement.

For this duty you will be allowed, while engaged in Auckland in collecting evidence, a salary of £1 1s. per diem. Whilst in the Bay of Plenty, a period which it is anticipated will not exceed two months, your salary will be £2 2s. a day; and the General Government Agent in Auckland will be authorized to make you an advance of £50.

I have further to desire that you will place yourself in communication with Mr. H. T. Clarke on any points connected with the adjustment of outstanding claims affecting the Natives, or with the setting apart of the reserves necessary for the Urewera or other Natives.

I have, &c.,  
DONALD MCLEAN.

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No. 3.

Mr. J. A. WILSON to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,—

Remuera, Auckland, 29th March, 1872.

I have the honor to report that I returned from the Bay of Plenty on the 21st instant, having visited that district in conformity with instructions received in your letter of the 13th November last.

I have been absent in the district eighty-two days, during which time I have settled all the numerous matters having reference to confiscated lands that have from time to time arisen in those parts, excepting, however, two cases to be hereinafter referred to.

As between the Government and the loyal Natives, there were but two matters that required settlement; these have been arranged, and their surveys have been made. The claimants Arama Karaka, chief of Ngatirangitihi, and Makuini, Tukehu's wife, claimed largely in several places. To each I gave 300 acres at Omeheu, a swampy district at Rangitaiki, in which they claimed an interest. Their claims had, unfortunately, never come before the Compensation Court, through no fault of claimants, but by some mistake they had been left out of the file of claims sent by the Colonial Secretary to the Judge. I, however, became aware of their existence, having seen them in the Native Office, and, knowing them to be extensive, I settled them in this manner.

In addition to these were fourteen old awards that could not be surveyed formerly on account of the dangerous nature of the service. Mr. Pitcairn was, in fact, killed by a party of Te Kooti's men while engaged on it. The surveys of these awards are in hand at the present time, and will shortly be completed. The foregoing affairs were arranged without difficulty, and occupied comparatively little of my time.

But that which delayed me in the district, and engaged my constant attention—giving, in fact, a good deal of trouble—was the unsatisfactory condition into which I found the land question generally had fallen, in so far as surrendered Natives were concerned with each other. Confiscated lands had been given to them formerly, for economical reasons, in an unsurveyed and undivided manner, and the complications that had arisen therefrom had become numerous, and were not to be easily settled. This observation applies to Ngaitai lands, to the lands at Opape and Whakatane, and to all the lands of that class in Rangitaiki, extending from Matata to Mount Edgecombe. These difficulties were more or less enhanced, especially among Ngatiawa tribes, by an indifference to Government action, or rather an avoidance of it.

This new feature, I am informed, is due to the promulgation of certain novel ideas regarding a restoration by Government of confiscated lands, tending to raise hopes and expectations in the minds of the Bay of Plenty Natives that unsettle them, and indefinitely thwart and postpone the action of Government in its efforts to divide their lands among them.

Besides the above-mentioned sixteen lots, I have to report that I found—

I. That there were many other lots and blocks of land contained in my forty-five Schedules for which Crown grants had yet to be prepared and issued.

II. That all lands set aside for surrendered rebels had to be proclaimed or granted.

In viewing the first of these classes, it appeared to me necessary to ascertain the point to which affairs had progressed before they became stationary, in order that I might, without confusion, put them in motion again from that point.

To ascertain this, I was obliged to search the Registrar's Office with much care, because some of the deeds had been prepared at Wellington, also the Confiscated Lands Office in Auckland, and after several days so spent (during which I examined every Native deed in the Registrar's office, and inspected the particulars of all deeds, European and Native, that had been issued since 1867), I found that ninety-five grants had been signed or were awaiting signature, and that many of the former had been issued. That these grants also conveyed 3,309 acres to 152 grantees, in lots varying from a quarter of an acre to 200 acres each.

This is what had been done, and having ascertained this point, I deemed it better to cancel the unaccomplished portions of the old schedules, to prevent embarrassment and future mistakes, and to start fair with a new series for 1872.

The old series, therefore, of thirty-two schedules, has no force for the future; their unperformed portions, with all subsequent alterations and arrangements, being contained in the new series.

But the old schedules of Arawa lands at Te Awa-o-te-Atua are not cancelled. They form a separate series of thirteen schedules, and no such action is necessary in their case.

That which under this head, however, I found remained to be performed, was, to prepare and issue eighty grants to 269 loyal grantees, for 96,261 acres, in lots varying much in size, and in some instances for large numbers of *cestui que* trusts, amounting in all to 1,074 persons. These are all contained in the new series of schedules, and in the Arawa series above referred to.

In reference to Class II. of Lands set aside for surrendered rebels, I may state that my arrangements, made nearly five years ago, comprised 102,101 acres, set aside in fourteen lots for 1,277 Natives.

These arrangements, however, are now subject to alterations in the following manner:—

(a.) In all cases, the census schedules have been re-adjusted to the increase of population

that has taken place through the excess of births over deaths. This, throughout the district from Tarawera River to Torere, has amounted in five years to 119 individuals.

- (b.) 148 rebels, of various tribes, who have surrendered since, have been provided for.
- (c.) 2,411 acres have been given to 173 Ngaitai, as old surrendered rebels. This is the carrying out of an arrangement made after I ceased to act for the Government.
- (d.) The lands of this class are being further subdivided into 67 lots.
- (e.) Of which it is proposed finally to dispose of 64 lots, containing 43,368 acres, by issuing Crown grants for them as soon as the necessary surveys are complete.
- (f.) The remaining three lots, covering 61,584 acres, to be proclaimed in the *New Zealand Gazette*, under the provisions of the third and fourth clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867," which gives power, by Proclamation, to make reserves for surrendered rebels and friendly Natives.

I include the friendly Natives, as some few of them are principals, and equally concerned, in the agreements of the 14th December, 1866, and the 11th March, 1867, which affect these lands.

The result of the foregoing alterations and adjustments is, that 1,717 surrendered rebels are now entitled to sixty-seven lots or blocks of land, containing 104,952 acres, *i.e.*, an average of 61 acres each.

I have here to remark, that about 60 friendly Natives were unavoidably included in the surrendered rebels' agreements above referred to; which agreements were however necessary, the New Zealand Settlements Acts notwithstanding.

I have now to refer to the two unsettled cases first mentioned in this Report. They are connected with section (f) of this class, and consist of the undefined boundaries between Ngatipukeko and Ngatiawa at Whakatane, and between Ngatipukeko and Te Pahipoto Tribe, in the hills south of Te Tiringa Mountain.

I would have fixed these boundaries myself formerly, but my action was forestalled by the passing of the fifth clause of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867," when I abstained from infringing on what I believed had become the duty of the Native Land Court; and this, on inquiry, I found to be the view of the Government at that time. Hence, I was obliged to decline to lay down their boundary when urged by Ngatipukeko and Ngatiawa to do so, at a meeting at Kokohinau, in 1868, for they could not even then agree among themselves on a boundary. Nor can Ngatipukeko and Ngatiawa agree mutually to a boundary now: of this I am convinced, having endeavoured, thoroughly in conformity with my instructions, to induce them to do so.

While Wepiha was absent at Napier, I got the Ngatiawa to discuss the matter, and to meet the Ngatipukeko twice in long debate,—old Tukehu coming from Kokohinau to assist. But after Wepiha's return, they notified, at a short meeting, that they would not enter into any arrangement about confiscated lands. They were going to take some action of their own, and in the meantime declined to take a single step of any other kind in the matter; but it leaked out at the meeting that they would petition Parliament. I, of course, reminded them that this was a matter of dividing land already in their possession, not a question of getting more land from Parliament; but they were bent on some new idea, and deaf to everything else. After this, some of Ngatipukeko hesitated, and nearly all ceased to urge the division in the manner they did formerly. They probably wish to see how the petition will succeed; some of them perhaps are parties to it; and they appear to try to get on smoothly with Ngatiawa.

The lull is, however, most likely merely temporary, and the subject will force itself again on the attention of the Government; in which case, the Government will, I think, be able to settle the matter, by drawing the line that the Natives themselves are unable to fix. There will never be an end of their disputes and complications until this is done; and had my instructions gone as far, I would have run a boundary from the river to the Government line in the swamp to the westward, so shaped as to give to Ngatipukeko the whole of Pepuaruhu and Kakahotoa, and to Ngatiawa all Te Pukeroa and Te Pahi, the large overlapping Patuwai element being separately treated. The Patuwai are connected with both parties, and have land on both sides of the boundary, but though a large hapu (98), they are always amenable to reason.

Such boundary would run parallel to, and 10 chains south of, a line from the mouth of Panekeka Stream to the eastern extremity of the Ngatiawa wall, on Te Pukeroa Island; thence at the same distance it might be made to run parallel to the course of said wall, continuing in that direction (after passing the wall) until it strikes the Government line in the swamp. But the bearing of the second line from the point 10 chains south of the east end of the wall should be more southerly, if it be necessary to bend it so, in order to include the whole of Te Pahi to Ngatiawa.

No person knows that this is my opinion excepting the surveyor, whom I took on the ground to point out to him the localities, and to have an understanding in case I should find it necessary to write to him hereafter on the subject. The reason for moving the boundary 10 chains to the South would be to make up to Ngatiawa the land lost by them by the awards of the Compensation Court at Paepuhou.

The question of the other boundary, unlike the last, will rather improve by keeping. There is no dispute or ill feeling whatever involved; but it is one of those Native matters that, being moved occasionally, come right of themselves in time. The circumstances are these:—When the agreements were made five years ago, the Natives on both sides asked to be allowed to settle this boundary themselves. The two parties however never even mentioned a boundary, and I began to see that neither cared to disturb the *entente cordiale* by proposing one; meanwhile "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867," was passed, and the affair appeared to pass out of my province.

Such was the state of the case until lately, when Te Uhi (for reasons of his own) came and told me the boundary and the "take" for it. On this, I conferred with the principal Ngatipukeko chief, Kaperiere, who approved the boundary, but doubted whether Tukehu, chief of the Pahipoto, would accept it. I however went to see Tukehu, and found him at Tarawera, away from the influence of Tiopira Hukiki, a designing chief of great ability, who has much sway with Tukehu, and as a rule opposes Government measures, sometimes openly and sometimes while pretending to support them.

Tukehu immediately agreed to Te Uhi's boundary, rectifying it slightly, and saying that it might be surveyed at once.

I then returned to Whakatane and informed Ngatipukeko, six of whose chiefs, including Kaperiere and Te Uhi, decided to go themselves to Rangitaiki and hear Tukehu give his consent. We arrived at Kokobinau on the 14th instant, and found Tukehu and Tiopira absent at Te Teko, interviewing Captain Preece about some roads and bridges asserted to be on their land. As soon, however, as they returned I convened a meeting, and Tukehu openly confirmed Te Uhi's boundary, as it was read in the presence of the Ngatipukeko chiefs. But before the latter replied, Tiopira, who was surprised at the advanced stage of the business, rose, and objected to the *pokanoa* of the Government, as he termed it. "They had confiscated the land by *pokanoa*." He did not, however, gainsay the boundary named; things had gone too far for him to do that; but he did not wish to see it cut; and if the Government cut the line, it would be done without his consent, and would have no effect.

On this Ngatipukeko replied that the matter could stand over for a while, as all the tribes were now sitting *taurangi* upon confiscated lands.

Tiopira will have to give way, now that a boundary has been openly named and agreed to, more especially as both parties have consented to include his name in their grants.

The case is virtually settled, although I return it as unsettled because of the promise of postponement given by Ngatipukeko to Tiopira.

The boundary named is from Manawairihia, on the Government side on the north, to Pariwharariki, Maunurauruhe, Otaneroa, Te Ahipupu, Te Maeka. All these are running south along the ridge of mountains; thence descending by Te Karau it passes in a straight line to Te Pahou, where it ascends, and continues on the same bearing over Koheroa Range to the Confiscation boundary.

On arriving in the district, I, in accordance with instructions, immediately conferred with Mr. Commissioner Clarke, and, among other things, learned from him that the hapus of the Whakatohea were quarrelling about the possession of their cultivations on the land given to them six years ago at Opape and Waiaua. Mr. Clarke urged the necessity of dividing the land by survey among the hapus; and I may say that I had recommended the same thing in 1866. I agree with Mr. Clarke, for the land given is now an apple of discord, and the quarrels have sometimes ended with sticks and blows.

The numerous Ngatirua hapu claim the whole of the land, in virtue of their ownership before it was confiscated. Te Awanui is the leader of these, and opposed me much at first. But it is settled now that the division shall be made, and Te Awanui has given me himself the names of trustees for the share that will fall to his hapu. This survey will cost £450, and is, I believe, indispensably necessary.

Mr. Clarke also informed me that the Ngatiwhare and Patuheuheu hapus of the Urewera had been promised land at Whakatane, and he mentioned the amount and locality. This promise has now been made good, I having given them the quantity (forty acres) on the bank of the river at Hawera. But I did not give them land at Te Putere, where they reside at present, because I ascertained that they do not expect any—that they do not wish to remain there; nor was Mr. Clarke aware that any land had been promised to them at that place.

The lands in the Lower Rangitaiki have all been surveyed for the Ngatirangihouhiri (Te Hura's tribe), Ngatihikakino and Patutatahi Tribes. None of them had been surveyed before, and the Natives did not seem to think they belonged to them, and instead of occupying them lived elsewhere among friendly Natives and among other tribes. Certainly the lands are liable to an occasional flood, but that the Government cannot help; nor is it any gainer, the whole of the dry lands of these tribes having been given to the hapus of the Arawa, in reward for military service rendered in 1865. They have, however, the islands of Omarupotiki and the Matata not subject to inundation, and these they prize very much.

My recent census schedules show that these Awa-o-te-Atua tribes are much dispersed to Tauranga, Hauraki, and other places; but Te Metera Te Ti, Te Hura's brother, is endeavouring to reassemble them.

But it is a country of eels, and the people appear to think more highly of them than of other food. I have therefore been fortunate in having it in my power to satisfy them with a number of first-rate eel-weirs, which, by the way, I had to prevent the Arawas from getting, when first they went there.

In granting eel-weirs, I have given documents with them, showing to whom and for whom the weir is given, and the conditions, if any, accompanying it. No land passes; it is only the right to build the weir and catch eels in it that is conceded.

I have granted eight eel-weirs on this commission. They are included in the schedule of weirs. The eel-weirs have always been given on the creeks and smaller rivers—the main Tarawera, Rangitaiki, and Orini Rivers being kept free for navigation. This rule has been observed until quite lately, when the Tawera built two weirs across the main Tarawera, and the Patutatahi have expressed their intention to obstruct Orini in the same way.

Judging from circumstances, and from words that fell from him at our meeting of the 14th instant, I suspect Tiopira Hukiki of having instigated these breaches, in retaliation for the erection of the bridges on the road to Galatea, that he has several times threatened to destroy. I know that he has a fair share of influence among the tribes in those parts, because he does a good deal of their thinking for them. I have informed Captain Preece of the circumstances, in case he should find himself straitened in his communications, as his force is supplied entirely by river transit.

On the other hand, it is gratifying to report that the chief Hemi Kakitu, lately so active a guerilla against us, desires to purchase four or five hundred acres at Waitotahi, which land belonged to him before it was confiscated. I have arranged to have it surveyed to him as soon as the money is paid to the Receiver of Land Revenue in Auckland. The money is due to Hemi Kakitu and his tribe for military service in pursuit of Te Kooti.

I have settled the Ohiwa Natives, who reverted to rebellion and again surrendered, on the land previously given to them at Hiwarau and Hokianga. Hemi Kakitu and followers have been included in this arrangement.

Tiwai has got a grievance, hardly worth mentioning, and is trying to make all he can out of it. It

cannot be classed as an unsettled claim, for it was settled long ago. Still, I should have wished to satisfy him under the circumstances, had he been but reasonable. Part of his compensation was to select 100 acres beyond the boundary of the surveyed district at Opotiki. The land was selected by him, and I ordered its survey, when Major Mair intimated to the surveyor that it was dangerous to survey in that place. The survey was not made, and Tiwai complains that timber for fencing has been removed from the land in the meantime by Europeans, and that he could not stop them, because the land was not surveyed. I offered him, without prejudice to the right to give him nothing, 100 acres in any other place he might choose outside the surveyed district—this he declined—or 25 acres of excellent land, one mile and a half from the township, to be given in addition to the 100 acres selected, they being seven or eight miles up the Otara Gorge; this he also refused. He would have nothing less than 10 acres on the edge of the township, in addition to the 100 acres already selected, and to choose the 10 acres himself. I would not consent, but offered him 5 acres, and mutually to choose, but he would not agree, and Mr. Kelly, M.H.R., who was aware of the matter, coincided in my view, and recommended me not to give way to Tiwai's extortionate demand. The removal of the timber was no act of the Government, nor did Tiwai ever represent that it was being removed.

On my return from Wellington in the latter part of November, I settled some outstanding business in Auckland; and having spent four days looking into the papers connected with this work, I proceeded to the Bay of Plenty on the 8th December, but might have got away four or five days sooner had there been an opportunity. Nothing, however, would have been gained, as the event proved, for I had, as it was, to wait four days before the surveyor detailed to my work by Mr. Heale could finish Government work at Katikati sufficiently to be spared; he had been promised to me in two days, but it was four before he came. After my interview, however, with Mr. Clarke, on the 9th December, I determined not to go without the surveyor, as I saw that there was work to be done at Whakatane, Rangitaiki, and Opape that I had not expected, and that it would be better to get the surveys started as soon as possible, in order that certain lines might be cut while I was in the neighbourhood. Besides, a short visit round the district with the surveyor would answer the double purpose of enabling me to point out on the ground the various lots and lines actually to be cut, or contingently so, and would afford an opportunity of initiating measures generally with the Natives.

The surveyors occupied in all sixteen days of my time. They are now at work, and have their instructions in writing in regard to sixty-four lots, great and small, besides road and boundary lines.

The boundaries are Government boundaries, never before defined on the land by lines, and are now cut to intercept a disposition that the Natives have shown to shift them.

The road lines are as few as possible, to avoid expense—cutting only one side, and pegging the other.

Had the surveyors not been unfortunately called away to Katikati again from my work almost before it was commenced, it would have been finished by this, and a perfect plan of everything would have been submitted with this report.

For the same reason, many of my schedules cannot yet be made. About forty have to follow the sixteen complete schedules herewith forwarded.

My short trip round the district in December soon showed me that affairs, in some important instances, were not to be improved by a rough or hasty treatment, or would even bear it.

The Ngaitai requested time to make up their minds—some being of one opinion, and some another. Even on the simplest things they differed—such as, as to whether they would accept Crown grants from the Government, or whether the land had ever been confiscated; while some affected ignorance of the action of the Compensation Court in their case, and others denied it. William King, who is a sensible man, urged me to see them again in a few weeks, and to let the question work in the meantime, a course which, with that chief's assistance, answered perfectly.

The Ngatiawa wanted time; but with them the respite favoured Wepiha's return, which did not render the aspect of their case more plain.

In Upper Rangitaiki, where Tukehu's humour varies with Tiopira's counsel, complications had arisen on the agreement of the 11th March, in regard of the surrendered Ngamaihi, Ngaitamaoki, and Warahoe, and it was impossible to push matters there, unless I would carry them with a higher hand than I considered myself warranted in doing.

While at Opape, nothing could be done, because all the chiefs—Matanuku excepted—were absent at Kereopa's trial, and Ropata's *whakahaui*.

Under these circumstances, I deemed it my duty to return to Auckland for a time, seeing nothing I could do pending surveys and Maori discussions, more especially as your telegram of the 6th January miscarried, and was kept in the Richmond Post Office a month.

I regret I was rather unlucky in having delays that could not be foreseen or avoided. On my first trip, I had to wait for the surveyor; and Christmas and New Year intervened, and diverted the Natives' attention from my business. On my second trip, the weather was, a considerable part of the time, incessantly raining, and floods were frequent. These detentions were the more trying, that there was far more to be done—as my schedules will testify—than could have been expected from the information at my command before I visited the district.

I have &c.,  
J. A. WILSON.

## SETTLEMENT OF

## Enclosures in No. 3.

## BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 1, 1872.

LOT to be granted under the 4th and 6th clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." The Lot herein specified is to be inalienably assured by a Grant in trust to the Members of the Tawera Tribe whose names are included in the Schedule attached.

Name of Tribe for certain of whose members Grant is made.	Names of Trustees.	Sex.	Address.	Rank.	Area.	No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
Tawera ...	Rawiri Kirirape ... Henare Rahui ... Taiawa Ngaherehere Watene Kohuru ...	M. M. M. M.	Pokerekere Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	Native Chief Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	5 acres	Lot 65. Parish Matata	Umuhika.

NAMES of Members of the Tawera Tribe for whom Lot 65, Parish of Matata, is granted.

*Men.*

- |                      |                         |                       |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Rawiri Kirirape.  | 11. Taiawa Ngaherehere. | 21. Wano Tuakanakore. |
| 2. Paora Patu.       | 12. Pine Te Heru.       | 22. Kirihi Renata.    |
| 3. Hunia Kaioraora.  | 13. Ihaia Whanga.       | 23. Rota Watene.      |
| 4. Wetini Amomako.   | 14. Hataraka.           | 24. Himiona Kuwha.    |
| 5. Watene Kohuru.    | 15. Hoani Te Nau.       | 25. Pene Te Umu.      |
| 6. Henare Rahui.     | 16. Haimona Ropata.     | 26. Te Ore.           |
| 7. Renata Huakiwi.   | 17. Whakarau Petera.    | 27. Harehira.         |
| 8. Kamira Matauenga. | 18. Maehe Anahi.        | 28. Perenara Pehitoa. |
| 9. Harawira Wehi.    | 19. Hohaia Taiki.       | 29. Ratana.           |
| 10. Patutu Henare.   | 20. Pita Te Ore.        |                       |

## BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 2, 1872.

LOT to be granted under the 4th and 6th clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." The Lot herein specified is to be inalienably assured by a Grant in trust to the Members of the Tawera Tribe whose names are included in the Schedule attached.

Name of Tribe for certain of whose members Grant is made.	Names of Trustees.	Sex.	Address.	Rank.	Area.	No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
Tawera ...	Rawiri Kirirape ... Paora Patu ... Taiawa Ngaherehere Watene Kohuru ... Henare Rahui ... Hunia Kaioraora ...	M. M. M. M. M. M.	Pokerekere Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	Native Chief Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Native	Acres. 1,890	Lot 21. Parish Matata  (The right to take lines of road is reserved.)	Pokerekere.

NAMES of Members of the Tawera Tribe for whom Lot 21, Parish of Matata, is granted.

*Men.*

- |                      |                         |                       |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Rawiri Kirirape.  | 11. Taiawa Ngaherehere. | 21. Wano Tuakanakore. |
| 2. Paora Patu.       | 12. Pine Te Heru.       | 22. Kirihi Renata.    |
| 3. Hunia Kaioraora.  | 13. Ihaia Whanga.       | 23. Rota Watene.      |
| 4. Wetini Amomako.   | 14. Hataraka.           | 24. Himiona Kuwha.    |
| 5. Wetene Kohuru.    | 15. Hoani Te Nau.       | 25. Pene Te Umu.      |
| 6. Henare Rahui.     | 16. Haimona Ropata.     | 26. Ore.              |
| 7. Renata Huakiwi.   | 17. Whakarau Petera.    | 27. Harehira.         |
| 8. Kamira Matauenga. | 18. Maehe Anahi.        | 28. Perenara Pehitoa. |
| 9. Harawira Wehi.    | 19. Hohaia Taiki.       | 29. Ratana.           |
| 10. Pututu Henare.   | 20. Pita Te Ore.        |                       |

*Women.*

- |                        |                    |                      |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 30. Henarieta Parakau. | 38. Kerehitini.    | 46. Teremoe.         |
| 31. Hariata Te Wai.    | 39. Ripia.         | 47. Hopia.           |
| 32. Ramarihi Te Ao.    | 40. Hirata.        | 48. Ngahiwi.         |
| 33. Hera Peka Mata.    | 41. Monika Hokopu. | 49. Makereta.        |
| 34. Ihipera Rahikoia.  | 42. Mihirini.      | 50. Pikau Whakakohe. |
| 35. Rawinia Utaora.    | 43. Ana Kuru.      | 51. Merania.         |
| 36. Katerina.          | 44. Hinehui.       |                      |
| 37. Rora Tohurau.      | 45. Hehiri.        |                      |

CONFISCATED LANDS.

Children.

- |                  |                   |               |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 52. Mere Te'Uia. | 63. Taupiri.      | 74. Rini.     |
| 53. Wara.        | 64. Paora.        | 75. Obeu.     |
| 54. Petera.      | 65. Katerina.     | 76. Mihipeka. |
| 55. Tamahou.     | 66. Ngapia.       | 77. Tira.     |
| 56. Rapana.      | 67. Hapi.         | 78. Pitara.   |
| 57. Rameka.      | 68. Meriana.      | 79. Pumanuka. |
| 58. Monika.      | 69. Takotohuanui. | 80. Rihari.   |
| 59. Ihakara.     | 70. Hatepe.       | 81. Makarena. |
| 60. Heni.        | 71. Nepia.        | 82. Hinehou.  |
| 61. Merehira.    | 72. Te Wai.       | 83. Topia.    |
| 62. Ratapu.      | 73. Paewhenua.    | 84. Puotaota. |

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 3, 1872.

THE Lot herein described is reserved by arrangement with the Arawa Tribe. It is the place where their Chief Pekamu Tohi Te Ururangi fell, in the Action of Te Kaokaoroa.

Nature of Reserve.	Remarks.	Area.	Number and description of Lot.	Locality.
Public Reserve ...	This reserve is made under special circumstances not incompatible with its use as a Public Cemetery, to which it is suitable in size and situation. P.S.—Objections were raised by the Arawa to the larger reserve that was asked for under the 7th clause of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867."	2 acres	Lot 13, Parish of Matata	Awa-o-te-Atua.

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 4, 1872.

LOT awarded by the Compensation Court to Claimants in the Confiscated Block.

No.	Names of Grantees.	Rank.	Address.	Area.	Description of Lot.	Locality.
1	Tangirau Te Rakau ...	Native Chief	Richmond...	Acres. 6,320	Lot No. 31, Parish of Matata ... N.B.—Within this are 7 lots of 50 acres each, viz., 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38, which are not included in this grant.	Rotoroa.
2	Eru Ngakai ...	Native ...	Ditto			
3	Hotereni Wharewhata ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
4	Rahera Rangititaria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
5	Heni ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
6	Karepe ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
7	Kerehoma ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
8	Heneti Pouwheta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
9	Pumipi Henare ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
10	Atereti ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
11	Koroniria ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
12	Heni ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
13	Tepene ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			

(The right to take lines of road is reserved.)

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 5, 1872.

LOT awarded by the Compensation Court to Claimants in the Confiscated Block.

No.	Names of Grantees.	Rank.	Address.	Area.	No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
1	Hohepa Rokoroko ...	Native ...	Richmond...	Acres. 13,675	Lot 39, Parish of Matata ... N.B.—Within this are three lots, of 50 acres each, viz. 40, 41 and 42, that are not included in this Grant.	Roto Iti Paku
2	Tominiko Te Otene ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
3	Anania Te Otene ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
4	Karaitiana Kahuwhero ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
5	Harata Paraone ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
6	Hirini ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
7	Raimona Petera ...	Native Chief	Ditto			
8	Whakarau Petera ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
9	Paora ...	Native ...	Ditto			
10	Rangitukehu ...	Native Chief	Rangitaiki			

(The right to take lines of road is reserved.)

## BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 6, 1872.

THE Lot herein specified is to be granted under the 3rd and 4th clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867."

No.	Names of Grantees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.	No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
1	Hohaia Matatehokia ...	M.	Native Chief	Whakatane	A. R. P. 4 0 0	Lot 22, Parish of Waimana	Whakatane
2	Kaperiere Maihe ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
3	Meihana Koata ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
4	Manuera Mato ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
5	Wata Rangikotua ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
6	Moihi Rangikotua ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
7	Torua Manuera ...	M.	Native ...	Ditto			
8	Eru Ipuanaana ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
9	Tamehana Tahawera ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
10	Hikitene ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
11	Hamuera Tiki ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
12	Rihara Tehe ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
13	Himiona Tehe ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			

## BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 7, 1872.

Lot awarded by the Compensation Court to Claimants in the Confiscated Block. Crown Grant to be made in trust, and to be alienable with the consent of the Governor in Council.

No.	Names of Trustees.	Rank.	Address.	Area.	No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
1	Rota Rangihoro ...	Native Chief	Maketu ...	Acre. 36,260	Lot. 63, Parish of Matata ...  (The right to take line of road is reserved.)	Waitahanui
2	Te Mapu te Amotu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
3	Te Puehu Taihorangi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
4	Wiremu Matene ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
5	Pokiha Taranui ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
6	Hapeta Pakuuru ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			
7	Ranapia Rangikawariro ...	Ditto ...	Ditto			

NAMES of Members of Ngatipikiao Hapu, to whom Waitahanui Block (Lot 63, Parish of Matata) is awarded in trust.

*Males.*

1. Rota Rangihoro.	25. Matene Tarapuhi.	49. Pumipi.
2. Te Puehu Taihorangi.	26. Mataia Matene.	50. Apihaira.
3. Te Mapu Amotu.	27. Henare Matene.	51. Rapana Pahianui.
4. Wiremu Matene.	28. Amapiria Matene.	52. Hataraka.
5. Pokiha Taranui.	29. Haora Matene.	53. Henare Karaka.
6. Hapeta Pakuuru.	30. Rewiri Manuariki.	54. Heremaia.
7. Ranapia Rangikawariro.	31. Warena Manuariki.	55. Hupine.
8. Wiremu Hoete.	32. Rewoti Rewiri.	56. Tamehana Tokohihi.
9. Wiremu Kepa.	33. Haimona Rewiri.	57. Tamati Kerehi.
10. Ngaoko.	34. Raihona Warena.	58. Kingi te Wata.
11. Tangirau te Rakau.	35. Ngapuahi.	59. Hemana Taranui.
12. Koroniria.	36. Timoti Huirai.	60. Heneri Wata.
13. Wiremu Tokohihi.	37. Ngahama.	61. Eru Wata.
14. Ereata Rota.	38. Koreone Ngatoi.	62. Hataraka Eruera.
15. Henare.	39. Hurai Ngatoi.	63. Hemi Kakahi.
16. Kirihi.	40. Rupe.	64. Hotene Matau.
17. Riki.	41. Ratupatu.	65. Manuera Tikao.
18. Tohe.	42. Horotiu Herewini.	66. Hemi Hoterani.
19. Ariti.	43. Poihipi Toi.	67. Karepe Hoterani.
20. Pere.	44. Remona Poihipi.	68. Pita Wharetoroa.
21. Ropata.	45. Ngahu Poihipi.	69. Wirihana Hikanui.
22. Hoani.	46. Hori Poihipi.	70. Maihi Ibaia.
23. Tamati.	47. Wata Taranui.	71. Matene Kawe.
24. Katene.	48. Waraki.	72. Koroniria Poihipi.

*Females.*

73. Ihipera Takurua.	81. Maraea Tukaia.	89. Riria Ropiha.
74. Marara Rota.	82. Warepirita.	90. Ere.
75. Piatarahi Rota.	83. Ngahoari.	91. Aopango.
76. Pirihihi.	84. Atereti.	92. Peata.
77. Tipare.	85. Hatara.	93. Erehara.
78. Mihiterina Taiori.	86. Ngakata.	94. Wahine Kuki.
79. Mihiterina Ngakao.	87. Ngahuka.	95. Moewhata Ramari.
80. Meretiana.	88. Kauomu Ngakata.	96. Makarena.

- |                          |                       |                          |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 97. Mata Hira.           | 116. Kahukopeka.      | 135. Ngawaru Pere.       |
| 98. Rawini Turiwhati.    | 117. Harete Pouwhata. | 136. Mere Pere.          |
| 99. Aneta Rawinia.       | 118. Raheha Hura.     | 137. Ngapoti.            |
| 100. Rainaapapa Rawinia. | 119. Kataraina Arama. | 138. Henerieta.          |
| 101. Tarapuhi Rawinia.   | 120. Ani.             | 139. Mere Apihaira.      |
| 102. Anipatene Rewiri.   | 121. Mere Ruatawa.    | 140. Tei.                |
| 103. Raiha Rewiri.       | 122. Hera Hinengaro.  | 141. Hiraina Puwha.      |
| 104. Rora Rewiri.        | 123. Ani Paepae.      | 142. Ani Patene.         |
| 105. Hemaima Rewiri.     | 124. Hera Paepae.     | 143. Riritewhara.        |
| 106. Irihana Rewiri.     | 125. Maro Rongorau.   | 144. Mere Paea.          |
| 107. Aribia Warena.      | 126. Aho Ngahina.     | 145. Hareti Poihipi.     |
| 108. Heni Hamiora.       | 127. Ngamate.         | 146. Hape.               |
| 109. Rarima Heni.        | 128. Ngahina.         | 147. Mere Wharekohuru.   |
| 110. Kirirau.            | 129. Kinihi Paepae.   | 148. Rangikaheke.        |
| 111. Riria Kirirau.      | 130. Repora Poihipi.  | 149. Ngarongo.           |
| 112. Ararauta Kirirau.   | 131. Amiria Poihipi.  | 150. Titihua.            |
| 113. Mercana Kirihoripi. | 132. Emieri Poihipi.  | 151. Harohau Kirikau.    |
| 114. Hana Timoti.        | 133. Karanata Hareti. | 152. Ahoaho Ema.         |
| 115. Rahapa Kahuawe.     | 134. Makarata Hareti. | 153. Tuhirangi Makarena. |

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE NO. 8, 1872.

LOT to be granted under the 4th and 6th clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." The lot herein specified is to be inalienably assured by a Grant in Trust to the Members of the Ngatiawa Tribe, whose names are included in the Schedule attached.

Name of Tribe for certain of whose Members Grant is made.	Names of Trustees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.	No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
Ngatiawa	Apanui Hamaiwaho	M.	Native Chief	Whakatano	Acres. 1,575	246, Parish Waimana  (The right to take lines of road is reserved.)	Ohope.
	Kepa Toihau	M.	Ditto	Ditto			
	Wepiha Pono	M.	Ditto	Ditto			
	Hetaraka Tarawehe	M.	Native	Ditto			
	Kohikohi Niha	M.	Ditto	Ditto			
	Pirini Kepa	M.	Ditto	Ditto			
	Karanama Tawhiao	M.	Ditto	Ditto			
	Hori Kawakura	M.	Native Chief	Ditto			

NAMES of Members of the Ngatiawa Tribe for whom Lot 246, Parish of Waimana, is granted.

*Men.*

- |                       |                         |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Apanui Hamaiwaho.  | 12. Hare Turi.          | 22. Pirini Whirimahara. |
| 2. Kepa Toihau.       | 13. Pauro Hepoti.       | 23. Tairua Na Te Rangi. |
| 3. Wepiha Pono.       | 14. Hemi Paehuka.       | 24. Wi Hapa Parakau.    |
| 4. Patara Mata.       | 15. Hoko.               | 25. Kopapa Reha.        |
| 5. Kohikohi Niha.     | 16. Hori Kawakura.      | 26. Petera Taue.        |
| 6. Hetaraka Tarawehi. | 17. Iharaia Kaingamata. | 27. Parakaia Kohau.     |
| 7. Karanama Tawhio.   | 18. Rapata Nepia.       | 28. Ihaia Koraha.       |
| 8. Pita Wetoweto.     | 19. Rawiri Whiwhi.      | 29. Mita Patara.        |
| 9. Hori Te Kakenga.   | 20. Hohepa Kuri.        | 30. Rewiri Patara.      |
| 10. Meke Koroua.      | 21. Pipi Apanui.        | 31. Pirini Te Kepa.     |

*Women.*

- |                       |                           |                       |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 32. Maraea Orahi.     | 43. Paia Paru.            | 53. Peata Rangiharoa. |
| 33. Ramari Te Wai.    | 44. Mini.                 | 54. Harata Hape.      |
| 34. Kawhena Waingaro. | 45. Pepe Riripeti.        | 55. Ana Nutukaiwai.   |
| 35. Ete Papa.         | 46. Riria Wharau.         | 56. Hutita Whakaero.  |
| 36. Raiha.            | 47. Haroharo.             | 57. Miriama Wheto.    |
| 37. Meri.             | 48. Kumara Aporina.       | 58. Te Ha.            |
| 38. Tatiana.          | 49. Miria Mautaranui.     | 59. Maraea.           |
| 39. Makiketa.         | 50. Ripera Mairanga.      | 60. Miria.            |
| 40. Huriama.          | 51. Huhana Waihapuarangi. | 61. Korahi Mereaira.  |
| 41. Heni Nohotihu.    | 52. Mereana Temarahua.    | 62. Ani Wharetutu.    |
| 42. Merania Purua.    |                           |                       |

*Children.*

- |                  |               |                |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 63. Heteri.      | 71. Poriwira. | 78. Tangata.   |
| 64. Anahera.     | 72. Rini.     | 79. Hoani.     |
| 65. Hape.        | 73. Hira.     | 80. Ngairo.    |
| 66. Hemi.        | 74. Hoani.    | 81. Akimia.    |
| 67. Emeri.       | 75. Keremete. | 82. Atua Wera. |
| 68. Rereakenchi. | 76. Ono.      | 83. Tawai.     |
| 69. Matarena.    | 77. Heni.     | 84. Wharetutu. |
| 70. Merito.      |               |                |

SETTLEMENT OF

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 9, 1872.

LOTS to be granted under the 4th Clause of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." Each Lot herein specified is to be granted to the Aboriginal Native whose name is opposite to the same.

No.	Name of Grantee.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.			No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
					A.	R.	P.		
1	Hira Te Popo ...	M.	Native Chief	Opotiki ...	0	2	0	{ 92 and 93, Commercial Township, Opotiki.	} Opotiki.
	Topeora ...	M.	Native						
	Mihaka Rangiaho ...	M.	Ditto						
2	Kaperiere Matearehe ...	M.	Native Chief	Whakatane	40	0	0	{ 17, Maguire's survey, Whakatane. Northern portion of lot as cut off by Simpson in 1872.	} Whakatane.
	Meihana Koata ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto					
3	Kepa Toihau ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	102	0	0	249, Parish of Waimana ...	Ohiwa.
4	Hori Kawakura ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	0	1	0	5, Military Township ...	Whakatane.
5	Mita Te Whetu ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	0	1	0	36, Military Township ...	Ditto.
6	Huriana ...	F.	Native	Ditto	25	0	0	2, Pitcairn's Survey, Hiwara Sections	Ohiwa.
7	Paora Rautaha ...	M.	Ditto	Tarawera ...	50	0	0	40, Parish of Matata ...	Tarawera.
8	Pita ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	41, Ditto ...	Ditto.
9	Karepe ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	42, Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	Hapimana ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	36, Ditto ...	Ditto.
11	Utuwai ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	37, Ditto ...	Ditto.
12	Hiria ...	F.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	38, Ditto ...	Ditto.
13	Hamuera ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	32, Ditto ...	Ditto.
14	Kamu ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	33, Ditto ...	Ditto.
15	Huriana ...	F.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	34, Ditto ...	Ditto.
16	Pikao ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	35, Ditto ...	Ditto.
17	Wiremu Pierieri ...	M.	Native Chief	Whakatane	40	0	0	248, Parish of Waimana ...	Ohiwa.
18	Kaperiere Matearahe ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	31	0	0	237, Ditto ...	Whakatane.
19	Meihana Koata ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	31	0	0	236, Ditto ...	Ditto.

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 10, 1872.

LOTS awarded to Claimants in the Confiscated Block. Each Lot herein specified is to be granted to the Aboriginal Native whose Name is opposite to the same.

No.	Names of Grantees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.			No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
					A.	R.	P.		
1	Hohepa Rokoroko ...	M.	Native	Richmond...	15			43, Parish of Matata ...	Tarawera
2	Tangirau Te Rakau ...	M.	Ditto	Maketu ...	15			45, Ditto ...	Ditto
	Koroniria ...	M.							
3	Hori Ngatai ...	M.	Ditto	Tauranga ...	14			62, Ditto ...	Rangitaiki
4	Huriana Te Arikirangi	F.	Ditto	Rangitaiki...	88			61, Ditto ...	Ditto
5	Huriana Te Arikirangi	F.	Ditto	Ditto	16			66, Ditto ...	Ditto
6	Wiremu Whatapapa...	M.	Native Chief	Ditto	300			12, Parish of Rangitaiki ...	{ Ditto or Tirua
	Ihipera Maunu ...	F.	Native	Ditto					
7	Miria Mautaranui ...	F.	Ditto	Whakatane	135			8, Simpson's Survey, Owahaiti, or 8, Parish of Rangitaiki	Owahaiti
	Te Kohikohi ...	M.							
	Raiha Miria ...	F.							
	Tairua Te Naterangi...	M.							
	Maraea Mautaranui ...	F.							
	Pipi Apanui ...	M.							
Peata ...	F.								
	Kopapa Reha ...	M.					(The right to take lines of road is reserved.)		

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 11, 1872.

LOTS to be granted under the 4th clause of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." Each Lot herein specified is to be granted to the Aboriginal Native whose name is opposite to the same.

No.	Names of Grantees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.			No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
					A.	R.	P.		
1	Rewiri Rangimatenuku ...	M.	Native Chief	Opape ...	50	0	0	4, Pitcairn's Survey, Tirohanga	Tirohanga.
2	Pokanoa Awanui...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	48	3	37	29, Pitcairn's Survey, Tirohanga	Waiana.
3	Witeria Tawhi Moka ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	42, Pitcairn's Survey, Tirohanga	Ditto.
4	Ranapia Uatuaho ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	1, Pitcairn's Survey, Tirohanga	Tirohanga.
5	Ranapia Uatuaho ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	50	0	0	23, Blake's Survey, Otara	Opotiki.
	Piri Makarini ...	M.	Native	Ditto					
6	Apanui Hamaiwaho ...	M.	Native Chief	Whakatane	1	0	0	7, 8, 33, and 34, Military Township	Whakatane.
7	Apanui Hamaiwaho ...	M.	Ditto	Ditto	11	2	23	231, Parish of Waimana ...	Ditto.

CONFISCATED LANDS.

13 C.—No. 4.

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT—SCHEDULE No. 11, 1872—*continued.*

No.	Name of Grantees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.			No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
					A.	R.	P.		
8	Manohoaka ...	M.	Native ...	Whakatane	0	1	0	32, Military Township ...	Whakatane.
9	Manohoaka ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50	0	0	59, Parish of Waimana ...	Ditto.
10	Hoani Tubimata ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	10	0	0	225, Parish of Waimana ...	Ditto.
11	Hikitene ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	50	0	0	56, Parish of Waimana ...	Ditto.
12	Kaperiere Matearehe ...	M.	Native Chief	Ditto ...	0	1	0	35, Military Township ...	Ditto.
13	Meihana Koata ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	1	0	6, Military Township ...	Ditto.
14	Makarini ...	M.	Native ...	Opape ...	30	0	0	3, Pitcairn's Survey, Tirohanga, South portion of Lot	Ditto.
15	Ramari Waihapuarangi ...	F.	Ditto ...	Whakatane	50	0	0	93, Parish of Waimana ...	Ditto.
16	Mita Te Whetu ...	M.	Native Chief	Ditto ...	3	0	0	3, 4, and 37, Military Township	Ditto.

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 12, 1872.

LOT to be granted under the 4th and 6th clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." The Lot herein specified is to be inalienably assured by a Grant in trust to the Members of the Patuheuheu and Ngatiwhare Hapus whose names are included in the Schedule attached.

Grant is made for	Names of Trustees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.			Number and Description of Lot.	Locality.
					A.	R.	P.		
Certain members of the Patuheuheu and Ngatiwhare Hapu	Hapurona Kohi ...	M.	Native Chief	Putere ...	40	0	0	Lot 17 B. (Simpson's Survey, 1872)	Whakatane.
	Wi Patene Poutu ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto					
	Whare Kauri Tarau	M.	Native ...	Ditto					
	Hamiera Potakura	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto					
	Mohi Te Wero ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto					
	Te Tuhi Paraone...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto					
Te Kaho Te Awhe	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto						

NAMES of Members of the Patuheuheu and Ngatiwhare Hapus for whom Lot 17 B (Simpson's Survey, 1872), Whakatane, is granted.

*Men.*

- |                       |                          |                           |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Wi Patene Poutu.   | 13. Mohi Wero.           | 24. Harawira Haopuku.     |
| 2. Ngahoro Wahawaha.  | 14. Takere.              | 25. Reweti Kaohikino.     |
| 3. Nikorima Aputahi.  | 15. Ngaoka.              | 26. Kewene.               |
| 4. Hemi Morehu.       | 16. Wharekauri Tarau.    | 27. Hoera Tipu.           |
| 5. Rameka.            | 17. Wi Pukutihi.         | 28. Ihaia Turingongi.     |
| 6. Paratene Hita.     | 18. Waihua.              | 29. Toma.                 |
| 7. Mehaka.            | 19. Hieke.               | 30. Hapi.                 |
| 8. Kaho Te Awhe.      | 20. Hapurona Kohi.       | 31. Tamihana Whiu.        |
| 9. Papanui Tarahanga. | 21. Hamiora Potakura.    | 32. Hohepa Tanetehoka.    |
| 10. Whio.             | 22. Tuhi Paraone.        | 33. Miharō.               |
| 11. Kawana Whaiti.    | 23. Natanahira Whakatau. | 34. Nikora Whareharakeke. |
| 12. Pera Kotuku.      |                          |                           |

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 13, 1872.

LOT to be granted under the 4th and 6th clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." The Lot herein specified is to be inalienably assured by a Grant in trust to the Members of the Upokorehe Hapu whose names are included in the Schedule attached.

Name of Hapu for certain of whose Members Grant is made.	Names of Trustees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.			Number and Description of Lot.	Locality.
					A.	R.	P.		
Upokorehe ...	Peira Haruru ...	M.	Native chief	Ohiwa ...	13	2	12	Hokianga Island at	Ohiwa.
	Hemi Kakitu ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto					
	Taituha Mokai ...	M.	Native ...	Ditto					
	Hemi Kuri ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto					

## SETTLEMENT OF

NAMES of Members of the Upokorehe Hapu, for whom Hokianga Island at Ohiwa is granted.

*Men.*

- |                   |                     |                         |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Teira Haruru.  | 8. Hemi Hamu.       | 14. Kokere.             |
| 2. Hemi Kakitu.   | 9. Wahaika.         | 15. Ani.                |
| 3. Hemi Kuri.     | 10. Watene Pureata. | 16. Tamati.             |
| 4. Taituha Paora. | 11. Hoani Akeake.   | 17. Turei.              |
| 5. Horopapera.    | 12. Iraia Kaiponi.  | 18. Papu.               |
| 6. Hoeroa.        | 13. Mita Tabanoke.  | 19. Mohi Taikororareka. |
| 7. Tiopira.       |                     |                         |

*Women.*

- |                     |                     |                  |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 20. Marara.         | 26. Anipeka.        | 32. Hiropuku.    |
| 21. Maria Watene.   | 27. Maria Mu.       | 33. Mahana.      |
| 22. Mere Katene.    | 28. Mere Ngutuhore. | 34. Hobi.        |
| 23. Hiromene Tipa.  | 29. Wheato.         | 35. Wakaetena.   |
| 24. Moa.            | 30. Ruruhira.       | 36. Rea Te Mara. |
| 25. Hinerau Kopiha. | 31. Ripeka Wahaika. | 37. Erana.       |

*Children.*

- |               |                |              |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 38. Heni.     | 42. Tawhi.     | 46. Rahi.    |
| 39. Waru.     | 43. Kararaina. | 47. Ani.     |
| 40. Riripeti. | 44. Otutu.     | 48. Hinehoa. |
| 41. Timoti.   | 45. Ngakai.    |              |

## BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 14, 1872.

LOT to be granted under the 4th and 6th clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." The Lot herein specified is to be inalienably assured by a Grant in trust to the Members of the Upokorehe Tribe whose names are included in the Schedule attached. The right to take lines of road is reserved.

Name of Tribe for certain of whose Members Grant is made.	Names of Trustees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.	No. and description of Lot.	Locality.
Upokorehe ...	Peira Haruru ... Hemi Kakitu ... Hoeroa ... Hemi Hamu ... Mita Tabanoke ... Iraia Kaiponi ... Hoani Akeake ...	M. M. M. M. M. M. M.	Native Chief Ditto ... Native ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ... Ditto ...	Ohiwa Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	Acres. 1,073	Hiwarau Block:— Bounded on the North by high water-mark in Ohiwa Harbour from the mouth of Nukuhou River to Punawai; on the East by a road surveyed from Punawai to the point where it first strikes Nukuhou River; on the South and West by Nukuhou River.	Ohiwa.

N.B.—Lots 1 and 2, Hiwarau Sections, Pitcairn's Survey, 25 acres each, are not included in this block.

NAMES of Members of the Upokorehe Hapu for whom Hiwarau Block is granted.

*Men.*

- |                   |                     |                         |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Teira Haruru.  | 9. Wahaika.         | 16. Tamati.             |
| 2. Hemi Kakitu.   | 10. Watene Pureata. | 17. Turei.              |
| 3. Hemi Kuri.     | 11. Hoani Akeake.   | 18. Papu.               |
| 4. Taituha Paora. | 12. Iraia Kaiponi.  | 19. Mohi Taikororareka. |
| 5. Horopapera.    | 13. Mita Tabanoki.  | 20. Wiremu Hineahua.    |
| 6. Hoeroa.        | 14. Kokere.         | 21. Hoani Mekomoko.     |
| 7. Tiopira.       | 15. Ani.            | 22. Warena Mekomoko.    |
| 8. Hemi Hamu.     |                     |                         |

*Women.*

- |                     |                     |                  |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 23. Marara.         | 31. Maria Mu.       | 38. Hobi.        |
| 24. Maria Watene.   | 32. Mere Ngutuhore. | 39. Whakaetena.  |
| 25. Mere Katene.    | 33. Wheato.         | 40. Animerata.   |
| 26. Hiromene Tipa.  | 34. Ruruhira.       | 41. Rea Te Mara. |
| 27. Moa.            | 35. Ripeka.         | 42. Erana.       |
| 28. Rutu.           | 36. Hiropuku.       | 43. Heni Mokau.  |
| 29. Hinerau Kopiha. | 37. Mahana.         | 44. Huriana.     |
| 30. Ani Peka.       |                     |                  |

*Children.*

- |              |               |              |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Peta.     | 5. Timoti.    | 9. Ngakai.   |
| 2. Heni.     | 6. Tawhi.     | 10. Rahi.    |
| 3. Waru.     | 7. Kararaina. | 11. Ani.     |
| 4. Riripeti. | 8. Otutu.     | 12. Hinehou. |

BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 15, 1872.

Lot to be granted under the 3rd, 4th, and 6th clauses of "The Confiscated Lands Act, 1867." The Lot herein specified is to be assured by a grant in trust to the members of the Ngaitai Tribe whose names are included in the Schedule attached. Land to be alienable with the consent of the Governor in Council. The right of taking lines of road is reserved.

Name of Tribe for certain of whose Members Grant is made.	Names of Trustees.	Sex.	Rank.	Address.	Area.	No. and Description of Lot.	Locality.
Ngaitai ...	Wiremu Kingi Tutehuarangi	M.	Native Chief	Torere ...	Acres. *2,411	Bounded on the North-west by the sea from Waiohota to Titoi Point; on the North-east by Torere Block; on the South-east by the confiscation boundary; and on the South-west by Opape Block	Anawakino.
	Romana Tautari ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
	Hemi Te Rua ...	M.	Native ...	Ditto			
	Henare Anarurangi	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
	Kereama Tautuhi	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
	Arapeta Putiki ...	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
	Hemi Kare Potata	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			
	Wiremu Kepa Tuhorouta	M.	Ditto ...	Ditto			

\* This area is liable to alteration by present surveys by Simpson.

NAMES of Members of the Ngaitai Tribe for whom the above-named Block is granted.

*Men.*

- |                           |                          |                       |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Porikapa Konohirehe.   | 15. Anaru Hokau.         | 29. Aroha.            |
| 2. Arapeta Putiki.        | 16. Kingi Mokotua.       | 30. Rawiri Tuauri.    |
| 3. Raniera Tieri.         | 17. Hipiri Hone.         | 31. Ranapia Hinu.     |
| 4. Hemi Terua.            | 18. Mitai Whenua.        | 32. Maui.             |
| 5. Kereama Tautuhi.       | 19. Patene Kuariro.      | 33. Ropiha Raturao.   |
| 6. Henare Aururangi.      | 20. Pene Tepuui.         | 34. Whakahou.         |
| 7. Nepia Taura.           | 21. Mahu Peka.           | 35. Otene Rangai.     |
| 8. Wiremu Kepa Tuhorouta. | 22. Kepa Popoia.         | 36. Mikaere Tetau.    |
| 9. Romana Tautari.        | 23. Natanahira Takina.   | 37. Heke.             |
| 10. Matenga Taura.        | 24. Hemi Kare Patata.    | 38. Hohepa Tuia.      |
| 11. Matene Temuhunga.     | 25. Matenga Ruta Ngaoka. | 39. Naki.             |
| 12. Hohaia Ngarara.       | 26. Hori Karaka.         | 40. Wiremu Tauwhirau. |
| 13. Hainona Mama.         | 27. Tautawa Kohi.        | 41. Paora Kingi.      |
| 14. Rewi Tipoki.          | 28. Ruku.                |                       |

*Women.*

- |               |                |                       |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 42. Hariata.  | 61. Kararaina. | 79. Hemi Taua.        |
| 43. Ria.      | 62. Ripeka.    | 80. Horiana.          |
| 44. Taia.     | 63. Pirihihi.  | 81. Meriana.          |
| 45. Riria.    | 64. Makurata.  | 82. Mere Kararaina.   |
| 46. Kanarahi. | 65. Pirihihi.  | 83. Hemi Dawson.      |
| 47. Amiria.   | 66. Kauia.     | 84. Maora.            |
| 48. Arapera.  | 67. Atareta.   | 85. Merekaroro.       |
| 49. Manuka.   | 68. Amomako.   | 86. Miriama.          |
| 50. Hetera.   | 69. Hinehau.   | 87. Harata.           |
| 51. Mata.     | 70. Wikitoria. | 88. Turuhira.         |
| 52. Ruihi.    | 71. Makere.    | 89. Reita Puhii.      |
| 53. Ani.      | 72. Tapu.      | 90. Mihiterina Kohua. |
| 54. Raiha.    | 73. Raima.     | 91. Karia Koara.      |
| 56. Areta.    | 74. Nahirata.  | 92. Kataraina.        |
| 57. Hariata.  | 75. Hiria.     | 93. Ara Tukutuku.     |
| 58. Riripete. | 76. Merina.    | 94. Riria Waipuhii.   |
| 59. Rawinia.  | 77. Katarina.  | 95. Mata Matibi.      |
| 60. Ramarihi. | 78. Mata.      |                       |

*Children.*

- |                   |                    |                      |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 96. Eritana.      | 121. Takatu.       | 146. Maria Paku.     |
| 97. Manawa.       | 122. Mika Paku.    | 147. Pekamu.         |
| 98. Tutere.       | 123. Ngarama.      | 148. Horomona.       |
| 99. Taku.         | 124. Tuwhatawhata. | 149. Meri.           |
| 100. Piata.       | 125. Makoha.       | 150. Ihaia.          |
| 101. Omonu.       | 126. Wi Paku.      | 151. Rangikapua.     |
| 102. Tautuhi.     | 127. Merata.       | 152. Toka.           |
| 103. Heni.        | 128. Taumanu.      | 153. Makarini.       |
| 104. Nawahie.     | 129. Toetahuna.    | 154. Miria.          |
| 105. Makumi.      | 130. Taua.         | 155. Ritihia.        |
| 106. Mihiterina.  | 131. Heni.         | 156. Hapikara.       |
| 107. Raina.       | 132. Tehata.       | 157. Matuku.         |
| 108. Wharekohuru. | 133. Hape.         | 158. Keritihana.     |
| 109. Awanui.      | 134. Tauheru.      | 159. Tane.           |
| 110. Whetu.       | 135. Mere Wakana.  | 160. Ereatara.       |
| 111. Tamehana.    | 136. Pei.          | 161. Hinekupa.       |
| 112. Te Ara.      | 137. Taru.         | 162. Aramata.        |
| 113. Ani.         | 138. Karauria.     | 163. Mahurapaku.     |
| 114. Harawira.    | 139. Tepaia.       | 164. Matanuru.       |
| 115. Emere.       | 140. Erina.        | 165. Hakabaka.       |
| 116. Hoera Paku.  | 141. Puroku.       | 166. Hinepuhi.       |
| 117. Maihi.       | 142. Kenehi.       | 167. Mio.            |
| 118. Timoti.      | 143. Tino.         | 168. Ririwhenua.     |
| 119. Nimerata.    | 144. Warakihi.     | 169. Maraea Himiona. |
| 120. Pera.        | 145. Mita.         | 170. Tepaea.         |

*Men.*

- |                             |                        |                 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 171. Kaperiere Tematearehe. | 172. Moihi Rangikotua. | 173. Manohoaka. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|

## SETTLEMENT OF

## BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT.—SCHEDULE No. 16, 1872.

THE Eel Weirs herein described have been awarded by the Compensation Court to Loyal Natives, or have been granted by the Government to Loyal Natives, and to surrendered Rebels. Each Eel Weir herein named is given to the Aboriginal Native whose name is opposite to the same, for the purposes and under the conditions attached against the same.

	Names of Eel Weirs.	Names of Natives to whom given.	Date of Gift.	Locality of Weir.	By whom given.	Conditions, &c.
1	Awa Pakiaka ...	Arama Karaka ...	1867	Awa Iti ...	Compensation Court	Nil.
2	Papuhou ...	Arama Karaka ...	1867	Ditto ...	Compensation Court	
3	Waewaetu ...	Te Metera Te Ti ...	1867	Ditto ...	Government	For self and tribe.
4	Napunarua ...	Hoani Tuhawaiki ...	1867	Ditto ...	Ditto	For self and tribe.
5	Te Tahuna ...	Te Metera Te Ti ...	1867	Ditto ...	Ditto	For self and tribe.
6	Paparoa ...	Wi Te Whatapapa ...	1867	Ditto ...	Ditto	For self and tribe.
7	Komutumutu ...	Tira ...	1867	Omeheu ...	Ditto	Self and brothers.
8	Te Totara ...	Wi Te Whatapapa ...	1867	Te Putera ...	Ditto	For self.
9	Te Akeake	Hoani Tuhawaiki	1868	Umukuri	Ditto	For self and tribe, only while the land on which the weirs are remains unsold.
10	Waha o te Marangai		1868	Ditto		
11	Umu o te Ao		1868	Ditto		
12	Taumata o te Rangipipi		1868	Ditto		
13	Titingaroa Bridge, No. 1	Tamehana Paewaka and Tikitu Mona	1872	Titingaroa	Ditto	For selves and tribe. After Te Teko, garrison gives them up.
14	Titingaroa Bridge, No. 2		1872	Ditto		
15	Titingaroa Bridge, No. 3		1872	Ditto		
16	Titingaroa Bridge, No. 4		1872	Ditto		
17	Kopuawa	Rawiri Te Kirirape	1872	Tarawera East	Ditto	For self and tribe, but right forfeited if encroachments are made on Main Tarawera.*
18	Kaipaka		1872	Ditto		
19	Waikamihi		1872	Ditto		
20	Te Mairi		1872	Ditto		

\* Encroachments have been made in defiance of Government.—J. A. W.

## No. 4.

The Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER to Mr. J. A. WILSON.

SIR,—

General Government Buildings, Auckland, 22nd June, 1872.

I have the honor to inform you that I have carefully perused your interesting report on the settlement of outstanding difficulties connected with the confiscated lands in the Bay of Plenty, and have to thank you for the exertions you have used in adjusting questions which have so long remained in abeyance.

Mr. J. A. Wilson.

I have, &c.,

DONALD McLEAN.

## WEST COAST.

## No. 5.

The Hon. D. McLEAN to Mr. G. B. WORGAN.

SIR,—

Native Office, Wellington, 1st November, 1871.

Referring to conversations I have had with you respecting the settlement of outstanding questions in connection with the confiscated and other lands on the West Coast of this Province, I am anxious to obtain your services to undertake these duties, for which you would be allowed at the rate of £450 per annum from the date on which you personally report yourself in Wellington, if you accept this proposal.

Detailed instructions will be conveyed to you in a future letter.

G. B. Worgan, Esq., Surveyor, &c., Napier.

I have, &c.,

DONALD McLEAN.

## No. 6.

Mr. G. B. WORGAN to the Hon. the NATIVE MINISTER.

SIR,—

Wellington, 25th December, 1871.

In compliance with the terms of your letter of 1st November instant, I have the honor to report my arrival in Wellington, and await your further instructions.

The Hon. the Native and Defence Minister,  
Wellington.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE B. WORGAN.

No. 7.

MR. G. S. COOPER to MR. G. B. WORGAN.

Native Office, Wellington, 26th December, 1871.

SIR,—

I am directed by Mr. McLean to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date reporting your arrival in Wellington.

As it is the desire of the Government that you should as soon as possible commence your duties in connection with the settlement of outstanding questions relative to confiscated and other lands on the West Coast of this Province, and in the southern part of Taranaki, I am to request that you will lose no time in making yourself thoroughly acquainted with the history of all transactions which have taken place with regard to such lands; such information to be obtained from official documents published in the *Gazette* and Appendices to Journals, and from reports and other records in the Offices of the Native Secretary, and of the Secretary for Crown Lands.

I have, &c.,  
G. S. COOPER,  
Under Secretary.

No. 8.

MR. G. B. WORGAN to the HON. D. MCLEAN.

Wanganui, 19th July, 1872.

SIR,—

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions to that effect, I have purchased or arranged for the purchase and lease of the following interests in Schedule A in the Compensation Awards, gazetted 20th April, 1867:—

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hata Rio.                        | 14. Hera Tuawhenua.                  |
| 2. Reihana Terekuku.                | 15. Raheha Te Kou.                   |
| 3. Nikorima Taiaroa.                | 16. Karo Hinehau.                    |
| 4. Tini Pahewa.                     | 17. Maka Taiapiti. (Turner's lease.) |
| 5. Koroneho Te Ika A Maui.          | 18. Paramena Tumahuki.               |
| 6. Raimapaha Kapui.                 | 19. Mata Hihina.                     |
| 7. Rihari Mokaikereru.              | 20. Rio's children.                  |
| 8. Horopapera Pukeke.               | 21. Hariata Te Rapu.                 |
| 9. Mere Hotene Terawaitu.           | 22. Te Omaoma.                       |
| 10. Ani Teatea.                     | 23. Herona Hineihara.                |
| 11. Harieta Mariaio.                | 24. Mere Awatea. (Privately sold.)   |
| 12. Ihaia Te Horopitau.             | 25. Erueti Te Pewa.                  |
| 13. Anairi Te Auripo. (Lease, P.G.) | 26. Wahanga.                         |

In all, selected and allotted, 10,400 acres, of which 6,400 acres are at the disposal of the Government; leaving fourteen claimants yet to deal with, representing 5,600 acres, of which 1,600 acres are allotted to four Natives, namely, in two blocks in the Province of Taranaki, leaving thus 4,000 acres still for selection.

Of the 16-acre selections, the following have been bought up by me for the Government:—

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Hamiona Hiriki.        | 19. Haimona Te Rangiteki.   |
| 2. Hare Te Opa.           | 20. Reihana Kawekairangi.   |
| 3. Haira Kahutararoa.     | 21. Te Mere Te Matau.       |
| 4. Pomaparie Haunui.      | 22. Erana Tomoaka.          |
| 5. Tehirata Te Poti.      | 23. Raheha Poari.           |
| 6. Rini Hemioata.         | 24. Pango.                  |
| 7. Ani Hoka.              | 25. Hiria Rukau.            |
| 8. Ruihi.                 | 26. Ani Waea.               |
| 9. Wiripo Ngatoa.         | 27. Poni Terangitapuaueniu. |
| 10. Matin To Mata.        | 28. Wiari.                  |
| 11. Rora To Mata.         | 29. Ani Ngawai.             |
| 12. Ruhia Te Pare.        | 30. Ramarihi Taukari.       |
| 13. Children of Te Peina. | 31. Maraea Hira.            |
| 14. Hori Kerei Paipai.    | 32. Ripeka Hone.            |
| 15. Reupena Tauria.       | 33. Raima Rae.              |
| 16. Kawana.               | 34. Riheta Paihi.           |
| 17. Ripeka Kerei.         | 35. Wikitora Raurewa.       |
| 18. Hori Ngapuka.         |                             |

In all 560 acres. Of the 16-acre lots, therefore, 44 remain. Reference to the map will show that provision has been made for these as well as the others, and that so far the floating claim to 17,264 acres has been changed into a definite result, of which the following figures are an abstract:—

	Acres.
Land purchased by Government to date, 47 claims, representing	5,360
Leased by Provincial Government	1,600
Turner's Lease	2,800
Nicholson's, at Whenuakura	800
Exchange for Hata Rio	400
	10,960
Still in hands of Natives	6,304
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,264</b>

There are yet claims other than these which have been referred to me, which, however, are not of such a character as to lock up the district or impede progress to any serious extent.

The question of Native reserves has received attention, and will form the subject of a separate report.

With such assistance as I received from the survey staff placed at my disposal by the Commissioner for Confiscated Lands, I have been enabled to carry out the settlement of these awards, in conjunction with the progress of the general survey work in hand, in such a manner as to incur but very slight expense, which can be fairly looked upon as costs appertaining to the discharge of my particular duty. I have a right to say that the Government have saved a very large outlay in the matter of survey by the course adopted by me in dealing with this question.

In explanation of the methods employed to procure the results arrived at, I must state that, from careful investigation of the conditions under which compensation awards were made, I drew the following conclusions:—

1. That their floating character was a complete bar to any attempt on the part of Government to deal further with the confiscated lands until their settlement.

2. That from the length of time which had elapsed since the awards were made, and the limited extent of land suitable left for their selection, there was great cause to fear dissatisfaction on the part of the Natives when making the attempt to carry them out.

3. That the cost of selecting (with the approval and consent of the Natives interested) 119 different sections of land in a district forty miles long, surveying and issuing Crown grants for the same, would prove extremely heavy, the operation tedious, and until its completion a complete stoppage would be put to land sales or progress in the district.

4. That I had to deal with a question of private and not public estate, the Natives being entitled to receive their lands under Crown grant, and to deal with it as they pleased as their absolute private property.

To the frank recognition of this latter conclusion, to the assurance that it would be carried out in good faith, I believe, is due the withdrawal by Major Kemp of his claim to 16,000 acres made and persisted in; because Major Kemp and his followers had, or imagined they had, cause to think the Government did not intend carrying out the awards as it was pledged to do; for which belief, the delay of five years in doing it afforded apparently sufficient ground.

A licensed interpreter, who had been more or less engaged in negotiating with the Natives ever since the awards were made, either for lease or purchase of them by private contract, published a notice immediately after my arrival, offering lands of certain Natives, in 400-acre blocks, to the public. I found, moreover, that he had promised the Natives a higher price than the Government could afford to pay, and judged that an open competition would be fatal to the views of the Government, more particularly so after the decided demand made by the Superintendent of the Province of Wellington for a particular block. For portions of this special block, perhaps forty different applications were made, all at higher rates than I felt it wise to give. By withholding allotment, a large quantity fell into my hands at 10s. an acre, the price I determined not to exceed if possible. Turner's lease, I knew, had been handed to Mr. Woon, to procure a confirmation of it by a fresh deed from the Natives. The entire control over the people interested therein lay with Hata Rio, and to him I had promised (previous to the Superintendent making application for the land) that the block should be laid off, embracing the ten interests in one part.

Hata Rio refused to sell to the Government, alleging a grievance, and to my view honorably refused, without consent of the lessee, which was denied. There was nothing in my original instructions that would lead me to suppose the Government desired to possess every inch of these awards; on the contrary, until the Superintendent of Wellington made application for the 8,352-acre block on north-west bank of Waitotara, I did not imagine the Government would deal largely in purchasing. The idea of buying up the claims originated in a measure with myself, and the principal advantage I looked to gain was saving of expense of surveys and issue of Crown grants. The great hostility displayed by the Wairoa settlers to return of the Natives was another incentive; and the Commissioner of Confiscated Lands always urged upon me the desirability of clearing the district of these claims, pointing out that he had urged repeatedly upon the Government the necessity of making good the awards, and thus getting rid of their floating character.

The scheme of selection and locality was carefully debated with the Commissioner, and decided on by us for what appeared sound reasons.

I found, as before stated, that private interests would press severely upon my operations, and in place of opposing I determined to utilize the movements of the opposition, and make them serve the interests of the Government. I contend that I have done this effectually, and placed the entire block (with the exception of a few hundred acres) that was specially desirable by the Superintendent at the disposal of the Government, at a very much less cost than my instructions would have warranted my incurring.

I claim, moreover, to have given entire satisfaction to the Natives, who, by the apparent liberty of action given them, were prevented from continuing the charge that the Government did not give them their lands because it desired to monopolize them for its own purposes.

I have been charged indirectly with having had some private interest in dealing with these lands other than was compatible with due fulfilment of my duty to the Government. This I most indignantly deny; and if the Government entertain any such opinion after the explanation tendered by me, I respectfully submit that I am entitled to an inquiry.

I construe my instructions to be such as would be given to any confidential agent intrusted with the execution of a delicate and important duty, and which called especially for the exercise of entire faith on the part of the principals towards their agent. I based my action entirely upon the theory laid down by me of the nature of the task given me, and by the correctness or otherwise of

those views should an estimate be formed of the difficulties I had to encounter, and of the wisdom of the course I pursued in dealing with them.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE B. WORGAN.

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No. 9.

Mr. G. B. WORGAN to the ASSISTANT NATIVE SECRETARY.

SIR,—

Wellington, 2nd August, 1872.

I have the honor to place before the Government the enclosed report of the position of Native claims in the district lying between Waitotara and Waingongoro Rivers, on the West Coast of the North Island.

I have confined myself strictly to statistics, and such explanation of the nature and condition of these claims as the subject needs for the sake of clearness.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. B. WORGAN.

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Enclosure in No. 9.

REPORT on the Condition of the Confiscated Territory on the Western Coast of the North Island, being a portion of the Ngatiruanui Coast Block, lying between the Waitotara and Waingongoro Rivers.

THIS district—a part of the rebel territory confiscated by Proclamation, on the 17th December, 1864—was brought under the operation of “The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863,” by an Order in Council, dated Wellington, 2nd September, 1865, which order was gazetted in the *New Zealand Gazette* of the 5th of September, 1865.

The same *Gazette* contained a proclamation of peace, and declared that, “Out of the lands which have been confiscated in the Waikato, and at Taranaki and Ngatiruanui, the Governor will at once restore considerable quantities to those of the Natives who wish to settle down upon their lands, to hold them under Crown grants, and to live under the protection of the law. For this purpose, Commissioners will be sent forthwith into the Waikato and the country about Taranaki, and between that place and Whanganui, who will put the Natives who may desire it upon lands at once, and will mark out the boundaries of the blocks which they are to occupy.”

In fulfilment of the promises made in the two Proclamations referred to, and in compliance with a notice published in the *New Zealand Gazette* on the 6th July, 1866, a sitting of the Compensation Court was held at Whanganui, before Thomas Henry Smith, Esq., Judge, on the 12th December, 1866, and following days, to hear and determine claims to land taken under “The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863,” being part of the Ngatiruanui Coast Block.

A very careful and painstaking investigation took place, and an elaborate judgment was given, awarding to 119 applicants for compensation in land an aggregate amount of 17,264 acres. Sixty-eight claims, containing the names of 630 applicants, were gone into and disposed of. The claims, however, were made over a larger stretch of country than is included within the boundaries of the district the subject of this report, and purported to relate to land between Kaipokonui and Waitotara, the estimated area of which was computed at 428,000 acres, of which 131,720 acres are described as open land and available bush, leaving 296,280 acres as unavailable. The concluding sentence of the judgment given declared that the lands awarded should be selected by the claimants themselves and the Crown Agents, in conformity with the 9th clause of the Rules and Regulations for the Practice and Procedure of the Compensation Courts, made by an Order in Council dated 16th June, 1866, and that the land should be selected in blocks of such extent and in such localities available for the purpose as may be desired by the claimants, with the view of locating together members of the same tribe, and of including, when practicable, lands which they have previously occupied and cultivated, such selection being subject to the final award of the Court.

Mr. Parris, C.C., acting as Native Agent, in conjunction with Mr. W. Atkinson, acting as Crown Agent, with the consent of the claimants, made selections in the terms of the award of three several blocks—viz., one of 8,352 acres, to forty-two claimants, on the north-west bank of the Waitotara River; one of 912 acres, to nine claimants, on the north-west bank of the Whenuakura River; and one of 600 acres, to five claimants, near the site of the proposed township at Kakaramea—which selections were laid down on the maps with as great regard to accuracy as the incomplete condition of the surveys admitted of. Thus a definition was so far given to 56 claims out of the 119 requiring allotment. The tribes to whom the land comprised within the boundaries of that portion of Ngatiruanui Coast Block which underwent investigation by the Compensation Court were the Ngaruahine, Tangahoe, Pakakohi, and Ngarauru Tribes, with other similar tribes more or less connected with these.

It is noticeable that the Court, in giving judgment in favour of the 119 admitted claimants, speak of them only as persons whose claims have been heard; and, further, “that some of the claimants have failed to appear before the Court either personally or by agent, and their claims have not been heard;” from which it may be drawn inferentially that there were other claims besides those dealt with by the Court, as subsequent events prove to have been the case. It is also noticeable that, from political considerations, no allocations of these awards were made by the Crown or Native Agents north of the Waingongoro River. The district, therefore, between the Waingongoro and Waitotara Rivers becomes burdened with the whole liability to make good the gross amount of 17,264 acres awarded by the Court the further claims which the Court did not deal with, and the reserves made from time to time for Native purposes, which I class under the head of Special Reserves, amounting in the aggregate to say 23,210 acres. The rebellion under Titokowaru broke out in April, 1868; and during its continuance,

and for a long time since its suppression, no attempt could be made to carry out the intentions of the Government towards the loyal Natives, by putting them in possession of their lands. So great was the demoralization of the European population after that disastrous outbreak, that it is probable, but for the promises made by the Hon. W. Fox, in November, 1869, to the handful of settlers remaining who exhibited any disposition to rebuild their ruined homes, that the district might yet be a desert. These promises, however—which amounted to a pledge on the part of the Government, that no rebel Natives, even after submission, should be allowed to return to the district—have been much misconstrued, and the term “rebel Native” has been distorted into meaning Native *pur et simple*.

It is scarcely necessary to say that it was never at any time contemplated that any injustice should be perpetrated towards those Natives who, besides the loyal assistance they rendered during the war—suffering jointly with the forces and the settlers in loss of life and property,—in many cases actually abandoned their private property at the request of the Government agents, when it was conceived that their so doing would give greater facilities to the operations of the Colonial forces. I allude particularly to the case of Hone Pihama and his people, who, since their abandonment of their settlement at Matangarara, on the 4th January, 1869, have, from one cause or another, not been permitted to return to it. I may as well state here, in place of referring to it again, that it is in my opinion desirable that Hone Pihama should be allowed to reoccupy the Wereroa reserve of 10,500 acres at once, as the season for potato planting is drawing near, and his heart, and that of all his people, is set upon the reoccupation by them of their favourite settlement.

In October, 1871, the Hon. the Native and Defence Minister honoured me with instructions to proceed to the West Coast, and commence the task of defining the Native claims between the Waingongoro and Waitotara Rivers. I did so in January, 1872, and after very careful study of the whole question, arrived at the conclusion that the first step to be taken towards freeing the district from Native claims was to define the position of the awards made by the Compensation Court. With the assistance of the Commissioner for Confiscated Lands and the aid of the Survey Staff, I have been enabled to do this, after first removing the obstruction offered by a long outstanding and persistent claim made by Te Kepa Te Rangihwenui to some 16,000 acres, covering the very land which I have since, with the co-operation of the Commissioner, used to satisfy the compensation awards.

Major Kemp, after being satisfied of the *bonâ fide* intentions of the Government to carry out the awards, withdrew his claim, and agreed to accept 400 acres, being a portion of a block under lease to a Mr. Vincent, in satisfaction of his demands. Mr. Booth, Land Purchase Commissioner, gave me material assistance in effecting this arrangement.

In addition to instructing me to define the Native claims, the Hon. Mr. McLean further gave me authority to purchase such of them as the Natives were willing to dispose of to the Government. In consequence of which, I have been enabled to acquire a considerable estate for the Government, for particulars of which see my letter of 19th July, 1872, and the tracing accompanying this report.

The incompleteness of the surveys still prevent great accuracy in making a return of the actual amount of land contained within the boundaries of the Waitotara and Waingongoro Rivers, and the line running from Ponakai to Parikino; nevertheless the following figures may be considered sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this report:—

*In the Province of Taranaki.*

	Acres.
Approximate area between sea coast and boundary of Confiscated Land, say	205,000
Appropriated to—	Acres.
Grants to Military Settlers ... ..	37,200
Railway Reserve ... ..	5,800
Native Awards ... ..	24,016
Would be at disposal of Government subject to possible further Native claims ... ..	137,984
	205,000
	205,000

*In the Province of Wellington.*

	Acres.
Approximate area between sea coast and boundary of Confiscated Land, say	90,000
Appropriated to—	Acres.
Grants to Military Settlers ... ..	18,000
Railway Reserve ... ..	3,800
Native Awards ... ..	16,458
At disposal of Government subject to possible further Native claims ... ..	51,742
	90,000
	90,000

Making a total of land contained within the boundaries comprised in this report of 295,000 acres, of which 189,726 acres, less the number of acres that have been disposed of by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, are at the disposal of the Government, subject, as before stated, to possible further Native claims. Of this acreage, however, I consider that not more than 40,000 acres are available for

present use. The traverses of the Patea, Whenuakura, and Waitotara Rivers require continuation until they cross the limit of confiscated territory, defined by the line running from Ponakai to Parikino. There is no longer any reason to prevent this line being cut, as both the Waitotara and Upper Wanganui Natives, as also the mixed Hauhau and loyal Natives of Oeo and Kaupokonui, express their desire to have it done, and the question, once for all, as to boundaries, set at rest.

Again referring to my letter of 19th July, 1872, it will be seen that of the 17,264 acres awarded in compensation to the 119 claimants who were recognized by the Court, only 6,304 acres remain in the hands of the Native owners, and that 6,960 acres are at the disposal of the Government. 2,800 acres are included in a lease to Major Turner, and 1,200 have been sold by the Natives themselves. The subjoined tables give further information, both as to acreage and nature of the various Native reserves and compensation awards, making up the total of admitted Native claims within the district to 40,474 acres.

COMPENSATION AWARDS—SCHEDULE A.

No.	Names.	No. of Section.	Remarks.	£	s.	d.
1	Hoata Rio ...	43	In Turner's lease, purchased by H. S. Taylor, agreed price	425	0	0
2	Maka Taiapiti ...	2	Lessor, Turner's lease.			
3	Paramena Tamabuki ...	1	Ditto.			
4	Reihana Terekuku ...	44	Purchased through H. S. Taylor ...	325	0	0
5	Ereuti Te Pewa ...	118	Purchased through Mr. Nicholson, £500.			
6	Wahanga ...	45	Purchased through H. S. Taylor, and changed for Hoata Rio's section			
7	Mohi Rahui ...	...	Remaining in his own name.			
8	Hacaraka Ria ...	...	Ditto.			
9	Nikorima Taiaroa ...	113	Purchased by Messrs. Stevenson. Repurchased by Government with Hori and Repeka Kerei ...	119	0	0
10	Herewini Tumina ...	...	Remaining in his own name.			
11	Riria Tutere ...	...	Ditto.			
12	Emira Ronginga ...	...	Ditto.			
13	Anairi Te Auripo ...	52	Leased to Provincial Government for 21 years, at 1s. per acre			
14	Wi Turaki ...	...	Remaining in own hands.			
15	Te Hemara Rongowhenua ...	...	Ditto.			
16	Horomona Tutewhiwhia ...	...	Remaining in own hands.			
17	Nakora Te Manukarioi ...	...	Ditto.			
18	Rio's Children ...	6	Included in Turner's lease.			
19	Ihaia Hokoiti ...	...	Remaining in own hands.			
20	Rawiri Porangi ...	13	Ditto.			
21	Tini Pahewa ...	14	Purchased by General Government ...	200	0	0
22	Koroneho Te Ma a Maui ...	15	Ditto ...	300	0	0
23	Hanata Te Rapu ...	5	Included in Turner's lease.			
24	Raimapaka Kapui ...	8	Purchased by General Government ...	200	0	0
25	Mata Hikuia ...	4	Included in Turner's lease.			
26	Te Omaoma ...	3	Ditto.			
27	Rihari Mokaikereru ...	18	Purchased by General Government ...	200	0	0
28	Hera Tuawhenua ...	53	Leased by Provincial Government, 21 years at 1s.			
29	Rahira Te Kou ...	17	Ditto.			
30	Horopapera Pukeke ...	10	Purchased through H. S. Taylor ...	325	0	0
31	Eroria Hinehara ...	11	Included in Turner's lease.			
32	Haro Hinehau ...	12	Leased by Provincial Government, at 1s. per acre.			
33	Mere Awatea ...	119	Purchased by Mr. Nicholson, £500.			
34	Mere Hotene Te Ra Aitu... ..	16	Purchased by General Government ...	200	0	0
35	Ani Teatea ...	20	Ditto ...	200	0	0
36	Haviatu Mariaio ...	9	Ditto ...	200	0	0
37	Ihaia Horopitau... ..	7	Ditto ...	200	0	0
38	Rahera Tiwai ...	19	Remaining in her own hands.			
39	Rina Rerekaipuke ...	...	Ditto.			
40	Hori Ruatuna ...	...	Ditto.			

N.B.—“Nikorima Taiaroa” was implicated in Titokowaru's rebellion, but had previously sold his land to Messrs. Stevenson. Hori Kerei and Kipuka Kerei also sold to those gentlemen: price paid them was £119. Rihari Mokaikereru, deceased, succeeded by his son, Horima Mokaikereru, who is stated by Mr. Booth to have been implicated in Titokowaru's rebellion. There is only £25 10s. advanced on this interest.

## SETTLEMENT OF

## COMPENSATION AWARDS.—SCHEDULE B.

No.	Name.	No. of Section.	Remarks.	—
				£ s. d.
1	Horima Katene ...	56	Remaining in his own hands.	
2	Haimona Hiroti ...	106	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
3	Hare Te Apa ...	18	Ditto ...	8 0 0
4	Mohi Meimatua ...	58	Remaining in his own hands.	
5	Wirape Takarangi Atua ...	59	Ditto.	
6	Ihia Apaparangi ...	60	Ditto.	
7	Wikiriwhi Te Whakaoru ...	61	Ditto.	
8	Ihipera Rangitatai ...	62	Ditto.	
9	Henerete Mohiria ...	63	Ditto.	
10	Pere Tamati ...	64	Ditto.	
11	Ahipane Marangai ...	65	Ditto.	
12	Heta Te Manurua ...	66	Ditto.	
13	Hakaraia Te Poho ...	67	Ditto.	
14	Arapera ...	68	Ditto.	
15	Te Keene ...	69	Ditto.	
16	Henare Pumipi ...	70	Ditto.	
17	Hurita Kewahoro ...	71	Ditto.	
18	Tare Teretui ...	72	Ditto.	
19	Harirota ...	73	Ditto.	
20	Aroua Poutini ...	74	Ditto.	
21	Pouaru Rakorako ...	75	Ditto.	
22	Ihikeira Te Whakapoariki ...	76	Ditto.	
23	Hemi Kara ...	78	Ditto.	
24	Hurata Rimutahi ...	79	Ditto.	
25	Rangipapa ...	80	Ditto.	
26	Wikitoria Tamanui ...	81	Ditto.	
27	Hare Tamumu ...	81	Ditto.	
28	Pirihira Te Arohau ...	83	Ditto.	
29	Hoani Parao ...	84	Ditto.	
30	Natanahira Taiariki ...	85	Ditto.	
31	Haira Kahutararora ...	86	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
32	Rewi Horomona ...	87	Remaining in his own hands.	
33	Powapane Hainui ...	19	Purchased by Government ...	12 0 0
34	Te Hirata Te Poti ...	21	Ditto ...	12 0 0
35	Rewi Hemoata ...	2	Ditto ...	8 0 0
36	Katera Te Hiri ...	9	Remaining in his own hands.	
37	Ruihi ...	14	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
38	Wiripo Ngatoa ...	1	Ditto ...	8 0 0
39	Matui Te Mata ...	6	Ditto ...	8 0 0
40	Rora Poua ...	13	Ditto ...	8 0 0
41	Ruhia Te Parc ...	16	Ditto ...	8 0 0
42	Rora Hawea ...	12	Remaining in his own hands.	
43	Children of Te Peina ...	22	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
44	Watakinī Mowhiti ...	11	Remaining in his own hands.	
45	Karareina Pukewa ...	88	Ditto.	
46	Erina Pirihira ...	89	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
47	Ani Hoka ...	90	Ditto ...	8 0 0
48	Ripeka ...	91	Remaining in his own hands.	
49	Ani Ngawai ...	92	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
50	Hori Kerei Taipai*	93	Purchased, through Stevensons, by Government	16 0 0
51	Reupena Tauria...	3		
52	Kawana Tawhitorangi ...	4	Purchased by Government ...	16 0 0
53	Mete Kingi Paetahi ...	112	Remaining in his own hands.	
54	Ripeka Kerei* ...	94	Purchased by Government, through Stevenson.	
55	Ropiha Haangenge ...	95	Remaining in his own hands.	
56	Hori Ngapaka ...	96	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
57	Hāmiona Te Rangitiki ...	97	Ditto ...	8 0 0
58	Hariata Tangihiaroa ...	98	In her own hands.	
59	Reihana Kauekairangi ...	99	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
60	Te Mere Te Matau ...	100	Ditto ...	8 0 0
61	Poara Mete ...	101	Remaining in own hands.	
62	Amita Pikia ...	102	Ditto.	
63	Erana Tomoaka... ..	103	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
64	Mhipera Rakaha ...	104	Remaining in own hands.	
65	Rahira Poari ...	107	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
66	Pango ...	108	Ditto ...	8 0 0
67	Horia Rukau ...	15	Ditto ...	10 0 0
68	Ani Waea ...	57	Ditto ...	8 0 0
69	Rora Mete Kingi ...	10	Remaining in own hands.	
70	Haromi Te Makane ...	105	Ditto.	
71	Poni Rangitappuaenui ...	7	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
72	Wiari ...	17	Ditto ...	8 0 0
73	Hariata Taukane ...	8	Remaining in own hands.	
74	Ramarihi Taukare ...	5	Purchased by Government ...	8 0 0
75	Maraea Hira ...	106	Ditto ...	8 0 0
76	Ripeka Hone ...	20	Ditto ...	16 0 0
77	Raima Rae ...	110	Ditto ...	8 0 0
78	Riheta Paihi ...	111	Ditto ...	8 0 0
79	Wikitoria Raurewa ...	109	Ditto ...	8 0 0

\* Included in purchase from Messrs. Stevenson.

SPECIAL NATIVE RESERVES.

No. of Section on Stand. Map.	Native Name (if any).	Acreage.	Remarks.
	Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 ...	385	Hone Pihama's Reserve. Pakakohi Tribe. Ngahuaia. Mere Awatea, principal claimant.
	Warewa ... ..	10,500	
	Mokoia ... ..	6,000	
	Taumaha ... ..	2,800	
	Waokena ... ..	400	
	Manawapou ... ..	310	
	Reserve adjoining (No. 361) Taumaha	127	
	Putahi ... ..	400	
	Aika ... ..	330	
Section 117 ...	Section 117 ... ..	52	
Section 114 ...	Section 114 ... ..	51	
Sections 39 and 40	Sections 39 and 40 ... ..	62	
Section 64 ...	Ngamotu ... ..	65	
Section 45 ...	Te Ore Ore ... ..	29	
Section 16 ...	Herengawe ... ..	37	
	Ihupuku ... ..	200	
	Total ... ..	21,748	

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL NATIVE RESERVES.

		1,000	On bank Patea River, Whenuakura Block.
		10	Ditto.
		50	To Lucy Grey.
		2	At Carlyle.
		400	Compensation awarded to Major Kemp in consideration of withdrawal of tribal claim over 16,000 acres of Waitotara Block.
	Total ... ..	1,462	
	Grand Total ...	Acres. 23,210	

No. 10.

Mr. G. B. WORGAN to the Hon. D. McLEAN.

SIR,—

Wellington, 1st January, 1872.

In accordance with instructions conveyed to me in letter of 26th December, 1871, from the Under Secretary, to the effect that I should make myself acquainted with the history of all transactions which have taken place in relation to the confiscated lands in the Province of Wellington, and in the southern part of Taranaki, and in pursuance of verbal instructions from yourself, that I should furnish an *ad interim* report thereon, I have the honor to state that I have carefully read over such correspondence as bears upon the subject, and inspected the map, the record of the work actually performed towards carrying out the awards of the Compensation Courts, as indicated in the reports and correspondence at my disposal. I have also made copious notes for guidance and assistance in the settlement of outstanding questions relating thereto. In order to the furnishing of an exhaustive and at the same time popularly comprehensible report, each stage of the proceedings should be illustrated by a map, as for instance with—

1. First Proclamation of Confiscation, a map showing description and area of land contained within boundaries of district or districts confiscated.
2. Portions of said districts brought under the provisions of "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863."
3. Awards of Compensation Court, with work actually performed in carrying out such awards; as also the gift of 12,600 by the Governor, 6th July, 1867, to five hapus of the Ngatiruanui, &c., or other similar gifts, if any.
4. Showing the lands surveyed for military settlement, what portions have been appropriated, yet remain unappropriated, and what given to Natives.
5. The land remaining in the hands of the Government, with claims thereto made by loyal Natives since sittings of Compensation Courts, showing locality and extent of such claims, &c. Each division to be accompanied by full explanatory notes, and references to official data. Next in order for consideration, are the steps to be taken to effect a settlement of these outstanding claims just alluded to.

In reviewing this matter, regard must constantly be had to the Proclamation by the Governor, on the 5th September, 1865, wherein after declaring certain districts as taken under the provisions of "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," are promises exempting lands of loyal Natives from confiscation, excepting where the safety of the Colony required, and guarantees compensation for such lands if so taken. As the confiscation of the West Coast lands, and the sittings of the Compensation

Courts at Whanganui and elsewhere, fifteen months afterwards, were facts patent to all the Natives throughout the Colony, it may be presumed that those who had claims made them, either personally or by agent. In every case ample provision appears to have been made, as well for those who applied as for absentees represented or unrepresented; nevertheless, retaining in view the Proclamation above referred to, there may be exceptional cases of unsatisfied claims which the Government would think worthy of consideration. In one instance, that of Te Kepa Rangihiwini, a protest against the award of the Compensation Court was made at once, with demand for rehearing, which Mr. J. C. Richmond refused to sanction, after which a payment was made by Mr. Booth and Colonel Gorton, of £2,500 to Whanganui Natives, partly in recognition of their loyal service in the war, and wholly in extinguishment of their claims to any land in the Ngatiruanui Coast Block. Te Kepa urges his claim, 17th August, 1867, upon Mr. Rolleston, and states his intention of refusing the sum tendered by the Government; notwithstanding which, he does, 9th November, 1867, seven weeks afterwards, accept this offer, concerning which acceptance, I have been informed that Major Kemp reserved his rights, when finally induced to sign the memorandum of agreement and receipt, referred to in Mr. Booth's letter to the Government, conveying intelligence of the payment having been made 9th November, 1867. I find myself at a loss to understand upon what principle so large a sum was paid upon such unsatisfactory grounds.

I note the subsequent reference of Major Kemp's claim to a Royal Commission, and the report of the Commissioners, 18th December, 1871, setting forth Major Kemp's persistence in the validity of his claims, and suggesting compromise. I coincide with the comment made by Mr. R. Pharazyn, "that the fact of Major Kemp making this claim is of more importance than his reasons for making it."

In respect of the claims of Te Puni, Wi Tako, Mohi Ngaponga, and Hemi Parai to receive blocks of 100 acres each, I agree with the opinions expressed by Mr. Halse, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Parris, that the Government in abandoning the whole of the land between Taungatara and Mautote Rivers, with the exception of the Opunake Township, to the people to whom these claimants belong, have rendered substantial justice, the individual claims properly merging in the tribal one. I note more particularly the incompleteness of the surveys, and the applications made by the claimants to have the awards of the Courts carried out. For the purposes of preparing the report I have named, and of effecting settlement of outstanding questions, I shall require in the first instance the assistance of the Survey Departments at Whanganui and Taranaki, as well as the aid of the officers of the Native Department and the Confiscated Lands Department at these places, in addition to the aid which I derive from the Native Office and from the Crown Lands Office in Wellington.

In the second instance, the settlement of outstanding questions, it will be necessary for the Government to define my exact duties, and the powers conferred upon me in this behalf. I propose, as I shall effect a complete understanding of the question by visiting these districts and becoming personally acquainted with the claimants, to start for Whanganui and West Coast as soon as the Government furnish me with the necessary instructions and authorities. Numerous tracings of maps will be required, together with occasional clerical assistance, with aid also in the field in defining boundaries, &c., all of which, if left wholly to my personal execution, would trench largely on my more valuable time. I beg therefore to suggest that the Government should place at my disposal the services of Mr. Alexander Taylor, who, having been two years in my office, I would prefer to a stranger. I should consider him sufficiently remunerated by a salary of £110 per annum. I can, with pleasure, testify to his being an upright steady young man.

If the Government desire that I should execute any of the surveys if incomplete, or which may be required in the settlement of outstanding claims, it will be necessary to furnish me with authority to employ labour when needed, and to obtain the assistance of the Survey Departments within the districts of Whanganui and Taranaki.

By Thursday next I shall have finished making notes and copies of such documents as are indispensable for reference, &c., in the preliminary stages of the business.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE B. WORGAN.

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## No. 11.

The ASSISTANT NATIVE SECRETARY to Mr. G. B. WORGAN.

SIR,—

Native Office, Wellington, 4th January, 1872.

I am directed by Mr. McLean to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, being an *ad interim* report of your investigations into the history of past transactions in respect to the confiscated lands on the West Coast of this Island. I am to thank you for this report, which Mr. McLean considers satisfactory.

He desires that you should visit the Waitotara, Patea, and Taranaki districts as soon as possible, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the surveys and present actual condition of all Native reserves, and of lands awarded as compensation, abandoned, or in any other manner restored by the Government to the Natives; but you will be so good as carefully to abstain from any interference with the progress of the surveys or the action of the surveyors, and will take special care to act in every way in concert with the officers charged with the administration of confiscated lands, for whose information copies of this letter will be sent.

You are authorized to employ Mr. Alexander Taylor as clerk and draftsman and general field assistant, on the terms named by you, viz., £110 per annum, without further allowances.

I have, &c.,  
H. HALSE.

## No. 12.

Mr. G. B. WORGAN to the Hon. D. McLEAN.

SIR,—

Survey Office, Patea, 12th February, 1872.

I have the honor to inclose a tracing of sketch of the block lying between Whenuakura and Patea Rivers, showing the position of the lands given to Major Turner and Mrs. Hewitt, 400 acres each; the position of the lower boundary of the University reserve of 10,000 acres, the railway reserve &c. The Patea River has not been traversed more than four miles from the mouth inland, and the Whenuakura about five miles. Of the block shown as Native award (portion included in railway reserve marked 1) to Eructe te Pewa and others, 800 acres have been arranged for by negotiations for purchase; the remaining 112 acres belonging to Haimona Hiroti, Mete Kingi, Ramia Poari, Pango, Wikitoria, Ramia Roe, and Riheta Paihi has been partly offered for sale, but may stand over for the present. Deducting, therefore, these 112 acres, and other reserves, there remains an area which may be estimated at 8,000 acres; the survey of which for sale I will proceed with at once, in conjunction with other work in hand. I shall hope to have plan ready for *Gazette* notice within, say four months, provided it be cut up into blocks not less than 100 acres in extent.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE B. WORGAN.

## No. 13.

The Hon. D. McLEAN to Mr. G. B. WORGAN.

SIR,—

Hawera, 14th February, 1872.

With regard to your letter of the 12th instant, I have to request that you will proceed to mark off the reserves, and get the land between the Whenuakura and Patea Rivers ready for sale as soon as possible. You will be careful that the proposed site of the town and railway crossing at Hukatere is not included.

I have, &amp;c.,

DONALD McLEAN.

## No. 14.

Mr. G. S. COOPER to Mr. G. B. WORGAN.

(Telegram).

Government Buildings, 24th September, 1872.

MR. STAFFORD is most anxious you should push forward purchases of Maori interests in confiscated lands as rapidly as possible.

G. S. COOPER.

## No. 15.

Mr. G. B. WORGAN to the UNDER SECRETARY, Native Department.

SIR,—

Whanganui, 27th September, 1872.

Referring to your telegram, No. 573, I beg to state that, from the unsettled position in respect of title of several blocks of Native land lying within my district, I am hindered from doing more at present than temporize with the owners, and by small advances and conciliating measures gain time and prevent reoccupation. I allude particularly to the large reserves. For instance, in Hone Pihama's case, the claimants to the Wareroa reserve of 10,500 acres are legion, and did Hone return thither, there would be no preventing his following doing likewise. I know no means other than those I have already suggested in former letters on this subject (namely, by vesting these reserves in the hands of a certain limited number of Natives to act as trustees for their several tribes or hapus, giving them power to lease, &c.), whereby these lands can be made available, or the Native title determined. I feel no confidence that these lands could be acquired for the Government; the Proclamation under the 42nd clause of the Public Works Act, although not applying to confiscated lands, created a lasting feeling of great bitterness against the Government amongst the Natives, and they have a strong movement on foot to get it rescinded, and also to obtain much greater liberty and facilities for dealing with their lands according to their own pleasure.

At the time I induced Hone Pihama and people to return to Oeo, in consequence of the hostile attitude assumed by the Wairoa settlers, it was distinctly promised him that no longer delay than prudence dictated should elapse before he was properly reinstated in his property, the present position of which is certainly a scandal, and calculated to shake the confidence of the Natives in the justice and good faith of the Government; the Europeans in its neighbourhood use it to depasture their cattle, as a hunting ground for pigs (now wild, but formerly the property of Hone's people), whilst timber for all purposes is cut and carried away without let or hindrance. The condition of other reserves is precisely similar. Of the compensation award, some 6,000 acres still remain the property of Natives. Such interests (see report and accompanying tracings) as I have already acquired, or am at present engaged in acquiring, have been carefully selected with the view of obtaining the greatest advantages derivable from position and quality of soil, as also with a view to saving in the costs of survey.

His Honor the Superintendent of Wellington particularly desired to acquire a block of 8,352 acres, which was allotted by Mr. Parris, C.C., to forty-two Natives on the north-west bank of the Waitotara River; from its position this block is admirably adapted for settlement, whilst the only impediment to its being dealt with at once, is a lease hanging over a portion of it.

With the aid of Haata Rio, the Native most interested therein, possessed of most influence with his co-grantees, and from circumstances hitherto most hostile to the Government, I have arranged to make freeholds of all the sections contained in the lease, so soon as that obstacle is removed. His Honor proposed to authorize me to negotiate with the holder of this lease with a view to its purchase; nothing (beyond some unsatisfactory correspondence on the subject with the Government) has been done. I freed the Whenuakura Block at an early date from the obstructive Native claims, and placed 8,000 acres, or thereabouts, at the immediate disposal of the Government. I cannot lay too much stress upon the desirability of utilizing these two valuable blocks at once; they afford almost the only opportunity likely to offer for some time for the settlement of a considerable addition to the population in extremely desirable localities. By thus increasing the strength of the European settlers, the hostility (arising mainly from apprehensive weakness) evinced against the Natives by the majority of the present settlers will be diminished, and the repugnance expressed to the return of such Natives as must return to the district will cease in proportion as their strength increases, and their confidence is thereby restored.

North of Waingongoro I feel convinced that but little territory for Government purposes is likely to be acquired by ordinary means. The hapus owning land there, the majority of whose members have been in rebellion, are determined on a policy of passive resistance to progress until such time as the Government shall withdraw the confiscation. Some advantage might be gained in the way of compromise, if the subject were promptly and skilfully dealt with; the late Parihaka meeting to my mind shadowed forth very plainly the tendency of Native feeling on these topics. I do not speak of the utterances of the leaders, but of the under-current of a common idea pervading all who attended it.

Wi Parata has written letters setting forth the promised return of unoccupied lands, and vaguely hinting at a possible return or payment for even those lands that have been occupied. One of these letters to Whanganui Natives has been instrumental in giving strength to the hope long felt that the lands between Waingongoro and Waitotara will be returned to them. Major Kemp has drawn a petition asking as much of the House, which is extensively signed by Ngarauru and Whanganui Natives. As this matter specially affects my district, I venture to say that Major Kemp is in no way entitled to make this demand, and that although the Natives (some of them) may justly complain of the condition of their reserves, and the delays that have occurred in carrying out the promises made them by the Government, that Major Kemp is not to be included in the list of those who have a just grievance. In this petition it is advanced that injustice would be done by returning all lands north of Waingongoro to rebel Natives when so much land belonging to loyal Natives has been taken to the south of that stream; that the punishment for rebellion, so far as confiscation of land goes, thus would really fall alone upon the heads of Ngarauru and Whanganui Natives. Tauroa, it is not improbable, may refuse to exchange the reserve originally intended for him for land elsewhere; Native sentiment on land matters has always strong local application. I have glanced at these subjects as amongst those which appear to me to be at the root of present difficulties, and because delaying their consideration can be productive of nothing but evil.

Reverting to the original topic of Native reserves, &c., I beg to suggest that instructions should be given me as to the course to pursue to determine title, and some power conferred to deal with these matters. *In re* compensation awards, title is still a difficulty, and either the machinery of the Native Lands Court must be used to determine succession, or special powers must be given for the purpose. I would point out, also, that from the 2nd of April last past, the Provincial Government have been paying rent at the rate of 1s. an acre for 1,600 acres of land leased by them from the Natives; also, that the break-down in any detail of the general plan upon which these lands have been dealt with is an injury to the whole—so much so, that I beg to receive adequate instructions for my guidance, or sufficient authority to carry out the plans as originally conceived, and which I have pushed so far towards completion that I should deeply regret any interruption calculated to impair their fruition.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE B. WORGAN.

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### No. 16.

The Hon. D. McLEAN to the CIVIL COMMISSIONER, New Plymouth.

THE settlement of the confiscated lands on the West Coast, between Waitotara and Taranaki, requires the earliest possible attention, as upon the settlement of this question the peace and prosperity of the West Coast mainly depends.

The confiscated lands on the West Coast may be divided into two classes, viz., those north and south of the Waingongoro River.

The lands south of the Waingongoro comprise 34,897 acres 2 roods 9 perches allotted to military settlers; lands disposed of by auction, 2,984 acres 1 rood 3 perches; awards to Natives by the Compensation Court, 17,264 acres; special reserves made to different tribes, 21,361 acres 2 roods 31 perches; and lands allotted to Natives for services during the rebellion, 6,980 acres.

This latter class have been allotted chiefly to Whanganui Natives, who do not require the land for their own use, and it should be purchased from them at a fair price, say £1 per acre.

To satisfy outstanding claims of military settlers and others, about 5,000 acres is still required, leaving land available for subdivision and sale, 39,499 acres.

The awards of the Compensation Court to the Natives have not yet been defined, and it is important that this should be done; and the claims of those who are willing to sell should be bought out at a price not exceeding £1 per acre.

Claims have been advanced by Whanganui and other Natives to large portions of this block, but the grounds on which they make them are not definite. It seems, however, that the Whanganui Natives consider themselves entitled to make a claim in consideration of their past military services, and from a desire to be in a position to restore a portion of the land to the original Ngarauru owners whom they helped to conquer, and with whom it appears they had some compact on the subject.

After careful inquiry, these claims have been rejected by the Compensation Court. Moreover, the Whanganui Natives, who acted with our troops, received, subsequent to the decision of the Court, a bonus of £2,500, in addition to their pay, for services rendered, and in full satisfaction of any unsettled land claims they might have.

Major Kemp, of Putiki, the most prominent of these claimants, requested that his case should be again inquired into and decided. A commission of inquiry was granted, but he did not proceed with his statement to the Commissioner, from a fear that his action might embarrass the Government by inducing numerous Natives to bring forward fresh claims; and it certainly would be embarrassing to have questions revived that have been already disposed of by the Compensation Court.

An officer who can fully explain the whole of the questions connected with the confiscated lands in this district to the Natives, and who will survey the boundaries of their awards, and, if found necessary, subdivide them, is most essential; and this duty is intrusted to Mr. G. B. Worgan, who is requested to give it his early and diligent attention, consulting with Mr. Parris on any question on which he may require information relating to past transactions connected with these lands.

The lands north of Waingongoro, as far as Stoney River, although nominally confiscated, are, with the exception of 1,400 acres at Opunake, quite unavailable for settlement, until arrangements are made with the Natives for lands sufficient for their own requirements. Mr. Parris will provide for the location of the Natives as much in the neighbourhood of Kaipokonui and Oeo as possible, and compensate the Native owners for all lands they may relinquish south and north of that river, in order to free them from all difficulties and obstructions, at rates not exceeding 5s. per acre.

In effecting these arrangements, Mr. Parris will use his own judgment as to the most suitable time for commencing negotiations; all that I must urge is, the importance of due attention being paid to the subject whenever a seasonable opportunity for doing so presents itself.

In the meantime, Mr. Parris will use his best endeavour to extend the telegraph line from New Plymouth, so as to connect it with the station at Opunake.

Whanganui, 20th January, 1872.

DONALD McLEAN.

### No. 17.

The CIVIL COMMISSIONER, New Plymouth, to the Hon. D. McLEAN.

SIR,—

New Plymouth, 25th April, 1872.

Referring to your instructions of the 20th January last, in reference to the settlement of the confiscated lands on the West Coast, and to my telegram of 13th March, 1872, in which I reported the result of a meeting I had with two hapus, Umutahi and Ahitahi, and also to subsequent telegrams, which induced me to go to Wellington, hoping to have had a personal interview with you, but was too late, I have now the honor to report that, at the meeting when the question was discussed about settling the before-mentioned two hapus on special blocks with defined boundaries, they pleaded for some time for the restoration of some of their old residences near Ketemarae; in reply to which I informed that it was useless for them to ask for any part of the land which had been surveyed and allotted to settlers. They then asked to have a block next to the boundary line of the surveyed and allotted land.

The Umutahi people agreed to settle on a block to be defined at Mawhitiwhiti, north of the Waingongoro, the residence of their old chief Kewetone, who is still living, and behaved very well at the meeting.

The Ahitahi hapu was formerly represented by the chief Hori Te Pakako (now deceased) whose tribal territory was south of and bounded by the Waingongoro River, and I am of opinion that it will be a difficult matter to get them to settle north of that river.

There is another hapu, Ngatitupaea, represented by the chief Ahitana Moana, for whom it will be necessary to reserve some of the confiscated land between the Tangahoe and Ahitahi districts. I state this as my opinion, not having gone into the question with them the same as with the others. The Ngatitupaea refused to join Titokowaru in 1868, when they were living in the district referred to, and were removed therefrom by myself, by authority of the Government, to avoid unpleasant complications with neutral Natives. About two-thirds of them agreed to remove to Oeo with Hone Pihama, and the remainder went with Ahitana to the Ngaere. Those who went to Oeo only remained there a month, after which they removed to Parilaka, where they have been living ever since. When Titokowaru fell back upon the Ngaere district, and from thence to Ngatimaru, Ahitana with his followers removed towards the Waitara, but kept aloof from Titokowaru; and in the month of January last he came into town and stopped two days at the Native Hostelry, and then went on to Parihaka, where they have been ever since. After arriving at Parihaka, he consulted Te Whiti about going back to Ngatiruanui (Keteonetea) to settle, when Te Whiti advised him not to do so at present, as it would only produce trouble. The Ngatitupaea have for several years past professed to be allied to Te Whiti, and have been guided by his advice; but how long they may continue to do so is uncertain, and I have explained their condition to enable you to judge what should be done in their particular case to provide for their future settlement. The Ngatitupaea hapu is said to number about 100 men and women.

The Umutahi and Ahitahi have furnished me with a list of the adult numbers of their tribes:—Umutahi, 120; Ahitahi, 131.

The settlement of these last two hapus will I think be a test of the practicability of settling Titokowaru's people, who are now virtually in occupation of all their tribal territory from Waingongoro to Omaturangi.

I have, &c.,

R. PARRIS,

Civil Commissioner.

## SETTLEMENT OF

## No. 18.

The Hon. D. McLEAN to the CIVIL COMMISSIONER, New Plymouth.

SIR,—

Auckland, 2nd May, 1872.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 25th ultimo, in which you refer to interviews with certain hapus of the Ngatiruanui, for whom you desire reservations to be made in the confiscated lands of the West Coast.

You were perfectly correct in informing the Natives that it was useless for them to ask for any portion of land which had been surveyed and allotted to settlers, You then stated that they ask to have a block next to the boundary line of the surveyed and allotted land, but you do not inform me of the locality, whether it be north or south of the Waingongoro, or whether you mean a tract of land inland of any survey line between Waingongoro and Patea. I shall be glad if, in future, when corresponding on questions of this nature, you will attach to your letters a rough tracing, to indicate the particular spots you refer to.

The proportion of land already set apart for Native purposes in confiscated lands to the south of the Waingongoro is quite as much as appears to me to be necessary for the requirements of the Natives; and if fresh applications are made by persons who have borne arms against the Government, and have only recently tendered their submission, it is only reasonable that they should accept land in whatever locality the Government may find it most convenient to provide for them.

You are, then, at liberty to make such requisite reserves as you may deem expedient north of the Waingongoro, instead of increasing the large quantity already available for the settlement of the Natives to the southward of that river.

With regard to the settlement of the Umutahi people at Mawhitiwhiti, north of the Waingongoro, the residence of their old chief Kewetone, I think it very desirable that such an arrangement should be entered into with this tribe, and that a block of land should be defined for them in that locality with as little delay as possible.

It appears that the Umutahi, for whom you are authorized to make provision, form a considerable section of the Ngatiruanui Tribe; and it would seem that, when they are completely disposed of, it will be more easy to deal with the other two hapus, whom you report as located chiefly about Parihaka, and other parts of the district north of Waingongoro.

At any rate, when their reserves for settlement are clearly defined, you will then be in a better position to inform me how far you can meet the case of the Ahitahi and Ngatitupaea, without any encroachment on the territory south of Waingongoro.

You will be good enough to intimate to me, from time to time, the progress you are making in these affairs, and you will let me know if Ahitana and his people would be satisfied with a location north of the Waingongoro and some distance inland, extending towards the Ngaere, over ground which appears to have formerly been their tribal territory, excluding, of course, the Ngutu-o-te-Manu.

I have, &amp;c.,

DONALD McLEAN.

## No. 19.

MEMORANDUM by the CIVIL COMMISSIONER, New Plymouth, for the Hon. D. McLEAN.

WITH reference to your letter of instructions of May 2nd, 1872, relating to the Ngatitupaea and Ahitahi hapus being located north of the Waingongoro River, I find it impossible to carry out your instructions in this matter, and must beg to submit, for your consideration and approval, the absolute necessity of making a reserve for the Ahitahi hapu (who number over 100), say a thousand acres on the south side of the said river, deferring further provision for that hapu to some future day, when progress has been made in the question of settling the West Coast, unless they will at once agree to take a further grant of land on the north side of the river inland of Mawhitiwhiti.

This arrangement is absolutely necessary, as a preliminary step to the working out of your general instructions in reference to the settlement of the West Coast.

With regard to the Ngatitupaea hapu, as they are living at Parihaka, their case can be deferred for a time, unless they should attempt to settle of their own accord, regardless of the Government surveys. Should such an emergency occur, immediate action would have to be taken to endeavour to settle them upon a defined block.

The settlement of those sections of the Ngatiruanui tribes, and the purchase of a block of land at Ngatimaru simultaneously, will, I am of opinion, be a death-blow to the disaffection which has for so many years existed amongst the tribes of the Taranaki Province.

R. PARRIS,

Civil Commissioner.

Auckland, 20th May, 1872.

## No. 20.

The Hon. D. McLEAN to the CIVIL COMMISSIONER, New Plymouth.

SIR,—

Auckland, 20th May, 1872.

In reply to your memorandum of this date, stating that, in order to effect a settlement with the Natives of the West Coast, it is absolutely necessary to make a reserve of 1000 acres south of the Waingongoro River, I have the honor to inform you that I approve of your making such reserve, care being taken to fix it as far inland as possible from Europeans' locations.

In reference to Ngatitupaea, who are living at Parihaka, you will be good enough, when they are disposed to settle down, to intimate the extent and position of land that may be necessary for them.

The chief object is to have the land question in the Taranaki district so far settled as to enable the Government to locate in it a numerous body of Europeans. It would be advantageous to have all Native reserves within natural boundaries, wherever practicable.

I have, &amp;c.,

DONALD McLEAN.

The Civil Commissioner, New Plymouth.

## No. 21.

The CIVIL COMMISSIONER, New Plymouth, to the Hon. D. McLEAN.

SIR,—

New Plymouth, 26th August, 1872.

In further reference to the matter referred to in my telegram of the 17th instant, from Opunake, on returning from the South, I have now the honor to report that on the 10th instant I left New Plymouth, with a surveyor, for the purpose of commencing the skeleton survey of the land north of Waingongoro. Having some matters to attend to at Opunake, I remained there until Monday, the 12th instant, when I sent on word to the Ngatiruanui Natives that I should be at Kaupokonui the following day, Tuesday, if they wished to see me before commencing the survey. At noon on Tuesday about thirty Natives arrived from Omuturangi, when the Natives working at roadwork near the Kaupokonui Bridge, under Manaia and Reihana Wharehuia, stopped working for the purpose of discussing the question of the survey being proceeded with. The talk was kept up during that day and part of the night, and was resumed the following day and continued till some time in the afternoon, when the Omuturangi Natives returned. There was no violence or threatening language during the discussion, but a decided opposition to the survey of the land, and arguments against the confiscation, which it would be useless to give in detail. They requested me to send the surveyor and his chain back to New Plymouth, and made a special request to see the chain, which I brought out and warned them not to injure it. The chain was taken possession of twice by the Omuturangi party, which I allowed them to do for form's sake. It was returned to me by Titokowaru's brother, Nuku.

I explained to them that I had been instructed by the Government to commence the survey, and warned them against committing themselves by any unlawful obstruction.

After the Omuturangi Natives left I engaged six Natives for the survey, and the following day I rode over the block between Kaupokonui and Waingongoro with the surveyor, to give him an idea of the work necessary for a skeleton survey, and to decide upon a place to stop at, to be as near as possible to the work. The old village, Te Kanae, where Manaia and Reihana Wharehuia and their people were living before the renewal of hostilities in 1868, is about a central position, and the only place where there was a whare; we therefore decided to make that the head-quarters for the survey staff, and selected a house of Manaia's, as all the others were very dilapidated.

On returning to Kaupokonui in the evening, I told Manaia that I had decided on his house at Te Kanae for the survey party to stop at, to which he assented. On Thursday night there was a meeting held at Manain's place, on the other side of the river to where I was stopping. It was a meeting of Manaia and Reihana Wharehuia's people, the result of which was that early the next morning two of their Natives (Ngatai Himiona and his son) went to the Kanae and burnt every house there, which proceeding I have reason to believe Manaia and Wharehuia were privy to. I was talking to them a long time on Friday, fully intending to proceed with a trial of the survey. Manaia professed to be very *pouri* about the burning of his house. I should be sorry to accuse him wrongfully, but my own opinion is, that he was more pleased than otherwise, and convinced me that there was an organized opposition to the survey of the land. I explained to them that the land taken would be paid for, but did not tell them how much per acre, and I am sorry to see the price named in my instructions is published in a Whanganui paper. How it came to be made public I know not, and can only suppose some one who saw my instructions must have foolishly let it be known. There was no cutting of the chain, as stated in the paper, although they had it in their possession.

This was how I left the question, on leaving the district hurriedly, on account of the alarming reports about Te Kooti; and considering it would be injudicious to leave the surveyor to attempt anything in my absence, I instructed him to return to New Plymouth.

It is difficult to decide how far the Natives may carry their opposition to the survey, if proceeded with. Some are of opinion that they would not have recourse to violence, whilst others are of opinion that they would. I shall be willing to try the question, if the Government wish it, and should like to make the Waihi camp my head-quarters.

There are other influences operating upon the minds of the Natives besides their own objections. The week before I went to Kaupokonui, Captain William McDonnell was there, trying to lease the land between Waingongoro and Inaha of them. He must have been well aware that the Government had not abandoned the land, and that such interference was only calculated to embarrass pending arrangements for the acquirement of the said land for settlement.

I have, &amp;c.,

R. PARRIS,

Civil Commissioner.

## No. 22.

MEMORANDUM by the Hon. D. McLEAN for the SECRETARY for CROWN LANDS.

MR. MOORHOUSE,—

The settlement of the confiscated lands on the West Coast being a matter of great importance to the Colony, I am anxious that you should be put in possession of the views of the Government generally on the subject.

One of the leading difficulties arises from the number of claims made by Natives to portions of the confiscated land, which have thus greatly diminished the available extent, and have led to the existence of a considerable misapprehension regarding the area for disposal.

Certain published returns showed 1,400,000 acres at the disposal of the Crown. After the prosecution of a careful inquiry, I have found the above to be a highly exaggerated estimate.

South of the Stoney River, and between it and the Waingongoro, a small block at Opunake, containing 1,400 acres, is the only land over which the Government can exercise any right; the remaining part has either been allotted to or is claimed by Natives.

The lands between the Waingongoro and the Waitotara have been utilized in satisfying the claims of military settlers, the awards made to Natives by the Compensation Court, and to form special reserves for Natives, and reserves granted to them for services against the enemy.

After settling all these claims, there remain only some 40,000 acres available for sale, and even this portion is subject to claims made by friendly Natives, which must be disposed of before any extent can be thrown into the market. With a view to getting rid of the difficulties which surround the question, I propose that the awards and special reserves mentioned above should be properly defined, and, whenever possible, should be acquired by purchase from the grantees. Where this cannot be done, the title to each should be individualized, so as to enable the Native owners to dispose of their property by sale to persons desirous of purchase for settlement. After the effectual disposal of the obstacles arising from the Native part of the question, the course to be adopted with regard to the sale of these lands will be simple, and will consist of a system of periodical sales, or such other means as may be found to be the most conducive to the establishment of an agricultural community. The numerous streams descending from the interior and watering the district, the abundance of timber, and the fertility of the soil, render this part of the country eminently adapted for the support of a large and flourishing population.

Patea, 12th February, 1872.

DONALD MCLEAN.

## WAIROA.

### No. 23.

Mr. LOCKE to the Hon. J. D. ORMOND.

SIR,—

Napier, 19th August, 1872.

I have the honor to forward the following report of my late visit to the Wairoa District:—

Among the many matters requiring attention, the most pressing were the settlement of claims for back pay due to the Natives, and the adjustment of the question in reference to old confiscated lands I have reported separately on the question of back pay.

As regards the question of confiscation, by a deed of agreement made between the Government and the loyal Natives of the Wairoa district, at a meeting held at Wairoa in 1867, the Government took possession of a block of land lying between the Wairoa and Waiou Rivers, and between the Mangapoiki and Kauhauroa Streams, on the left bank of the Wairoa River, excepting a block of five hundred and odd acres at Pakowhai, and twenty 50-acre sections between the Mangapoiki and Kauhauroa Streams on left bank of Wairoa River. The remainder of the block then brought under consideration, under the provisions of the East Coast Land Titles Investigation Act, lying between the Waiou River and the Wairoa River and Ruakituri Stream, stretching inland to Waikaremoana Lake, was returned to Natives, with the promise that the Government would divide it into blocks, taking streams or other natural boundaries, and also decide on the persons to be inserted in grants for the same. This was done to save expense, the land being rough sheep country. The Natives subsequently withdrew their claim to the twenty 50-acre sections, on the payment of £800 as liquidation of all claims of loyal Natives to the land retained by Government. Through the unsettled state of the district and other causes, the promise of the Government to subdivide the land and decide on persons to appear in grants has not until now been carried out.

On the 3rd of this month I met the Natives, who mustered in great force at Wairoa, in reference to this question, having previously ridden over the country and visited Waikaremoana for the purpose of ascertaining the most suitable boundaries for the several blocks into which it was proposed to divide the land.

After a full explanation and careful consideration, the matter was satisfactorily settled, and the lands divided into four blocks, and the agreement to the arrangement made signed by the principal chiefs on the part of their people. By the present agreement, the Government retain, over and above what they formerly held, two other blocks of land—one of about 250 acres at Onepoto, on Waikaremoana Lake, at its outlet into Waikaretaheke, the site of present redoubt; and fifty acres on Waikaretaheke Stream, where the proposed road to the lake will cross that stream.

I enclose tracing of the district dealt with, showing Government reserves, and the deed of agreement, with names of persons to be inserted in grants attached thereto, by which you will perceive it has been dealt with in a similar way to the Mohaka Waikare Block.

There is one point I would beg to draw your attention to—viz., the back boundary of the Government land between Wairoa and Wairau. The boundary, as first shown on plan, by the Ahu-o-te-Atua, I have every reason to believe, is not correct; but that the correct boundary is by the red and yellow line, shown on tracing. I have asked Mr. Burton to send me a sketch showing more plainly the boundary intended. The only inconvenience from this error—excepting the loss of a few acres of very rough land—is, that one block of forty or fifty acres has been marked off for military settlers on the right bank of the Waikaretaheke Stream. Whether this block of land has been taken or not, or whether the Crown grant has been issued, I am not aware.

The settlement of this long outstanding question will be of great benefit to the Wairoa, as settlers will now be able to occupy the country as sheep runs, and all feeling of uncertainty existing in the Native mind removed.

I settled the question in reference to Mr. Sim's sheep at Mohaka, they having been returned to him; and I also settled the other various matters that required examination into in the district.

I have, &c.,  
S. LOCKE.

## Enclosure in No. 23.

## DEED of AGREEMENT.

WHEREAS by "The East Coast Land Titles Investigation Act, 1867," it is provided that the Native Lands Court shall have power, within a district described in the Schedule to the said Act, to inquire into and determine the titles to all and any land or lands whether claimed by or belonging to aboriginal natives or other British subjects, and whether or not such investigation shall be required on the part of any person or persons claiming title thereto, and further to ascertain and certify what lands are, or but for participation in the rebellion would have been, the property of persons who have been engaged in the rebellion; and whereas by the said Act it is further provided that such last-mentioned land shall from the date of the certificate of the said Court be and be deemed to be land of the Crown, discharged of any right, title, or claim by any person other than Her Majesty, her heirs and successors: and further, by an agreement dated 5th April, 1867, made between Reginald Newton Biggs, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace of the Colony, on behalf of Her Majesty, on the one part, and Chiefs and Natives of the Wairoa District, on the other part, having claims or rights within the district described in the Schedule aforesaid:

Witnesseth, that, in consideration of the said rights and claims, and of the loyalty and good service of the said Chiefs and Natives during the insurrection on the East Coast, and of the covenant herein-after contained, on their part, and in order to consolidate the claims of Her Majesty under the said Act, and of the several hapus to which the said Chiefs and Natives belong, the said Reginald Biggs did agree to withdraw all the claims of Her Majesty under the said Act so far as relating to that part of the land comprised in the said Schedule, saving and excepting certain lands more fully set forth and described in the following Schedule.

*Schedule of Lands.*

Commencing at the mouth of the Kauhauroa Stream, then up the river to its source; then to the Mangapoiki to its junction with the Wairoa River; thence down to the mouth of the Mangaaruhe Stream; thence up the Mangaaruhe to the mouth of the Mangakapua; thence to its source; thence in a straight line to the junction of the Waikaretaheke with the Waiau; thence following the Waiau to its junction with the Wairoa; thence to the mouth of the Kauhauroa, the commencing part, as shown on the sketch map attached.

*Schedule of Lands retained by the Natives in accordance with this Agreement.*

Commencing at outlet of Mangaaruhe Stream into Wairoa Stream, up Wairoa River to Ruakituri, up that stream to Erepeti; thence to Waikaremoana Lake; thence by east shore of said Lake to Panekiri; thence to Turi-o-hikatoia, on the Waiau River; thence down Waiau River to the mouth of Waikaretaheke Stream; thence in a straight line to source of Mangakapua, down said stream to Mangaaruhe, and down said stream to Wairoa River, the commencing part.

And further, at a meeting of the loyal claimants of the said lands, and Samuel Locke, Justice of the Peace for the Colony of New Zealand, on behalf of Her Majesty, on the one part, and the Chiefs and Natives of the Wairoa District, on the other part, held at Wairoa, 2nd August, 1872, it was finally agreed on that all the lands included in the above-named Schedule should be retained by the above-named loyal Natives, saving and excepting two blocks to be retained by the Government, hereinafter described, and shown in the plan attached.

*Schedule of Land retained by Government.*

1st. All that block of land on the Waikaretaheke Stream, at the crossing of the new road at the Kapani, containing fifty acres, more or less.

2nd. All that portion of land, situated at Waikaremoana, commencing at outlet of Lake Waikaremoana into Waikaretaheke, thence down that stream to where the stream issues from under ground, thence to Raekahu, thence to Rotokiri-o-Pakai, thence to summit of Panekiri, thence to the outlet of lake into Waikaretaheke, containing two hundred acres, more or less.

It is further provided that the Government reserves the right to enter upon any portion of the whole block, as described in the schedule, for purposes of felling and removing such timber as may hereafter be required for road, telegraph, or other purposes. With the above exceptions, the whole block described in the schedule above cited shall be conveyed to the loyal claimants under the following conditions:—The whole block shall be subdivided into several portions to the Natives mentioned in the following schedule hereunto attached.

That the whole of the land shall be made inalienable, both as to sale and mortgage, and held in trust in the manner provided, or hereafter to be provided, by the General Assembly for Native lands held under trust.

In witness whereof we hereby sign our names, this 6th day of August, 1872.

Ihaka Whanga,	Tiopira Kaukau,
Hamana Tiakiwiai,	Hori Pomana,
Tamihana Huata,	Ihakara Paemako,
Ihakara Horaeata,	Meiha Maaka,
Hapimana Tunupaura,	Te Pirihi Pata,
Maraki Kohea,	Ipora Apatu,
Te Hemoata,	Paraone Tukirikau,
Wata Taiaroa,	Ahipene Tamaitimate,
Maihi Kaimoana,	Te Makarini Te Wharehuia.

Witness to Signatures—

Frederick F. Ormond, R.M.  
Charles W. Ferris, Sub-Inspector, A.C.

## SCHEDULE OF NAMES IN CROWN GRANTS, UPPER WAIROA BLOCKS.

*Ruakituri Block.*

Between Mangaaruhe and Ruakituri Stream.

Paora Te Apatu ; Mere Karaka ; Te Whenuanui ; Ngakawainga ; Ripeka Huata ; Ihakara Haeata ; Ngairo ; Te Hemoata ; Ani Wairama ; Tuahine ; Honatana ; Tepene Te Rito ; Tepora ; Te Hereaka ; Ahipene Tokouri ; Te Otene Pikowai ; Ahenata Herehere ; Maka Mati ; Atareta Mateana ; Ani Patene ; Hawea ; Ahipene Kaingatua ; Katerina Whanariki ; Erueti Te Whareparoa ; Mihi Kanukanu ; Piripi Rakau ; Meiha Te Hira ; Ihpera Tekore. (This is the part towards the Reinga.) Tamihana Huata ; Hotene Makura ; Arapera Te Irimanuka ; Pera Tipoki ; Mihaera Wairama ; Iritana Moti ; Tamati Hake ; Hemi Honotapu ; Tamati Tipuna ; Te Koari ; Honeri Kuhukuhu ; Tairamuha ; Hanita Parau ; Kuruwhewha ; Paramena ; Tarati Puhī ; Maka Moti ; Taina ; Mihi Te Iwirori ; Pera Te Waiharakeke ; Reihana Rauwhiki ; Karena Ruataniwha ; Wi Taepa ; Tiopira Taorua ; Rakiroa ; Rewi Tipuna ; Paretene Kunaiti ; Wiremu Waiharakeke ; Heni Kanu ; Atareta Matiana ; Pera Te Kouri ; Himiona Manu ; Te Hata ; Wi Tipuna ; Paramena Whakaouru ; Ahitere ; Te Hapimana ; Wata Taiaroa ; Heta Te Kuaha ; Tepene Te Pura ; Rutene Weha.

*Taramarama Block.*

Between Mangaaruhe and Waikaretaheke.

Paora Te Apatu ; Mere Karaka Teurupa ; Pera Tipoki ; Ngakawaingu ; Ihakara Haeata ; Hiria Kopu ; Te Hapimana Tanupaura ; Ani Te Wairama ; Heni Tewi ; Taina ; Hirini Mouru ; Kataraina Kotera ; Meiha Te Hira ; Te Otene Pikowai ; Katirini Whariki ; Ahipene Tokouri ; Honatana Orakau ; Whekuwheku ; Ani Patene Hinekino ; Te Paea Whatawhata ; Te Rira Wharerakau ; Tamihana Huata ; Rauria Hepi ; Tipene Te Puia ; Tienga ; Piripi Rakau ; Toti ; Ripeka Huata ; Ani Tekore ; Te Wirihana Te Parakino ; Keita Parenga ; Rauria Taunoa ; Piripi Herehere.

*Waikaretaheke.*

Te Otene Tangihaere ; Tiakiwhare ; Timoti Paeti ; Te Wata Taunoa ; Ani Patene Hinekino ; Matene Ruawai ; Te Paea Whatawhata ; Rutene Weha ; Reweti Anatawa ; Raiha Kakaho ; Paora Tunge ; Matene Pokanoa ; Rawhira Paku ; Paraone Kaiatera ; Kingi Te Rotoatara ; Mihaera Korari ; Ihakara Paemako ; Manahi Hema ; Wiremu Oriwa ; Raniera Kohimarama ; Paraimu ; Te Waha ; Mere Rite ; Te Naera Patene ; Mikara Tu ; Wharekura ; Emere Whainuhaere ; Ahipene Whakai ; Kuhukuhu ; Kararaina Kake ; Tuahine ; Pupu ; Patene ; Te Wata Taiaroa ; Ratana Te Ao ; Te Hapi Tukahara ; Tirangipumamao ; Hakiha Tamaiahua ; Paraki Paetua ; Teperi Rehua ; Raiha Kakaho ; Kawarau ; Te Otene Pikowai ; Tamihana Huata.

*Tukurangi Block.*

Between Waikaretaheke and Waihi.

Areta Te Rito ; Te Whenuanui ; Ihakara Paemako ; Ahipene Whakai ; Heni Kawhena ; Raiha Kakaho ; Te Wata Taiaroa ; Matene Ruawai ; Reweti Anatawa ; Tuahine ; Kuhukuhu ; Manahi Hema ; Rora Hema ; Timoti Paeti ; Te Paea Whatawhata ; Patene ; Puripu ; Hirini Moara ; Ahikaera ; Nikora ; Karepa ; Paparata ; Kutoro ; Teketehao ; Romi Te Waiwhinau ; Paraki ; Hori Whaurangi ; Paraone Taikahu ; Te Makarini Wharehuia ; Noa Muhunoa ; Te Kahukiwa ; Te Whaina ; Te Paoro Tokoahu ; Te Winitana Tepoka ; Koreweho Rawato ; Wi Hautaruke.

*Te Waiiau Block.*

Between Waihi and Te Waiiau.

Maraki Kohea ; Tarati Puhī ; Heremia Wakatoko ; Ehau Hineuru ; Hiria Tao ; Ahipene Puketai ; Teowai ; Toha ; Hekera Te Komiti ; Reweti Anatawa ; Rora Anaki ; Matene Ruawai ; Kere Raukiokio ; Paore Rerepu ; Te Watene Wanawana ; Te Paea Karatau ; Mere Te Kaari ; Hamiora Omaori ; Tekoteko ; Raniera Te Ao ; Ruta Kinikini ; Retimona Patupo ; Miriama Tehi ; Te Harawhira Titiwha ; Tiopira Tapahi ; Te Pirihi Paata ; Katirina Tupoti ; Nutana Tekawe ; Baharuhi Te Karaha ; Ahipene Taumata ; Raima Ngawaka ; Kihirini Whatuira ; Paora Puketapu ; Mihi Kanukanu ; Meiha Mahu ; Rewai ; Haora.