

456. Is this £40 of which you speak part of the £140 you received altogether from Kemp?—Yes.

457. You got £140 only?—Yes.

458. *The Chairman.*] You told us that half of this section was put under your name, and half under Kemp's. Why were you chosen, and not your elder brother?—Wirihana wished my name to go in instead of his own, because I had children, and he had none

THURSDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1896.

WIRIHANA HUNIA examined.

1. *Mr. Stevens.*] To which tribe to you belong?—To Muaupoko and Ngatiapa.

2. How old are you?—I was born in 1852—forty-four years old.

3. Have you ever heard from your elders anything concerning the position taken up by your grandfather, Te Hakeke, with regard to the Horowhenua Block?—He had no claim on the land, but he had influence over the Muaupoko.

4. To which tribe did your grandfather belong?—To Muaupoko.

5. Have you heard your elders tell you anything regarding the fights that took place between Muaupoko and Ngatiraukawa?—Yes.

6. How did these fights take place, and what was the result, so far as you can remember?—The first expedition that came down here to fight against the Muaupoko and other tribes was a tribe called Amiowhenua, including the Waikato, Ngatimaniapoto, Ngatiparewahawaha, and other tribes. They came down by the East Coast and came on to Wellington, and from there came on here, fighting as they went. The party was called Amiowhenua. When they came here they were met and fought by the Muaupoko. The chiefs of the Muaupoko who engaged this war-party were Rangiwahakaotia, Te Rangi Houhia, and Tanguru. They met and fought, and a hundred of the Waikato were killed. The expedition then returned. After this Te Rauparaha and Tuahare came, and they slew the Muaupoko; and then after that they returned to Kawhia, where they had come from. Afterwards, Te Rauparaha returned here again from Kawhia. When he had got as far as Waitotara with his war-party, the Ngarauru Tribe fought him, and Te Rauparaha's expedition was beaten. The chief of the expedition was called Te Ratu. The Ngatiapa Tribe then heard that Te Rauparaha was surrounded by the Ngarauru, and then an expedition started of the Ngatiapas and got to Waitotara, and fought Te Rauparaha down here, and when they got to Rangitikei they stayed there and succoured Te Rauparaha. They stayed there for a long time; and as Te Rauparaha wished to go to Kapiti, they allowed him to come on that way. When Te Rauparaha came on to the north of the Manawatu River, he caused to be killed an old woman belonging to the Muaupoko Tribe; he came on from there and camped at the mouth of the Ohau River. After Te Rauparaha had left the Manawatu to come on to Ohau, the Muaupoko discovered the old woman who had been killed; they saw her entrails; she had been eaten. The Muaupoko then collected together at Papaitonga, and they decided that they would fight Te Rauparaha. An expedition started from the Muaupoko, and fought and beat Te Rauparaha, and they called the name of the place Te Wi, at Ohau. Some of Te Rauparaha's children were killed on that occasion. The name of one of his children was Poaka. He was not killed then, but a man called Tamati Maunu caught Poaka, and he was afterwards killed. Tamati Maunu belonged to the Ngatipariri hapu of Muaupoko. There was another son called Te Uira. A man called Warahihi took Te Uira prisoner; he also belonged to Ngatipariri hapu. The first man that was killed on Te Rauparaha's side was Te Whata-a-ti. Te Rangihouhia killed him; he also belonged to Ngatipariri. There were a great number of Te Rauparaha's people killed on that occasion. Poaka was taken prisoner and brought up to the Horowhenua Lake to the pa called Waipata. It is standing now; a fighting pa belonging to Ngatipariri. After that, a war-party started out from Te Rauparaha to take payment for the death of his children and people, and they attacked this pa, called Waipata, but they did not succeed in taking it. After that Te Rauparaha dragged a lot of canoes up from the beach and brought them up to the Horowhenua Lake by the stream, and then they attacked the pas Te Rauparaha and Wiremu Kingi attacked these pas—one pa called Waikiekie, and the other called Te Rohaote Kawanu. These pas belonged to the descendants of Pariri. They are still to be seen at the lake on some islands. Thirty of the Muaupoko were killed at those pas, and the Muaupoko fled in their canoes and were fired at as they went by Te Rauparaha and his people. After that fight Te Rauparaha went back to Kapiti. After he went to Kapiti he returned again and went to the other side of the Manawatu, and he began to kill the people of the Rangitane and Muaupoko, at Hotuiti. Te Rauparaha then returned again to Kapiti. The Ngatiapa felt very sorry about what had happened to Muaupoko, and they came forward. They came on to Waikanāe and they fought there, and the Ngatitoa were defeated by Ngatiapa and Muaupoko; and Te Pehi, a chief of Ngatitoa, lost his son.

7. What was the name of the chief who led the Ngatiapa war-party?—Paora Turangapito, an ancestor of mine. He was a cousin of Te Hakeke. After that, Te Pehi went to Sydney to get guns, and the Ngatiapa returned to their homes. After that Te Rauparaha came in canoes to kill and slay the Muaupoko, and a chief called Toheriri, belonging to Muaupoko, was killed. After this expedition of Te Rauparaha, the Ngatiapa came forward again, feeling grieved about Muaupoko, and an expedition started away to Kapiti to engage Te Rauparaha, and Te Rauparaha defeated the united tribes of Wanganui, Ngatikahungunu, Ngatiapa, and Muaupoko. The name of that battle was Waiorua. After that the thought struck Te Rauparaha that he would call his tribe Ngatiraukawa to come and settle with him at Kapiti, so that they should establish themselves on the land from Manawatu right on to Wellington, because he thought he had defeated the pas of the tribes of these lands, and therefore he had taken possession of them. The same idea occurred