

give the 1,200 acres at Ohau to Whatanui's descendants, but it was not put on the plan that I know of. I heard the Judge challenge when the divisions were applied for in Mangakahia's Court. There were no objectors. I did not hear the Judge say that the orders would be made. If the Judge did make the orders one would be for the 1,200 acres at Ohau; but the locality was objected to, as it was stony. I remember Nicholson making an objection. He objected to the land at Ohau. They all did. Judge Wilson told him (Nicholson) he was not in the certificate. I do not know what took place at the meetings between Lewis and descendants of Whatanui. None of Muaupoko were present. Kemp told the tribe about the piece for Sievwright. He did not say what his debt to Sievwright was. He asked the tribe to give him the 800 acres personally, so that he might give it—the whole of the 800 acres—to Sievwright for his debts. He told the Court that the 800 acres was to pay Sievwright. I have said that No. 11 was for the tribe. There was no list of names made out at the meetings. It was to be a residential block for the whole tribe. It was not to interfere with Kemp's section at Waiwiri. The Muaupoko living at Horowhenua have very little land elsewhere. If it was divided and some sold their shares they would have to take the consequences. When Kemp stated that Warena was to go into No. 11 with him, they settled it, but we did not consent; we were very much dissatisfied and went out of Court. We did not make any objection in Court. We could not carry our objection so far. We objected inwardly. To show our disapproval we all left the Court. We are justified in objecting to Warena being put in No. 11 as trustee, because he has since claimed the land as his own, and the law upheld him for a time. Our land has been endangered by him, and that is what we were afraid of when we objected; but we gave in to Kemp when he insisted on Warena being put into the title to No. 11 with him. [Horowhenua Commission, page 99, question 36, and reply, read.] I stated that No. 14 at Waiwiri was Kemp's own, and did not belong to the tribe. The Muaupoko rights extend as far as Waiwiri; but each member has a right to his particular part. Waiwiri was Kemp's portion, and the tribe consented to his having it, although the land was not divided under ancestral rights. Kemp has an ancestral right to Waiwiri, but I cannot give his genealogy. Kemp can say who he derived his ancestral right from. Kemp himself applied for an order in favour of himself for the 1,200 acres at Ohau. McDonald might have applied also; I do not remember. This was in Kahui's Court. I only remember this 1,200 acres coming on once in Mangakahia's Court, and again the second time in Kahui's Court. There was only one application for the 1,200 acres in Kahui's Court, so far as I can remember. I am not clear whether McDonald made the application for this section in Mangakahia's Court or in Kahui's Court, but I think it was in Mangakahia's Court. The Judge called for objections before making each order. I remember that the Judge challenged for objectors to an order being made in this block; cannot remember whether it was done more than once. Objectors were challenged for this block in both Courts; once in each Court. Objectors appeared in the first Court. There were no objectors in the second Court. The land given to Kemp was east of the railway at Ohau. It was arranged at a meeting of the resident section of Muaupoko. Warena Hunia was not present. Wirihana Hunia was, and did not object. Hoani Puihi was present and agreed. I do not quite remember whether Paki te Hunga was there. Makere te Rou was. She assented. If I had heard any one object I would say so. Kemp is the great chief of Muaupoko. Some of those present may have thought they had a right to object. I cannot say. If they had objected Kemp would have been too strong for them. I heard Kemp's evidence in all the cases that came before Judge Trimble about Horowhenua in 1890. So far as I know his evidence was true. I do not know that any of it was untrue.

The Court adjourned to the 5th instant.

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FRIDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1897.

The Court opened at 10 a.m.

Present: The same.

No. 1, Horowhenua No. 14, resumed.

RANGIMAIREHAU cross-examined by Mr. McDonald.

*Witness:* I stated yesterday that I remembered the Court of 1886. Kemp was then just recovering from a serious illness. He was still far from well, and used crutches. He lived at Palmerston's house comfortably, and had servants to wait upon him. The tribe settled round him in such accommodation as could be found. We were satisfied with it. You lived in the same house as Kemp. After we and Kemp were settled the meetings commenced. They extended over several days before the Court began. I saw you coming in and out occasionally at the meetings. I said yesterday that I did not see any map at the meetings. Mangakahia was the Assessor of the first Court. May have been on the 25th November, 1886—cannot say for certain. Three orders were applied for at that Court, particulars of which I gave yesterday. I do not know whether any orders were made at that time. We did not understand what was done. [Vol. 7, page 184, "The immediate application is the railway-line. The Court asks for the statutory power," &c.] You did not tell us at Palmerston what was in those minutes. This is the first time I have heard that any order was made. I heard you apply for the orders. Did not hear the Judge say that orders would be made. Heard him challenge objectors. None appeared. [Vol. 7, page 84 (*re* application for order for township block) read.] There may have been a plan handed to Court. I never saw any plan. Don't know where you got it, if you had one. I don't mean to suggest that you made a map for yourself. I simply say I did not see a map. You say that the map was put into Court to show the position of the 4,000 acres. I don't know anything about it. I do not dispute that you handed in a map, as the minutes say you did.