

was grown up when she left for Otaki. I saw Rauparaha there. I was very young at the time. Mahoenui was a permanent kainga. It was abandoned in 1874. There were only cultivations there then. All the eel-pas I have named are on Waiwiri Stream. The people who use them all live on the other side of Kemp's line. We abandoned them after the boundary was surveyed. I only know of one Whakamaungaariki at Waiwiri. It is a sandhill. The eel-pa is named after it. I knew Heta Noa. I have not seen his kainga at Mahoenui. Te Puke and others told me of the reserves; they told us all. Te Aohauma told us that Kemp and McLean had agreed to set apart reserves for the four hapus on the land we are now speaking of. They did not name any piece. They said that four parcels were to be reserved. I did not ask where the reserves were to be located. Te Puke did not say where the reserves were to be located, except that they were to be in this land. I heard that he corresponded with the Government about them. I heard from him that he wanted the whole of the land between the boundaries. Te Puke said that the four reserves were for the four hapus; he did not mention the names of the reserves or their area. It was after Te Puke returned from Wellington that he told me he wanted all the land between the boundaries. He told me that he would not cease to agitate until he got it. This was in 1878.

Cross-examined by Mr. McDonald.

*Witness*: Te Rangirurupuni was one of the applicants for Horowhenua in 1873. His name was in the *Kahiti*. I do not remember the others. I suppose he claimed for Muaupoko, because I did not see any application for land south of Mahoenui.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ransfield.

*Witness*: I have heard of Haere Wharara. I do not know that he had any right to No. 11. Horomona Toremi had an eel-pa at Whakamaungaariki, in the Waiwiri Stream. I saw it. I saw Hunia at Waiwiri. She lived with us at Waiwiri for about a year. Her right was from Horomona. Whakamaungaariki was an ancient pa. I do not know whether Horomona took part in lease to McDonald.

*Mr. Morison* said his side did not oppose Horomona Toremi. He understood that Horomona represented Ngatikahoro.

*Witness* (to Ransfield): Horomona Toremi was a Ngatikahoro. I do not know who really owned Te Karamu; every one worked at it. I did not hear that it belonged to Haere Wharara. I heard that Te Uku belonged to Aperahama. None of Haere Wharara's descendants come to Waiwiri; that is why I do not know anything about them. Whakamate belonged to Aperahama. I know this because he has left it to his descendants. I last saw Hunia working at Whakamaungaariki in 1877 and 1878. She ceased to work there after survey. I repeat that I did not see Horomona when Matene te Whiwhi, Whatanui, and Te Puke arranged the lease to McDonald. The lease was given long before the land went through the Court. I heard that Horomona joined Te Whatanui in opposing Muaupoko's claims in 1873.

*The Court* announced that a telegram had been received from Mr. Sheridan, saying that he had no information about the matter before the Court. [Telegram read.]

Hura was not present at 2 p.m., and Mr. Morison suggested that Ransfield's evidence be taken.

*The Court* had no objection.

*Mr. Ransfield* wished to know if Mr. Morison intended to call him to give evidence on his own case.

*Mr. Morison* said he wished Ransfield to give evidence for himself and for his (Mr. Morison's) case. The cases were practically the same.

At this stage Hura appeared.

HURA NGAHUE re-examined by Mr. Morison.

*Witness*: I have heard of a chief called Tawhakaio, a relation of Te Paea. I heard he was buried on this block. Do not know what part. Muhunua kainga is not far from Waiwiri kainga. Muhunua is 40 chains from the lake. The Muhunua kainga is a long way from Waiwiri kainga, which is near the sea. Waiwiri was a permanent kainga when it was occupied. Topeora, Te Puke, and others occupied Waiwiri in my time. We ceased to occupy it when Te Puke died. He lived sometimes at Waiwiri and sometimes near Papaitonga. The majority of the people left Waiwiri in 1874 and went north—I mean Hikake and others. We went inland to live after the roads were made. Te Puke continued to catch eels in Waiwiri Stream after 1873 up to the time of his death. Waretini and ourselves owned the last houses at Mahoenui. We abandoned that settlement in 1875. The lease to McDonald was arranged at McDonald's residence, near mouth of Hokio. I saw Matene te Whiwhi and Te Puke going there. I was born before Bishop Hadfield came to live at Otaki. There was no pa at Waiwiri. The elders would have told me if there had been. Waiwiri kainga is not far from the sea.

*To Court*: The only pas I know of are one on the island in Waiwiri Lake (Te Whakamate-a-tumokai), and another which can be seen from the beach. Te Puke lived at all three. The pa near the beach is on south side of Waiwiri Stream, close to it. Te Puke lived there up to time of his death. Our houses at Mahoenui were not burnt down. It was known in 1874 that the Court had decided the ownership of Horowhenua, but we were still demanding a rehearing. Te Puke may have known then that a rehearing had been refused. The four hapus lived at the places I have named when the land was sold to the Government. The sale did not extend as far north as Rakauhamama. Signs of our ownership still visible at Mahoenui, Otawhaowhao, and other kaingas.

ROBERT RANSFIELD sworn.

*Witness*: I know the land between Mahoenui boundary and Kemp's boundary. Have known it since 1858. At that time it was occupied. I saw people working there. The descendants of Te