

Re-examined by Sir W. Buller.

*Witness* : By this land I refer to No. 11 in my reply to Henare Apatari about Te Paki's rights. I do not wish to accuse Mr. Donald Fraser of deliberate untruth in his evidence before the Supreme Court. I say that some of his statements are incorrect.

To *Assessor* : I did not think in 1890 that No. 11 belonged to Kemp and Warena only. The first day he retained me he signed a document declaring that he held it as trustee for Muaupoko. Kemp's contention in 1890 was that he was a trustee in No. 11. Subsequently in Parliament and at the rehearing Court he still held the same contention. Down to the present time I have never heard him say that he did not hold No. 11 as a trustee. He has always said that he was trustee for Muaupoko, including himself. I have heard that Kawana Hunia had no right to Horowhenua, and that there were others in the title who had no right. I have heard that Hakeke belonged to Ngatiapa and his wife to Waitawa. I heard that Kemp's mother belonged to Wanganui. The evidence shows that his father, Tanguru, resided at Horowhenua. I have heard that Pukerua was at one time the southern boundary of the Muaupoko territory, and Manawatu the northern boundary. I have also heard that pressure by Ngatiraukawa afterwards confined the survivors of Muaupoko between Papaitonga and Poroutawhao. Have heard it said that Horowhenua was the assembling place of Muaupoko. The Muaupoko living among other tribes in 1873 would have had a right to be admitted into Horowhenua. I think so. I cannot give the reason that actuated the Court in putting Kemp and Hunia into the title in 1873. Do not know what the reason was. Ihaia Taueki did not speak at the Pipiriki meeting. He is a very reserved man. He was consulted in 1890 and 1891 on matters connected with Horowhenua. His wife, Ngataahi, explained everything to him. He seemed to me then to have a high opinion of Kemp, and to leave everything to him. I never asked Ihaia Taueki if he had agreed to Kemp having No. 14, because I never had any doubt that it was Kemp's. I have always heard that Ihaia Taueki was the Ariki of Muaupoko, and that he and his ancestors had occupied Horowhenua permanently. Ihaia Taueki was an owner in No. 3 block. All his relatives are also in that block. It is intended also to place among the *rerewaho* any of his people who were wrongly omitted from the title in 1873.

*Sir W. Buller* stated that before calling his next witness he would like to put in a letter from Mr. Edwards, now Mr. Justice Edwards, dated the 24th October, 1895, to the Chairman of the Native Affairs Committee, House of Representatives [*vide* page 332, G.—2, 1896: Exhibit A.W., Horowhenua Commission].

The Court adjourned till the 17th instant.

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WEDNESDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1897.

The Court opened at 10 a.m.

Present: The same.

No. 1, Horowhenua No. 14, resumed.

*Sir W. Buller* proposed to recall Te Rangimairehau to give evidence as to the successors to deceased owners, and whether they were at Palmerston during the Court of 1886.

TE RANGIMAIREHAU recalled on former oath.

*Witness* : No. 2, Kawana Hunia te Hakeke, was dead in 1886. Te Wirihana and his other children are his successors. Wirihana and Warena were present at the meetings of 1896. I do not remember seeing the others. No. 4, Rewiri te Whiumairangi, died before 1886. Makere te Rangimairehau, Ngatahi Taueki, Karaitiana Tarawahi, Rahira Wirihana, Mata Hinekirangi, and another, who I forget, are his successors. I remember now Hopa Heremaia was the other. They were present at the meetings of 1886. No. 5, Te Rangirurupuni, was dead in 1886. Hiria Amorangi, Pane Korama, and others represented him at the meetings and the Court of 1886. I forget the others. Those I have named were present. No. 7, Motai Taueki, died since 1886. He was present at the meetings of 1886. No. 8, Heta te Whata, died long before 1886. Raniera, Ngahua, and Noa te Whata represented him at the meetings; they were present. No. 9, Wirihana Tarewa, was dead in 1886. All his children represented him in that year; their names are Rewi Wirihana, Hori Wirihana, Harerota Wirihana or Porotene, Riria Reene Tikara, Kingi Wirihana.

The Court adjourned for a few minutes, to enable an announcement to be made *re* Stipendiary Court.

The Stipendiary Magistrate's Court was opened at 10.30 a.m., and adjourned till the 21st April next.

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The Native Appellate Court reopened.

*Witness* (to Sir W. Buller) : Rewi, Hori, and Hare Rota were adults in 1886. Katarina and Wirihana were minors, but almost grown up. Kerehi Tomo was afterwards appointed trustee for these minors. He was present at the meetings of 1886. No. 10, Inia Tamaraki, was dead in 1886. Iritana Hanita and others represented him in 1886 at the meetings. Himiona Kowhai also represented him. I cannot remember any others. No. 15, Tamate Maunu, was dead in 1886. He was represented at the meetings by Hariata Amorangi, Mereana Amorangi, and Rawinia Ihaia. They were all present at the meetings of 1886. No. 16, Ihaka te Rangihouhia, died before 1886. Wirihana Hunia represented him. No. 17, Matene Pakauwera, died before 1886. Pirihiha Hautapu represented him at the meetings in that year. No. 19, Himiona Taiweherua, died before 1886. I think Pirihiha Hautapu was one who represented him. Paranihia Riwai represented him at the meetings. No. 23, Riwai te Amo, was dead in 1886. Ngatahi, Hariata Hoani, Himiona Kowhai,