

**Wai 863**

**Tararua District: Twentieth Century  
Land Alienation Report**

**Steven Oliver**

**A report commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal for the Wairarapa  
ki Tararua (Wai 863) district inquiry**

**February 2004**

# **Tararua District: Twentieth Century Land Alienation Report**

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## **Preface**

Steven Oliver is a contract historian. He has a BA in History and an MA, with first class honours, in Political Studies, both from the University of Auckland. Steven has written reports for the Waitangi Tribunal on the Ruatoki block, the Taumatamahoe block, Tararua environmental issues, and co-authored a report on the Tahora block. These reports were written for the Urewera, Whanganui and Wairarapa ki Tararua district inquires. He has also written a report on the public works takings of the Gisborne Harbour Board, for the Crown Forestry Rental Trust.

## Introduction

In 1900, just over 115,000 acres of land in the Tararua district was owned by Maori. During the twentieth century, over 90,000 acres ceased to be Maori land. Of this, over 87,000 acres was alienated by sale. Other land became European or general land which, although it may remain in Maori ownership, is no longer in Maori title. This report has treated both categories as ceasing to be Maori land.

The current definition of Maori land under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 is complex. It comprises Maori freehold land, Maori customary land, and general land owned by more than five people, where a majority of the owners are Maori.<sup>1</sup> Maori land may, however, be owned by non-Maori, and conversely, general land may be owned by Maori. Land alienated to non-Maori has sometimes been repurchased by Maori. Similar complexity of definition is evident through the twentieth Century, as the ability under various statutes to Europeanise Maori land attests. The calculations provided by the report are, therefore, estimates of the amount of alienation which has taken place. Despite this limitation, an indication of the extent of land alienation in the district can be given by a study of the land blocks of the district. Present-day Maori land holdings in the district have been obtained from the Crown list of current Maori land in the Wairarapa ki Tararua inquiry district (Wai 863). The Crown list gives measurements in hectares. These have been converted to acres on a basis of 2.5 acres to a hectare.

The area covered by this report is the Tararua or Tamaki-nui-a-Rua district. The land blocks of this district are also known as the northern sub-area of the Waitangi Tribunal's Wairarapa ki Tararua inquiry district. This area comprises 39 Maori land blocks and reserves.<sup>2</sup> This report seeks to give, as far as possible, the alienation details of the land in this area which remained in Maori ownership in 1900, and which amounted to 115,825a 3r 17p. This figure is the total acreage of the blocks in Maori ownership in 1900 and was obtained from Paula Berghan's report 'Block research narratives of the Tararua 1870-2000', and from Peter McBurney's reports, 'The

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<sup>1</sup> Te Puni Kokiri. Maori Land Information Base ([www.tpk.govt.nz](http://www.tpk.govt.nz))

<sup>2</sup> D Ellis, F Small, and C Innes, 'Maori Land Blocks in the Wairarapa ki Tararua District Inquiry:

Seventy Mile Bush Reserves. Block Histories Report’, and ‘Tamaki-nui-a-Rua. Land Alienation Report’. The acreage of 115,825a 3r 17p, is similar to the amount in Maori ownership that is found, if the total of Crown purchases in the area before 1900 are subtracted from the original area of the blocks, a calculation which leaves 118,039 acres in Maori ownership in 1900.<sup>3</sup> The difference between the two calculations may indicate that some nineteenth century alienations have not been found, or that the acreages of the original Tararua blocks were over-estimated.

### **Commission**

The author was commissioned from 30 June 2003 to 2 February 2004 to complete a report on the following:

- a) How much Maori land in the Tararua area was alienated from 1900 via either private or Crown purchase or through public works takings and why.
- b) How much land was retained by Tararua Maori and how was it used. Treatment of ‘uneconomic’ interests, and the role of the Maori Trustee under the provisions in the Maori Affairs Act 1953.
- c) Compulsory conversion from ‘Maori’ to ‘European’ land classification under Part I of the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 (repealed 1973).
- d) The fate of any development schemes administered by the Native/Maori Trustee (e.g. Tiratu) and/or the Ikaroa Maori Land Board (eg. Tahoraite).
- e) The fate, in particular, of the Tahoraiti, Tautane, Tamaki and Mangatoro blocks.
- f) Any other matters of relevance.

In addition, the project brief for this report states that existing reports record the alienation of approximately 60,500 acres in the Tararua district, and indicate that a further 40,500 acres may have been alienated. This report was to trace the history of the approximately 100,000 acres that may have been alienated. The project brief states that the report should also cover the following:

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Acreage and alienation data from 1865’, Base table, pp. 32-35. (See Appendix for list of blocks and reserves)

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, p. 21

- a) Detail the location of land remaining as at 1900 and now, including the most accurate survey information
- b) The restriction of alienation of any of the land.
- c) Discuss any recommendations and findings of the Stout/Ngata commission into Tararua land in 1908/1909.
- d) Any attempts at, or interest in, purchase by Crown officials on these lands prior to their actual alienation.
- e) Debt related reasons for land alienation, and what type of debt (capital development or subsistence).
- f) Summarise the overall extent of land loss in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. (The remaining topics of the project brief are also in the above document commissioning research)

### Background

In April 2003, Dr Grant Phillipson, the Chief Historian of the Waitangi Tribunal, reviewed the Wairarapa ki Tararua casebook identifying minor, but possibly significant, gaps in the casebook of evidence for the Wairarapa ki Tararua district inquiry. There is a particular paucity of information about twentieth century land alienation in the Tararua or Tamaki-nui-a-Rua district, in particular the alleged Crown's role in protecting, failing to protect, or even actively alienating, the claimants' remaining land base.

Crown counsel also pointed to a research gap for the Tamaki claim area in their memorandum of 3 April 2003. They noted that a very large amount of land, which must have been alienated during the twentieth century, had not been accounted for. The alleged Crown failure to protect a sufficient land base and other resources for Wairarapa ki Tararua Maori is the overriding allegation in the Wai 863 statements of claim.

In a memorandum of 6 June 2003 claimant counsel for both Rangitane o Tamaki-nui-a-Rua and Kahungunu ki Tamaki-nui-a-Rua agreed that there was a gap in the evidence relating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century land alienation in the Tararua/Tamaki-nui-a-Rua district that required further research. Counsel considered it likely that only minimal amendments would be required to affected statements of claim.



This report was subsequently commissioned as a supplementary report. It is envisaged that the information in the report will be used to make concluding assessments on the sufficiency of remaining land in the Tararua/Tamaki-nui-a-Rua area and on the Crown's role in the land alienation process.

### Methodology

Research was first conducted to determine the amount of land in Maori ownership in the Tararua district in 1900. The sources used for this were the two reports of Peter McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua. Land Alienation Overview Report', and 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves. Block Histories Report', and Paula Berghan's report 'Block Research Narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000'. These were the reports to which this report is a supplement.

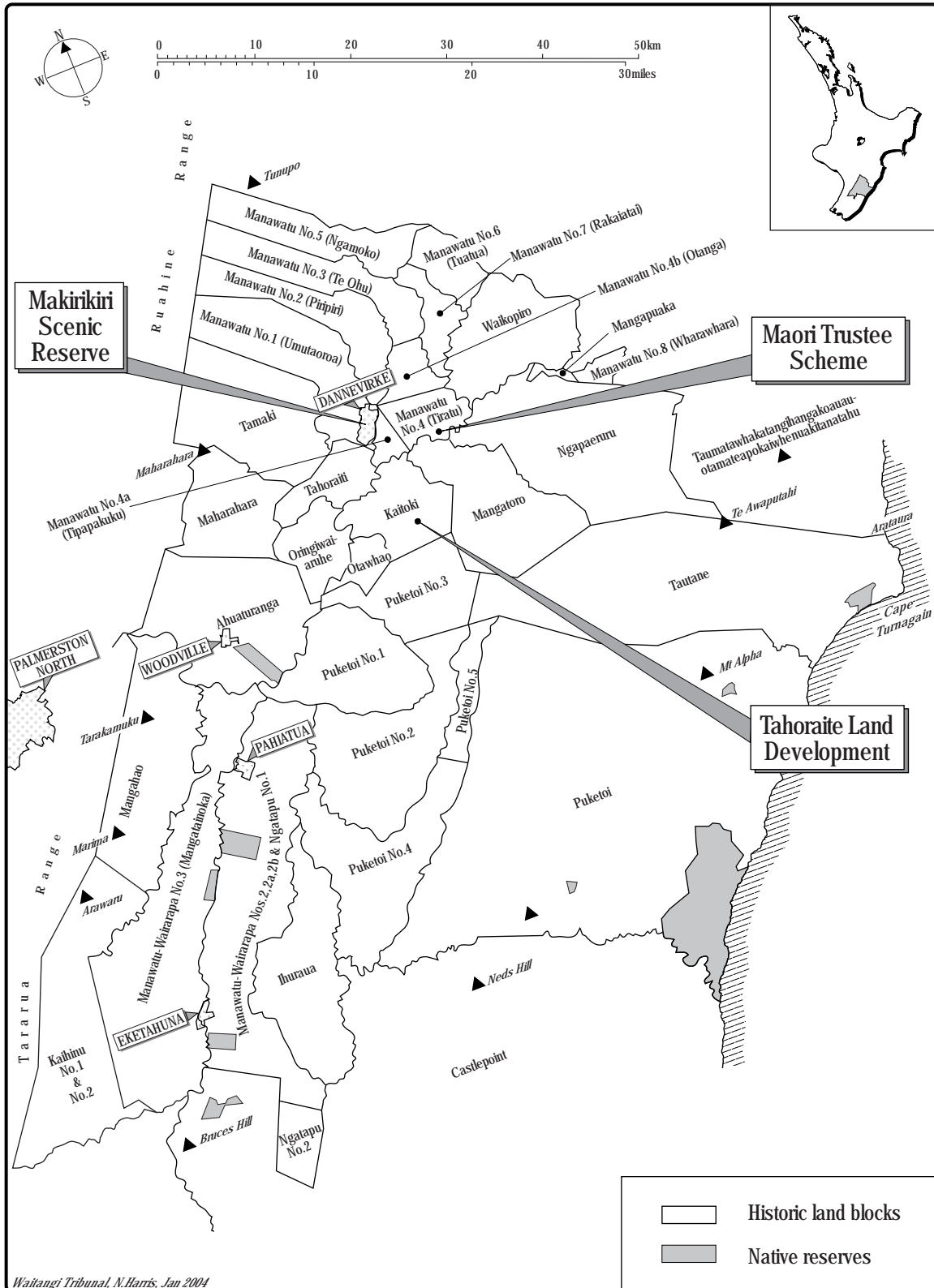
Twentieth century alienations were researched from Paula Berghan's report; and from her report's document bank; from the Napier, Wairarapa, Otaki, and Wanganui Native, and later Maori, Land Court minute books; from block files at the Hastings Maori Land Court; and from certificates of title. The alienation details of the Castle Point reserves derive from Phillip Cleaver's report, 'A History of the Purchase and Reserves of the Castle Point Block', and the alienation details of the Tautane Reserve are from A. S. Carlyle's report, 'The recorded title history of Tautane Native Reserve'. The details of public works takings are from Cathy Marr, Phillip Cleaver and Lecia Schuster's report, 'The Taking of Maori Land for Public Works in the Wairarapa ki Tararua District: 1880-2000', and from Napier Maori Land Court minute book 91.

Land currently in Maori ownership is treated as that listed in the reports by Paula Berghan and Peter McBurney as Maori land. To these has been added information from the Crown list of current Maori land in the Wairarapa Inquiry District (Wai 863 2.255). Maori land purchased by individual Maori is counted as an alienation in this report, provided it is not listed as Maori land in the Crown list. Some Maori land has been alienated for which the alienation details have not been found. This land has been counted as privately purchased by this report as Crown purchases are well documented.

### Structure

In its structure the report is divided into two parts. The first part of the report is concerned with alienation issues as set out in the direction commissioning research. It begins with an overview of the amount of land alienated in the district. The report then describes the themes of Crown purchasing, the Stout-Ngata Commission of 1907-1908, the pattern of alienation, reasons for alienation, the effect of the Maori Affairs Act 1953 and the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967, land development schemes, and the use of land remaining in Maori ownership.

The second part of the report consists of alienation histories of the blocks and reserves which comprise the Tararua district. This section seeks to establish the amount of land alienated during the twentieth century, and when it was alienated.



Map 1 : Tararua District

# **Section 1**

## **Twentieth century land alienation issues**

## Section 1. Twentieth century land alienation issues

### 1.1 Introduction

This section describes the Crown's role in the alienation of Maori land in the Tararua district, and the use by the Crown of prohibitions on private purchase. The section begins with an overview of land alienation in the district in the twentieth century. The pattern of land alienation is also described, as are the reasons that have been found for the alienation of land by Maori. The Stout/Ngata Commission of inquiry into Maori land in 1907 – 1908, and its report on the Wairarapa district, is outlined. The section then describes the use made of the land remaining to Maori, including the Maori land development schemes in the district. The effect of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, and the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967, on Maori land ownership is also mentioned.

### 1.2 Tararua twentieth century land alienation overview

In 1900, 115,825a 3r 17p of land in the Tararua district was in Maori ownership. This land was in the 26 blocks and reserves listed in Table 1 below. Specific reference to these blocks and reserves can be found in section 2. All land in the Maharahara, Makuri (Puketoi 4 and 5), Ngamoko, Otanga, Otawahao, Umutaoroa, Te Ohu, Tipapakuku, Kaihinu, Mangahao, Ngatapu, Mongorongono and Pukahu blocks had been alienated by 1900.

**Table 1: Tararua twentieth century land alienation**

<i>Block</i>	<i>Maori owned in 1900</i>	<i>Alienated after 1900</i>	<i>Europeanised (1967 Act)</i>	<i>Remaining Maori land</i>
Ahuaturanga (reserve)	1575a	1437a 2r	Nil	Nil
Mataikona	17,931a 17p	34a 1r	Nil	17,896a 3r 17p (includes Aohanga Station) <sup>4</sup>
Akito	99a 3r 16p	2a 2r 06p	Nil	97a 1r 10p
Aohanga	194a 38p	Nil	Nil	194a 38p
Moroa	5a	Nil	Nil	5a
Te Hoe	25a	25a	Nil	Nil
Kaitoki	4212a 15p	3232a 2r 13p	746a 3r 08p	232a 1r 21p

<sup>4</sup> Acreage is from 'Crown list of current Maori land in the Wairarapa ki Tararua inquiry district' (Wai 863 2.255). The acreage for 1900 is calculated from this.

<i>Block</i>	<i>Maori owned in 1900</i>	<i>Alienated after 1900</i>	<i>Europeanised (1967 Act)</i>	<i>Remaining Maori land</i>
Maungapuaka	906a	906a	Nil	Nil
Mangatainoka	7518a 2r 11p (9344a) <sup>5</sup>	6718a 2r 26p	Nil	464a 1r 39p
Mangatoro	11,537a 2r 31p	11,489a 06p	56a	52a
Ngapaeruru	6832a	5949a 04p	Nil	841a
Oringiwaiaruhe	2300a	1241a 32p	625a 3r 28p	423a 30p
Piripiri	913a 2r 36p	913a 2r 36p	Nil	Nil
Puketoi 1-3, and 6	302a	302a	Nil	Nil
Rakaiatai	3000a	3000a	Nil	Nil
Tahoraiti No. 1	3376a 2r 09p	3001a 16p	Nil	375a 1r 33p
Tahoraiti No. 2	5653a	3974a 3r 07p	800a 3r 39p	797a 1r 33p
Tamaki	26,633a	25,616a 26p	891a 1r 19p	Nil
Tautane	1097a 1r 19p	1097a 1r 19p <sup>6</sup>	Nil	Nil
Tiratu	7018a	5899a 28p	1024a 1r 03p	41a 2r 24p
Tuatua (Te Whitiatara)	1370a	1370a	Nil	Nil
Tutaekara reserve	295a 2r 18p	226a 14p	10a 1r 21p	72a 1r 26p
Tutaekara village sections	26a	20a	Nil	6a
Waikopiro	9521a (10,269a) <sup>7</sup>	8583a 3r 16p	614a 36p	346a 06p
Wharawhara	2275a	1769a 3r 20p	505a 3r 05p	Nil
Eketahuna (reserve)	97a 2r 07p	97a 2r 07p	Nil	Nil
Pahiatua (reserve)	1017a 1r	1017a 1r	Nil	Nil
Te Potae and Te Rerenga o Whiro (Kauhanga reserves)	40a	Nil	Nil	40a
<i>Totals</i>	115,825a 3r 17p	87,925a 03p	5276a 1r 39p	21,885a 27p

*Sources: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000'; P McBurney, 'Tararua Alienation Report', & 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves. Block Histories Report'; Te Puni Kokiri.*

<sup>5</sup> Ellis et al, source table, pp. 115-116, assessment from P McBurney, 'Seventy Mile Bush Reserves' pp. 142-143 and pp. 341-342. The amount purchased before 1900 was assessed as 57,050a. This, deducted from original acreage of 66,395a, left 9344a as the 1900 total. The amount of 7518a 2r 11p was assessed by the author using the acreage of the Mangatainoka blocks remaining in Maori ownership in 1900. The difference of 1825a has not been accounted for but may indicate that more land was alienated in the nineteenth century than has been identified. Also, the 9344a total includes the Tutaekara (Mangatainoka J1) reserve with its acreage as 295a

<sup>6</sup> P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua', pp. 302-303 and 310. The acreage alienated is larger than the original acreage of 1052a given by A S Carlyle, 'The recorded title history of Tautane Native Reserve', pp. 3-5. This is probably due to survey variations. The larger total has been used for this report.

<sup>7</sup> Ellis et al, base table, p. 34, arrived at this total by deducting nineteenth century alienations from the block's original acreage, whereas 9520a is the total of the Waikopiro blocks in Maori ownership in 1900

From the 115,825a 3r 17p in Maori ownership in 1900 a total of 87,925a 03p was alienated in the Tararua district after 1900 by Crown and private purchase, and public works takings. An additional 5276a 1r 39p was Europeanised under the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967. A total of 21,885a 27p remains Maori land. This gives a total of 115,086a 2r 29p, as either alienated, Europeanised or Maori land. Approximately 739a 28p of the land in Maori ownership in 1900 is therefore unaccounted for. This can probably be attributed to survey variations, and possibly to public works takings in addition to those identified by this report. Most of the land remaining in Maori ownership is the Owahango Station, of 17,482a, in the Mataikona reserve.

### **1.3 The Ikaroa District Maori Land Board**

For a period of approximately five years, the Maori Lands Administration Act 1900 brought an end to Crown purchasing of Maori land, although it allowed the completion of purchase negotiations already begun.<sup>8</sup> The Act established Maori Councils in which Maori land could be vested for leasing to Europeans. The Councils became Maori Land Boards under the Maori Land Settlement Act 1905. Land in the Tararua district was administered by the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board. Through various legislative changes, including the 1909 Native Land Act, the Board was involved in approving the leasing, and sale, of land in the district, until its abolition in 1952.

The Mangapuaka No. 2 block was vested in the Board in 1908, under clause 4 of the Maori Land Settlement Act Amendment Act 1906. This was a compulsory vesting, but the block could only be leased to Maori. Mangapuaka No. 2 is the only Tararua block listed as vested in the Board in the lists of Maori land vested in the Maori Land Board in 1910 and 1911, the only years for which lists are available.<sup>9</sup> In 1909, the Aohanga survey district sections 6 and 7, of 192a, became one of the Castle Point

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<sup>8</sup> T Walzl, 'Whanganui land 1900-1970, p. 19 and p. 94

<sup>9</sup> 'Native Land Courts and Maori Land Boards. Report of the Under Secretary, Native Affairs, for the year ending 31 March 1910', AJHR, 1910, G-10, p. 4, and Ibid, AJHR, 1911, G-9, p. 5 for year ending 31 March 1911)

reserves and were vested in the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board. The Board leased the sections from 1912.

The Board was responsible for ensuring that the protective clauses of the Native Land Act 1909, were complied with. These included that the alienation could not be contrary to the interests of the Maori concerned, that no Maori could be left landless by the alienation, and that payment had to be adequate and either paid or otherwise secured.<sup>10</sup>

From the records of the Maori Land Court it appears that in the Tararua district the Board was prepared to refuse approval for alienations if it considered the price insufficient. For example, the Board refused confirmation for the sale of the Waikopiro 1B2B2 block in 1911, as it was to be sold for £657 and its capital value was £1280. The block was sold in 1912, probably for an increased price. The sale of Mangatainoka 1BC2B2 was refused by the Board in 1915 and it refused to allow a mortgage to be raised on the block in 1916. The block was leased instead. The Board also refused to allow the sale of Mangatainoka 2BC2C2A2 in 1915 as the purchase money would have been held by the Board and the vendor would only have received 4% interest. The lease of the block was expiring and a new lease would produce 5% of the block's value, per year. The sale was therefore considered prejudicial to the interests of the owner. However, without knowing the precise value of land in the district, and retrospectively examining every transaction vetted by the Board, it is impossible to establish the frequency at which low sale offers came before the Board, or indeed the threshold at which the Board would intervene to prohibit a sale.

Arguably, therefore, such evidence that has been found indicates that the Board to some extent performed its role in ensuring that transactions were 'for the benefit of the Maori lessor' (or vendor).<sup>11</sup> Yet as Loveridge argues, generally Maori Land Boards made little inquiry into circumstances of Maori vendors and mostly limited their investigations to the question of other lands owned by the vendors. This suggests the

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<sup>10</sup> D M Loveridge, 'Maori Land Councils and Maori Land Boards: a historical overview, 1900 to 1952', p. 83

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p. 64



Maori Land Boards, including the Ikaroa Maori Land Board, may not have fully enforced the provisions made in 1909 to prevent Maori becoming landless.<sup>12</sup>

The Maori Land Boards were abolished by the Maori Land Amendment Act 1952 and transferred the operations of the Boards to the Maori Trustee. The Mangapuaka No. 2 block, the only Tararua district block then in the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board's administration, was transferred to the Maori Trustee at that time.

#### **1.4 The Stout-Ngata Commission of 1907-1908**

The Maori Land Settlement Act 1905 re-introduced Crown purchasing of Maori land. In 1907, following the resumption of Crown purchasing, Sir Robert Stout, then Chief Justice, and Apirana Ngata, Member of Parliament for Eastern Maori, were appointed as a commission of inquiry into Maori land. Among several reports made by the commissioners on Maori land ownership issues generally, and on particular districts, was a report on the Wairarapa district. This district included only the southern part of the Waitangi Tribunal's Tararua district, with the commissioners reporting on the Mataikona and the Mangatainoka K2B1 blocks. No other report of the Stout-Ngata Commission mentions land blocks in the Tararua district.

The commissioners' report on the Wairarapa district followed a meeting with Wairarapa Maori at Masterton in July 1908. The commissioners found that most Maori land in the Wairarapa was leased to Europeans. Very little Maori land was farmed by Maori. This left young Maori largely working for European farmers and older Maori living on rents. The commissioners found, however, that many Maori wished to begin farming and suggested that the small remnant of land remaining to them should be reserved for this purpose. The commissioners recommended that, as in other districts, instructors should be appointed to teach practical farming.

The major recommendation of the commissioners was that there should be public competition of the leasing of Maori land. The commission wanted an end to the granting of Maori lease land to 'favoured Europeans', and was opposed to the wish of existing European lessees to obtain longer leases at 5% of government valuation. The

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid, p. 132

commission wanted no renewals of leases, and instead, the sale of leases by public auction. The commission recommended open competition for Maori land.<sup>13</sup>

In the Tararua district, though, the commission recommended the removal of restrictions on the sale of Mangatainoka K2B1, a block of 183a.<sup>14</sup> This appears inconsistent with the principles of land retention and open competition for the leasing of Maori land as the proposed purchaser, Hart Udy, was leasing the block. He was, however, offering £12 per acre, which was more than the government valuation of £11 per acre. The removal of restrictions on the block's alienation had been recommended by the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board, provided the purchase price was not less than the Government valuation, but held over for the commission. The two owners, Erini Korou Nini and Ngawhiro Marakaia, appeared before the commission, stating that they wanted the sale completed. The Commission recommended that the Board's decision should receive favourable consideration from the Government.<sup>15</sup> The block was sold in 1909 to Hart Udy.

Other applications were made to the commission for the removal of restrictions on the alienation of Maori owned land blocks, but all other cases were left by the commission for the Ikaroa Maori Land Board to address. The report does not state if these applications were for any Tararua blocks. Recommendations by the Stout-Ngata commission for the promotion of Maori agriculture, and the reservation of remaining Maori land for this purpose, do not appear to have been acted on by the Government in any substantial way. The Government appears to have ceased to implement the recommendations of the Stout-Ngata commission after the enactment of the Native Land Act 1909.<sup>16</sup>

The Commission's recommendation of a consolidation of legislation on Maori land contributed to the enactment of the Native Land Act 1909. The Act removed all existing restrictions on the sale of Maori land and replaced them with a number of

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<sup>13</sup> 'Interim Report of the Native Land Commission on Native Lands in the Wairarapa District', AJHR, 1908, G-1R, p. 1

<sup>14</sup> See section 2.8 below

<sup>15</sup> 'Interim Report of the Native Land Commission on Native Lands in the Wairarapa District', AJHR, 1908, G-1R

requirements to be met before the Maori District Land Board could confirm a sale. These included that the Maori selling the land would not be left landless, and that the alienation not be against their interests. As noted above, there is some evidence that the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board carried out the provisions of the Act which protected the interests of Maori but it is impossible to establish if this took place in all cases, or in fact to what extent the Board was proactive in meeting its statutory responsibilities.

Under the Act of 1909, purchasers could deal directly with the owners where there were fewer than 10 owners in a block, although the lease or sale had to be approved by the Maori District Land Board. Where there were more than 10 owners, the Act provided for an assembly of owners to make majority decisions about the land. One such meeting decided against selling the Tahoraiti No. 2 block to the Crown in 1911. There were, however, very few transactions requiring meetings of owners in the Tararua district. Quite simply, this was because most Tararua land blocks were partitioned in the first two decades of the twentieth century into subdivisions with fewer than 10 owners. This high level of partition and subdivision is discussed further below. In addition, under the Native Land Act 1909, the Crown could prohibit the private purchase of land in which it had begun purchase negotiations.<sup>17</sup>

### **1.5 Crown purchasing in the twentieth century in the Tararua district**

Most Crown purchasing in the Tararua district occurred before 1900 and has been covered in other reports. There were, however, a number of large purchases after 1900, and numerous smaller purchases.

At various times the Crown prohibited private alienation in the Ahuaturanga reserve, and the Mangatainoka, Mangatoro, Tahoraiti, Tamaki, Tiratu, Wharawhara and Waikopiro blocks.<sup>18</sup> The prohibition, however, was not always followed by Crown purchasing, probably as the Native Land Purchase Office decided against continuing

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<sup>16</sup> Loveridge, p. 60

<sup>17</sup> T Walzl, 'Wairarapa Land Issues Overview, 1900-2000. The evidence of Tony Walzl', November 2002, p. 38

<sup>18</sup> These alienations are summarised in this section below. For further details of these alienations see the block narratives in section 2

its negotiations. In most instances, the reasons for such cessation are unclear from the archival record. It is unclear too whether or not prohibitions were allowed to lapse when owners refused to sell to the Crown.

The effect such prohibitions of private alienation had on the owners, and their ability to engage in a market for land sales, is also uncertain. As discussed further below, it seems reasonable to infer from the sometimes repeated renewal of prohibitions on certain blocks that the Crown believed that such prohibitions were worthwhile. It was common in many instances for prohibitions to be followed by a sale, if only for part of a block. Whether this meant that Maori were already seeking a sale and the Crown shut the market down after an expression of interest, or whether sales were sought by Crown land purchase agents who strengthened their position through the use of prohibitions, is unclear. It seems likely that both scenarios took place at different times. It is also reasonable to infer that when prohibitions were placed to keep out the 'speculative element' from the market, this had the effect of keeping prices down (also discussed below).

A significant number of Crown prohibitions on private purchase took place. Private alienation in the Ahuaturanga reserve was prohibited in January 1910, under section 16 of the Native Land Purchases Act 1882. The prohibition was withdrawn four months later. Subsequently, part 6 was purchased privately in 1912, and parts 1 to 5 of the Ahuaturanga reserve, amounting to 1010a, became Crown land in 1913.<sup>19</sup>

The Crown made three land purchases in the Kaitoki No. 1 block in 1913 and 1914, which amounted to 464a 1r 05p. These purchases were made without the prohibition of private alienation.

In the Mangatainoka block, private alienation was prohibited in K2A and K2B in 1908, and re-issued several times, but then lapsed, with K2A and the partitions of K2B being sold privately. Part of Mangatainoka J4F2A, of 18a 2r 30p, and J4F2B, of 50a, and J4F2C, of 50a, became Crown land in 1911. Mangatainoka J4C, of 1r, also became Crown land. Private alienation was prohibited in Mangatainoka 2BH2A,

2BH2B, J4A1, and J4A2 in 1910 and 1911, under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, but lapsed, with the blocks later being sold privately. Private alienation in Mangatainoka J4F3 and J4F4 was prohibited in 1915. This was apparently the result of local demand for their purchase by the Crown to prevent the purchase of the blocks by speculators. The Mangatainoka 1A1 West and East blocks, of 1422a 2r 35p and 449a 1r 04p, became Crown land in 1915. The prohibition of the private alienation of Mangatainoka J4F3 and J4F4 was renewed in 1917. Block J4F4, of 143a 3r 16p, and part of J4F3, of 121a 2r 1.3p, became Crown land in 1917. A total of 2322a 3r 13p was therefore acquired by the Crown in the Mangatainoka blocks after 1900.<sup>20</sup>

The Mangatoro 1A block was partitioned in 1902, with the Crown receiving block 1A1, of 5141a 2r, as its award, or the part of the block the Crown received from the partition. Block 1A3A block, of 373a, became Crown land in 1918. In the same year, private alienation was prohibited, under the 1909 Act, in the Mangatoro 1A3B, 1A3C, 1A3D and 1A3E blocks. Blocks 1A3B, of 373a, and 1A3E, of 1027a 2r 15p, became Crown land in 1918. The prohibition on 1A3C lapsed, and the block was partitioned further. The prohibition on 1A3D, of 373a, was extended or re-issued up to 1925, and the block became Crown land in 1926. Private alienation was prohibited in the seven partitions of 1A3C in 1927. This resulted in the partition of blocks 1A3C2 and 1A3C3 in 1931, by which 1A3C2A, of 33a 1r 31p, and 1A3C3A, of 17a 1r 25p, became Crown land. A total of 7390a 2r 06p was acquired by the Crown in the Mangatoro blocks after 1900.<sup>21</sup>

The only Crown acquisition in the Ngapaeruru block after 1900 was the award to the Crown of block 7F2A, of 1169a 1r 17p, by partition in 1905. The prohibition of private alienation was not used in the Ngapaeruru block, and there were no further Crown purchases.

The prohibition of private purchase, under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, was placed on the Tahoraiti blocks 1 and 2 by the Crown in 1910. The owners of

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<sup>19</sup> See section 2.2, the Ahuaturanga reserve

<sup>20</sup> See section 2.8, the Mangatainoka block

<sup>21</sup> See section 2.9, the Mangatoro block

Tahoraiti No. 2 block declined a Crown purchase offer the following year. The prohibition was re-issued in 1911 for both blocks. After the partition of block 1 in 1912, the prohibition was re-issued for blocks 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E, but lapsed for the rest of the Tahoraiti 1 and 2 blocks. Tahoraiti 1C, of 80a 1r 37p, became Crown land in 1913. Block 1E, of 240a 2r, had been Crown land since 1911. The Crown also purchased, without the prohibition of private purchase, Tahoraiti 1G2, of 82a 1r, in 1913; block 1K4, of 172a 3r, in 1915; block 2A5, of 82a 3r, in 1913; block 2A19A, of 28a 26p, in 1915; block 2A20, of 584a, in 1913; block 2A21, of 231a, in 1913; block 2A22, of 188a, in 1913; and block 2A24B, of 128a 2r 23p, in 1916. A total of 1819a 1r 27p was acquired by the Crown in the Tahoraiti blocks after 1900.<sup>22</sup>

The Crown acquired four of the Tamaki blocks by the partition of 1902. They were Tamaki 2, of 4366a, Tamaki 3, of 7366a 2r 27p, Tamaki 4, of 5500a, and Tamaki 5, of 5828a. This amounts to 23,060a 2r 27p. There were no further Crown purchases in the block.

A prohibition of private alienation was placed on the Tiratu block in 1912, under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, and extended or re-issued up to 1915. The block was partitioned the same year, with Tiratu 3, of 5727a 1r 30p, becoming Crown land. This was the total of Crown acquisitions in Tiratu after 1900.

In the Tuatua block, only the Whiti-a-Tara reserve remained in Maori ownership in 1900. The reserve, of 1370a, was sold to the Crown in 1911.

The Crown acquired the Waikopiro B17 block by the partition of 1895 and purchased 17 other partitions of the Waikopiro block, after 1900, mostly in 1920 and 1921. The Crown used the prohibition of private purchase in the acquisition of the 3B2A2B2, 3B2B2, and 3B2C2A blocks. A total of 5267a 3r 10p was acquired by the Crown in the Waikopiro blocks after 1900.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> See section 2.17 and 2.18, the Tahoraiti No. 1 and No. 2 blocks

<sup>23</sup> See section 2.27, the Waikopiro block

Private alienation was prohibited by the Crown in the Wharawhara blocks 1 to 5 in 1916. Wharawhara block 4, of 189a 1r 27p, became Crown land the following year. Crown purchasing led to the partition of block 5 in 1918, by which the Crown acquired block 5B, of 191a 14p. The prohibition on private alienation lapsed, but in 1927 the Crown purchased block 5A, of 378a 1r 38p. A total of 758a 3r 39p was acquired by the Crown in the Wharawhara block after 1900.

The Crown purchased the Pahiatua reserve block No. 2, of 392a 3r 32p, in 1910. Also, the Tutaekara reserve lot 13, of 50a, was acquired by the Crown, it appears after 1900.

The Crown purchased land in the Mangatoro and Tamaki blocks in 1902, and in the Ngapaeruru block in 1905. These acquisitions appear to have been a result of purchases and negotiations, which had begun before the Maori Land Administration Act 1900 suspended the purchase of Maori land by the Crown. The Maori Land Settlement Act 1905 re-enabled the Crown purchase of Maori land.

As noted, the Crown made considerable use of the prohibition of private alienation in the Tararua district. It is not entirely clear if this had the effect of reducing the price the owners received for their land. From the expressions of concern by settlers to the government, it appears that their fear was that large runholders and speculators would obtain large blocks of land from Maori owners. Presumably such speculators would cut out or increase the cost of settlement to smaller settlers, hindering 'progress' as smaller settlers saw it. Rather than a free market in land, then, it appears that the alternative to Crown purchase for smaller settlers was a monopoly on purchase by one large private purchaser, or several working together. Settlers and local businessmen thus wanted the Crown to purchase land blocks and subdivide them to enable small, and presumably middling farmers, to purchase them. This also suggests that there were very few private buyers with sufficient capital to purchase large blocks and that only the Crown could compete with the small number of wealthy private buyers who threatened to tie up land in private, speculative monopolies. Presumably, though, if such speculators had been prepared to, and allowed to, bid against the Crown, prices would have increased.

The effect of the prohibition of private alienation on the price Maori received for land is uncertain. There is, or has been, a historical consensus that the prohibition of private alienation of land supposedly ‘protected Maori against the evils of free trade in their most valuable commodity’.<sup>24</sup> Prohibitions of private alienation had been re-introduced in 1894 ostensibly to protect Maori from unscrupulous profiteers and to ensure Maori received a reasonable price for their land. However, Hone Heke Rankin, the Member of Parliament for Northern Maori, provided evidence of the prohibition depressing the price of a Waikato land block. In regard to the Tararua district, it is generally difficult to access the effect of the prohibition of private alienation as, although prices paid by both the Crown and by private buyers can sometimes be found, there is no record of what other offers might have been available. For example, the Crown purchased the Kaitoki 1B block for £9 per acre, and the Kaitoki 1C block for slightly more than £7 15s per acre, but there is no record of any private offer to compare this with. These blocks were both purchased without prohibition, but the same lack of private offers for comparison exists for blocks where the prohibition of private alienation was used. However, section 372 of the Native Land Act 1909, stated that the Crown may not purchase any interest in Maori land for less than its capital value, and that if no capital value is in force, the Valuer General shall make one.

However, the sale of the Mangatainoka K2B block does indicate that private buyers sometimes offered more than the Crown. Private alienation in the three K2B blocks was prohibited in 1908. The prohibition lapsed in 1909, and K2B1 was purchased privately, for £12 per acre, when its capital value was £11.<sup>25</sup> The prohibition was renewed for the remaining two blocks in 1910 and 1911 but again, no Crown purchasing took place. The prohibition lapsed in 1912, and both blocks were purchased privately. It is, therefore, possible that Maori might have generally received more for their land from private purchasers, whether speculators or not, and that the prohibition of alienation depressed the price they received.

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<sup>24</sup> T Brooking, ‘“Bursting up” the Greatest Estate of all’, in J. Binney (ed), *The Shaping of History. Essays from the New Zealand Journal of History*, Bridget Williams Books Ltd, Wellington, 2001, p. 171

<sup>25</sup> ‘Interim report of the Native Land Commission on Native Land in the Wairarapa (Stout-Ngata Commission), AJHR 1908, G-1R, p. 2



To summarise Crown purchases both with, and without, the use of the prohibition of private alienation a total of 50,804a 0r 06p was acquired by the Crown in the Tararua district after 1900. The purchases are tabulated below.

**Table 2 : Crown land acquisitions in the Tararua district from 1900**

<i>Decade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Block or reserve</i>	<i>Crown purchase</i>
1900-1909	1902	Mangatoro 1A1	5141a 2r
	1902	Tamaki 2, 3, 4, and 5	23,060a 2r 27p
	1905	Ngapaeruru 7F2A	1169a 1r 17p
	1906	Mangatainoka J4F1 (pt) (Hamua township)	65a 3r
<i>Decade total</i>			<i>29,437a 1r 04p</i>
1910-1919	1910	Pahiatua reserve No. 2	392a 3r 32p
	1911	Mangatainoka J4F2B	50a
	1911	Mangatainoka J4F2C	50a
	1911	Tahoraiti 1E	240a 2r
	1911	Te Whiti-a-Tara reserve	1370a
	1913	Ahuaturanga reserve	1010a
	1913	Kaitoki 1A	183a 1r 08p
	1913	Kaitoki 1C	183a 1r 13p
	1913	Tahoraiti 1C	80a 1r 37p
	1913	Tahoraiti 1G2	82a 1r
	1913	Tahoraiti 2A5	82a 3r
	1913	Tahoraiti 2A20	584a
	1913	Tahoraiti 2A21	231a 3r
	1913	Tahoraiti 2A22	188a
	1914	Kaitoki 1B (pt)	97a 2r 24p
	1915	Mangatainoka 1A1 West	1422a 2r 35p
	1915	Mangatainoka 1A1 East	449a 1r 04p
	1915	Tahoraiti 1K4	172a 3r 21p
	1915	Tahoraiti 2A19A	28a 0r 26p
	1915	Tiratu 3	5727a 1r 30p
1916	Tahoraiti 2A24B	128a 2r 23p	
1916	Waikopiro B15	226a 2r	
1917	Mangatainoka J4F3	121a 1r 18p	
1917	Mangatainoka J4F4	143a 3r 06p	

<i>Decade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Block or reserve</i>	<i>Crown purchase</i>
	1917	Mangatainoka J4F2A	19a 2r 30p
	1917	Wharawhara 4	189a 1r 27p
	1918	Mangatoro 1A3A	373a
	1918	Mangatoro 1A3B	373a
	1918	Wharawhara 5B	191a 0r 14p
	1919	Mangatoro 1A3E	1027a 2r 15p
<i>Decade total</i>			<i>15421a 2r 03p</i>
1920-1929	1920	Waikopiro 3B2A2A	164a 1r 11p
	1920	Waikopiro 3B2A2B1	29a 3r 20p
	1920	Waikopiro 3B2C2B1	93a 35p
	1920	Waikopiro 3B2C2B2	419a 2r
	1921	Waikopiro 3B2A1	7a 1r 35p
	1921	Waikopiro 3B2C1	23a 1r 08p
	1921	Waikopiro 3B2C2A	512a 2r 30p
	1921	Waikopiro 3B2A2B2	134a 1r 31p
	1921	Waikopiro 3B2B2	445a
	1922	Waikopiro 3B2B1	41a
	1926	Mangatoro 1A3D	373a
	1927	Wharawhara 5A	378a 1r 38p
<i>Decade total</i>			<i>2622a 1r 08p</i>
1930-1939	1931	Mangatoro 1A3C2A	33a 1r 31p
	1931	Mangatoro 1A3C3A	17a 1r 25p
	1935	Mangatoro 1A3C2B	16a 2r 38p
	1937	Mangatoro 1A3C3B	34a 3r 17p
<i>Decade total</i>			<i>102a 1r 31p</i>
1940-1949			<i>Nil</i>
1950-1959	1952	Waikopiro B12	226a 2r
Undated, but post-1900		Tutaekara reserve lot 13	50a
		Waikopiro B8	226a 2r
		Waikopiro B10	453a
		Waikopiro B11	226a 2r
		Waikopiro B13	226a 2r
		Waikopiro B14	226a 2r
		Waikopiro B16	1585a
<i>Total undated</i>			<i>2994a</i>

<i>Decade</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Block or reserve</i>	<i>Crown purchase</i>
Total Crown purchase 20 <sup>th</sup> century			50,804a 0r 06p

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', and P McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua. Land Alienation Report', and P McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves. Block Histories Report', Hastings Maori Land Court block records.*

## **1.6 The pattern of Maori land alienation**

This section describes the pattern of alienation in the Tararua district. It begins with large Crown purchases in four blocks, which are similar to Crown purchases in other blocks of the district in the nineteenth century. Land alienation then moves to the purchase of smaller blocks by the Crown, and from the second decade of the twentieth century there is an increase in private purchasing. Private purchasing gradually replaces the leasing of Maori land through this period.

### 1.6.1 Crown purchase

Major partitions of the Tamaki, Mangatoro, Ngapaeruru and Tiratu blocks took place after 1900, from which the Crown acquired 35,098 acres. These partitions followed the purchase of interests in the block from Maori by officials of the Native Land Purchase Department. The Crown purchased all of the Te Whiti-a-Tara reserve in 1911, and all of the Ahuaturangi reserve became Crown land in 1913.<sup>26</sup> The remaining Crown purchases were of comparatively small amounts of land in the Kaitoki, Mangatainoka, Mangatoro, Waikopiro, and Wharawhara blocks.

The primary reason for Crown purchasing was to promote closer European settlement. In the early and mid-twentieth century this was considered to be promoting the prosperity of the district in which the purchases took place, and was a major political issue. It involved the purchase and subdivision, or breaking up, of great estates to provide land for small and medium farms.<sup>27</sup> The Crown also purchased Maori land for this purpose.

On several occasions settlers in the Tararua district asked the Government to purchase Maori land blocks, to open the blocks for closer settlement. The land in question was

<sup>26</sup> Berghan, p. 72 and p. 401

<sup>27</sup> Brooking, pp. 177-179

usually being leased from the owners by a run-holder. Smaller settlers in the area typically feared that the run-holder would purchase the land and either sell it at a profit or tie it up indefinitely. In the case of the Tamaki block, there were already settlers on the land, sub-letting from the lessee, and they feared they were likely to lose the value of the improvements they had made, if the land was sold to other private purchasers.<sup>28</sup>

The issue of promoting settlement and preventing speculation could involve considerable local agitation, with settler delegations to Government ministers and the intervention of the European local Member of Parliament. For instance, James Carroll, the Native Minister, attended a meeting in Dannevirke in 1911 which urged the acquisition by the Government of the Tiratu block for closer settlement.<sup>29</sup> While in Dannevirke he also met the owners of the Mangatoro 1A3 block and discussed with them its acquisition for closer settlement. Settlers petitioned the Government the following year for the acquisition of the Tamaki No. 2 block for closer settlement, and believed the progress of the Dannevirke region was threatened by land speculators. The same concern was expressed to Prime Minister William Massey by settlers in 1915 in regard to the Hamua area.<sup>30</sup>

The Crown also acquired land in the Tararua district for the settlement of returned soldiers after the First World War. The acquisition of land for this purpose, and some settlement of returned soldiers, began during the War. Part of the Mangatainoka J4F3 block, amounting to 121a 1r 18p, and all of the J4F4 block, of 143a 3r 06p, was acquired for soldier settlement. This was the area near Hamua which settlers had previously contacted Massey about. It was excellent dairy country and was near land taken earlier by the Government for a native township. The southern half of the J4F3 block was acquired by the Native Land Purchase Office, 'after considerable and lengthy discussion' with its owner, Pirihira Tatere. Mrs Tatere would only agree to sell the southern half of the block as the northern part contained the ancestral home and burial ground of the Nireaha family. Three returned soldiers were established on

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<sup>28</sup> MA-MLP1 1912/10, F Borlase to Mr Herries, Native Minister, 2 July 1914, Archives New Zealand, Wellington (see section 2.19)

<sup>29</sup> MA-MLP1 1911/23, Secretary, Dannevirke Chamber of Commerce, to Native Minister, 11 December 1911, Archives New Zealand, Wellington (see section 2.23)

<sup>30</sup> MA-MLP1 1910/34/1, W Massey to R Ritchie, 19 April 1915, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

the 121a southern part of the block. Two had road access, one was dependent on an unformed road across land still belonging to Mrs Tatere. A Native Land Purchase Officer, J. Thomson, actively sought to purchase 30a from Mrs Tatere, to provide access for the returned serviceman's land. She declined, as she wanted the remaining 118a to be a viable farm holding. The land remains in Maori ownership.<sup>31</sup>

Another example of Crown officials seeking to initiate land acquisition from Maori in the Tararua district is provided by a letter of December 1917 in which the Under Secretary of the Native Land Purchase Department sent a list of land blocks to a Native Land Purchase Officer, which includes the Wharawhara No. 3 block in the Tararua district. The officer was instructed to see if Kairama Pirihiara wished to sell the interest in the block of Te Aroha Kiriti.<sup>32</sup>

In addition, in the Mangatoro 1A3C blocks in the 1930s the Crown purchased land from Maori to add land to the land holdings of a local European farmer.<sup>33</sup> The Maori owners were wanting to sell, as the land produced no income for them, but in this case, and possibly others, the Crown purchased land to add to an existing private farm. This was encouraging land development, but it was assisting a local farmer rather than the Maori owners to develop their land.

There are some cases of the Crown receiving an offer to sell land, or an interest in doing so, from Maori or their lawyer or agent. In 1918, an owner of the Mangapuaka 1E block wrote to the Under Secretary of the Native Land Purchase Department offering to sell their interest.<sup>34</sup> The matter was then referred to the Native Land Purchase Department, which investigated the title to the land, and decided against purchasing in the block as the land offered was of poor to medium quality and too small to be of use for settlement. The Crown's reasons for not purchasing the block

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(see section 2.8)

<sup>31</sup> MA-MLP1 1910/34/1, J Thomson to Under Secretary, Native Department, 22 October 1919, and Commissioner of Crown Lands to Under Secretary, Native Department, 22 November 1918, Archives New Zealand, Wellington (see section 2.8)

<sup>32</sup> Ibid, Under Secretary, Native Land Purchase Office to C T H Brown, Native Land Purchase Officer, 1 December 1917, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>33</sup> Linz LS 20/16-SNA, Commissioner of Crown Lands to Under Secretary, Lands Department, 22 November 1935, Land Information, New Zealand (see section 2.9)

<sup>34</sup> MA-MLP1 1918/2, Te Tuati Meha to Under Secretary, Native Land Purchase Department, 5

gives an indication of why the owner wanted to sell it. The land was too poor and remote to farm and, presumably, the owner was responsible for rates and other expenses upon it. The reasons Maori sold land, such as the cost of keeping land from which no income could be derived, are referred to below. As mentioned, there were also offers by Maori to sell land in the Mangatoro block in the 1930s. The Native Land Purchase Department then requested of the blocks a valuation, and proceeded to purchase them.<sup>35</sup>

In summary, in seeking to acquire land from Maori in the Tararua district Crown officials were responding to demands by settlers, and local Members of Parliament, that the Crown acquire land for settlement. There also appears to have been a policy of active acquisition to provide land for soldier settlement during and after the First World War.

#### 1.6.2 Private purchase

Aside from Crown purchases, the alienation of the blocks remaining in Maori ownership usually took the form of the purchase of the whole block (or partition), rather than the purchase of individual, undivided interests. This reflects the high rate of individualisation of land title in the Tararua district. After 1900, most Māori-owned partitions had a single owner. Purchasing was therefore of a largely individual nature with little need for the meetings of assembled owners, which were required when there were more than 10 owners.

Wealthy or well-capitalised private purchasers operated in a number of blocks. These include Charles Edkin, in the Mangapuaka and Ngapaeruru blocks, Robert Beatson Ross in the Mangatainoka block, Arthur Russell and Ethne Rose Herricks in the Tautane reserve, and Morgan Morgan in the Waikopiro block. Arthur Bower Knight was a major lessor of Maori land. There were also numerous smaller purchasers, particularly in the Kaitoki, Mangatainoka, Tahoraiti and Tamaki blocks.

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January 1918, Archives New Zealand, Wellington (see section 2.7)

<sup>35</sup> See section 2.8, the Mangatoro block

On the whole, however, purchasers of Maori land in the mid and late twentieth century were mostly local farmers. Often they had leased the land for years prior to purchase. Land purchasing sometimes took place over generations, therefore, with children purchasing land which had been leased by their parents. The Wrenn family, among others, were involved in the gradual accumulation of land and the turning of leasehold land into freehold in the Oringiwaiaruhe, Tahoraiti, and Tiratu blocks. Other examples are Clifton Williams in the Mangapuaka blocks and S. P. Guthrie in the Mangatoro 1A3C blocks. In this regard, private alienation in the Tararua district is similar to that found by Tony Walzl in the Wairarapa district, with ‘local resident European settler families’ becoming leading alienators of Maori land.<sup>36</sup>

The purchasers of Maori land, however, also include Maori who bought out the shares of relations in blocks, or purchased land from other Maori. A notable example of this was John Hape Kani. In addition to Mangatoro 1A3C7 and Tahoraiti 2A18A, he also owned Tiratu 2B3 and leased Tahoraiti 2A4, 2A19C and 2C3. Alan Peeti owned Tiratu 2B7 (part), all of 2B8, and Tahoraiti 2A13B, and leased Tiratu 2B3 and the Kaitoki blocks 2J1, 2J2B, 2J3, and 2J4. These lists of sections each amount to several hundred acres, but are not a complete list of the properties farmed by either of these men. They indicate that there was some farming by Maori in the Tararua district during the twentieth century.

### 1.6.3 The pattern of land alienation

The pattern of land alienation in the Tararua district in the twentieth century begins with large scale Crown purchasing in some blocks. These are a continuation of Crown purchasing in the nineteenth century. In addition, there was large-scale private purchasing in some blocks, and purchasing by numerous small land buyers, in the early twentieth century.

After 1900, most Maori owned Tararua district land blocks, or partitions, had between one and five Maori owners, with many (perhaps a majority) having only one owner. There is no clear evidence in the sources, particularly Maori Land Court records, of decisions being made on the basis of hapu or iwi imperatives. Aside from the securing

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<sup>36</sup> Walzl, p. 102

of land for marae, there is little indication that Maori communities were able to manage or develop land collectively. Clearly, then, processes of individualisation and de-tribalisation begun in the mid-nineteenth century had been well established by this point. The reasons for land sales are discussed further below. Because of the high level of fragmented and individualised titles there were few blocks whose sale required meetings of assemble owners.

By the 1920s, the scale of purchasing, both by the Crown and private purchasers, had reduced, partly because there was less land left to purchase. By mid-century there was no Crown purchasing but a steady purchasing of small to medium sized blocks by private purchasers, most of whom were local farmers. The extent and nature of private and Crown purchases can be gauged from the table below.

**Table 3 : Land alienation summary from 1900**

<i>Block and area Maori owned 1900</i>	<i>Crown acquisition and percentage</i>	<i>Private purchase</i>	<i>European- ised land</i>	<i>Public works takings</i>
Ahuatuaranga (reserve) 1575a	1010a (64.12%)	427a 2r	Nil	Nil
Mataikona 17,931a 17p	Nil	Nil	Nil	2a (school site) 1r (teachers house) 32a roading
Akitio 99a 3r 16pp	Nil	Nil	Nil	2a 2r 06p roading
Aohanga 194a 38p	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Moroa 5a	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Te Hoe 25a	Nil	25a	Nil	Nil
Kaitoki 4212a 15p	464a 1r 05p (11.47%)	2768a 1r 08p	746a 3r 08p	Nil
Mangapuaka 906a	Nil	906a	Nil	Nil
Mangatainoka 7518a	2322a 2r 13p (30.74%)	4384a 1r 35p	Nil	3r 04p roading 1923, 8a railway, 2a 3r 14p roading 1943
Mangatoro 11,537a 2r 31p	7390a 2r 06p (64.05%)	4083a 31p	56a	15a 1r 09p
Ngapaeruru 6832a	1169a 1r 17p (17.11%)	4779a 2r 37p	Nil	Nil



<i>Block and area Maori owned 1900</i>	<i>Crown acquisition and percentage</i>	<i>Private purchase</i>	<i>European- ised land</i>	<i>Public works takings</i>
Oringiwaiaruhe 2300a	Nil	1240a 3r 18p	625a 3r 28p	1r 14p roading
Piripiri 913a 2r 36p	Nil	913a 2r 36p	Nil	Nil
Puketoi 1-3, and 6 302a	Nil	302a	Nil	Nil
Rakaiatai 3000a	Nil	3000a	Nil	Nil
Tahoraiti No. 1 3376a 2r 09p	576a 0r 18p (17.10%)	2412a 2r 02p	Nil	6a 1r 15p roading 6a 0r 21p of 1F1 taken for Ruahine School
Tahoraiti No. 2 5653a	1243a 1r 09p (22.57%)	2480a 3r 13p	800a 3r 39p	Six public works takings before the block's 1912 partition of 139a 12p. After 1912, 7a 2r 10p was taken for a rubbish dump and 3p for a road from 2A14, and 105a 1r 27p was taken from 2A27 for the Dannevirke aerodrome (total 112a 2r 13p)
Tamaki 26,633a	23,060a 2r 27p (86.58%)	2551a 2r 37p	891a 1r 19p	3a 2r 29p Tamaki 2A2 for Mangahao power scheme 1923
Tautane 1097a 1r 19p	Nil	1096a 3r 06p	Nil	2a 13p roading
Tiratu 7018a	5727a 1r 30p (81.60%)	171a 2r 38p	1024a 1r 03p	Nil
Tuatua (Te Whiti-a- Tara reserve) 1370a	1370a (100%)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tutaekara reserve 295a 2r 18p	50a (16.94%)	176a 14p	10a 1r 21p	Nil
Tutaekara village sections 26a	Nil	20a	Nil	Nil
Waikopiro 9521a	5267a 3r 10p (55.32%)	3316a 06p	614a 0r 36p	Nil
Wharawhara 2275a	758a 3r 20p	1010a 3r 21p	505a 3r 05p	Nil

<i>Block and area Maori owned 1900</i>	<i>Crown acquisition and percentage</i>	<i>Private purchase</i>	<i>European- ised land</i>	<i>Public works takings</i>
	(34.77%)			
Eketahuna reserve 97a 2r 07p	Nil	97a 2r 07p	Nil	Nil
Pahiatua reserve 1017a 1r	392a 3r 32p (38.54%)	625a 2r 08p	Nil	Nil
Kauhanga reserve 40a	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Total</i> 115,825a 3r 17p	50,804a 0r 06p (43.96%)	36,788a 2r 05p (31.49%)	5276a 1r 39p (4.55%)	334a 1r 30p (0.28%)

*Sources: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000'; P McBurney, 'Tararua Alienation Report', and 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves: Block Histories Report'; Te Puni Kokiri Maori Land Information Base; and Crown list of Current Maori Land in the Wairarapa Inquiry District*

From this it can be said that the Crown purchased 43.96% of the land owned by Maori in 1900, in the Tararua district. A further 31.49% was purchased privately, and 4.56% was Europeanised. A small amount was taken for public works. A further 21,885a 27p, or 18.89%, remains Maori land, most of which is the Owahanga Station. This leaves a difference of 739a 28p, or less than one percent, between the amount of the land in Maori ownership in 1900 and the total amount of land alienated after 1900, Europeanised or remaining in Maori ownership.

### **1.7 Reasons for alienation**

The section attempts to identify the reasons that Maori sold land. These are difficult to ascertain. Until the 1960s the Maori Land Court seldom recorded the reasons for sales. Although some earlier evidence was recorded, in Maori Land Court records and in letters to the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board, the details of many transactions are unclear. However, it is apparent from such evidence that can be found that debt, the need for development finance, migration, and the poor quality of land remaining to Maori, were primary reasons for alienation. However, no single, over-riding cause can be isolated. Rather a multi-faceted environment appears to have been normal - often individuals would cite multiple reasons for selling. Evidence also points to problems with land development, where Maori had been left with little land from which to derive an income and which they did not have the finance to develop. With rates and other expenses accruing from undeveloped land, in many cases Maori may have had

no alternative but to sell. The point can be made that what happened after 1900 was the additional erosion of an already depleted resource base.

#### 1.7.1 Debt as a cause of alienation

For the early twentieth century, little is recorded of the reasons Maori had for selling land. One reason that emerges from the evidence, however, was debt. This can include process costs associated with the operations of the Native Land Court. There are two clearly recorded examples of this. The Tamaki block had a mortgage in 1901 of £450 for the cost of surveying. It was owed by the block's owners to the Crown and was part of the Crown's interest in the block which was identified in 1902. Similarly, in 1909 the Maori owners of the Ahuaturanga reserve sold one seventh of the reserve to pay legal costs associated with it.

By the mid-century, the reasons for alienation were recorded by the Land Court, when its approval was sought for a transaction. Personal debt is then revealed as a reason for alienation, where before it is hidden from view. There are but few documented examples, though. In 1914, two of the owners of the Wharawhara block reported that they wished to sell their shares in the block as they were in debt to trades people in Waipukurau and Hastings. In 1928, the Native Trustee sold Oringiwaiaruhe 1B2B2, of 240a 1r 09p as a mortgage sale.<sup>37</sup> This probably indicates a debt which could not be otherwise repaid. Te Meha sold Mangapuaka 1E in 1948 as he wanted to use the purchase money to pay his son's debt to a bank.<sup>38</sup> Te Uira Cooper sold Tahoraiti 1G1B in 1955 as she owed £473 to the Public Trustee, and £654 to the Maori Trustee. Her house was also in need of repair.<sup>39</sup> Jury H. Takirangi offered Mangatoro 1A3C7 for sale to the Crown in 1934 as he had incurred debts following his mother's death, one of which was a debt for Native Land Court succession duties, and he wished to sell the block to avoid borrowing money. The Crown, however, did not proceed with the purchase.

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<sup>37</sup> See section 2.11, the Oringiwaiaruhe block

<sup>38</sup> See section 2.7, the Mangapuaka block

<sup>39</sup> See section 2.17, the Tahoraiti No. 1 block

### 1.7.2 Poverty as a reason for alienation

Poverty was another reason for land selling. In an application for the remittance of interest on the block's survey lien, the sellers of Ngapaeruru 1B2C3 were described by their lawyer as being in poor circumstances. One was an invalid and the others were in need. They had paid the survey lien with considerable difficulty. The interest on the survey lien was waived in 1951.

One of the sellers of the Tahoraiti 2A17B block in 1921 subsequently wrote to the Ikaroa Maori Land Board asking for her share of the purchase money to be issued to her as she was in urgent need of money. This suggests her reason for selling her share of the block.

When the Tahoraiti 2A30A block was sold in 1955 as the two vendors and their families were living in temporary accommodation. Hinerangi and Mere Harris sold their shares in Tahoraiti 2A30B, in 1956, as they were in poor health and had large families to support. In an application to the Maori Land Court for approval to sell the Tahoraiti 2A3 block in 1960 the owners' lawyer described them as practically landless and as wanting to sell the land so that one owner could pay off a mortgage and the others could obtain a housing deposit. The application was declined as the owners would have lost their rental income.

Meri Ngawhiro offered to sell Mangatainoka J4F1 to the Crown in 1913 as her son had died and she no longer wished to farm the land. This may indicate that without her son she was unable to continue farming and had to sell the land for money to live on.

### 1.7.3 Developmental reasons for alienation

Another reason for selling land was to use the purchase money to develop other properties. This could involve the rationalising of assets, such as the sale of some land to purchase additional land elsewhere. An early example of this was the Mangatainoka K2B1 block, whose owners Korou Nini and Ngawhiro Marahaia, applied to the Stout-Ngata Commission in 1908 for the removal of the restrictions on the sale of the block. They were content with the price offered and wanted money to purchase stock and other items for other lands on which they had commenced farming. Another example

was the sale of shares in the Tahoraiti 2A17B block in 1921 by Teniti Hapukuku as he wanted money to begin dairy farming on another block on which the lease was terminating.

In 1934, Emere Tirika Nikora sold the Mangatoro 1A3C2B block to the Crown as the block was an expense to her and she wanted to use the purchase money on her other properties. In 1957, the Tahoraiti 2A10B block was sold as the owner had a dairy farm elsewhere and wished to provide for her son. The Maori Land Court approved the sale but directed that the money was to be used for the construction of buildings.

Tanenuiarangi Nikora sold Tahoraiti 2A18B to John Hape Kani in 1964 as he had expenses for his wife's funeral and owed money to the Hawke's Bay Farmers Company, but also because he intended using the remaining money to buy his relations shares in the Kaitoki 2K2B block. Similarly, the trustees of Jury Pine Takirangi sold Mangatoro 1A3C7, also to John Hape Kani, in 1967, as the land was of no use to the owners, and the purchase money was to be used to improve other properties of the estate.

When the trustees of the estate of Jury Pine Takirangi sold Mangatoro 1A3C7 to John Hape Kani in 1965 one of the reasons given for the alienation was so that the purchase money could be used to improve other properties of the estate.

In 1967, Tawhitiroa Hawea sold Mangatainoka 4E2A2 to purchase her brother's interests in the Poukawa blocks, north of the Tararua district.

#### 1.7.4 Multiple ownership

Multiple ownership and the fragmentation of title into uneconomic interests generally encouraged the sale of Maori land, often when combined with other factors set out above. Two documented examples have been found. Mei Paterson sold her shares in the Tahoraiti 2A30B block in 1956 as they would be inherited by numerous relations in minute shares and was therefore not worth keeping. She also needed money to support her husband on a small farm. In 1965, four of the owners of the 7 acre

Tahoraiti 2C3 section sold their shares in the block to a fifth owner partly as they derived no income from the block.

#### 1.7.5 Migration from the district

Another reason for land selling was that the vendors had left the district. Ngapaeruru A2 (formerly 6B1A and 6B1B) was sold in 1955 as the sellers were living in Waikato and wanted to buy land there. Tahoraiti 1K2B5 was sold in 1962 as the seller had bought a house in Titahi Bay and wanted money for furniture and house repairs. The seller was a seasonal shearer and also needed money to purchase a car for work.

Hoera Hoterini sold his share of the Kaitoki 2J4 block to Arani Peeti in 1967 partly because he lived out of the district. He also needed money for a number of purposes. Some of the owners of the Tahoraiti 1G4 and 1G5C block sold their shares in 1960 as they lived out of the district and did not intend returning. An earlier example of land being sold because the owner was leaving the district, was the sale in 1920 of Mangatainoka J4A1, as the owner, Maata Apirana, was purchasing a property near Bulls.<sup>40</sup>

#### 1.7.6 Poor quality of land

At least some of the land remaining in Maori ownership in the twentieth century was land that was difficult to develop for farming. This was generally hill country which was relatively remote. It usually lacked access and was covered with scrub or bush or, sometimes, noxious weeds. In such cases development was beyond the financial resources of the owners, who could derive no income from land on which they had to pay rates and remove noxious weeds. An example of poor quality land owned by Maori was the Mangapuaka 1I block, which the Crown declined to purchase in 1918 as it was of poor to medium quality, was scrub covered and was too small to be of use.

Emere Tirikia Nikora sold the Mangatoro 1A3C2B block in 1934 for several reasons, one of which was that the block was an expense to her. This means it cost her more to keep the land than she could derive from it in income.

An inability to utilise the land was among the reasons given for the sale of Mangatoro 1A3C4 in 1961. The owners sold as the block had no access, was covered with scrub and could only be of value to an adjoining farmer. The block could not be made to produce revenue for the owners. Also in 1961, Mangatoro 1A3C5 was sold as the block was scrub-covered and the owners were deriving no revenue from it. When Mangatoro 1A3C7 was sold in 1965 one of the reasons given by the vendor's lawyer for the sale was that the land was of no use to the owners. This probably means the block was isolated and was of poor quality for farming.

### **1.8 Public works takings**

Over 330a of Maori land in the Tararua district has been identified as having been taken for public works purposes. The land was taken by compulsory purchase with compensation paid in almost all cases. The exception is the taking of 2a 13p for roading in the Tautane reserve, for which no record of compensation had been found.

The Tahoraiti No. 2 block was the Tararua district block most affected by public works takings. After 1900, and before the block's partition in 1912, 139a 12 was taken for public works purposes. This comprises 23a 2r 28p taken for railway purposes, 10a 1r 14.7 taken for a rifle range, 56a taken for a sewerage treatment area, 3a taken for a gravel pit, and 38a 2r taken for the Makirikiri reserve. After 1912, 7a 2r 10p was taken for a rubbish dump, 03p was taken for a road, and 105a 1r 27p was taken for the Dannevirke aerodrome, from Tahoraiti No. 2 block.

Land amounting to 6a 21p was taken in the Tahoraiti 1F1 block for the Ruahine School site. This land taking was considered by the Maori Land Court to have ruined the remainder of the block, leaving the owners with a worthless property, as most of the access had been taken. The Court awarded compensation to the owners for the value of the whole block.<sup>41</sup>

Maori land has been found to have been taken for roading was taken in the Mataikona, Akitio, Mangatainoka, Oringiwaia, Tahoraiti No. 1, and Tautane blocks. There

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<sup>40</sup> P McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua. Land Alienation Report', p. 102

<sup>41</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 91, 8 December 1954, fol. 310 (see section 2.17, the

were probably many more takings of land for roading. One further public works taking for roading is probably the taking of 15a 1r 09p in the Mangatoro block in 1907. Other Maori land was taken for a school and teachers house in the Mataikona block, and 3a 2r 29p was taken in the Tamaki block for the Mangahao hydro-electric power scheme.<sup>42</sup>

In 1906, the Crown took 105a 2r 36p of the Maori owned Mangatainoka J4F1 and J4F2 blocks for a native township to be called the Hamua Native Township. The land was taken under the Native Townships Act 1895.<sup>43</sup> A total of 65a 3r was taken for this purpose in the J4F1 block.<sup>44</sup> The balance of the 105a 2r 36p was to be taken from J4F2. When this block was partitioned in 1911 the Native Land Court ordered that land was to be taken from the four resulting partitions for the native township, if required. This does not appear to have been done, although half of J4F2A, one of the partitions, was purchased by the Crown in 1917. No further information has been found about the Hamua Native Township.

### **1.9 Maori land development schemes in the Tararua district**

This section describes Maori land development schemes in the Tararua district. There was only one Crown land development scheme in the district, the Tahoraite scheme on the Kaitoki 2K2A block. However, the section also includes an account of the Tiratu Station, which was administered by the Maori Trustee, and several Tararua land blocks which were initially included in the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme. Four Waikopiro blocks, which were placed under the land development provisions of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, are also mentioned. The Owahanga (Aohanga) Station was administered and developed by the Maori Trustee. This was a large block of land in multiple ownership but is not included in this report as it is covered in two other reports.<sup>45</sup>

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Tahoraiti No. 1 block

<sup>42</sup> See section 2.19, the Tamaki block

<sup>43</sup> New Zealand Gazette, 1906, no. 82, 25 September 1906, p. 2504

<sup>44</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 62, 4 August 1911, fol. 333

<sup>45</sup> P Cleaver, 'A History of the Purchase and Reserves of the Castle Point block', pp. 112-151, and T Walzl, 'Wairarapa Land Issues Overview', pp. 275-309



### 1.9.1 Crown development scheme activity

Maori land development schemes were set up from 1929 to provide Government finance and supervision to Maori agriculture and under-utilised land. Significantly, most Crown purchases had taken place prior to this. The development schemes were initially implemented under section 23 of the Native Land Amendment and Native Land Claims Adjustment Act 1929. This was later replaced by section 4 of the Native Land Act 1936. Under these Acts, land was placed under the control of the Native Affairs Department, with the agreement of the owners. The Department had the power to carry out all development work it considered necessary, and to charge the expenditure to the land, or farm unit, being developed.<sup>46</sup>

There were numerous Maori land development schemes throughout New Zealand but, it appears, only one in the Tararua district. This was the Tahoraite scheme, which was established as a land development scheme in January 1938, on the Kaitoki 2K2A block.<sup>47</sup> The reason for the lack of development schemes in the district is straightforward. Unlike the East Coast or the Rotorua area, there was little land remaining in Maori ownership in the Tararua district (aside from the Aohanga Station).

The Tahoraite development scheme was a one-settler scheme, of 144 acres. It was located on the Weber Road, three miles from Dannevirke.<sup>48</sup> The development unit was a dairy farm, which had 61 cows at the end of its first year. Two years later it appears to have moved towards sheep farming, as it had 25 cows and over 200 ewes. The last mention of the Tahoraite scheme in the reports to Parliament, on the Maori land development schemes, was in 1941, when only financial details were given.<sup>49</sup> The scheme received £384 in Maori employment grants in the year to June 1942.<sup>50</sup> Kaitoki 2K2A, the land block the scheme was on, was leased in 1960 to Tewa Herbert Chase, by his mother.<sup>51</sup> The block was Europeanised under legislation of 1967.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>46</sup>A Gould, 'Maori Land Development 1929-1954. An Introductory Overview with representative case studies', p. 17 and p. 17 and pp. 27-28

<sup>47</sup>*New Zealand Gazette*, 1938, no. 5, 27 January 1938, p120

<sup>48</sup>'Native Land Development report', AJHR, 1938, G-10, p. 73

<sup>49</sup>'Native Land Development report', AJHR, 1941, G-10, p.

<sup>50</sup>AAMK 869/1438e, Kaitoke-Tahoraite Development Scheme, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>51</sup>Napier Maori Land Court minute book 94, 7 July 1960, fol. 299

<sup>52</sup>Berghan, p. 83

In 1965, the Waikopiro blocks 3B2D1, 3B2D2, 3B3D3 and 3B2D4 were made subject to the provisions of Part XXIV of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, which is the section of the Act concerned with Maori land development.<sup>53</sup> However, it does not appear that this led to the inclusion of these blocks in a development scheme.

### 1.9.2 The Maori Trustee and the Tiratu Station

At least five Maori properties in the Tararua district came under the control of the Maori Trustee, or the earlier Native Trustee. One block, the Oringiwaiaruhe 1B2B2 block, of 240a 1r 09p, was sold by the Native Trustee in 1928, to whom the block was mortgaged. In 1929, 17,482a of the Mataikona block was placed under the administration of the Maori Trustee. This was the Owahanga (Aohanga) Station, which was administered by the Trustee until 1973, when it returned to the control of its owners.<sup>54</sup> Another Tararua property, the Mangatainoka 1BC2B3 block, of around 56a, was administered by a Maori Trustee appointed agent from 1956 to clear it of noxious weeds. The block was then leased from 1959. In addition, the Mangapuaka No. 2 block was transferred to the Maori Trustee on the abolition of the Maori Land Boards in 1952.

A number of Maori owned farms through-out the country were vested in the Maori Trustee, under section 25 of the Maori Trustee Act 1930. One of these was the Tiratu Station, which was on the Tiratu No. 1 block. The Tiratu No. 1 block, of 733a 3r 12p, was farmed by Nireaha Paewae. He was also one of the owners of the property. By 1930 the property was mortgaged to the Public Trustee and was ceasing to be financially viable. This may have been due to the fall in commodity prices at the start of the Depression. The mortgage amounted to £6000. To save the Maori owners from being dispossessed of their property, the Native Trustee granted a loan of £7000, and took over the mortgage.<sup>55</sup> The property was vested in the Maori Trustee in 1931.<sup>56</sup> The

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<sup>53</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1965, no. 21, 19 April 1965, p. 602

<sup>54</sup> P Cleaver, 'A history of the purchase and reserves of the Castle Point block', p. 150

<sup>55</sup> Berghan, p. 373

<sup>56</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1931, no. 58, 6 August 1931, p2222

owners of the property were Nireaha Paewae and Harata Walker. Harata owned a tiny number of shares in the property.<sup>57</sup>

At the beginning of the Maori Trustee's administration of Tiratu, the property was farmed in conjunction with the Aohanga (Owahanga) Station in the Mataikona reserve.<sup>58</sup> The losses from Tiratu, incurred by the cost of developing the property, were charged to the Aohanga Station. The arrangement was that when Tiratu became profitable, the Aohanga Station would be repaid with two thirds of Tiratu's annual profit. The charging of the Tiratu losses to Aohanga was discontinued after several years and the losses transferred back to Tiratu.<sup>59</sup>

Tiratu was administered by the Maori Trustee in a manner similar to that of a land development scheme. The main difference between Maori land administered by the Maori Trustee, and a land development scheme, was that in the former the development work was financed by money raised from the Maori owners, while the development schemes had public money available to them, although as a charge to be repaid.

By August 1931 a manager had taken over the farming of Tiratu.<sup>60</sup> In 1930, the land has been in a poor condition and could not fatten lambs. The Trustee organised the ploughing and top-dressing of the pastures, installed miles of drainage, and employed Maori to remove tree stumps. In 1937, the station sold 1300 fat lambs. Despite the progress made in development work, Tiratu Station, and its owner, was heavily in debt. In 1938, Nireaha Paewae applied to the Adjustment Commission for relief from his debts. Tiratu station then had a mortgage and overdraft of £13,501. The Maori Trustee increased the mortgage to £11,000, with the balance to be secured by stock and chattels. By 1939 Tiratu had over 2000 sheep, and produced 65 bales of wool.<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> MA1 11/600, Native Trustee to Native Minister, 21 July 1931, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>58</sup> See Walzl 'Wairarapa Issues Overview Report', pp. 275-309, and K Schmidt and F Small, 'The Maori Trustee 1913-1953', May 1996, pp. 66-67 for discussion of the Owahanga/Aohanga Station

<sup>59</sup> MA1 13/7, District Officer to Maori Trustee, 22 September 1950, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>60</sup> MA1 11/600, Native Trustee to Native Minister, 19 August 1931, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>61</sup> 'Native Land Development report', AJHR, 1939, G-10, p. 63

Over time the property became increasingly profitable, and in 1950 made a profit of £6940.<sup>62</sup>

During the years the Maori Trustee administered Tiratu Station, weekly payments of £2 5s were made to Mr Paewae. After he and his wife separated, he received £1, and his wife received £1 5s. On an annual basis, due to the long period of rehabilitation work required by the property, this amounted to more than half the station's profit. This was in accordance with an agreement that he would receive half the profit of the property. The lack of income had, however, caused considerable hardship to Mr Paewae. After Tiratu Station had become profitable, the Maori Trustee was advised by the District Officer of the Department of Maori Affairs, to take urgent action to increase Mr Paewae's payment, as he was in poor health. The District Officer added that the Maori Trust Office could be subjected to criticism over Mr Paewae's payment of £1 per week, particularly as it had spent £1200 buying a tractor for the property.<sup>63</sup>

By 1950, Mr Paewae was the major owner of Tiratu Station. He owned 117,233 shares in the property. The only other owner was his wife, Apikara Walker Paewae. She owned 400 shares in the property.<sup>64</sup> In October that year, the payment to him was increased to £7 per week, and he was given a lump sum of £100.<sup>65</sup>

Nireaha Paewae died on 24 November 1950. He left his house on the Tahoraiti 2B3A block to the children of his first marriage; the house at Tiratu Station, with an acre of land around it, to the children of his second marriage; and the balance of Tiratu Station to all of his six children. He directed in his will that the station was not to be subdivided, but was to be held in trust for all his children.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>62</sup> MA1 13/7, District Officer submission to the Board of Maori Affairs, 24 October 1952, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>63</sup> Ibid, District Officer to Maori Trustee, 22 September 1950, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>64</sup> Ibid, District Officer submission to the Board of Maori Affairs, 24 October 1952, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>65</sup> Ibid, Maori Trustee to the Registrar, Maori Land Court, Wellington, 31 October 1950, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>66</sup> Ibid, Last will and testament of Nireaha Paewae, 22 November 1939

In September 1952, the Maori Land Court granted probate and succession to the Trustees appointed by Mr Paewae's will. The Trustees wished to take over the management of Tiratu Station, and to convert the mortgage held by the Maori Trustee to a table mortgage. The transfer of the property required a recommendation from the Board of Maori Affairs to the Maori Land Court that the property be released from its vesting under section 25 of the Maori Trustee Act 1930. Following the making of the recommendation, the Maori Land Court issued an order under section 25, subsection 14, of the Maori Trustee Act 1930, releasing Tiratu Station from the provisions of the Act, on 2 December 1952.<sup>67</sup> The Trustees appointed by Nireaha Paewae's will then took over the management of the station. They were his brother Lui Paewae, John Hape Kani, and his wife Mavis Barclay. The property was subsequently Europeanised under legislation of 1967.<sup>68</sup> Tiratu Station was sold in 1974, by the estate of Nireaha Paewai, to Punga Barclay Paewai and Ringakaha Delwyn Paewai, for \$53,000.<sup>69</sup>

This account of the Tiratu Station shows the difficulties, both personal and economic, involved in maintaining Maori ownership. It may, conversely, assist in explaining why much other land was alienated – because these hardships and problems could not be overcome. It may also indicate, in this case, that the administration provided by the Maori Trustee was effective.

### 1.9.3 The Porangahau Consolidation Scheme

In 1949, the three Ngapaeruru 6B1 blocks, 6B1A, 6B1B, and 6B1C, became involved in preparation for the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme. These were relatively remote blocks bordering European owned land. Some Maori, with interests in land blocks in the scheme, had their interests provisionally placed in the Ngapaeruru 6B1 blocks. They would not accept the allocation unless the blocks had access, which had not been provided in the 1929 partition.<sup>70</sup> Access to the 6B1 blocks was possible through block 6B2, all of which was now in private ownership, or from Te Uri Road, across land owned by the Dannevirke County Council.

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<sup>67</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 2 December 1952, fol. 182

<sup>68</sup> Berghan, p. 378

<sup>69</sup> Linz LS 20/189-SNA, 'Notice of change of ownership or occupancy', 17 April 1974

<sup>70</sup> Linz LS 20/84-SNA, Registrar, Maori Land Court, to Chief Surveyor, Napier, 10 October 1949

The first instalment of proposed titles in the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme was approved by the Maori Land Court in 1950. The list of land blocks proposed for inclusion in the scheme included Ngapaeruru A1, (formerly 6B1C), of 100a 04p, and Ngapaeruru A2, (formerly 6B1A and 6B1B), of 200a 06p. Ngapaeruru A1 had as its sole owner the Maori Trustee, who was trustee for the estate of Rupuha Te Hianga. Ngapaeruru A2 was owned by Sonny and Frederick Douglas, who were both minors, and Mate, or Marjorie Erueti. James Douglas was trustee for the minors. Both blocks were to have road access to Te Ori Road passing the roadman's cottage site on the county council land.<sup>71</sup>

The surveying of the right of way was delayed as the Court order did not specify whether the road was to run through the council land or adjoining land owned by A. G. Waterworth. The survey plan was approved by the Judge of the Ikaroa and South Island Maori Land Court in 1954.<sup>72</sup> The road, which was to give access to the Ngapaeruru block A1 and A2 was proclaimed, and the land for it across the property of A. G. Waterworth vested in the Dannevirke County Council. However, the land for the road was subsequently re-vested in Adrian G. Waterworth and his wife, Oriel Tua Waterworth.<sup>73</sup> This indicates that the road was not constructed. The Ngapaeruru A1 and A2 blocks do not appear to have been included in the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme, as block A2 was sold to Adrian G. Waterworth in 1955. When the Maori Land Court approved the sale no mention was made of the earlier inclusion of the block in the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme.<sup>74</sup>

The Mangapuaka 1C block was also included in the first instalment of the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme, as Mangapuaka A block, in 1950.<sup>75</sup> The block's sole owner was Iriwhata Hanita. The block was, however, sold to a neighbouring farmer in 1955.

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<sup>71</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 89, 15 September 1950, fols. 135-147

<sup>72</sup> Linz LS 20/730-SNZ, Registrar, Maori Land Court, to Chief Surveyor, Napier, 24 March 1954

<sup>73</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 1, fol. 1026

<sup>74</sup> Berghan, p. 151, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 91, 4 May 1955, fol. 392

<sup>75</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 89, 14 December 1950, fol. 141

The Tahoraiti blocks 2B2A and 2B2B were included in preparation for the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme. The Maori Land Court registrar requested plans of the blocks, but the blocks were not included in the scheme's first instalment.<sup>76</sup>

In summary, the evidence indicates that the Tararua blocks included in the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme in 1950 were soon removed from the scheme. No land development took place. Two of the blocks were purchased by neighbouring farmers in 1955 and one remains Maori land.

### **1.10 The Maori Affairs Act 1953**

The Maori Affairs Act 1953 was enacted to consolidate Maori land law but also contained several new provisions. The Maori Trustee was enabled to act as agent for the owners of Maori land in multiple ownership, to implement resolutions of the owners which had been confirmed by the Maori Land Court. The Act also allowed the vesting of multiple owned land in a trustee, and sought to end the fragmentation of interests in land blocks into minute shares by introducing the compulsory acquisition of uneconomic interests by the Maori Trustee.<sup>77</sup>

#### 1.10.1 Uneconomic interests

The compulsory purchase of uneconomic interests in Maori land blocks by the Maori Trustee was allowed under clause 137 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953. These were interests in Maori land which had been fragmented by individualisation and succession and were a result of the operations of the Native (later Maori) Land Court. Shares in the land blocks had been inherited by successors creating increasingly fragmented title, and any rentals after division between the owners became minute.

Uneconomic interests were defined by the Act as interests worth less than £25.<sup>78</sup> The Maori Trustee could purchase Maori freehold land, or interests in Maori freehold land, under clause 151 of the Act. No record has been found on the Maori Trustee acquiring land under either clause 137 or clause 151 of the Act in the Tararua district.

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<sup>76</sup> Linz LS 20/730-SNA, Registrar, Ikaroa and South Island District Maori Land Court to Chief Surveyor, Napier, 14 September 1954

<sup>77</sup> Walzl, 'Wairarapa Issues Overview Report', pp. 220-221

<sup>78</sup> G V Butterworth and H R Young, *Maori Affairs*, p. 97

In 1969, the Deputy Registrar of the Court asked for a notice to be placed in the Hastings and Palmerston North offices of the Court stating that the Maori Trustee did not want to purchase interests in the Kaitoki 2K2B block, among others.<sup>79</sup> This appears to have been done under clause 139 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, under which the Maori Trustee could decline to purchase uneconomic interests. The notice may indicate that an offer to sell interests in the block had been made. As one owner had purchased the shares of the only other owner the previous year the Deputy Registrar's request for the above notice may have been a delayed response to an application made several years before.

There is, however, one record of the sale of interests by the Maori Trustee under clause 152 of the Act, under which the Maori Trustee could, with the agreement of all parties, sell Maori land vested in him. The block sold was in the Tahoraiti 2A34B1 block, which was of 8a 03p. In 1963, the Maori Trustee transferred the interest in the block, held by the Maori Trustee, to Hinekura Pearse, following her application.<sup>80</sup>

#### 1.10.2 Private purchases.

Transfers of land or shares in land blocks under the Maori Affairs Act 1953 were made under clause 213, a clause in Part XIX. This part of the Act gave the Maori Land Court the power to transfer interests in Maori freehold land, to give effect to agreements made by a Maori, a person of Maori descent, or a corporate body of owners. Numerous transfers were made in the Tararua district under clause 213. These were usually the sale of shares in a block, which could be to either another Maori or to a European. There were some gifts of interests made under this clause. Two examples of land blocks transferred in the Tararua district under the Maori Affairs Act 1953 are the Tiratu 2B2B1, of 86a 1r 20p, which was transferred, or sold, in December 1967, for \$15,547.50, and the Oringiwaiaruhe B1, of 99a 3r 35p, was transferred in February 1968 for \$14,950.<sup>81</sup> These were alienations of valuable land. The purchasers were probably European farmers.

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<sup>79</sup> See section 2.6, the Kaitoki block

<sup>80</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 95, 13 March 1963, fol. 190

<sup>81</sup> ABWN, 6095, 13/269, part 1, Ikaroa District Maori Land Court transfers under Part XIX, Archives New Zealand, Wellington



### 1.10.3 Consolidated orders

By 1970, applications were being made to the Maori Land Court by the Registrar of the Court for consolidation orders under clause 445 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953.

This clause allowed the updating of the ownership of blocks by a declaratory consolidated order instead of an order by the Court creating title to Maori land. The clause seems to have been used where succession orders had not been sought and granted. The Court's record of the ownership of some blocks had become outdated as owners had died and their successors had not applied for succession orders.

Consolidated orders were a means of obtaining a current list of owners. Applications for orders under this clause have been found for Waikopiro 3B2D9, Kaitoki 2J3 and numerous other Kaitoki blocks, Tahoraiti 2A14A, 2B6, 1B and other Tahoraiti blocks, Oringiwaiaaruhe 1B3 and 4D, and Tiratu 2B6 and 2B7.<sup>82</sup> This part of the 1953 Act appears to have simply been an administrative mechanism.

### **1.11 The Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 and Europeanisation**

The fragmentation of title to Maori land, with increasing numbers of owners holding increasingly minute shares, continued through-out the twentieth century. Incorporation and the amalgamation of land blocks was attempted as a solution. Some Maori sought to have land they owned declared European land, as this removed it from the operations of the Maori Land Court and made it easier to deal with. In 1943, the Mangatainoka 4E2A1 and 4E2A2 blocks became European land under section 257 of the Native Land Act 1931. This clause enabled Maori land, owned by a single owner, to be declared European land by the Appellate Court. This removed the land from the protection of the Native Land Court, which meant it could be mortgaged, leased or sold without the Court's approval. It also avoided delays associated with the Court. Keeping land in Maori title, however, had the advantage of avoiding death duties. Koa Wirihana Symonds withdrew an application to have Oringiwaiaaruhe 1B1C1 made European land in 1965 for this reason.

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<sup>82</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 104, 11 November 1970, fol. 218; *ibid*, minute book 105, 8 September 1971, fol. 167; *ibid*, minute book 106, 12 October 1972, fol. 161

In 1967, the Maori Affairs Amendment Act was passed which gave the Department of Maori Affairs extensive power to restructure Maori land titles and ensure the utilisation of Maori land, strengthened the existing provisions on the conversion of uneconomic interests, and gave the Maori Trustee the power to sell vested leasehold land, with the agreement of sufficient owners.

The Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 made provision for all Maori land blocks owned by less than four people to be given the status of European land. Under Part 1, section 6 of the Act, the Registrar of a Maori Land Court could issue a declaration changing the status of land accordingly. The change in status was automatic, where land had four or fewer owners, and was compulsory.

The Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 removed land in the Kaitoki, Mangatoro, Oringiwaiaaruhe, Tahoraiti, Tamaki, Tiratu, Waikopiro, and Wharawhara, and the Tutaekara reserve, from Maori title. The land then became European land and was no longer under the authority of the Maori Land Court. The blocks Europeanised under the 1967 legislation are listed in the block record sheets at the Hastings Maori Land Court.

A total of 35 subdivisional land blocks were Europeanised under the 1967 Act in the Kaitoki, Mangatoro, Oringiwaiaaruhe, Tamaki, Tiratu and Waikopiro blocks.<sup>83</sup> In addition, 26 Tahoraiti No. 2 blocks, and Wharawhara 6 block, were Europeanised under the 1967 Act. This gives a total of 67 blocks, with a combined acreage of 5275a 2r 39p, which were Europeanised in the Tararua district. Although Europeanised, the blocks often remained in Maori ownership. The largest block Europeanised in the Tararua district was the Tiratu Station, which remains Maori owned today.

The 'Europeanisation' provision of the 1967 Act removed Maori land from the control of the Maori Land Courts. This could accelerate the alienation of Maori owned land, as the confirmation of the Court for alienations was no longer required. Whether this was the case in the Tararua district is unclear.

The Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1974, section 68 contained provision for the reclassifying of land as Maori land. The Tahoraiti 2A34B1, 2A34B2, and 2A34C blocks were re-classified as Maori land under the 1974 Act. These blocks were of 8a 03p, 31a 3r 35p and 65a 3r 10p, but are no longer classified as Maori land today.

### **1.12 The use of remaining Maori land**

By the early twentieth century, most land remaining in Maori ownership was leased to European farmers. Share-milking arrangements on Maori land also appear significant. The major land remaining in Maori ownership consists of the Owahanga (Aohanga) Station, which is farmed by the Maori owners. The Tiratu Station is also Maori owned but its title has been Europeanised. There are also a number of other Maori owned farms in the district, some leasing of Maori land by Maori farmers, and the use of subdivided Maori land for housing sites.

#### 1.12.1 Leasing

Most of the land remaining to Maori in the Tararua district during the twentieth century was leased to European farmers, where it was not farmed by Maori themselves. This is indicated by numerous certificates of title, many of which begin with a lease by an Maori owner to a European. The Stout/Ngata Commission of 1907-1908 was unable to quantify the amount of Maori land leased in the Wairarapa. However, the commissioners thought most Maori land was leased to Europeans and that leasing was the main source of income for older Maori. Leasing, however, did not guarantee income as, in 1915, Paraneha Manahi (Mrs Paewai) was leasing land in the Mangatoro and Tiratu blocks to a Mr Knight, but he had paid no rent for 10 years.

Two Tararua blocks were vested in the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board and leased by the Board. In 1912, the Aohanga sections 6 and 7, which form one of the reserves of the Castle Point block, was leased, after being vested in the Board in 1909. The Mangapuaka No. 2 block was leased from early in the twentieth century until its sale in 1971. The Mangatainoka 1BC2B2 was leased from 1916 until its sale in 1935, after the Board had refused to allow its sale in 1915, although this block does not appear to have been vested in the Board.

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<sup>83</sup> Berghan, pp. 83, 122, 164, 290, 378, and 439

Leased land was often later sold, sometimes to the lessee. An example of the purchase of leased land by the lessee occurred in 1955 when the Ngapaeruru A2 block, formerly 6B1A and 6B1B, was purchased by the block's long-standing lessee, who also owned or leased the surrounding land. The Kaitoki 2J blocks were leased, several of them by Arani Peeti. He purchased the 2J4 block, of which he was the lessee, in 1967. There are a number of other examples of lessees purchasing the land they had been leasing. John Wrenn purchased Oringiwaiaaruhe B1 in 1968, after leasing it the previous year. Allan Charmley purchased the Tahoraiti 1A1A block in 1974. He had been one of the lessees of the block in 1967. Janet Trotter purchased the Tahoraiti 1A5 block in 1984, which had been leased to James Trotter in 1963. Dawson Buckingham leased the Tahoraiti 1B block in 1965 and by 1973 had purchased nearly half the shares in the block. A partition of the block in 1982 gave him two thirds of the block. John Gimblett leased the Tahoraiti 1G4 and 1G5A block in 1954 and purchased 1 acre of the block the following year. The block was purchased by Nigel and Marion Wrenn in 1990. Gimblett also leased the Tahoraiti 1G4 and 1G5C block. He purchased some interests in the block in 1960 and completed the purchase of the block in 1964. Kenneth Galloway leased the Tahoraiti 1H3A block in 1963, and purchased the block in 1971. Almost all of the Tahoraiti 1K block was leased to J. Wrenn in 1963, and purchased by Nigel Wrenn in 1971. Tahoraiti 1K2B3 was leased to T. J. Wrenn in 1954, and also purchased by Nigel Wrenn in 1971.

#### 1.12.2 Farming by Maori

Some of the land remaining in Maori ownership in the Tararua district was, and is farmed by Maori. Other land was leased to farmers, some of whom are Maori. Other blocks were used for share-milking agreements, and, in the early twentieth century, the grazing rights to land was leased. There was some aggregation of interests by Maori owners, who bought out the interests of other Maori in particular blocks. These were sometimes family arrangements, involving the gifting of interests, or the sale of interests at a price below Government valuation. Other aggregations of interests were made by Maori farmers, who owned some land, either solely or jointly, and leased other blocks.

There have been some Maori rural entrepreneurs. An example of these was Wape Rapana Hape, who, in 1967, mortgaged the Kaitoki blocks 2K1, 2B1, and 2B4B1, with a combined acreage of 100a, to the Commercial Bank of Australia. He leased other blocks in the area and was raising seasonal finance to employ six shearing gangs. His application to mortgage the blocks was confirmed by the Maori Land Court.<sup>84</sup>

The blocks held by H. M. Tatere in 1968 constituted another relatively large aggregation of land, although his holdings appear to have accumulated by succession rather than by purchase. He was the sole owner of Mangatainoka J4F3 and 1C2C1, and Tamaki 2A1C and 2A2A. These blocks amount to 427a. The properties were dairy farms of substantial value. He had an adopted daughter. Some of her children were described to the Maori Land Court in March 1968 as improvident, as he had had to assist them in the past. According to Court records, H. M. Tatere did not want the lands to disappear, though, or pass out of Maori ownership, which he thought would happen if his grandchildren gained control of them. He was too old to farm the lands and his nephew Hohepa Tatere, a school teacher, had been granted power of attorney. He and his nephew applied to the Maori Land Court in 1968 to have the lands vested in trustees.<sup>85</sup> The vesting of the land in trustees avoided death duties. After two adjournments, during which information on the properties was presented, the Court vested the four blocks in Hohepa Mei Tatere and Alan Fitchett, an accountant, under clause 438 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953.<sup>86</sup>

Another aggregation of land was held by Lui Paewai. After his death in 1969 the Tahoraiti 2A12A and 1A3 blocks, of 227a 1r 03p and 60a 02p, and the Tiratu 2A, 2B1, and 2B2A blocks, of 160a 1r 05p, 10a 10p, and 4a 1r 08p, and several blocks outside the Tararua district, were vested in his lawyer, Mr Poole.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 101, 1 December 1967, fol. 313

<sup>85</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 102, 20 March 1968, fol. 61

<sup>86</sup> Ibid, 9 July 1968, fol. 140

<sup>87</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, 25 February 1970, fol. 235

### **1.13 Summary of Land Alienation Figures**

The Crown purchased 43%, or over 50,000 acres, of the land in the Tararua district that remained in Maori ownership in 1900. A further 31%, or 36,788 acres, was purchased privately. Maori land amounting to 5276 acres was Europeanised under the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967, and around 334 acres was taken for public works purposes after 1900.

There remains 21,885 acres of land in Maori ownership in the Tararua district today. Most of this land, however, consists of the Mataikona reserve, which was of 17,896 acres and is now mostly included in the Owahanga Station. The second largest Maori owned block of land in the Tararua district is the Tiratu Station, which is of 733a 3r 12p and has been Europeanised. Land in Maori title remains in the Kaitoki, Mangatainoka, Mangatoro, Ngapaeruru, Oringiwaiaaruhe, Tahoraiti, Tamaki, Tiratu, and Waikopiro blocks, and some parts of the Tutaekara reserve. Much of this land is in small blocks, and some is relatively isolated. There is, however, over 1000a of Maori land, in 31 partitions, in the two Tahoraiti blocks, near Dannevirke.

The land in the Tararua district still classified as Maori land, and some additional land known to be Maori owned general land, is listed in the Appendix.

## **Section 2**

# **Land alienation in the blocks and reserves of the Tararua district**

## **Section 2: Land alienation in the blocks and reserves of the Tararua district**

### **2.1 Introduction**

By 1900, the blocks Tararua blocks Maharahara, Makuri, and Ngamoko had been purchased by the Crown. No reserves were made in these blocks. The Maharahara block was proclaimed a waste land of the Crown in 1881.<sup>88</sup> Makuri was purchased twice by the Government, the second time as part of the purchase of the Seventy Mile Bush. The purchasing of interests in Ngamoko was finalised in 1877, and the block was proclaimed Crown land the following year.<sup>89</sup>

This section seeks firstly, to determine the amount of land in Maori ownership in the Tararua district in 1900, and, secondly, to give the alienation details of the land blocks and reserves of the Tararua district which were in Maori ownership in 1900. An attempt has been made to give the details of each partition. This has not always been possible and it has been necessary to rely on the block record sheets held at Hastings Maori Land Court, which give a statement of the status of each partitions. In most instances there are no clearly stated reasons given by Maori for the sale of land. Where reasons are recorded these have been set out in the text.

### **2.2 The Ahuaturanga reserve**

The Ahuaturanga block, of 21,000 acres, was one of the Tamaki blocks purchased by the Crown in 1871. Ahuaturanga was proclaimed Crown land in 1877, and the purchase of the block by the Crown was completed in 1882.<sup>90</sup> Two reserves, named Ngaawapurua, of 1000a, and Rotoahiri, of 500a, were established in 1871. The two reserves were later combined into one block, known as section 200, block 8, of the Woodville survey district. The reserve was leased to William Nelson, on a 21 year term, from 1890. Compensation was paid in 1897 for the taking of 22 acres of the reserve, for railway purposes.

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<sup>88</sup> Berghan p. 94

<sup>89</sup> Berghan, pp. 124-127

<sup>90</sup> Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', p. 36



In 1900, the Ahuaturanga reserve remained in Maori ownership. In hearings of the Native Land Court in 1900 and 1904, held to determine if the reserve was held in trust for Maori not named in the title, the reserve's acreage was given as 1575a.<sup>91</sup> This appears to have been the reserve's acreage after 22a had been taken for railway purposes.

In 1909, the reserve was partitioned by the Native Land Court into seven parts. The owners of the partitions agreed to contribute 3 ½ acres each to the seventh partition, which was to be sold to pay the legal costs associated with the reserve. The seventh partition, of 225a 2r, was purchased shortly after the partition by Angela Elizabeth Simpson. The remaining six partitions, each of 202a, remained in Maori ownership.

Notice of entry by the Crown into negotiations to purchase the Ahuaturanga reserve blocks was gazetted in January 1910. This made the private acquisition of interests in the blocks illegal under section 16 of the Native Land Purchases Act 1892. The restriction on private alienation was withdrawn in May the same year.<sup>92</sup> Following this period of Crown purchasing, the Ahuaturanga reserve blocks 1-5, amounting to 1010a, were proclaimed Crown land in 1913.<sup>93</sup> Block 6 had been purchased the previous year by Ellen Montieth.<sup>94</sup>

The Crown and private alienations in this reserve total 1437a 2r. All of the Ahuaturanga reserve was alienated after 1900, and by 1913. A calculation deducting the nineteenth century alienations of the Ahuaturanga block, from which the Ahuaturanga reserve derived, leaves 1597a of the reserve in Maori ownership in 1900.<sup>95</sup> As the reserve was stated in the Native Land Court to be of 1575a in 1900 and 1904, the block's original acreage was probably an over-estimate. For this report the block's acreage will be taken as 1575a. However, as the alienations of the entire reserve amount to 1437a 2r this may also be an over-estimate. There is no evidence to indicate why the reserve owners wished to sell the land.

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<sup>91</sup> Berghan, pp. 37-38

<sup>92</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1910, no. 7, 27 January 1910, p287, and no. 46, 12 May 1910, p1429

<sup>93</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, no. 4, 23 January 1913, p147

<sup>94</sup> Berghan, p. 43, and pp. 72 -73

<sup>95</sup> Ellis et al, base table, p. 33

## 2.2 The Castle Point reserves

In 1853, the Crown purchased the Castle Point block. The block was later divided into blocks 1 and 2. Block 2 was also known as the Puketoi block. It is, however, distinct from the adjoining Puketoi blocks 1 to 6. The Castle Point deed of sale provided 10 reserves for Maori. Three of the reserves are in the Tararua district. They are the Mataikona reserve, a reserve at Akito, and sections 6 and 7 of the Aohanga survey district.<sup>96</sup>

The Mataikona reserve was of 17,931a 0r 17p in 1900.<sup>97</sup> The reserve was partitioned in 1922 and 1925 into 19 subdivisions. All except 600a of the block was vested in the Maori Trustee in 1929, as a Maori land development scheme. This became the Owahanga Station, or Aohanga Station, which was debt free, and with assets of £250,000, in 1956. The station was returned to the control of the owners in 1973. The proprietors of Owahanga Station also own the rest of the Mataikona block, apart from two acres taken for a school site, an additional one rood taken for a teacher's residence, 32a taken for roading and 50a purchased in 1855.<sup>98</sup> This amounts to the alienation after 1900 of 34a 1r, all of which was alienated by the Crown. The Mataikona reserve, most of which is the Owahanga Station, is Maori land.

The Castle Point deed provided a reserve inland of Akitio at Taurangawaio. This reserve was on the north side of the Akitio River and was sold to the Crown in 1855. However, in 1877 a Crown grant was issued to Hoera Rautu for section 28 of the Akitio block. This land was on the south side of the Akitio River and had earlier been referred to on a plan endorsed by the District Land Commissioner as the southern part of the Akitio reserve. The Akitio section 28 reserve was recorded as being of 105a when partitioned in 1903, and of 103a 2r 38p in 1915.<sup>99</sup> Apart from 2a 2r 06p taken for a road in 1930, all of the section remains in Maori ownership.<sup>100</sup> The reserve's

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<sup>96</sup> Cleaver, pp. 32-33

<sup>97</sup> Calculation from the 'List of current Maori land holdings in the Wairarapa ki Tararua Inquiry district', MLC (Wai 863 2. 255) to which has been added the alienations since 1900

<sup>98</sup> Cleaver, p. 29, and pp. 148-151

<sup>99</sup> Ibid, pp. 108-109

<sup>100</sup> Ibid, p. 111

acreage is now 97a 1r 10p.<sup>101</sup> To this can be added the land taken for roading to give an acreage in 1900 of 99a 3r 16p, almost all of which remains Maori land.

The third Castle Point reserve in the Tararua district was at Takapaue or Takapuui. The reserve was by the Mataikona River, but was sold with the other land in the area. In 1909, Maori who should have received a reserve at Takapuui, were given sections 6 and 7 of the Aohanga survey district as compensation. The sections were stated to have an acreage of 192a in 1909, when they were reserved from sale and were vested in the Ikaroa Maori District Land Board.<sup>102</sup> In 1910, the Native Land Court issued certificates of title to 105 owners for section 6, and to 34 owners for section 7. The sections were leased from 1912, and became Maori freehold land around 1991.<sup>103</sup> The acreage of the reserve is now 194a 38p.<sup>104</sup>

#### **2.4 The Moroa reserve**

In May 1873, Huru Te Hiaro applied to the Native Land Court for an investigation into his claim to Moroa, a native reserve and a portion of the Ihuraua block.<sup>105</sup> An order for a certificate of title to be issued to Huru Te Hiaro and others for the Moroa reserve was made by the Native Land Court at Waikanae, on 14 May 1873.<sup>106</sup> The Moroa reserve was established from land in the Ihuraua block, and was estimated to comprise 250a. It was a native reserve under the Native Land Act 1867.

In 1885, the interests in the Moroa reserve of Kura Te Hiaro and nine others were purchased by W. C. Cuff. The acreage of the reserve was then 205a, of which 200a were sold to Cuff in 1885, and 5a is a burial ground. The 5a burial ground was all of the Moroa reserve that remained in Maori ownership in 1900. The burial ground remains Maori land, and had eight owners in 1998.<sup>107</sup> There is at least one other

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<sup>101</sup> 'List of current Maori land holdings in Wairarapa ki Tararua Inquiry district', MLC (Wai 863, 2 .255

<sup>102</sup> Cleaver, p. 61-62

<sup>103</sup> Ibid, pp. 60-65

<sup>104</sup> 'List of current Maori land holdings in the Wairarapa ki Tararua Inquiry district', Wai 863 2. 255

<sup>105</sup> Otaki Native Land Court minute book 2, 9 May 1873, fol. 112

<sup>106</sup> AWBN, 8910, w5279, box 111, Moroa file, certificate of title, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>107</sup> Moroa block file, box 73, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

Moroa block, which is a subdivision of the Potakakuratawhiti block, and is outside the Tararua district.<sup>108</sup>

### **2.5 Te Hoe/Karamana's reserve (Ihuraua block)**

Te Hoe reserve was a 25a reserve in the Ihuraua block. The reserve was in Maori ownership in 1900 but is no longer Maori land.<sup>109</sup> The alienation details of the reserve are not held at the Hastings Maori Land Court.

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### **2.6 The Kaitoki block**

Kaitoki was estimated at the 1867 investigation of its title to be 13,400a. On survey the block was found to be of at least 16,292a. Private sales in 1896 and 1897 led to a partition of the block into three parts in March 1897. Kaitoki No.3, of 12,247a 2r was then alienated. No recorded reason has been found for the sale of the Kaitoki No. 3 block. However, it took place in a context of large-scale Crown purchasing of Maori land. The sale of Kaitoki No. 3 block left the Kaitoki No. 1 and No. 2 blocks in Maori ownership.

The Kaitoki No. 1 block was of 2036a 2r 26p.<sup>110</sup> Kaitoki No. 2 block was of 2007a 2r 28p. The amount of land remaining in Kaitoki block partitions owned by in 1900 therefore amounted to 4044a 1r 14p.<sup>111</sup>

The Kaitoki No.1 block was partitioned in 1909 into blocks 1A, of 183a 1r 08p; 1B, of 1670a 10p; and 1C, of 183a 1r 13p. However, due to sales which had already occurred, the final size for block 1B was 183a. The Kaitoki blocks 1A and 1C, of 183a 1r 08p and 183a 1r 13p, were later purchased by the Crown and proclaimed Crown land in December 1913.<sup>112</sup> The purchase price for Kaitoki 1C was £1425.<sup>113</sup> A portion of Kaitoki 1B, amounting to 97a 2r 24p was proclaimed Crown land in October

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<sup>108</sup> Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 3, 5 May 1880, fols. 190-193

<sup>109</sup> Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>110</sup> Berghan, pp. 75-76

<sup>111</sup> Berghan, p. 75

<sup>112</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, no. 86, 4 December 1913, pp. 3578-9

<sup>113</sup> MA-MLP1 1913/4, Under Secretary, Native Land Purchase Department, to Under Secretary, Lands and Survey Department, 23 December 1913, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

1914.<sup>114</sup> The purchase price for the portion of Kaitoki 1B sold to the Crown was £873. The remainder of the Kaitoki 1B block, which amounted to 85a 2r 24p, was in European ownership by May 1914.<sup>115</sup>

The three purchases by the Crown in the Kaitoki No. 1 block were the total Crown purchases in the Kaitoki block, and amount to 464a 1r 05p. All of the Kaitoki No. 1 block, of 2036a 2r 26p was thus alienated, between c1900 and 1914. Private alienation in the Kaitoki No. 1 block amounts to 1572a 1r 21p. The subsequent history of the areas of Kaitoki remaining in Maori ownership show a high level of title fragmentation and individualisation. Many of the smaller blocks appear to be of an un-economic size, at least for farming

**Table 4 : The Kaitoki No.2 partition of 30 September 1910.**

<i>Block</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Owners</i>	<i>Status</i>
Kaitoki 2A	130a	1	45a 2r 34p is Maori owned European land, balance of 84a 1r 06p sold
Kaitoki 2A (cemetery)	2a	4	Maori land
Kaitoki 2B	293a	7	Partitioned further
Kaitoki 2C	93a 2r 05p	1	Partitioned further
Kaitoki 2D	89a 1r 33p	1	Europeanised, sold privately 1981
Kaitoki 2E	184a 29p	5	Partitioned further
Kaitoki 2F	13a 2r 16p	1	Sold privately 1958
Kaitoki 2G	287a 3r 04p	1	Part sold 1911, balance sold 1917 (private sales)
Kaitoki 2H	176a 3r 33p	1	Europeanised, sold privately 1968
Kaitoki 2J	287a	1	Partitioned further
Kaitoki 2K	575a 3r	2	Partitioned further
<b><i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i></b>		697a 3r 06p	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', p77

<sup>114</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1914, no. 109, 8 October 1914, p. 3706-7

<sup>115</sup> MA-MLP1 1913/4, Under Secretary, Native Land Purchase Department to Under Secretary, Lands and Survey Department, 6 May 1914

Kaitoki 2A was of 130a. A part of the block, amounting to 45a 2r 34p, remains in Maori ownership.<sup>116</sup> The remainder of the block has been alienated.

Kaitoki 2A, cemetery reserve of 2a, is listed as European land in the block record sheet.

Kaitoki 2B had five subdivisions. Kaitoki 2B1 remains in Maori ownership. Kaitoki 2B2 was of 21a 1r 19p. It was divided into two lots. Lot 1, of 11a, had been sold to the Haines Brick, Tile and Pipe Company, by 1926.<sup>117</sup> Lot 2, the remainder of the block, became Maori freehold land in 1884, and was sold to Henry and Samuel Brighthouse and Sharon Hauraki. The block was owned by Punga and Josephine Paewai in 1991.<sup>118</sup>

Kaitoki 2B3 was partitioned in 1924 into block 2B3A, of 1r 19p, and 2B3B, of 92a 2r 15p. Block 2B3A remains in Maori ownership. A portion of the block was transferred to the Crown in 1964, subject to the Maori Housing Act 1935. The portion was subsequently vested in Manahi Paewai and two others in 1996 under the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.<sup>119</sup>

In 1979, an area comprising 91a 2r 38p of Kaitoki 2B3B was Europeanised and then sold to Punga and Josephine Paewai.<sup>120</sup> The remaining 3r 17p became Maori freehold land in 1984.<sup>121</sup>

Kaitoki 2B4 was partitioned into the blocks 2B4A, of 1a 2r 12p, and 2B4B1, of 68a 3r 11p in 1924. The 2B4B block was further partitioned into 2B4B1, of 23a 3r 11p, and 2B4B2, of 45a, in 1929.<sup>122</sup> Both blocks remain in Maori title. Block 2B4B1 has been leased at least from 1924.<sup>123</sup>

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<sup>116</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 217

<sup>117</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 28, fol. 45

<sup>118</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. E3, fol. 1298

<sup>119</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 101, fol. 46; and vol. J1, fol. 751

<sup>120</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 108, fol. 280

<sup>121</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 168, fol. 88

<sup>122</sup> Berghan, p. 81

Kaitoki 2B5 was of 71a 37p.<sup>124</sup> In 1966, Mavis Paewai applied to the Maori Land Court for confirmation of her sale of 2r of the block to Punga Paewai. The land was in Dannevirke County, the council of which had previously not allowed subdivisions of less than 5a in the area. The Council had changed its policy and agreed to the subdivision before the Court. Confirmation was granted to the alienation.<sup>125</sup> The remainder of block 2B5 is in Maori title.<sup>126</sup>

Kaitoki 2C was partitioned in 1956, into 2C1, of 2r 7.5p, and 2C2, of 92a 3r 37p. Block 2C1 was Europeanised in 1968. It remains owned by Maori but is no longer in Maori title.<sup>127</sup>

Kaitoki 2C2 was partitioned in 1961 into 2C2A, of 1a 3r 25p, and 2C2B, of 91a.<sup>128</sup> Part of block 2C2B was leased to Harry Frederickson in 1955. An application was made to the Maori Land Court, in 1966, for the confirmation the lease of block 2C2B, by H. H. and T. Rautahi, to Frederickson. The case was adjourned as the Court considered the rent to be inadequate.<sup>129</sup> The block was, however, leased to Frederickson in 1970. Both block 2C2A and block 2C2B were Europeanised, but remain Maori owned.<sup>130</sup>

Kaitoki 2D was leased to Punga Paewai for 21 years from 1964.<sup>131</sup> The block was Europeanised in 1971, under the 1967 Act, and purchased by Nireaha Walker in 1981.<sup>132</sup>

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<sup>123</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 14, fol. 276; and vol. B1, fol. 1015

<sup>124</sup> Berghan, p. 81

<sup>125</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 99, 4 February 1966, fol. 256, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. C2, fol. 1071

<sup>126</sup> McBurney, Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report, p. 217, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 45, fol. 69; and vol. C2, fol. 1072

<sup>127</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 203, fol. 39

<sup>128</sup> Berghan, p. 82

<sup>129</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 100, 9 September 1966, fol. 197

<sup>130</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 97, fol. 187; vol. B4, fol. 1321, and vol. 203, fol. 39

<sup>131</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 15, fol. 140

<sup>132</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. B1, fol. 1399

**Table 5 : The later Kaitoki partitions**

Partition	Block	Acreage	Status
25 April 1912	2K1	53a 3r 38p	1 Maori owner, now Maori land
	2K2	288a	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	2K3	235a 2r	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1953
9 December 1913	2B1	22a 32p	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
	2B2	21a 1r 19p	Maori owned, 11a sold, remainder Maori land
	2B3	92a 3r 34p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	2B4	70a 1r 23p	Maori owned, partitioned further
	2B5	71a 37p	1 Maori owner, 2r sold, remainder is Maori land
16 August 1916	2E1	92a 14p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1916
	2E2	92a 15p	1 Maori owner, now European land
21 August 1924	2B3A	1r 19p	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
	2B3B	92a 2r 15p	1 Maori owner, 91a 2r 38p Europeanised, 3r 17p now Maori freehold land
	2B4A	1a 2r 12p	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
	2B4B	68a 3r 11p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
7 February 1929	2B4B1	23a 3r 11p	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
	2B4B2	45a	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
25 September 1936	2K2A	144a 24p	1 Maori owner, became the Tahoraite Development Scheme, Europeanised 1968
	2K2B	144a 24p	4 Maori owners, sold privately 1985
20 April 1956	2C1	2r 07p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised 1968
	2C2	92a 3r 37p	2 Maori owners, partitioned further
8 December 1961	2C2A	1a 3r 25p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	2C2B	91a	2 Maori owners, Europeanised
<b>Total area alienated or Europeanised</b>		905a 2r 04p	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1970-2000', pp. 77-83

Kaitoki 2E was of 184a 29p. In 1912, 47a 3r, or interests equivalent to this, were purchased. The block was partitioned in 1916 into 2E1, of 92a 14p, and 2E2. Block 2E1 was sold the same year to Thomas Webb, for £1840.<sup>133</sup>



Kaitoki 2E2, of 92a 15p, is now European land.

Kaitoki 2F was sold in 1958 to Harry Frederickson for £384.

Kaitoki 2G was of 287a 3r 04p. In 1911, 33a 3r 16p of the block was purchased by Marion Cowper for £800. The remainder of the block was purchased in 1917 by Marjorie Bates for £1930.<sup>134</sup>

Kaitoki 2H was leased by Hirai Rangihakaewa to Henry Frederickson in 1921 for a ten year term. The block was leased again in 1931, for 21 years, and in 1952, for 15 years.<sup>135</sup> Interests in the block were sold to Selwyn Gimblett in 1967 for \$14,160, but it is not clear if this represents the purchase of all the interests in the block. The minute book states that all the owners signed (the sale agreement), except Reremoana Matua.<sup>136</sup> The sale of the block to Gimblett was completed in 1968.<sup>137</sup>

Kaitoki 2J had seven subdivisions. The blocks 2J1, 2J2A, 2J2B, 2J4, 2J5A, and 2J6 were Europeanised. Block 2J1 appears to have been sold in 1974, as it was vested then in Rawiri Pene to sell to Robert and Pamela Clark.<sup>138</sup>

**Table 6 : The Kaitoki 2J blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
25 October 1921	Kaitoki 2J1	37a 15p	Europeanised, sold privately 1974
	Kaitoki 2J2	37a 1r 16p	Partitioned further
	Kaitoki 2J3	59a 2r 02p	Maori owned, sold privately 1985 and 1989
	Kaitoki 2J4	37a 3r 15p	Europeanised, sold privately 1967
	Kaitoki 2J5	38a 2r 16p	Partitioned further
	Kaitoki 2J6	37a 2r 02p	Europeanised, 29a 3r 10.3p sold privately 1999
	Kaitoki 2J7	37a 3r 15p	Sold privately 1957
4 November 1942	Kaitoki 2J2A	28a 1r 16p	Europeanised
	Kaitoki 2J2B	9a	Europeanised, sold privately 1975

<sup>133</sup> Berghan, p. 81

<sup>134</sup> Berghan, p. 78 and p. 81

<sup>135</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 15, fol. 74

<sup>136</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 101, 1 December 1967, fol. 315

<sup>137</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. B1, fol. 1354

<sup>138</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 108, 24 June 1974, fol. 85

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
29 November 1944	Kaitoki 2J5A	1a	Europeanised
	Kaitoki 2J5B	91a	Now European land
<b>Total area alienated or Europeanised</b>		339a 0r 25p	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp. 77-84, and *Ibid*, document bank, pp667-669

A number of the 2J blocks which have been Europeanised, were earlier leased. Block 2J1 was leased to Rangī Halidane in 1960. Arani Peeti leased Kaitoki 2J1 from M. P. Takirirangi and others in 1964, for £200 a year. The block was Europeanised in 1970, and sold to Allan and Pamela Clark in 1974.<sup>139</sup>

Kaitoki 2J2A was leased to J. H. Gimblett in 1963, and later sold to Arthur Cammock, a farmer of Kiritaki.<sup>140</sup>

Kaitoki 2J2B was leased by Arani Peeti from Maata Peeti, for £40 per year, from September 1965. The block was Europeanised in 1970, and sold to Allan and Pamela Clark in 1975.<sup>141</sup>

Kaitoki 2J3, of 59a 2r 02p, was leased to Alan Peeti in 1962. The lease was renewed in 1971.<sup>142</sup> (CT nos. 137/152 and 1337). In 1970, the interest of Hohepa Mei Tatere in the 2J3 block was vested in Rumatiki Eriha, by succession. The block was subsequently vested in Claude Karauria Nicholson, Tony Taonui Martin, and Marcus Poole (solicitor) in 1984, and was in Maori ownership in 1985.<sup>143</sup> Part of the block, amounting to 8.7460 ha, or 21a 3r 15p, was sold to Bruce Dustow in July 1985.<sup>144</sup> The remainder of the block, amounting to 15.3378 ha, or 38a 1r 9.45p, was sold to Warren and Lois Churchouse in 1989.<sup>145</sup>

<sup>139</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. B3, fol. 272, and vol. 25, fol. 145

<sup>140</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 137, fol. 256 (date of transfer illegible)

<sup>141</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. B3, fol. 272

<sup>142</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 137, fol. 152, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 94, 30 November 1960, fol. 388, *ibid*, minute book 95, 11 December 1962, fol. 157

<sup>143</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 137, fol. 152

<sup>144</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 137, fol. 152; and vol. K3, fol. 1426

<sup>145</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. K3, fol. 1427

Part of Kaitoki 2J4 was leased in 1928 to John McDonald by Hiki Kihirini. In 1967, Hoera Hoterini applied to the Maori Land Court to vest his interest in Kaitoki 2J4 in Arani Peeti, who was the lessee of the block. Court minutes record that Hoterini did not live in the district and that he wanted money to repay his mortgage, renovate his house, and pay for the expense of his father's funeral. The Court agreed to the vesting, under clause 213 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, for £1500.<sup>146</sup> The block was Europeanised in 1970.<sup>147</sup>

Kaitoki 2J5A, was of 1a, and appears to have been subdivided further, as in 1981, lot 2 was transferred to George Watson.<sup>148</sup>

Kaitoki 2J5B, was of 37a 2r 16p. The purchase of half the interests in the block was confirmed by the Maori Land Court in 1970.<sup>149</sup> The block was Europeanised in 1973, and in 1979 was owned by Elizabeth Mary Peina and Miro Joseph Hoera.<sup>150</sup>

Kaitoki 2J6 was Europeanised in 1969, and was Maori owned in 1982.<sup>151</sup> Part of the block, amounting to 11.9412 ha, or 29a 3r 10.3p, was sold to Christopher Southgate in 1999.<sup>152</sup>

Kaitoki 2J7 was sold to Gilbert King in 1957 for £1891.<sup>153</sup>

Kaitoki 2K had three subdivisions. Kaitoki 2K1 was of 53a 3r 38p. It is partly in Maori ownership. Te Otiria Te Hori Lawson sold her interest in the block to Wape Rapana Hape in 1952. The block became Maori freehold land in 1984, and was leased for a three year term from 1996, and transferred to Josephina Hinekura Paewai in 2000.<sup>154</sup>

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<sup>146</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 101, 13 June 1967, fol. 115

<sup>147</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 88

<sup>148</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 123, fol. 141

<sup>149</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 104, 8 May 1970, fol. 349

<sup>150</sup> Linz file LS 20/64-SNA, Chief Surveyor to Registrar, Native Land Court, 9 May 1977, and map on file, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 123, fol. 275

<sup>151</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 84

<sup>152</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. J4, fol. 1318

<sup>153</sup> Berghan, p. 83, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 163, fol. 40

<sup>154</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 123, fol. 289, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 19 September 1952, fol. 147

Kaitoki 2K2 was subdivided into the blocks 2K2A and 2K2B. Block 2K2A became the Tahoraite Development Scheme, (see Part 1) and was Europeanised in 1968.

Kaitoki 2K2B, of 114a 24p, was farmed by Tanenuirangi Nikora in the 1950s.<sup>155</sup> His lease was renewed in 1963. He then owned 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the block.<sup>156</sup> When he sold Tahoraiti 2A18B in 1964, he was intending to purchase the other 2/3<sup>rds</sup> of the interests in the Kaitoki 2K2B block. In 1968, Manahi Nikora applied to the Maori Land Court for the vesting of his interest in block 2K2B in his brother, Wape Rapana Hape, for \$2700. This was a sale of interests between two brothers. The Court vested the interests in Hape, under clause 213 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953.<sup>157</sup> In 1969, Kaitoki 2K2B was one of a number of blocks in which the Maori Trustee did not wish to purchase any interests.<sup>158</sup> The block was Europeanised in 1970, when it had four Maori owners. The block was purchased by Nola Marion Riddell in 1985.<sup>159</sup>

Kaitoki 2K3 was purchased in 1953 by Betty Vartan for £4239.<sup>160</sup>

From 1900, a total of 3232a 2r 13p was purchased in the Kaitoki block. The Crown purchased 464a 1r 05p, and 2768a 08p were purchased privately. A total of 746a 3r 08p was Europeanised in the Kaitoki block.<sup>161</sup> This gives a total of 3979a 1r 21p which was either alienated or Europeanised in the Kaitoki block. The Maori land remaining in the Kaitoki block amounts to 232a 2r 34p.<sup>162</sup> This gives a total of 4212a 5p, for the land in the Kaitoki block either alienated or Europeanised since 1900, or remaining as Maori land. This total is larger than the 4044a 1r 14p in the Kaitoki block partitions which remained in Maori ownership in 1900. However, this difference is after a century and may, in part, be attributed to surveying variations, and

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<sup>155</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 93, 17 June 1958, fol. 158

<sup>156</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 96, 14 March 1963, fol. 201

<sup>157</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 102, 29 March 1968, fol. 58

<sup>158</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, 23 October 1969, fol. 181

<sup>159</sup> Kaitoki block file, box 32, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. A3, fol. 823

<sup>160</sup> Berghan, p. 83, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 123, fol. 200

<sup>161</sup> Berghan, p. 83

<sup>162</sup> Crown list of Current Maori Land in the Wairarapa Inquiry District for Kaitoki and block 2B4B1, for which the list gives no amount

4212a 15p can be taken as the acreage in Maori ownership in the Kaitoki block in 1900.

The Maori Land Court record sheet for the block has the following summary:

1A, of 183 1r 08p, is European land (no CT)  
1B, of 183 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 71/300)  
1C, of 183 1r 08p, is European land (no CT)  
2A, of 2a (cemetery), is European land (no CT)  
2B1 and 2B4B1 are superseded (CT no. 14/276)  
2B2 was partitioned into one block of 11a and one of 10a 1r 18p. Both are European land (CT no. s. 28/45 and 45/70)  
2B3A, of 1r 19.5p, is Maori owned  
2B3B (part), of 91a 2r 38p was Europeanised under the 1967 Act (CT no. 108/280)  
2B3B (part), of 3r 17p, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act (CT no. 168/88)  
2B4A, was of 1a 2r 12p (CT no. 160/187)  
2B4B1, was of 23a 3r 11p  
2B4B2, was of 45a, (CT no. 10/28)  
2B5, was of 71a 37p (CT no. 45/69)  
2C1, of 2r 07.5p, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act, (CT nos. 97/187 and 203/39)  
2C2, of 92a 3r 37.6p, was partitioned (CT no. 97/187)  
2C2A, acreage not given (CT no. A2/1891 or A2/1831)  
2C2B, acreage not given (CT no. B4/1321)  
2D, of 89a 1r 33p, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act, (CT no. 15/140)  
2E1, of 92a 14p, is European land (no CT)  
2E2, of 92a 15p, is European land (no CT)  
2F, of 13a 2r 16p, is European land (no CT)  
2G, of 287 3r 04p, is European land (no CT)  
2H, of 176a 3r 33p, is European land (CT no. 15/74)  
2J1, of 37a 15p, is European land (CT nos. 25/145 and F8/1459)  
2J2A, of 28a 1r 16p, is European land (CT no. 137/256)  
2J2B, of 9a, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act (CT no. B3/272)  
2J3, of 59a 2r 02p, is European land (CT no. 137/152)  
2J4, of 37a 3r 15p, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act (CT no. 24/88)

2J5A, of 1a, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act (CT no. 123/141)

2J5B was of 37a 2r 16p (CT nos. 103/275 and 143/275)

2J6, of 37a 2r 02p, is European land (CT no. 24/84)

2J7, of 37a 3r 15p, is European land (CT no. 163/40)

2K1, of 53a 3r 38p, is European land (CT no. 123/289)

2K2A, was of 144a 24p (CT no 156/139)

2K2B was of 144a 24p (no CT)

2K3, of 235a 2r, is European land (CT 123/290)<sup>163</sup>

## 2.7 The Mangapuaka block

The Mangapuaka block was of 906 acres. The ownership title of the block was determined by the Native Land Court on 5 September 1868. The block was claimed by Ihakara Whaitiri, of Ngati Matotara or Matataea. He stated that the land belonged to him, and to Matiu Meke, Hona Te Kaipō, Te Kaninamu, and Te Ropiha, who were part of his claim. There was no objection to his claim. The Court ordered a certificate of title be drawn up in their names.<sup>164</sup>

On 1 June 1894, Matiu Meke applied to the Court for a partition of the Mangapuaka block between its original owners. He also asked for a definition of relative interests in the block. His representative, Tamati Tautuhi, stated that Matiu Meke, Hona Te Kaipō and Te Kaninamu were admitted to have greater rights in the block than other owners, but to shorten the case were prepared to agree to equal interests between the owners. He said that Ahitana Nopera, one of the trustees for Ihakaia Whaitiri, had agreed to this. However, Paora Ropiha, a successor to Te Ropiha, did not agree to equal interests and asked for an adjournment until another successor, Keita Ruta, arrived at the Court. The hearing was then adjourned.<sup>165</sup>

The following week, Tautuhi presented a proposed partition to the Court. The proposal led to an agreement between all the owners, except Keita Ruta, which was implemented by the Court. The partition divided the block into the Mangapuaka No. 1

<sup>163</sup> P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua', document bank, pp. 667-669

<sup>164</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 2, 5 September 1868, fol. 83

<sup>165</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 32, 1 June 1894, fol. 107

and Mangapuaka No. 2 blocks. The Mangapuaka No. 1 block was of 428a, which comprised 214a owned by the successors of Te Ropiha, 71a 1r 14p owned by Ahitana Nopera, and two interests of 71a 1r 13, owned by Eparata and Ahitana Whaitiri. The Mangapuaka No. 2 block was of 478a, of which 214a was owned by Matiu Meke, and 264a was owned by Hona Te Kaipo.<sup>166</sup>

In 1907, Eparata Whaitiri applied to the Court for the partitioning of Mangapuaka No. 1 block among its owners. The Court partitioned the block into nine parts. Block 1A, of 71a 1r 14, was awarded to Ahitana Nopera. Block 1B, of 142a 2r 26p was awarded to Eparata Whaitiri. The blocks 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G, 1H, and 1I, were each of 30a 2r 11p and were awarded to Paora, Renata, Hori, Ratima, and Iraia Ropiha, and to Keita Ruta and Ameria Nepe(Apatu).<sup>167</sup>

Mangapuaka 1A had been sold to Frederica Elizabeth Gollan and others by 1932.<sup>168</sup>

Mangapuaka 1B was leased in 1910 to Carl Frederickson by Eperata Whaitiri. Part of the block, called lot 1, of 40a, had been sold to Clifton Eric Williams by 1948.<sup>169</sup> In 1958, the balance of Mangapuaka 1B block was leased to Williams, and may have been prior to this date.<sup>170</sup> In 1970, the block was subject to an application to the Maori Land Court for an order to update its ownership, under clause 445 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, in 1970.<sup>171</sup> This indicates the balance of the block was then in Maori ownership. Shares in the block had, however, been sold in 1969 to G. C. Williams. The Court ordered the Maori Trustee issue of money from the purchase to the sellers in 1971.<sup>172</sup> The block is now European land.<sup>173</sup>

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<sup>166</sup> Ibid, 8 June 1894, fol. 189

<sup>167</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 58, 22 November 1907, fol. 277

<sup>168</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 52, fol. 29

<sup>169</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 29, fol. 144

<sup>170</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 93, 17 June 1958, fol. 157

<sup>171</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 104, 4 March 1970, fol. 9

<sup>172</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, 24 October 1969, fol. 189, and minute book 104, 11 March 1971, fol. 39

<sup>173</sup> Mangapuaka block file, record sheet, box 70, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. D3, fol. 895

The Mangapuaka 1C block was consolidated, and became the Mangapuaka A block.<sup>174</sup> The sole owner of the block was Iriwhata Hanita. The consolidation occurred when the block was included in the first instalment of the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme in 1950.<sup>175</sup> The Mangapuaka A was purchased by Clifton Eric Williams, a farmer of Te Uri, in 1955, for £335. No mention was made of the inclusion of Mangapuaka A in the consolidation scheme when the sale of the block was approved by the Maori Land Court.<sup>176</sup>

The interest of Te Atua Ropiha in the Mangapuaka 1D block was vested in Marjorie Bardell in 1954. She sold her share to Clifton Eric Williams in 1959. He transferred the share to Grahame Clifton Williams and his wife Rosaleen in 1963. They purchased the share in the block of Raukura Morris in 1975. The block was declared European land in 1973.<sup>177</sup>

In 1918, Te Tuati Meha, the sole owner of Mangapuaka 1E, had offered to sell the block to the Crown. In his letter offering to sell the land, Meha suggested £7 10s per acre for his land, as some years earlier Ameria Nepe and her brothers had sold their shares in the Mangapuaka 1I block to Mr Edkins for £5 5s an acre.<sup>178</sup> The offer was declined on the advice of the Chief Surveyor as the land was generally of poor to medium quality, was mostly scrub covered and was too small to be of use. In 1948, Mangapuaka 1E was sold to Clifton Eric Williams for £210. The block was described as isolated. The vendor, Te Tiratu Meha, wanted to use the purchase money to settle his son's debt to a bank. The vendor had other lands for his support.<sup>179</sup>

In 1913, Charles Edkins, an accountant of Dannevirke, purchased the four Mangapuaka blocks 1F to 1I. He purchased Mangapuaka 1F from Ratima Ropiha, and

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<sup>174</sup> Mangapuaka block file, box 70, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>175</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 89, 14 December 1950, fol 141

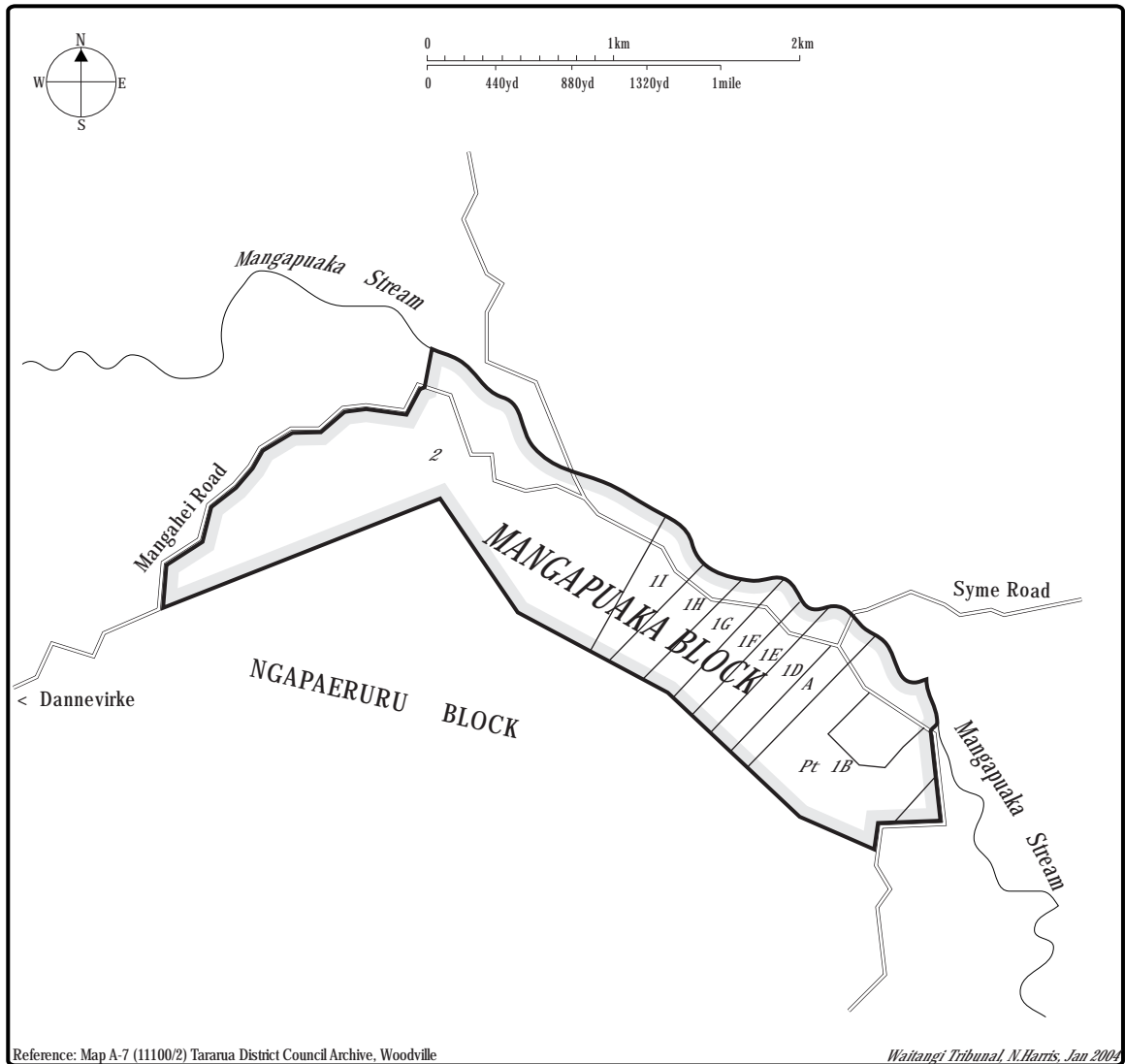
<sup>176</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 2 May 1955, fol. 371, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 153, fol. 114

<sup>177</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 176, fol. 54

<sup>178</sup> MA-MLP1 1918/2, Te Tuati Meha to Under Secretary, Native Land Purchase Department, 5 January 1918, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>179</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 87, 29 April 1948, fol. 291, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 123, fol. 14





Map 2 : Mangapuaka Block

Mangapuaka 1G from Iraia Ropiha.<sup>180</sup> Mangapuaka 1H was purchased from David Scannell and John Holden, who were the trustees of Ralph Holden Wellwood and John Wi Te Ota Wellwood, the children of Ruth Holden Wellwood.<sup>181</sup> She was the daughter of Ruta Keita, who had married Norman Wellwood. The Mangapuaka 1I block was purchased by Edkins from Ameria Nepe.<sup>182</sup>

Mangapuaka No. 2 was leased to Mrs G. Wall. Her lease was renewed in 1949, for 21 years.<sup>183</sup> In November 1968, the Maori Land Court confirmed the sale by France Rangi Logan of his shares in the block to Terry Fraser Ferguson. His shares were valued at \$17,000.<sup>184</sup> In October the following year, the Court confirmed the sale to Ferguson of the shares in the block held by Dan Te Roera Tareha, for \$250.<sup>185</sup>

In December 1969, France Rangi Logan applied to the Court for the vesting of Mangapuaka No. 2 in its beneficial owners. This was necessary as after he had transferred his interest in the block to Ferguson, it was found that title to the block was held by the Maori Trustee, not the owners. The block had been vested in the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board in 1908, under clause 4 of the Maori Land Settlement Act Amendment Act 1906.<sup>186</sup> The Court ordered the revesting of the block in its beneficial owners in 1949.<sup>187</sup> This order, however, was not registered with the District Land Registry in Napier. When the Maori Land Boards were abolished in 1952 their successor was the Maori Trustee, who became the proprietor of Mangapuaka No. 2. The District Land Registrar could not, therefore, register any order affecting the ownership of the block. The Court issued an order under clause 70 of the Maori Vested Lands Administration Act 1954, which revested the land in its beneficial owners.<sup>188</sup> The alienation of Mangapuaka No. 2, to Terry Ferguson, was confirmed by the Maori Land Court in 1971.<sup>189</sup>

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<sup>180</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 33, fols. 258 and 259

<sup>181</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 33, fol. 260

<sup>182</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 35, fol. 263

<sup>183</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 88, 17 May 1950, fol. 375

<sup>184</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 102, 27 November 1968, fol. 261

<sup>185</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, 21 October 1969, fol. 146

<sup>186</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1908, no. 38, 14 May 1908, pp. 1365-6

<sup>187</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 88, 30 August 1949, fol. 172

<sup>188</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, 15 December 1969, fol. 197

<sup>189</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 105, 10 September 1971, fol. 186, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 46, fol. 202

All the Mangapuaka blocks are now European land.<sup>190</sup> All of the Mangapuaka block, of 906a, was alienated after 1900.

## 2.8 The Mangatainoka block

The Mangatainoka block was estimated to be of 62,000a in 1871, but was subsequently found to be of 66,395a.<sup>191</sup> In 1875, a partition of the block made the divisions 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, and 4. Another partition, in 1885, replaced these divisions respectively with the blocks A and B, C and D, I and J, G and H, K and L, and E and F. The 1885 partition gave the Crown the blocks B, D, I, G, L, and F. The Maori non-sellers kept blocks A, C, J, H, K, and E.

A further partition, in 1887, gave the Crown C1, E1, H1, J1, and K1. The blocks remaining to the non-sellers were therefore A, C2, E2, H2, J2, J3, J4, and K2. From 1887, the blocks remaining to the non-sellers are known as 1A1, 1BC2, J2, J3, J4, 2BH2, K2, and 4E2.<sup>192</sup> The subsequent history of these blocks is one of partition, fragmentation, sales, part-sales and leases. Mangatainoka follows a pattern similar to other remaining Maori lands in the Tararua district.

**Table 7 : The Mangatainoka partitions, 1875-1887**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Partitions</i>					
1875	1A	1B	2A	2B	3	4
1885	A and B	C and D	I and J	G and H	K and L	E and F
1887	1A1	1BC1 & 2	J 1,2,3 & 4	2BH1 & 2	K1 & 2	4E1 & 2

*Source: P McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', pp. 39-40, and P McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua. Land Alienation Overview Report', p. 147 and p. 154*

The Mangatainoka blocks in Maori ownership in 1890 remained the blocks 1A1, 1BC2, J2A, J3, J4, 2BH2, K2, and 4E2.<sup>193</sup> A further 624a, comprising the blocks 4E2B, J2A1, and J2A2, were sold privately during the 1890s.

<sup>190</sup> Mangapuaka block file, record sheet, box 70, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>191</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 142

<sup>192</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p39 and pp. 59-64

<sup>193</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', pp. 155-156

In 1900, the Mangatainoka blocks in Maori ownership were the two 1A1 partitions, the five 2BH2 partitions, the three 1BC2 partitions, the blocks 4E2A and 4E2C, J3, and J4, and the three K2 partitions. The acreage of these blocks amounts to 7518a 2r 11p. A calculation from the original acreage of the Mangatainoka block, and deducting from it the nineteenth century alienations, leaves a total of 9344a of the block in Maori ownership in 1900.<sup>194</sup> This total includes the Tutaekara reserve. The difference between the two totals may be due to an over-estimate of the block's original acreage, or there may have been nineteenth century alienations which have not been identified.

In 1890, 1A1 was of 1956a and remained in Maori ownership. In 1898, 1A1 was partitioned into 1A1 West and 1A1 East, of 1422a 2r 35p and 449a 1r 04p respectively, a total of 1871a 3r 39p. This is an example of the partitions of a subdivided block having a different total from the block which was partitioned. The reduced acreage is probably due to a re-surveying of the blocks. Private alienation of land in the two blocks was prohibited under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, in 1910.<sup>195</sup> Crown purchases took place and both blocks were proclaimed Crown Land in 1915.<sup>196</sup>

**Table 8 : The Mangatainoka 1A1 blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1887	1A1	1956a	Partitioned further
1898	1A1 West	1422a 2r 35p	13 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown, declared CL 1915
	1A1 East	449a 1r 04p	6 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown, declared CL 1915
<b>Total area alienated</b>		1871a 3r 39p	

*Source: P McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', pp. 69-70*

In 1885, the partition of Mangatainoka 1B block gave block D to the Crown, and block C, of 1000a, to the non-sellers. Block C became block 1BC. A partition of 1BC in 1887 gave 1BC1 to the Crown and 1BC2, of 779a 3r, to the non-sellers.<sup>197</sup> In 1888,

<sup>194</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, p. 13

<sup>195</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1910, no. 79, 25 August 1910, p. 3232

<sup>196</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1912, no. 34, 11 April 1912, pp. 1276-7

<sup>197</sup> McBurney, Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 154

1BC2 was reduced from 779a 3r to 683a by the taking of 1BC3 and 1BC4 for railway purposes. These blocks were of 84a and 12a 3r.<sup>198</sup> Compensation was paid in 1891.

In 1890, 1BC2, of 728a 2r 12p, remained in Maori ownership. In 1898 1BC2 was partitioned into blocks 1BC2A, of 60a 2r 34p, 1BC2B, of 182a 22p, and 1BC2C, of 485a 2r 36p.<sup>199</sup> The total of the three blocks was 683a 3r 12p. They were Maori owned. Block 1BC2A was sold in 1913 to Robert Beatson Ross.

In 1914, 1BC2B, of 182a 2r 22p, was partitioned into blocks, 1BC2B1, 1BC2B2, and 1BC2B3, the last of which was of 56a 2r 02p.<sup>200</sup> In 1915, 1BC2B1, of 22a 2r 14p, was sold to Robert Beatson Ross. Also in 1915, the sale of 1BC2B2, of 101a 3r 36p, was refused by the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board, and a mortgage of the block was refused 1916. The Board referred to the owner, Pirihiira Nireaha, as extravagant and said she wanted the money to pay for stock etc. This may imply the reason for the Board's refusal of the mortgage application but does not specifically state it.<sup>201</sup> The block was leased from 1916, and sold in 1935 to Eric William Bryant. Part of 1BC2B3, amounting to 3r 04p, was taken by the Pahiatua council for roading purposes in 1923.<sup>202</sup> The area of 1BC2B3 was then 56a 1r 35p<sup>203</sup> In 1956, 1BC2B3 was placed under a Maori Trustee appointed agent to make it revenue producing to clear noxious weeds. The block was leased 1959, by which time it had an acreage of 55a 2r 38p.<sup>204</sup>

In 1903, 1BC2C, which was of 485a 2r 36p, was partitioned into 1BC2C1, of 243a 3r 16p; 1BC2C2, of 241a 3r 16p; and 1BC2C3, of one acre.<sup>205</sup> 1BC2C1 was later reduced by the taking of 8a for railway purposes. A subsequent partition was made of 1BC2C2 by 1913 as in that year 50a of 1BC2C2A was leased to Thomas Rayner. In 1914, a 41a 2r 11p part of 1BC2C2A was sold to Percy Bisset. In 1916, the sale of 1BC2C2A lot 2, of 49a 3r 38p, was refused by the Board, as the purchase money would have been retained by the Board and the vendor, Maihi Hangaina, would only

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<sup>198</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', pp. 65-66

<sup>199</sup> Ibid, p. 68

<sup>200</sup> Ibid, p. 73

<sup>201</sup> Ibid, p. 96

<sup>202</sup> Ibid, p. 103 and p. 141, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 308, fol. 182

<sup>203</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 103

<sup>204</sup> Ibid, p. 109

have received 4%. The lease of the block was expiring and it was to the owner's advantage to negotiate a new lease.. The subdivision is also called 1BC2C2A2 and was leased in 1917, and sold in 1918 to William Dixon Taylor.<sup>206</sup>

Also in 1914, five parts of 1BC2C2B, amounting to a total of 127a 2r 39p, were sold to three purchasers, John Fox, James McCardle, and William Dixon Taylor. The block 1BC2C2B had been of 128a.<sup>207</sup>

**Table 9 : The Mangatainoka 1BC blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1887	1BC1	142a 3r 18p	Crown
	1BC2	779a 3r	Maori owned, partitioned further
1888	1BC2	683a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	1BC3	84a	Railway land
	1BC4	12a 3r	Railway land
1898	1BC2A	60a 2r 34p	Maori owned, sold privately 1913
	1BC2B	182a 22p	Partitioned further
	1BC2C	485a 2r 36p	Partitioned further
19 May 1903	1BC2C1	243a 3r	Remains in Maori ownership (208a 2r 02p)
	1BC2C2	241a 3r 16p	Partitioned further
	1BC2C3 (also called 1BC2C2A and 2C3)	1a	Remains in Maori ownership
18 July 1905	1BC2C2A	92a 2r 11p	41a 2r 11p sold privately 1914
	1BC2C2B	140a 3r 28p	Four lots amounting to 126a 2r 39p sold privately 1914
	1BC2C2A2	49a 3r 38p	Sold privately 1918
1914	1BC2B1	22a 2r 36p	Maori owned, sold privately 1915
	1BC2B2	101a 3r 36p	Maori owned, sold privately 1935
	1BC2B3	56a 2r 02p	Maori owned, 3r 04p taken for road 1923, balance remains Maori owned
<b>Total area alienated</b>		404a 1r 38p	

Source: P McBurney, 'Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', pp. 65-66, p. 68, and p. 73, *Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 27*, and P McBurney, 'Tararua-nui-a-Rua. Land Alienation Overview Report', p54

<sup>205</sup> Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 27, 19 May 1903, fols. 68-69

<sup>206</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p169

<sup>207</sup> Ibid, p92

Of the 1898 partitions of 1BC2, 1BC2A was sold in 1913 to Robert Beatson Ross. 1BC2B was partitioned into three blocks in 1914. Of these partitions, 1BC2B1 was sold in 1915, and 1BC2B2 was sold in 1935 to Eric Bryant.<sup>208</sup> Part of 1BC2B3 of 3r 04p was purchased by the Pahiatua Borough Council, for roading purposes in 1923, and the remainder, of 55a 2r 38p, is in Maori ownership.

Block 1BC2C was partitioned into blocks 1BC2C1 and 1BC2C2. The subdivision 1BC2C1, with an acreage of 208a 2r 02p, remains in Maori ownership. Two portions of land, of 2a 1r 14p and 2r, were taken from the 1BC2C1 block for roading in 1948. Compensation of £172, and £10 costs, was paid in 1952.<sup>209</sup> Hohepa Mei Tatere II and Alan Fitchett were appointed trustees for the block in 1968.<sup>210</sup>

Block 1BC2C2 was partitioned in 1905 into blocks 1BC2C2A and 1BC2C2B. Block 1BC2C2B, and part of 1BC2C2A, was sold in 1914.<sup>211</sup> Block 1BC2C2A2, the remainder of block 1BC2C2A, was sold in 1918.<sup>212</sup> Two small subdivisions, 1BC2C2A (part), and 1BC2C3 are also in Maori ownership. All the subdivisions of 1CB2, the part of 1B block in Maori ownership in 1900, are accounted for.

In 1890, 4E2, of 375a, remained in Maori ownership. The block was partitioned in 1894 into 4E2A, 4E2B, and 4E2C, all of 125a. Blocks 4E2A and 4E2C remained in Maori ownership, while 4E2B was sold that year to John McCarthy and Simon Athy.<sup>213</sup> Block 4E2C was later sold to John Gower.<sup>214</sup>

**Table 10 : The Mangatainoka 4E2 blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1894	4E2A	125a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	4E2B	125a	Maori owned, sold privately 1894
	4E2C	125a	Maori owned, sold privately

<sup>208</sup> Ibid, p. 105

<sup>209</sup> Wairarapa Maori Land Court minute book 37, 19 August 1952, fol. 357

<sup>210</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 102, 9 July 1968, fol. 140, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 220, fol. 129

<sup>211</sup> McBurney, *The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves*, pp. 90-93

<sup>212</sup> Ibid, p. 100

<sup>213</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 34, 30 August 1894, fol. 128

<sup>214</sup> McBurney, *The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves*, p. 43

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
13 September 1938	4E2A1	62a 19p	Maori owned, now European land
	4E2A2	62a 19p	Maori owned, sold privately 1967
<b><i>Total area alienated since 1900</i></b>		249a 0r 38p	

*Napier Native Land Court minute book 34, and Mangatainoka block record sheet, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings*

Private alienation in 4E2A was prohibited under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909 in 1910 and 1911, but Crown purchasing of interests in the block does not appear to have taken place. The block, with an acreage of 121a 3r 38p, was leased from 1914.<sup>215</sup> The lease was renewed in 1917 and in 1933.

Block 4E2A was partitioned into 4E2A1 and 4E2A2 in 1938. In 1939, the subdivision 4E2A2, of 62a 2r, was leased. Both blocks 4E2A1 and 4E2A2 became European land under Native Land Act 1931 in 1943.<sup>216</sup> In 1967, Tawhiritoroa Hawea transferred her interest in the 4E2A2 block to Hector W. Harvey, for \$18,000. Records indicate that she intended using the money to purchase the interests of her brother, Ruiturangi Chase, in the several of the Poukawa blocks.<sup>217</sup> Block 4E2A1 was sold to Hector Harvey in 1972.<sup>218</sup>

In 1887, H2 block (also called 2BH) was divided into blocks 1 and 2, with 2BH1 becoming Crown and 2BH2 remaining Maori.<sup>219</sup> In 1890 2BH2, of 453a, remained in Maori ownership. In 1898, 2BH2 was partitioned into five blocks. The blocks were 2BH2A, of 9a; 2BH2B, of 9a; 2BH2C, of 173a; 2BH2D, of 87a 1r 14p; and 2BH2E, of 174a 2r 26p.<sup>220</sup> The blocks were all Maori owned.

Private alienation in 2BH2A and 2BH2B was prohibited under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, in 1910 and 1911.<sup>221</sup> The prohibition appears to have lapsed

<sup>215</sup> Ibid, p93

<sup>216</sup> Ibid, p110, and Wellington Appellate Court minute book 6, 3 December 1942, fol. 206

<sup>217</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 101, 25 July 1967, fol. 180, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 478, fol. 216

<sup>218</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 484, fol. 51

<sup>219</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 61

<sup>220</sup> Wanganui Native Land Court minute book 28, 2 September 1898, fol. 33

<sup>221</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 68, 24 August 1911, p. 2601



without the completion of Crown purchasing as, in 1912, 2BH2A and 2BH2B were sold to William Herbert Yule. Block 2BH2C was also sold to Yule.<sup>222</sup> The removal of restrictions on the sale of block 2BH2D was recommended by the Board in 1906, but its alienation details are not known.

In 1911, 2BH2E was partitioned into blocks 1 and 2, both of 80a 1r 39p. In 1916, a 6a 32.6p part of 2BH2E1 was sold to Milton Alpass. Block 2BH2E2 was mortgaged in 1918, and sold to John Ivor Hay in 1923.<sup>223</sup> The balance of 2BH2E1, of 74a 1r 06.4p, remains in Maori ownership. All subdivisions of 2BH2 are accounted for, except 2BH2D, the alienation details of which have not been found.

**Table 11 : The Mangatainoka 2BH2 blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1898	2BH2A	9a	Maori owned, sold privately 1912
	2BH2B	9a	Maori owned, sold privately 1912
	2BH2C	173a	Maori owned, sold privately
	2BH2D	87a 1r 14p	Maori owned, no longer Maori but alienation details not known
	2BH2E	174a 2r 26p	Maori owned, partitioned further
1911	2BH2E1	80a 1r 39a	Maori owned, 6a 32p sold 1916, balance remains Maori owned
	2BH2E2	80a 1r 39p	Maori owned, sold privately 1923
<b><i>Total area alienated</i></b>		365a 0r 05p	

*Source: P McBurney, 'Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 72, and Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 28*

The partition of J block in 1887 left blocks J2, J3, and J4 to the non-sellers. J2 was of 1750a in 1887. In 1890, J2 was partitioned giving J2B and J2C to the Crown and leaving 2JA, of 500a, to the non-sellers.<sup>224</sup> J2A was partitioned in August 1893 into J2A1 and J2A2, both of 250a.<sup>225</sup> In 1894, 249a of J2A2 was sold to Walter Best.<sup>226</sup> One acre of J2A2 was sold to Huru Te Hiaro. This remains in Maori ownership and is a cemetery reserve.<sup>227</sup> J2A1 was also sold to Walter Best.<sup>228</sup>

<sup>222</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 42

<sup>223</sup> Ibid, p. 102

<sup>224</sup> Ibid, p. 67

<sup>225</sup> Ibid, p. 143

<sup>226</sup> Ibid, p. 43 and p. 81

<sup>227</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 157

<sup>228</sup> Ibid, p. 43

J3 was of 100a in 1887 and remained in Maori ownership in 1890. It was later sold in two blocks to R. Smith and Christina Stewart.<sup>229</sup>

J4 was of 1404a in 1887. In 1890, 1400a remained in Maori ownership. This, and other small discrepancies in area, are probably due to differences from surveys rather than from alienations. In 1903, J4 was partitioned into the blocks J4A, of 239a 34p, J4B, of 239a 34p, J4C, of 1r, J4D, of 2r, J4E, of 173a, and J4F, of 687a 1r 28p.<sup>230</sup>

**Table 12 : The Mangatainoka J blocks**

Partition	Block	Acreage	Status
1887	J1	3757a 3r 35p	Crown award
	J2	1750a	6 Maori owners, partitioned further
	J3	100a	1 Maori owner, sold privately
	J4	1400a	7 Maori owners, partitioned further
1890	J2A	500a	2 Maori owners, partitioned further
	J2B	750a	Crown award
	J2C	500a	Crown award
1893	J2A1	250a	Maori owned, sold privately
	J2A2	250a	Maori owned, 249a sold 1894, 1a cemetery reserve
1903	J4A	239a 34p	Maori owned, partitioned further
	J4B	239a 34p	1 Maori owner, sold 1912-1913
	J4C	1r	Was a hall site, became Crown land
	J4D	2r	Church site
	J4E	173a	Maori owned, sold privately 1918
	J4F	687a 1r 28p	Maori owned, partitioned further
<b>Total area alienated since 1900</b>		412a 2r 34p	

Source: P McBurney, 'Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', pp. 62-64, p. 67 and p. 143, and Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 27

<sup>229</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 41

<sup>230</sup> Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 27, 9 May 1903, fol. 48

J4A was partitioned in 1904.<sup>231</sup> The two subdivisions, J4A1 and J4A2, were among a number of Mangatainoka blocks for which, in 1908, private alienation was prohibited under section 10 of the Native Land Settlement Act 1907, for six months.<sup>232</sup> The blocks were placed under the same prohibition, under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, in 1910 and 1911.<sup>233</sup> The Crown failed to complete purchases and the proclamation lapsed, as J4A1, of 120a, was leased in 1912, and sold to William James Smith in 1920.<sup>234</sup> J4A2 was also of 120 acres. One acre of J4A2 remains in Maori ownership. The remainder of the block, was purchased by a private buyer.<sup>235</sup>

J4B, of 239a 34p, and K2C, of 527a, formed a block of land which was owned by Ereni Te Aweawe. In 1908, both blocks were placed under the provisions of section 10 of the Native Land Settlement Act 1907, which prohibited private alienation, for six months.<sup>236</sup> In 1911, Te Aweawe's lawyers suggested to the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board that the block be subdivided and sold. Following this, in September 1911, an Order in Council under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, prohibiting private alienation in Mangatainoka J4B was issued.<sup>237</sup> However, the Crown did not purchase the land, and the combined block of J4B and K2C was divided into lots and sold in 1912 and 1913 to private buyers.<sup>238</sup>

J4C, of 1r, was intended as the site of a hall.<sup>239</sup> The block was purchased by the Crown. J4D, a half-acre block, became, in 1907, the site for the Catholic church in the township of Hamua. The block had previously belonged to Nireaha Tamaki.<sup>240</sup>

J4E, of 178a 1r 17p, was sold in 1918 to Peter Tulloch.<sup>241</sup> The block had been subject to a prohibition on private alienation for six months in 1908, which had lapsed.

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<sup>231</sup> Wellington Native Land Court minute book 15, 6 December 1906, fol. 155

<sup>232</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1908, no. 52, 2 July 1908, pp. 1777-1778

<sup>233</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 68, 24 August 1911, p. 2601

<sup>234</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 101-102

<sup>235</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 157

<sup>236</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1908, no. 52, 2 July 1908, pp. 1777-8

<sup>237</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 73, 14 September 1911, p. 2771

<sup>238</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 158

<sup>239</sup> Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 26, 10 August 1900, fol. 223

<sup>240</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p85

<sup>241</sup> *Ibid*, p179

In 1905, J4F was partitioned into blocks J4F1, of 239a 3r 14p, J4F2, of 239a 3r 14p, J4F3, of 65a 2r 36p, and J4F4, of 143a 3r 06p, all of which were Maori owned.<sup>242</sup> In 1906, the Government set aside 105a 2r 36p for a native township to be known as Hamua. The land was taken under the Native Townships Act 1895, and was described as ‘No.1 and part No.2 Mangatainoka J4F’.<sup>243</sup> These two Mangatainoka blocks are the subdivisions J4F1 and J4F2. Private alienation in the four J4F subdivisions was prohibited for six months in 1908, and re-issued in 1910 and 1911.<sup>244</sup>

The part of the J4F1 block taken for the Hamua native township amounted to 65a 3r.<sup>245</sup> The remaining acreage for the township was to be obtained from J4F2 block, although it is not known if this was done, or if a native township was established at Hamua. Private purchase was prohibited in the block in 1908. In 1911, part of block J4F1, amounting to 1a 1r 10p, was sold to the Balance Co-operative Dairy Company. In 1913, Meri Ngawhiro offered to sell her share of J4F1, which amounted to 64a 1r 29p, to the Crown.<sup>246</sup> The block was, however, sold to Peter Tulloch.<sup>247</sup> These sales, and the township land taking, account for 131a 2r of the J4F1 block. None of the block remains in Maori ownership though. This leaves 108a 1r 14p of the J4F1 block of which the alienation details are not known.

Private purchase was prohibited in the J4F2 block in 1908. In 1911, J4F2, of 239a 3r 14p, was partitioned into J4F2A, of 39a 1r 20p, J4F2B, of 50a, J4F2C, of 50a, and J4F2D, of 100a. As part of the order making the partition the Native Land Court referred to the taking of land for a native township in 1906 and stated that if any part of J2F2A was required for the native township the owners were to have their shares reduced proportionately.<sup>248</sup> In 1917, Karaitiana Wirihana sold his share of J4F2A, which amounted to 19a 2r 30p, to Messina Guy Bailey. The other half of J4F2A, also

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<sup>242</sup> Ibid, p72

<sup>243</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1906, no. 82, 25 September 1906, p2504

<sup>244</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 68, 24 August 1911, p2601

<sup>245</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 62, 4 August 1911, fol. 333

<sup>246</sup> MA-MLP1 1913/24, P Sheridan to Under Secretary, Native Department, 16 June 1913, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>247</sup> McBurney, ‘The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves’, p. 90

<sup>248</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 62, 4 August 1911, fol. 333

of 19a 2r 30p, was sold to the Crown by Hiria Heta and Pani Hirai.<sup>249</sup> It was proclaimed Crown land in September 1917.<sup>250</sup>

The J4F2B and J4F2C blocks were purchased by the Crown and proclaimed Crown land in 1911.<sup>251</sup> Block J4F2D, amounting to 100a 1r 08p, was sold in 1917, also to Messina Guy Bailey.<sup>252</sup>

**Table 13 : The Mangatainoka J4F blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1905	J4F1	239a 3r 14p	Maori owned, 65a 3r taken for Hamua township 1906, private sales 1911 and 1913, balance of 108a 1r 14p is no longer Maori land
	J4F2	239a 3r 14p	Maori owned, partitioned further
	J4F3	240a 1r 18p	Maori owned, 121 1r 18p CL 1917, remaining 118a 3r 14p Maori owned
	J4F4	143a 3r 06p	Maori owned, purchased by the Crown, CL 1917
1911	J4F2A	39a 1r 20p	Maori owned, half sold privately 1917, half CL 1917
	J4F2B	50a	Maori owned, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed CL 1911
	J4F2C	50a	Maori owned, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed CL 1911
	J4F2D	100a	Maori owned, sold privately 1917
<b>Total area alienated</b>		601a 1r 12p	

*Source: P McBurney, 'Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 72, and Napier Minute book 62*

In 1915, William Massey, the Prime Minister, requested a report on land near Hamua where settlers had informed him that negotiations were taking place between the Maori owners and buyers considered speculators by the settlers.<sup>253</sup> The settlers believed it was in the interest of the whole district for the Government to acquire the land for dairy farming, for which it was eminently suitable. The land was found on inquiry to be blocks J4F3 and J4F4 of the Mangatainoka block. The Member of Parliament for Masterton subsequently urged the acquisition of the land by the Government. In August 1915, an Order under Section 363 of the Native Land Act

<sup>249</sup> MA-MLP1 1911/109, C B Jordan to District Land Registrar, 5 September 1918, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>250</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1917, no. 143, 20 September 1917, p. 3621

<sup>251</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 103, 21 December 1911, p. 3747

<sup>252</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 100

1909, prohibiting the private alienation of the J4F3 and J4F4 blocks, was issued.<sup>254</sup> The order was renewed for both blocks in 1917.<sup>255</sup> In the same year, part of J4F3, amounting to 121a 2r 1.3p, and all of J4F4, of 143a 3r 16p, were sold to the Crown.<sup>256</sup> The land was used for the settlement of three returned servicemen. The unsold part of J4F3, of 118a 3r 16.7p, was vested in Hohepa Mei Tatere II and Alan Fitchett as trustees in 1968.<sup>257</sup> It remains Maori land.

In the three J blocks, which remained to the non-sellers in 1887, one part is not accounted for. This is a part of J4F1, amounting to 108a 1r 14p.

In 1887, K2 was of 2760a and this remained in Maori ownership in 1890.<sup>258</sup> The block was partitioned in 1896 into K2A, of 570a 2r, K2B, of 570a 2r, and K2C, of 1525a. The three partitions amount to 2666a. The partitions were all Maori owned, with K2C awarded entirely to Ereni Te Aweawe.<sup>259</sup>

In 1901, 40a of K2 was sold to J. C. L. Ewington, it seems from K2C as Ereni (or Erina) was one of the sellers.<sup>260</sup> In 1904, part of K2 was leased to Hall Udy. There is no record of which part of K2 this was. However, as the total area of the block was 2666a 2r 16p, it appears that K2 was being treated as if it were one block, despite the partition of 1896.<sup>261</sup>

Mangatainoka K2A was leased in 1907 and placed under a prohibition on private alienation for six months in 1908. The prohibition was re-issued in 1910 and 1911, under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909.<sup>262</sup> In 1910 an application was made to the Native Land Court to lease K2A. The lease of the block was to be confirmed,

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<sup>253</sup> MA-MLP1 1910/34/1, W Massey to R Ritchie, 19 April 1915, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>254</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1915, no. 96, 12 August 1915, p. 2878

<sup>255</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1917, no. 22, 8 February 1917, p. 467

<sup>256</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1917, no. 29, 15 February 1917, p. 598, and no. 47, 15 March 1917, p. 593

<sup>257</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 102, 9 July 1968, fol. 140, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 245, fol. 221

<sup>258</sup> McBurney, 'Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 155

<sup>259</sup> Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 22, 21 February 1896, fols. 326-327

<sup>260</sup> Wellington Native Land Court minute book 10, 3 July 1901, fol. 167

<sup>261</sup> McBurney, 'Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 82

<sup>262</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 68, 24 August 1911, p. 2601

provided the conditions of the lease were satisfactory.<sup>263</sup> The K2A block, of 569a, was sold to Robert Dougherty for £5500. The sale was confirmed by the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board in February 1920.<sup>264</sup>

Mangatainoka K2B was partitioned into three parts in 1906. These were the subdivisions K2B1, of 223a 20p, K2B2, 172a 3r 30p, and K2B3, of 172a 3r 30p.<sup>265</sup> Private alienation in K2B1 and K2B2 was prohibited for six months in 1908. The prohibition lapsed, and, in 1909, the K2B1 block was sold to Alfred Udy and Joseph James.<sup>266</sup> The sale of the block had been approved by the Ikaroa Maori Land Board, provided the price was not less than Government valuation, and by the Stout-Ngata Commission. The prohibition was re-issued in 1910 and 1911 for the remaining K2B blocks. The prohibition lapsed as in 1912, and the K2B2 and K2B3 blocks of 345a 3r 20p were sold to Charles Udy.<sup>267</sup> The sale of parts of the K2B block to private buyers during periods when the prohibition of private alienation had lapsed may indicate the Maori owners preferred to sell privately. This may indicate that they received a better price from the private buyers than the Crown was offering.

In 1906, 527a of K2C was leased to A. K. Simpson, for 15 years.<sup>268</sup> K2C became part of a combined block with J4B, which was sold to private buyers in 1912 and 1913.<sup>269</sup>

**Table 14 : The Mangatainoka K2 blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1896	K2A	570a 2r	Maori owned, sold privately 1919-20
	K2B	570a 2r	Maori owned, partitioned further
	K2C	1525a	Maori owned, sold privately 1912-13
1906	K2B1	223a 20p	Maori owned, sold privately 1909
	K2B2	172a 3r 30p	Maori owned, sold privately 1912
	K2B3	172a 3r 30p	Maori owned, sold privately 1912
<b>Total area alienated</b>		2662a 0r 00p	

*Source: Wairarapa Native Land Court minute book 22, and Otaki Native Land Court minute book 47*

<sup>263</sup> Wellington Native Land Court minute book 17, 18 May 1910, fol. 154

<sup>264</sup> Mangatainoka block file, Box 49, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>265</sup> Otaki Native Land Court minute book 47, 20 January 1906, fol. 122

<sup>266</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 181, fol. 275

<sup>267</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 89

<sup>268</sup> Wellington Native Land Court minute book 15, 5 October 1906, fol. 141

<sup>269</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 163

The alienations in the Mangatainoka blocks since 1900 amount to 6718a 2r 26p. This comprises Crown purchases of 2322a 2r 13p, and private purchases of 4384a 1r 35p. In addition there were public works takings of 11a 1r 18p. The acreage of the Mangatainoka blocks in Maori ownership in 1900 amounted to 7518a 2r 11p. Of this, 6718a 2r 26p was alienated, and 464a 1r 39p remains Maori land. This amounts to 7182a 25p, either alienated or still Maori owned. This leaves 336a 1r 26p unaccounted for, based on the acreage of the blocks owned by Maori in 1900. This can perhaps be attributed to variations in surveying, as Mangatainoka was a large block.

## **2.9 The Mangatoro block**

Mangatoro had an original surveyed area of 30,750a.<sup>270</sup> The block was first partitioned in 1892, when it was divided into block 1, of 15,608a; block 2, of 13,044a; block 3, of 573a 3r 25p; and block 4, of 1992a 2r 26p. These partitions have a combined acreage of 31,218a 2r 11p. All the blocks were Maori owned after the partition. The alienation details of the Mangatoro 3 and 4 blocks are not known. However, both blocks were probably sold in the early 1890s, as neither block was partitioned after 1892.

The Mangatoro 1 and 2 block were partitioned in August 1900. Blocks 1A, of 11,140, and 2A, of 397a 2r 31p, remained in Maori ownership. Blocks 1B and 2B were given to the Assets Realisation Board.<sup>271</sup> This left a total of 11,537a 2r 31p of the Mangatoro block in Maori ownership in 1900.<sup>272</sup> Another calculation, based on deducting the nineteenth century alienations from the block's original acreage leaves 12,364a. This calculation does not assume that blocks 3 and 4 were alienated before 1900.<sup>273</sup>

By 1902, the interest of Matiu Meke in block 1A had been purchased. The block was partitioned in 1902, with blocks 1A1, of 5141a 2r, being awarded to the Crown. Blocks 1A2, of 857a, and 1A3, of 5141a 2r, were awarded to the non-sellers.

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<sup>270</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 218

<sup>271</sup> Ibid pp. 218-227 for the pre-1900 history of Mangatoro

<sup>272</sup> Berghan, pp. 105-106

<sup>273</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, p. 33



In 1906, Mangatoro 1A3 was partitioned into blocks 1A3A, of 373a; 1A3B, of 373a; 1A3C, of 373a; 1A3D, of 373a; 1A3E, of 1027a 2r 15p; 1A3F, of 870a; 1A3G, of 870a; and 1A3H, of 870a. All the subdivisions of block 1A3 were leased to A. Bower Knight in 1910 for a 20 year term.<sup>274</sup>

In 1907, compensation of £57 was paid for the taking of 15a 1r 09p in the Mangatoro 1A2 and 1A3. The minutes of the Native Land Court do not specify how much was taken in each block, or what the land was taken for, although it was probably taken for roading.<sup>275</sup>

Despite the partition of 1906, the Mangatoro 1A3 blocks were leased as one block and were known as the Mangatoro Estate. In 1910, local European residents lobbied the Government to purchase the land as they were concerned the leaseholders would obtain the freehold from the Maori owners. It was feared they would then make an unjust profit from settlers wishing to farm the land.<sup>276</sup> The Native Minister, James Carroll, met with the owners in March 1911, to discuss the proposal that the land be acquired by the Government for closer settlement. The Mangatoro 1A3 block was then proclaimed against private alienation under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909.<sup>277</sup> The prohibition, however, lapsed, and the block was partitioned further. Subsequently the Crown purchased four of the Mangatoro 1A3 partitions.

Some of the subdivisions of the Mangatoro 1A3 block were sold privately from 1912. Block 1A3H was sold in three lots to Barbara Knight, Marjorie Hindmarsh, and Cecily Hindmarsh in August 1912. Block 1A3G was also sold in three lots in September 1912. Its purchasers were Clara Williams, Freda Cowper, and Cecily Hindmarsh. Part of 1A3F, amounting to 55a 1r 21p, was purchased by Christina Rose in October 1912. This left 814a 3r 19p of block 1AF3 in Maori ownership. The

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<sup>274</sup> Berghan, p. 116

<sup>275</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 58, 16 October 1907, fol. 145

<sup>276</sup> MA-MLP1 1910/137, Prime Minister to Native Minister, 22 August 1910, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>277</sup> Ibid, Under Secretary, Native Land Purchase Department, to the Prime Minister, 31 January 1911, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

remainder of 1A3F was probably all purchased in 1913 by Leslie Pettit, although the acreage of the sale is given as 814a 2r 19p.<sup>278</sup>

Mangatoro 2A, of 397a 2r 31p, was sold to Jessie Hictzel in 1912, for £1143.<sup>279</sup>

In June 1913, 1A2 block, of 857a, was partitioned into ten blocks, named 1A2A, 1A2B, 1A2C, 1A2D, 1A2E, 1A2F, 1A2G, 1A2H, 1A2J, and 1A2K, all of slightly over 85 acres. The ten 1A2 subdivisions were all sold in the second half of 1913. The purchasers were Christina Rose, Kate Rose, and Agnes McCallan.<sup>280</sup>

After 1913, the Mangatoro blocks 1A3A to 1A3E, remained in Maori ownership. Private alienation in the blocks 1A3B, 1A3C, 1A3D, and 1A3E, was prohibited for a year in March 1918.<sup>281</sup> At the same time, 1A3A, of 373a, was proclaimed Crown land.<sup>282</sup> Crown purchasing was successful. The block 1A3B, also of 373a, was proclaimed Crown land the following week.<sup>283</sup> In January 1919, 1A3E, of 1027a 2r 15p, was proclaimed Crown land.<sup>284</sup>

The prohibition on private alienation was extended for blocks 1A3B, 1A3C, and 1A3D in 1919 for six months.<sup>285</sup> In September the same year, the prohibition was extended for blocks 1A3C and 1A3D, for 18 months.<sup>286</sup> In March 1921, the prohibition was extended for a further six months.<sup>287</sup> The prohibition of the private alienation of 1A3C and 1A3D lapsed briefly but was re-issued for six months in March 1922, and again in August that year.<sup>288</sup> The prohibition was re-issued in 1924 and was extended in 1925.<sup>289</sup> In 1926, 1A3D, of 373a, was proclaimed Crown land.<sup>290</sup>

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<sup>278</sup> Berghan, p. 121

<sup>279</sup> Berghan, p. 117

<sup>280</sup> Ibid, p. 121

<sup>281</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1918, no. 40, 21 March 1918, p. 864

<sup>282</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1918, no. 40, 21 March 1918, p. 854

<sup>283</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1918, no. 46, 28 March 1918, p. 942-3

<sup>284</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1919, no. 9 January 1919, p. 2

<sup>285</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1919, no. 28, 6 March 1919, pp. 643-4

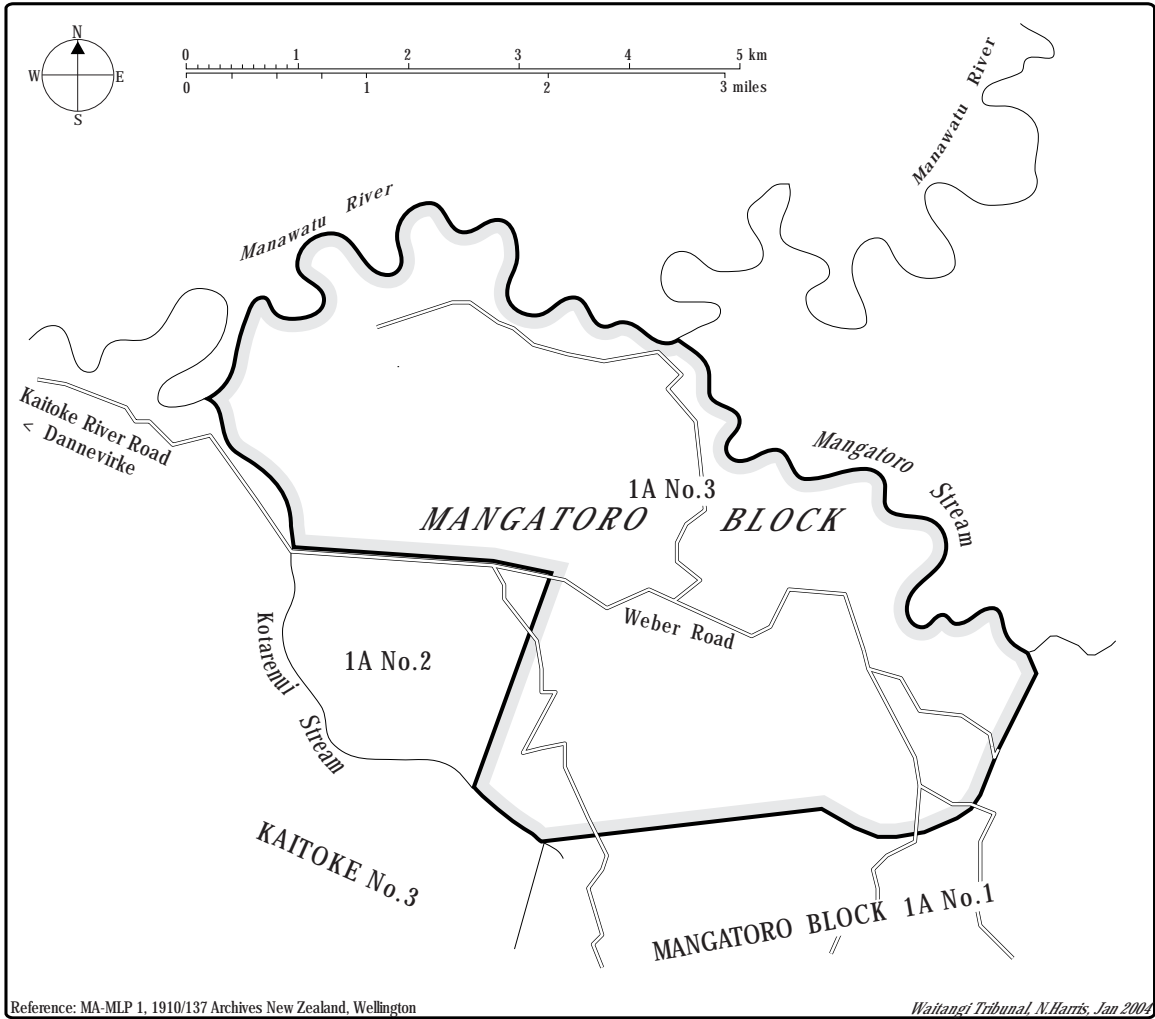
<sup>286</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1919, no. 115, 18 September 1919, p. 2935

<sup>287</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1921, no. 32, 31 March 1921, p. 787

<sup>288</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1922, no. 18, 9 March 1922, p. 637, and no. 62, 17 August 1922, p. 2237-8

<sup>289</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1924, no. 20, 3 April 1924, p. 807, and *New Zealand Gazette*, 1925, no. 16, 5 March 1925, p. 675, and 1925, no. 62, 3 September 1925, p. 2515

<sup>290</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1926, no. 53, 12 August 1926, p. 2477



Map 3 : Mangatoro 1A3 Block

**Table 15 : The Mangatoro block**

<i>Partition date</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1891	Mangatoro 1	15,608a 1r	9 Maori owners, partitioned further
	Mangatoro 2	13,044a	12 Maori owners, partitioned further
	Mangatoro 3	573a 3r 25p	2 Maori owners, now European land
	Mangatoro 4	1992a 2r 26p	1 Maori owner, now European land
1900	Mangatoro 1A	11,140a	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	Mangatoro 1B	4421a 2r 38p	Assets Realisation Board (Bank of NZ Assets Co)
	Mangatoro 2A	397a 2r 36p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1912
	Mangatoro 2B	12,639a 3r 22p	Assets Realisation Board (Bank of NZ Assets Co)
1902	Mangatoro 1A1	5141a 2r	Crown award
	Mangatoro 1A2	857a	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1913
	Mangatoro 1A3	5141a 2r	13 Maori owners, partitioned further
1906	Mangatoro 1A3A	373a	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed Crown Land 1918
	Mangatoro 1A3B	373a	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed Crown Land 1918
	Mangatoro 1A3C	373a	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	Mangatoro 1A3D	373a	7 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed Crown Land 1926
	Mangatoro 1A3E	1027a 2r 15p	5 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed Crown Land 1919
	Mangatoro 1A3F	870a 25p	2 Maori owners, sold privately in 1912 and 1913
	Mangatoro 1A3G	870a 25p	7 Maori owners, sold privately 1912
	Mangatoro 1A3H	870a 25p	2 Maori owners, sold privately 1912
<i>Total area alienated since 1900</i>		11,153a 1r 06p	

*Reference : P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1970-2000' pp. 96-123, and New Zealand Gazettes*

In 1921, block 1A3C, of 373a, had been partitioned into blocks 1A3C1, of 51a; 1A3C2, of 50a; 1A3C3, of 52a; 1A3C4, of 56a; 1A3C5, of 56a; 1A3C6, of 52a; and 1A3C7, of 56a.<sup>291</sup> The seven subdivisions were placed under the provisions of section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, prohibiting private alienation, in 1927.<sup>292</sup> The final

<sup>291</sup> Berghan, pp. 121-122

<sup>292</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1927, no. 23, 21 April 1927, p. 1094

prohibition of private alienation in the blocks was made in March 1931.<sup>293</sup> In the following month, the blocks 1A3C2 and 1A3C3 were partitioned, giving 1A3C2A, of 33a 1r 31p, and 1A3C3A, of 17a 1r 25p, to the Crown.<sup>294</sup> The subdivisions 1A3C2B, of 16a 2r 38p, and 1A3C3B, of 34a 3r 17p, remained in Maori ownership.<sup>295</sup>

The 1A3C2A block was purchased for £280. The interests in the block were acquired between 18 April and 9 May 1928. Expenses associated with the purchase were £7, and interest on the purchase money until the date of the purchase was £41 15s 9d. The total cost to the Crown was £328 15s 9d. The purchase price of 1A3C3A was £146, expenses were £13 3s, and the interest was £15 3s 4d. The total cost to the Crown was £164 16s 4d. The interests in 1A3C3A were acquired between 18 April and 30 June 1928.<sup>296</sup>

The Crown spent £493 12s 1d acquiring blocks 1A3C2A and 1A3C3A. Having acquired the blocks, the Crown offered them to Samuel Porter Guthrie, who leased the adjoining section 12 of the Tahoraite survey district, for the blocks' capital value of £505. The 1A3C blocks were across the Manawatu River from the Tiratu Loan Soldiers Settlement, but were not considered of use to the settlers as the river was impassable in winter. The two blocks 1A3C2A and 1A3C3A were added to Mr Guthrie's lease. The Commissioner of Crown Lands was considering further purchasing in the 1A3C blocks, in February 1934, as it was possible Guthrie 'could do with the additional area'.<sup>297</sup>

**Table 16 : The Mangatoro 1A3C blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1921	Mangatoro 1A3C1	51a	1 Maori owner, private purchase completed 1964
	Mangatoro 1A3C2	50a	3 Maori owners, partitioned further
	Mangatoro 1A3C3	52a	9 Maori owners, further partition made
	Mangatoro 1A3C4	56a	1 Maori owner, private purchase 1964

<sup>293</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1931, no. 19, 12 March 1931, p. 560

<sup>294</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1931, no. 89, 19 November 1931, p. 3367

<sup>295</sup> Berghan, p. 122

<sup>296</sup> Linz file LS 20/16-SNA, Under Secretary, Native Department, to Under Secretary, Lands Department, 17 September 1931,

<sup>297</sup> *Ibid*, Commissioner of Crown Lands to Field Inspector, 13 February 1934

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
	Mangatoro 1A3C5	56a	1 Maori owner, private purchase completed 1963
	Mangatoro 1A3C6	52a	1 Maori owner, now Maori land
	Mangatoro 1A3C7	56a	1 Maori owner, private purchase 1967
1931	Mangatoro 1A3C2A	33a 1r 31p	Crown award
	Mangatoro 1A3C2B	16a 2r 38p	1 Maori owner, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1935
	Mangatoro 1A3C3A	17a 1r 25p	Crown award
	Mangatoro 1A3C3B	34a 3r 17p	6 Maori owners, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1937
<b>Total area alienated</b>		321a 2r 31p	

*Reference: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp. 96-123, New Zealand Gazettes, and Linz LS 20/16-SNA alienation notices*

In March 1934, Jury H. Takirirangi offered to sell the 1A3C7 block to the Crown. He was the son of the previous owner, Kiriwera Takirirangi. Evidence indicates he wanted to sell the block as debts had been incurred during his late mother's illness, and when she died. He had also received a letter from the Registrar of the Ikaroa Native Land Court charging him succession duties of £45 9s 11d for succession to his mother's interests in Kaitoki 2J1, Tahoraiti 2B4, and Tiratu 2B8, in addition to this block. In addition, he had a solicitor's fee to pay. He said he did not like to borrow money (to pay the debts and charges) if he could find some other way.<sup>298</sup> The Under Secretary of the Lands and Survey Department ascertained that the capital value of the block was £436, but did not proceed with purchase negotiations. The block remained in Maori ownership until 1967.

In October 1934, Emere Tirika Nikora offered to sell block 1A3C2B to the Crown, as it was apparently of no use to her and would bring her more expense than anything else. She wished to use the money from the sale of the block on her other properties. She was told by the Commissioner of Crown Lands that the purchase of additional land was not being proposed.<sup>299</sup> In January 1935, the settler Guthrie informed the Commissioner that he wanted 1A3C2B purchased as he wished to build a new house

<sup>298</sup> Ibid, J T Takirirangi to Lands and Survey Department, Napier, 29 April 1935

<sup>299</sup> Ibid, Emere Nikora to Commissioner of Crown Lands, 20 October 1934, and reply, 24 October

and the block contained a better building site. The block was purchased on 24 June 1934, for £137 3s 3d, from the sole owner, Emere Nikora. This amount represented the capital value of £157, from which was subtracted rates of £1 18s 8d, a survey lien of £7, and a proportion of improvements paid for by the Crown of £10 18s 1d.<sup>300</sup> Mangatoro 1A3C2B was declared Crown land in July 1935.<sup>301</sup> The block became section 16 of the Tahoraite survey district, and was included in Guthrie's lease.

The Crown Solicitor advised against the proclamation of Mangatoro 1A3C2B as Crown land, as it had been acquired under the Native Land Amendment Act 1932, not under the Land for Settlement Act 1925. The law was subsequently amended by section 10 of the Land Laws Amendment Act 1935, to remove question of the legitimacy of this, and other, proclamations.<sup>302</sup>

Mangatoro 1A3C3B had 13 owners, all of whom appear to have been prepared to sell their shares to the Crown. The capital value of the block was £375, which included improvements of clearing, fencing and grassing, valued at £97.<sup>303</sup> Guthrie was asked by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in Napier if he wanted 1A3C3B purchased and included in his lease.<sup>304</sup> He did, and in July 1936 the Dominion Land Purchase Board recommended the purchase of the block to the Board of Native Affairs. The block was purchased on 31 March for £453 2s 6d, which included a survey lien of £30 19s 1d.<sup>305</sup> The Crown had spent £101 5s on improvements to the 1A3C block, in fencing and drainage. The proportion of this owed by the 1A3C3B block was £67 10s 1d.<sup>306</sup> This amount would have been recovered from the purchase price. The owners, therefore, received £385 12s 5d, and still owed the survey lien. Mangatoro 1A3C3B

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1934

<sup>300</sup> Ibid, Assistant Under Secretary, Native Department, to Under Secretary, Lands Department, 23 July 1935

<sup>301</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1937, no. 51, 18 July 1937, p. 1937

<sup>302</sup> Linz LS 20/16-SNA, Commissioner of Crown Lands, to Under Secretary, Lands Department, 22 November 1935

<sup>303</sup> Ibid, Deputy Valuer General to Commissioner of Crown Lands, 8 November 1935

<sup>304</sup> Ibid, Commissioner of Crown Lands to Under Secretary, Lands Department, 22 November 1935

<sup>305</sup> Ibid, Commissioner of Crown Lands to Under Secretary, Lands Department, 13 August 1937, and reply, 25 August 1937

<sup>306</sup> Ibid, Commissioner of Crown Lands to Under Secretary, Lands Department, 27 July 1936

was declared Crown land in July 1937.<sup>307</sup> The Minister of Lands approved the inclusion of block 1A3C3B in Guthrie's lease in October 1937.

Guthrie leased Mangatoro 1A3C1, of 51a, from 1950. In 1958, Guthrie purchased 1/3rd of the shares in the block from Tureiti Hoterini, for £650. In 1960, he purchased 1/9<sup>th</sup> of the block from Atua Beech, for £250, and a further 1/3<sup>rd</sup> from Tai Jacob Hoera Rangiwhakaewa, for £755. Guthrie purchased the remaining 2/9ths in the block from Cecelia and Robert Beech, in 1963 and 1964, both shares for £285.<sup>308</sup> They had earlier purchased the interests in the block, by transfer under Part XIX of the Maori Affairs Act 1953. When the Maori Land Court confirmed this alienation it added that the block had ceased to be Maori freehold land.<sup>309</sup> The purchases from the Cecelia and Robert Beech completed the purchase of the block by Guthrie. He paid a total of £2225 for the block.

In 1961, D. Henry Wright, purchased 4/7ths of the shares in Mangatoro 1A3C5, of 56a, from Tumanako Raihana and five others, for £1078. When applying to the Maori Land Court for confirmation of the sale, the vendors' lawyer stated that the block was scrub and that the owners wished to sell to obtain some benefit from land from which they could derive no revenue.<sup>310</sup> In May 1962, he purchased a further 1/7<sup>th</sup> of the shares from Kahu Timu and Rehanian Tumu, for £154. Wright purchased the final 2/7ths of the shares in the block in 1963, for £1100.<sup>311</sup> This appears to have completed his purchase of the block as the survey lien was then paid and the block released from the caveat resulting from it.<sup>312</sup> The block cost Wright a total of £1540.

In 1964, Wright purchased the whole of Mangatoro 1A3C4 from Tai Jacob Hoera and others, for £1000. The block became European land.<sup>313</sup> In applying for confirmation of the sale by the Maori Land Court, the vendors' lawyer said that the owners had

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<sup>307</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1937, no. 45, 8 July 1937, p. 1595

<sup>308</sup> Linz LS 20/16-SNA, Alienation notices, 30 October 1958, 3 August 1960, 24 July 1964, and 24 July 1964, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 134, fol. 90

<sup>309</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 96, 20 June 1963, fols. 326-7

<sup>310</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 94, 21 September 1960, fol. 319

<sup>311</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 12 September 1963, fol. 36

<sup>312</sup> Linz LS 20/16-SNA, Alienation notices, 18 January 1961, 28 May 1962, and 19 November 1963, and note on solicitor's letter of 10 December 1963

<sup>313</sup> *Ibid*, Alienation notice, 23 December 1964



regretfully decided to sell as the land had no access, was heavily infested with scrub, and was of use only to an adjoining owner. The block had no revenue producing potential for the owners. They were to receive from the sale of the land £1000, clear of all deductions. The Court confirmed the sale.<sup>314</sup>

Mangatoro 1A3C7, of 56a, was sold by the trustees of the estate of Jury Pine Takirirangi in 1965 for £1700, to John Hape Kani.<sup>315</sup> In applying to the Maori Land Court for confirmation of the transfer, the vendors' lawyer stated that the land was of no use to the owners, probably too small, isolated and of marginal quality for them to develop, and that the purchase money would be used to improve other properties of the estate.<sup>316</sup> The block was Europeanised under legislation of 1967.

The blocks 1A3C2B, of 16a 2r 38p, and 1A3C3B, 34a 3r 17p, also became European land.

A total of 11,473a 2r 37p was therefore alienated in the Mangatoro block from 1900. This comprises Crown purchases of 7390a 2r 06p, and private purchases of 4083a 0r 31p. A further 56a was Europeanised. With the inclusion of the Mangatoro 1A3C6 block, of 52a, which remains Maori land, this amounts to 11,525a 2r 37p. This accounts for almost all the 11,537a 2r 31p which were in Maori ownership in 1900.

The Maori Land Court's record sheet for the block has the following details:

1A2A, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 36/53)
1A2B, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 36/54)
1A2C, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 36/55)
1A2D, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 111/72)
1A2E, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 111/72)
1A2F, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 112/167)
1A2G, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 112/167)
1A2H, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 108/155)
1A2J, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT no. 108/155)

<sup>314</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 16 September 1964, fol. 62

<sup>315</sup> Linz LS 20/16-SNA, Alienation notice, 8 September 1965

<sup>316</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 99, 18 September 1965, fol. 57

1A2K, of 85a 1r 08p, is European land (CT nos. 108/155 and 108/156)

1A3A, of 373a is European land (no CT)

1A3B, of 373a, is European land (no CT)

1A3C1, of 51a 10p, is European land (CT no. 134/90)

1A3C2A, of 33a 1r 31p, is European land (CT no. 66/177)

1A3C2B, of 16a 2r 38p, is European land (CT no. 64/177)

1A3C3A, of 17a 1r 25p, is European land (CT no. 64/177)

1A3C3B, of 34a 3r 17p, is European land (CT no. 64/177)

1A3C4, of 56a, is European land (CT no. R 3634)

1A3C5, of 56a, is European land (CT no. R 3635)

1A3C6, of 52a, is Maori land (CT no. 117/8)

1A3C7, of 56a, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act (CT no. 86/224)

1A3D, of 373a, is Crown land (CT nos. 8/77 and 8/166)

1A3E, of 1027a 2r 15p, is Crown land (CT no. R 70)

1A3F, of 870a 25p, is European land (CT nos. 1/294, 86/267, 36/52, 39/124, 3/144)

1A3G, of 870a 25p, is European land (CT nos. 1/294, 36/226, 33/263, 39/124)

1A3H, of 870a 25p, is European land (CT nos. 1/294, 29/116, 24/172, 19/192, 71/273)

2A, of 397a 2r 36p, is European land (CT nos. 12/163, 125/294, 66/203)

2B, of 12,639a 3r 22p, is European land (no CT)

3, of 573a 3r 25p, is European land (no CT)

4, of 1992a 2r 26p is European land (no CT)<sup>317</sup>

## 2.10 The Ngapaeruru block

The Ngapaeruru block was estimated to be of 56,076a when its title was investigated by the Native Land Court in 1891 and 1892.<sup>318</sup> The Court awarded the block to 12 hapu and two named individuals. A rehearing of the title to Ngapaeruru was held in 1893, which investigated the relative interests resulting from the 1892. The rehearing divided the block into ten parts, of varying sizes. Government purchase of interests in the block began in 1895.

<sup>317</sup> Berghan report document bank, pp. 1272-21274

<sup>318</sup> Berghan, p. 128

A partition of the block was made in 1897 by the Native Land Court. This gave the Crown blocks 5, 8, and 9, and partitioned the blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7. This gave the Crown blocks 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, 6A, and 7A. The Crown award amounted to 33,900a.

The non-sellers held 1B, of 2615a; 2B, of 253a; 3B, of 143a; 4B, of 392a; 6B, of 4766a; 6C, of 3699a; 6D, of 3699a; 7B, of 500a; 7C, of 400a; 7D, of 425a; 7E, of 375a, and 7F, of 3841a.<sup>319</sup> Block 10, of 1420a, was also in Maori ownership, and was probably intended as a reserve.<sup>320</sup> A total of 21,108a of the Ngapaeruru block therefore remained in Maori ownership after the partition of 1897.

**Table 17 : The Maori owned Ngapaeruru blocks in 1897**

Partition	Block	Acreage	Status
1897	1B	2615a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	2B	253a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	3B	143a	Maori owned, sold privately 1912
	4B	392a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	6B	4766a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	6C	3699a	Maori owned, purchased by the Crown 1898
	6D	3699a	Maori owned, purchased by the Crown 1899
	7B	500a	Maori owned, now European land
	7C	400a	Maori owned, sold privately 1899
	7D	425a	Maori owned, sold privately 1899
	7E	375a	Maori owned, sold privately 1899
	7F	3841a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	10	1420a	Maori owned, part sold 1910, now European land
<i>Total area alienated since 1900</i>		2063a	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp143-144, and P McBurney, 'Tararua-nui-a-Rua. Land Alienation Overview Report', p. 312

Crown purchasing of interests in the remaining Maori owned blocks continued and in August 1898 another partition was made. The Court awarded the Crown blocks 1B1, of 1015a; 2B1, of 7a; 4B1, of 14a; 6B2, of 4466a 2r; and 7F1, of 1039a, a total of

<sup>319</sup> Ibid, pp. 143-144

<sup>320</sup> McBurney, Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 312

6541a. . The non-sellers were awarded 1B2, of 1600a; 2B2, of 246a; 4B2, of 378a; 6B1, of 300a; 7F2, of 2445a.

In November 1898, 1B2 block was partitioned, with the Crown receiving 1B2A, of 200a, and the non-sellers were awarded 1B2B, of 706a 1r, and 1B2C, of 694a.

The Ngapaeruru blocks 6C and 6D, each of 3699a, were purchased by the Crown in 1898 and 1899.<sup>321</sup> The blocks 7C, 7D and 7E blocks, totalling 1200a, were sold to G. H. M. White, in 1899 for £400.<sup>322</sup>

In 1900, the Ngapaeruru subdivisions remaining in Maori ownership were 1B2B, of 706a 1r; 1B2C, of 694a; 2B2, of 246a; 3B, of 143a; 4B2, of 378a; 6B1, of 300a; 7B, of 500a; 7F2, of 2445a; and block 10, of 1420a.<sup>323</sup> This left 6832a of the Ngapaeruru block in Maori ownership in 1900.

Another calculation gives 5996a of the Ngapaeruru block in Maori ownership in 1900. This amount is derived from deducting nineteenth century alienation from an original block acreage of 55,285a.<sup>324</sup> It can also be calculated that as there was 21,108a of the block in Maori ownership after the partition of 1897, and the partitions of August and November 1898 gave the Crown 6541a and 7598a (200a, 3699a and 3699a), and 1200a was sold in 1899, it leaves 5769a in Maori ownership in 1900. However, the acreage of the blocks in Maori ownership in 1900 remains 6832a.

**Table 18 : The Ngapaeruru blocks from 1898**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
August 1898	1B1	1015a	Crown award
	1B2	1600a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	2B1	7a	Crown award
	2B2	246a	Maori owned, sold privately 1911
	4B1	14a	Crown award
	4B2	378a	Maori owned, sold privately 1911

<sup>321</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1899, no. 64, 27 July 1899, p. 1361

<sup>322</sup> Berghan, pp. 146-147

<sup>323</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 144, 146-147, and p. 150

<sup>324</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, p. 33 and source table, p. 117

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
	6B2	4466a 2r	Crown award
	6B1	300a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	7F1	1039a	Crown award
	7F2	2445a	Maori owned, 1903 partition annulled in 1905
November 1898	1B2A	200a	Crown award
	1B2B	706a 1r	Maori owned, remains in Maori ownership
	1B2C	694a	Maori owned, partitioned further
1905	7F2A	1169a 1r 17p	Crown award
	7F2B	1262a	Maori owned, now European land
1909	1B2C1	338a 10p	Maori owned, sold privately 1914
	1B2C2	25a	Maori owned, remains in Maori ownership
	1B2C3	293a 2r 01p	Maori owned, sold privately, sale completed 1971
1929	6B1A	99a 22p	Maori owned, sold privately 1955
	6B1B	100a 04p	Maori owned, sold privately 1955
	6B1C	100a 04p	Maori owned, now A1 block, which remains Maori
<i>Total area alienated since 1900</i>		3886a 0r 04p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp. 146-151*

In 1905, the 1903 partition of 7F2 was annulled by the Court as the Crown had purchased additional shares in the block. A partition was then made which gave 7F2A, of 1169a 1r 17p to the Crown, and gave 7F2B, of 1262a, to the non-sellers.<sup>325</sup> The combined total of the two subdivisions was 2431a 1r 17p.

Block 1B2C, which had been of 694a, was partitioned in 1909 into blocks 1B2C1, of 338a 10p; 1B2C2, of 25a; and 1B2C3, of 293a 2r 01p. The three blocks were all Maori owned and amounted to 656a 2r 11p.

In 1910, a part of block 10 amounting to 770a 3r 34p, was purchased by Herbert William. The total acreage of the block was then given as 1413a 1r 30p, which left 642a 1r 36p of block 10 in Maori ownership.

In August 1910, the Ngapaeruru 7B block was purchased from Rupuha Te Hianga by Ford Stanley Franklin, a farmer of Mangatuna.<sup>326</sup> In September 1911, all of 2B2 and 4B2 were sold to Charles Edkin. Block 1B2C1 was mortgaged the same year to Catherine Guerin. In 1912, all of block 3B was sold to Norah Averill.<sup>327</sup> By 1915, a part of the Ngapaeruru 7F2B block amounting to 631a had been sold to Archibald John Skipper.<sup>328</sup>

There is no clear evidence as to why the Maori owners of Ngapaeruru wished to sell these lands. The final partition in the Ngapaeruru block was made in 1929, when 6B1 block was divided into blocks 6B1A, of 99a 22p; 6B1B, of 100a 04p; and 6B1C, of 100a 04p.

In July 1950, the owners of block 1B2C3 paid the outstanding survey lien on the block of £68 15s 9d. Their lawyer wrote to the Chief Surveyor saying that the payment had been made with considerable difficulty and that the owners had applied to have the outstanding interest remitted. He hoped this would not be opposed by the Chief Surveyor and stated that most of the owners were in poor circumstances.<sup>329</sup> The application to the Native Land Court stated that of the four owners, three were in need, and that one of them, Mr Kani, was an invalid. The owners had all been young when the block was surveyed, and had had no knowledge of the survey lien. The block was leased for £150 per annum. The judge recommended that the interest, above that already paid, be waived. This was carried out by the Minister of Lands in June 1951 and the caveat on the block, from the survey lien, was withdrawn. The first sale of shares in the block occurred in 1968 when Frances Rangī Logan sold 14087.999 shares to Alan Ferguson for \$5115 .00. The remaining shares in block 1B2C3 were sold in 1971, by Audrey Harata Mullany, to Alan and Jean Ferguson, for \$12,750.<sup>330</sup>

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<sup>325</sup> Berghan, p. 148

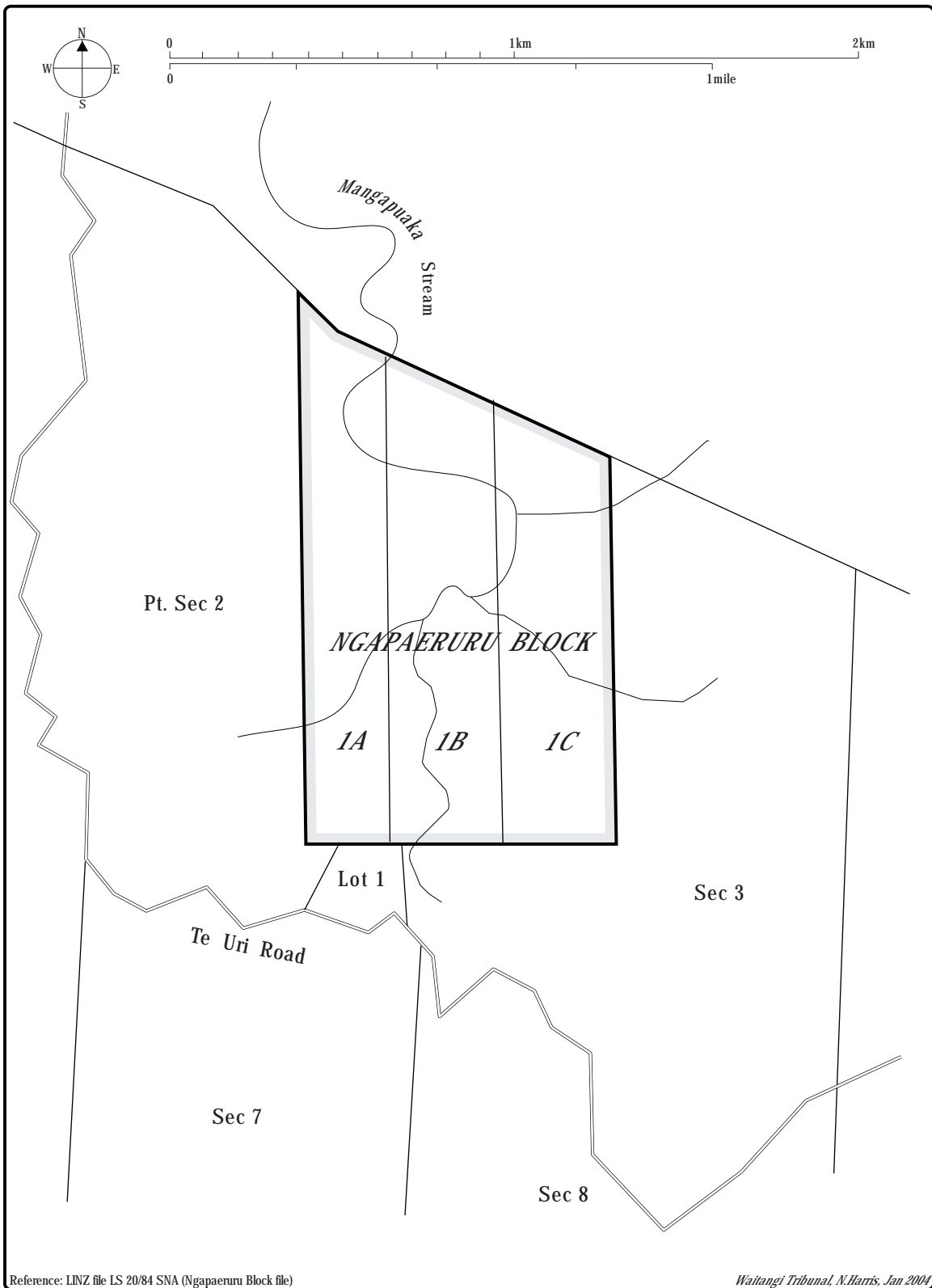
<sup>326</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 75, fol. 273

<sup>327</sup> Berghan, p. 150

<sup>328</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 63, fol. 20; and vol. A4, fol. 419

<sup>329</sup> Linz LS 20/84-SNA, Solicitor's letter to Chief Surveyor, Napier, 26 July 1950

<sup>330</sup> Ibid, Alienation notices, 27 November 1968, and 10 September 1971, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 105, 10 September 1971, fol. 186



Reference: LINZ file LS 20/84 SNA (Ngapaeruru Block file)

Waitangi Tribunal, N.Harris, Jan 2004

Map 4 : Ngapaeruru 1A, 1B, 1C Block

In 1953, Ruahuihui Tipene Matua applied to the Maori Land Court for 5a of 1B2B to be vested in her son, Henry Matua Kani, for a house site. He leased the 1B2B block from her. The Court vested 5 acres in him, under section 7 of the Maori Purposes Act 1941. It is known as 1B2B lot 1.<sup>331</sup>

Block A1, which was formerly 6B1C, was part of the first instalment of the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme. (see Maori land development section in Part 1). The block was vested in the Maori Trustee, as trustee for the estate of Rupuha Te Hianga, in 1972.<sup>332</sup>

Block A2, which was formerly 6B1A and 6B1B, and had also been included in the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme (see above). The block was sold to Adrian G. Waterworth in 1955, for £1700 8s 6d, or £8 10s per acre. Court records show that the vendors lived in Waikato and wanted to use the purchase money to buy land there. The purchaser had leased the land for many years and the block was surrounded by freehold and leasehold land held by him. The sale was confirmed by the Maori Land Court.<sup>333</sup>

Block 1B2C1, of 338a 10p, was sold in 1914 by Morehu Paina to Henry Adam Ferguson, a farmer of Mangahehi, and become European land.<sup>334</sup> Blocks 7F2B, of 1262a; and all of block 10 are also European land.

There remains in Maori ownership in the Ngapaeruru block the subdivisions 1B2B, of 706a 1r; 1B2C2, of 25a; and A1, of 100a 04p, which was formerly block 6B1C. Napaeruru 1B2B, one of the largest blocks of land remaining in Maori ownership in the Tararua district, has been leased, at least since 1955.

Alienations in the Ngapaeruru block since 1900 amount to 5949a 0r 04p. The Crown purchased 1169a 1r 17p, and 4779a 2r 37p were purchased privately. A further 841a

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<sup>331</sup> Ibid, extract, Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 1 May 1953, fol. 233

<sup>332</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 90, fol. 17

<sup>333</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 91, 4 May 1955, fol. 392

<sup>334</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 36, fol. 148



12p in the block remains Maori land. This accounts for 6790a 16p of the 6832a which were in Maori ownership in 1900.

The Maori Land Court's record sheet for the block has the following details:

1A, 1B1, and 1B2A, were Crown land  
1B2B (balance), is of 701a 1r (CT nos. B1/812 and 14/81)  
1B2B lot 1, is of 5a (CT no. 14/81)  
1B2C1, of 3380a 10p, is European land (CT nos. 185/4 and 185/2)  
1B2C2, is of 25a (CT no. R 3782)  
1B2C3, of 293a 2r, is European land (CT no. R 3783)  
2A, and 2B1, were Crown land  
2B2, of 246a, is European land (CT no. 35/264)  
3A was Crown land  
3B, of 141a 2r, is European land (CT no. 36/114)  
4A and 4B1 were Crown land  
4B2, of 378a is European land (CT nos. 33/257 and 33/265)  
5, 6A, 6B2, 6C, 6D, and 7A were Crown land  
7B, of 492a, is European land (CT no. 75/273)  
7C, of 400a, is European land (CT no. 16/113)  
7D, of 425a, is European land (CT no. 18/112)  
7E, of 375a, is European land (CT no. 16/114)  
7F1 and 7F2A were Crown land  
7F2B, of 1262a, is European land (CT nos. 63/20 and A4/ 419)  
8 and 9 were Crown land  
10, of 1420a, is European land  
A1, of 100a, is of 100a (CT no. 90/17)  
A2, of 200a, is European land (CT no. 156/30<sup>335</sup>)

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<sup>335</sup> Berghan report document bank, pp. 1786-1788

## 2.11 The Oringiwaiaruhe block

The Oringiwaiaruhe block, of an estimated 12,008a, was divided from the Otawhao block at its title investigation in 1867.<sup>336</sup> In 1888, the owners of the block received compensation for 85a taken for railway purposes. The block was leased by 1895. In the same year interests in the block were purchased by Henry Simmonds and Henry Gaisford, two private purchasers. In 1897, the block was partitioned into block 1, of 3450a, which remained in Maori ownership, and block 2, of 8050a, which became European owned.<sup>337</sup>

After further interests were purchased by Mr Gaisford, block 1 was partitioned in 1899. Block 1A, of 1150a, was awarded to five owners, but they too had sold their interests to Gaisford, who received the land.<sup>338</sup> Block 1B, of 2300a, remained to the non-sellers. This was the total area of Oringiwaiaruhe remaining in Maori ownership in 1900.

**Table 19 : The Oringiwaiaruhe block to 1911**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1897	1	3450	Maori owned, partitioned further
	2	8050	European owned
1899	1A	1150a	5 Maori owners, sold privately 1899
	1B	2300a	4 Maori owners, partitioned further
1905	1B1	573a 1r 23p	4 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1B2	570a 20p	2 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1B3	150a	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	1B4	995a 3r 34p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
1911	1B1A	273a 2r 28p	2 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1B1B	56a 1r 28p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	1B1C	243a 1r 07p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised since 1900</i>		56a 1r 28p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp158-159*

<sup>336</sup> Ellis et al, Source table, p. 119 has 11,587a for original acreage (this equals the area of the 1897 partitions and the land taken earlier for the railway)

<sup>337</sup> Berghan, p. 158

<sup>338</sup> Ibid, pp. 158-159

In 1905, 1B was partitioned into 1B1, of 573a 1r 23p; 1B2, of 573a 20p; 1B3, of 150a; and 1B4, of 995a 3r 34p. Numerous other partitions followed.

The first alienation in the block was in 1913 when block 1B3 and 4A was sold to Elizabeth Young. This was a combined block, consisting of the A blocks of 1B3 and 1B4. There were seven other combined blocks, named 1B3 and 4B to 1B3 and 4H.

The next alienation in the Oringiwaia ruhe block was in 1918, when a part of 1B1A1, amounting to 99a 2r 28p, was sold to Annie McNicol. The remainder of this block, of 1a 36p, is in Maori ownership.

In 1919, the combined block 1B3 and 4H was sold to S. Brighthouse. Block 1B2B1 was sold in 1954 to Peter Breakwell. In 1959, block 1B3 and 4E was sold to Bernard and John Cullinane for £2695.<sup>339</sup>

Block 1B2B2, of 240a 1r 09p, was sold by the Native Trustee, exercising a power of sale under a mortgage, to Leonard Breakwell, a sheep farmer, in 1928.<sup>340</sup>

Block 1B3 and 4D had 1r 14.8p of land adjoining the railway land taken by proclamation for a road in 1941. In 1960, some of the owners of 1B3 and 4D leased their interests to Ian McGregor. An application for a consolidated order under section 445 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953 was made the same year. In 1961, Oringiwaia ruhe A2 and 1B3 and 4D were sold to Ian McGregor, but as the vendor had signed two contradictory sale documents the application for confirmation of the sale was adjourned.<sup>341</sup> Presumably a lease was later completed as Oringiwaia ruhe 1B3 and 4D was in multiple Maori ownership in 1964, and was leased.<sup>342</sup> It remains Maori land.

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<sup>339</sup> Ibid, p. 163

<sup>340</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 1, fol. 51

<sup>341</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 96, fol. 345

<sup>342</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 16, fol. 206

Block 1B3 and 4F was partitioned in 1957 into B1, of 99a 3r 35p, and B2, of 53a 1r 25p. Both subdivisions were sold to John Patrick Wren, B2 in 1957 and B1 in 1968. He had leased Oringiwaiaruhe B1 from 1967.<sup>343</sup>

Block 1B3 and 4G was sold in two parts in 1994. One part was purchased by Denzil Treacy, the other part by Colin Love and others.<sup>344</sup>

A number of the Oringiwaiaruhe blocks were Europeanised. They are 1B1A2, 1B1B, 1B1C1, 1B2A, 1B2B3A and 1B2B3B.<sup>345</sup> Block 1B1A2 was purchased by Percy and Colin Lowe in 1973.<sup>346</sup>

The block 1B2B3 was partitioned in 1952 when Tuakana Karaitiana gave one acre to Arapata Karaitiana. This became block 1B2B3A. The balance of the block remained 1B2B3.<sup>347</sup> It was leased to Joyce Barnett in 1959.<sup>348</sup> In 1969, the Deputy Registrar of the Ikaroa Maori Land Court began Europeanising both 1B2B3 and 1B2B3A under the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967, but could not proceed as the balance of the block had not been given a new appellation when block 1B2B3 was partitioned in 1952. In December 1969, the Court gave the balance, of 239a 1r 09p, the appellation Oringiwaiaruhe 1B2B3B.<sup>349</sup>

Block 1B1C1 was leased by Koa Wirihana Symonds to D. Dunsford in 1965. In the following year, Mrs Symonds applied to the Maori Land Court for the block to be Europeanised. She stated that she had a dairy farm on the Mangatainoka 4E2A1 block, was mortgage free, owned a car and had around £100 in the bank. Her farm was valued at £20,000. The Court adjourned the application as, although she was fully able to manage her affairs, her substantial assets meant that her family would avoid

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<sup>343</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 101, 13 December 1967, fol. 351

<sup>344</sup> Oringiwaiaruhe block file, box 117, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. B1, fol. 921; vol. L1, fol. 1081; and vol. L1, fol. 1082

<sup>345</sup> Berghan, p. 164, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 81, fol. 33; and vol. 24, fol. 220

<sup>346</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. E2, fol. 1419

<sup>347</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 19 September 1952, fol. 146

<sup>348</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 94, 15 June 1959, fol. 18

<sup>349</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, 22 December 1969, fol. 202

death duties if the block remained Maori freehold land. Mrs Symonds subsequently withdrew the application.<sup>350</sup> The block was Europeanised in October 1971.

Block 1B1C2, of 143a 1r 07p, was sold to Timothy Wrenn in 1971.<sup>351</sup> The block 1B2B2, of 240a 1r 09p is European land.

**Table 20 : The Oringiwaiaruhe blocks from 1911**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
June 1913	1B3 and 4A	294a 2r	2 Maori owners, sold privately 1913
	1B3 and 4B	186a 20p	1 Maori owner, now A1 block, remains Maori owned
	1B3 and 4C	75a 34p	1 Maori owner, now A2 block, remains Maori owned
	1B3 and 4D	163a	1 Maori owner, remains Maori owned except 1r 14p taken for a road
	1B3 and 4E	74a 3r 06p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1959
	1B3 and 4F	153a 1r 28p	1 Maori owner, re-partitioned, sold privately 1957 and 1968
	1B3 and 4G	194a 2r 18p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1994
	1B3 and 4H	4a 1r 06p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1919
November 1913	1B1A1	100a 3r 24p	1 Maori owner, 99a 2r 28p sold privately 1918, remainder Maori owned
	1B1A2	172a 2r 23p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
August 1916	1B2A	56a 1r 28p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	1B2B	516a 2r 18p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
February 1922	1B1C1	100a	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	1B1C2	143a 1r 07p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1971
February 1925	1B2B1	36a	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1954
	1B2B2	240a 1r 09p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1928
	1B2B3	240a 1r 09p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
1952	1B2B3A	1a	1 Maori owner (housing site) Europeanised
	1B2B3B	239a 1r 09p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised since 1900</i>		1810a 1r 02p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', p. 160, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90*

<sup>350</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 100, 6 September 1966, fol. 162, and 14 September 1966, fol. 227

<sup>351</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 151, fol. 26

A total of 425a 35p of the Oringiwaiaaruhe block remains in Maori ownership. The Maori owned blocks are 1B1A1 (pt), 1B3 and 4D, and two partitions named A1 and A2, which are the blocks earlier known as 1B3 and 4B and 1B3 and 4C.

A total of 1241a 32p was purchased in the Oringiwaiaaruhe block after 1900, 1240a 3r 18p by private purchase and 1r 14p for roading. A further 625a 3r 08p has been Europeanised. Alienation and Europeanisation amount to 1866a 3r. When added to the remaining Maori land in the block, which amounts to of 423a 30p<sup>352</sup>, this accounts for 2290a 30p of the 2300a which were in Maori ownership in 1900.

The Maori Land Court's record sheet for the block has the following details:

1A, of 1150a is European land (CT nos. 37/77, 27/290, 67/46,67/184, 110/4, 116/232, 116/231, 133/40, 133/16)
1B1A1 (part), of 1a 36p, is Maori land (CT no. 87/279)
1B1A1, of 99a 2r 28p, is European land (CT no. 29/120)
1B1A2, of 172a 2r 23p, is European land (CT no. 81/33)
1B1B was of 56a 1r 28p (CT no. 24/220)
1B1C1 was of 100a (CT no. B1/1358)
1B1C2 is now European owned
1B2A, of 56a 1r 28p, is European land (CT no. 1/282)
1B2B1, of 36a, is European land (CT no. 15/75)
1B2B2, of 240a 1r 09p, is European land (CT no. 1/51)
1B2B3, of 239a 1r 09p, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act
1B2B3A, of 1a, was Europeanised under the 1967 Act (CT no. 126/188)
1B3 and 4D, of 161a 3r 22.5p, is Maori land (CT no. 16/206)
1B3 and 4E, of 74a 3r 06p, is European land (CT no. 7/20)
1B3 and 4G, of 194a 2r 18p, is European land (CT nos. B1/921 and 14/116)
1B3 and 4H, of 4a 1r 06p, is European land (CT no. 27/292)
A1, of 99a, is Maori land (CT no. 164/89)
A2, of 156a 28p, is Maori land

<sup>352</sup> 'List of current Maori land holdings in Wairarapa ki Tararua inquiry district', MLC (Wai 863, #2.255

B1, of 99a 3r 35p, is European land (CT no. 168/135)

B2, of 53a 1r 25p, is European land (CT no. 168/133)

2, of 8050a, is European land.<sup>353</sup>

## 2.12 The Otanga block

The ownership title of Otanga, of 5033a, was determined by the Native Land Court in September 1870. The block was awarded to Heta Tiki and nine others. In 1887, 44a was taken for railway purposes.<sup>354</sup> Interests in the block were purchased by Mr Rathbone. In 1897, the Native Land Court confirmed a number of alienations between the owners and Rathbone. A further confirmation of a transfer to Rathbone was made in 1900. This appears to have completed Rathbone's purchase of the block.<sup>355</sup>

## 2.13 The Otawhao block

The Otawhao block is the remaining part of the original Otawhao block, after Oringiwaiaruhe, the part of the block west of the Manawatu River, became a separate block, at the title investigation in 1867. On 10 January 1867, the Otawhao block, of 4588a, was awarded to Hohepa Paewai, Manahi Paewai, Piripi Ngarangikataua, Eraihia Te Moko, Whakarongo, Rititia Hineipaia, Urupane Hikurangi, and Katarina Te Pikihiua on 10 January 1867.<sup>356</sup> The Otawhao block was in Woodville County. It was referred to in 1932 as being of 4626a.<sup>357</sup>

There is, however, another Otawhao block, which is north of the Tararua district and is near Takapau.<sup>358</sup> This block was divided first into Otawhao A and Otawhao B, and then into numerous subdivisions. Otawhao A was the subject of a report by the Stout-Ngata Commission, which refers to the block as being near Takapau railway station.<sup>359</sup>

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<sup>353</sup> Berghan document bank, pp. 2085-2086

<sup>354</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, p. 33

<sup>355</sup> Berghan, pp 165-169

<sup>356</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 2599, and Napier Native Land Court minute book 1, 14 January 1867, fol. 239

<sup>357</sup> Linz file LS 9/19-SNA, Commissioner of Crown Lands to Under Secretary, Department of Lands, 25 March 1938

<sup>358</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report, p. 81

<sup>359</sup> 'The Otawaho A and Rakautatahi Native-Land Blocks', AJHR, 1907, G-IE, p. 2

The Otawhao block in the Tararua district was leased by its owners in 1868 to Henry Gaisford. One owner, Urupane Hikurangi, sold his interest in the block to Gaisford in 1884.<sup>360</sup> In October 1896, Hapuku Paewai and others, and Te Pikihuia and Roa Rupuka, two successors to the original owners, sold their interests to Gaisford.<sup>361</sup> It appears that this completed the purchase of the block by Henry Gaisford.

## 2.14 The Piripiri block

Piripiri was part of a larger block when it was brought to the Native Land Court for the investigation of its ownership in 1870. The larger block was divided into Piripiri and Umutaoroa. The Piripiri block was of 18,014 acres.<sup>362</sup> It was awarded to ten owners, or grantees. The number of owners was later increased to 124. In 1887, 45a of the block was taken for railway purposes. The restriction on the alienation of the block placed on the Piripiri block by the Native Land Court was removed in 1893.<sup>363</sup> The Crown purchasing of interests in the block was in progress in 1895.<sup>364</sup> In 1895, the private alienation of land in the Piripiri block was prohibited under section 16 of the Native Land Purchases Act 1892, allowing the Crown to proceed with its purchase unhindered.<sup>365</sup>

In 1898, the block was partitioned to identify the Crown's interest. The Crown received 17,056a 1r 04p, and the non-sellers were awarded 913a 2r 36p.<sup>366</sup> The Crown award block was called the 2A block. The non-sellers received the 2B block, of 609a 21p, and the 2C block, of 304a 2r 12p. The six non-sellers were Hori Herehere, Tungane Hori, Paraneha Hori, Hirai Rangiwhakaewa, Morehu Poware, and Tuehu Poware. They each received 152a 1r 16p, in an area bordered by the Woodville to Napier railway line, and the Mangatere and Whakaruatapu streams.<sup>367</sup>

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<sup>360</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 2597-8

<sup>361</sup> Ibid, p. 2560, and p. 2563, and Napier Native Land Court minute book 40, 24 October 1896, fol. 206

<sup>362</sup> Ellis et al, Source data, pp. 121-122

<sup>363</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1893, no. 35, 4 May 1893, p. 586

<sup>364</sup> Berghan, p. 175

<sup>365</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1895, no. 35, 16 May 1895, p. 803

<sup>366</sup> Wanganui Native Land Court minute book 38, 17 August 1894, fols. 306-308, and *New Zealand Gazette*, 1899, no. 64, 27 July 1899, p. 1361

<sup>367</sup> Wanganui Native Land Court minute book 38, 17 August 1894, fol. 306



By 1902, the non-sellers' 2B block had been divided into the blocks 2B North, and 2B South, which together totalled 609a. The three blocks were Maori owned.<sup>368</sup> Block 2B South was partitioned on 21 September 1906 to form 2B1 South, of 152a 1r 03p, and 2B2 South, of 456a 3r 18p.<sup>369</sup> The 2B1 block was owned by Hirai Rangiwakaewa. The 2B2 block had three Maori owners.<sup>370</sup>

The Maori owned part of the Piripiri block became involved in a dispute over the partitioning of the Kaitoki No. 2 block, as the two blocks were owned by largely the same people. A 1906 partition of Kaitoki No. 2 was appealed against by Hirai Rangiwakaewa as he was awarded 2D block, but his house was in 2C block. He objected to the plan at the 1906 Court hearing when he realised this, but his objection was not heard, as he had apparently received the best of the Maori owned land in Piripiri. As Hirai had appealed in Kaitoki No. 2, Hori Waitai and others appealed against the 1906 partition of Piripiri.

Both cases were heard by the Wellington Appellate Court in 1907. Evidence to the Appellate Court was entirely concerned with the Kaitoki partition. In its judgement the Appellate Court stated that the appeal in Piripiri had been made 'more of as a precaution than as really attacking the decision'. The Appellate Court annulled both decisions and sent them back to the Native Land Court.<sup>371</sup> A new partition of Kaitoki No. 2 was made by the Native Land Court in 1910 but there is no record of a rehearing of the part of the Piripiri block remaining in Maori ownership. Possibly the case was reheard very briefly, as the owners had reached agreement over Kaitoki No. 2, and the Piripiri partition of 1906 was not really in dispute.

None of the Piripiri blocks remain in Maori ownership today. The alienation details of the block are not known.<sup>372</sup> The block file held at Hastings Maori Land Court ends

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<sup>368</sup> MA-MLP1 1902/33, Land Purchase Officer to Commissioner, Crown Lands, Napier, 8 January 1902, Archives New Zealand, Wellington.

<sup>369</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 57, 21 September 1906, fol. 277

<sup>370</sup> Piripiri block file, box 67, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>371</sup> Wellington Appellate Court minute book 1, 28 May 1907, fol. 67, and 7 June 1907, fol. 98

<sup>372</sup> Berghan p. 181. Recent information from claimant Manahi Paewai is that there should be a reserved Maori cemetery on the Piripiri block, just north of the Dannevirke Township, that has been excluded from the land owners title. There was unfortunately not enough time to confirm this information before

with the 1907 annulment of the 1906 partition, apart from a note which says the block is general land under section 16 of the Maori Purposes Act 1975. No file is held for the Piripiri block at the Whanganui Maori Land Court. The 913a 2r 36p in Maori ownership in 1898 was alienated in the twentieth century.

### **2.15 The Puketoi No. 6 block**

The Puketoi blocks 1-5 were sold to the Crown either as part of the purchase of the Seventy Mile Bush or by the earlier Makuri purchase. The five blocks were declared waste lands of the Crown in 1877.<sup>373</sup> Puketoi No. 6 was divided into two subdivisions by the Court in 1890. The restriction on the alienation of the Puketoi 6A and 6B blocks was removed in 1893.<sup>374</sup> Puketoi 6A was purchased from its Maori owners in 1896 and 1897. In the Puketoi 6B block, 12 of the 15 shares in Puketoi 6B had been purchased in 1894. The remaining three shares amounted to 302a.<sup>375</sup> The last three interests in 6B were probably sold around 1900, but this has not been established by evidence from the Land Court or Archives.<sup>376</sup>

### **2.16 The Rakaiatai block**

The ownership title of the Rakaiatai block was determined by the Native Land Court in September 1870. The block was awarded to Horomoana Papanui and nine others. Rakaiatai was one of the Seventy Mile Bush blocks which an agreement to sell was made between the owners and the Crown in June 1871. The Crown bought most of the interests in the block but was unable to complete the purchase. In 1882, the Crown interest in the Rakaitai block was divided from the interests of the non-sellers by the Native Land Court. The Crown was awarded 4350a, which became the Manawatu No. 7 block.<sup>377</sup> The non-sellers were awarded 3000a, which became the Manawatu No. 7A block. The land awarded to the non-sellers was leased from 1884, and mortgaged in 1888. It is no longer in Maori ownership but its alienation details are unknown.<sup>378</sup> A block file for Rakaiatai is held at the Hastings Maori Land Court, but it ends with the

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the report had to be filed and so acreage figures have not been adjusted. The author has assumed that the size of the cemetery would not be large enough to significantly affect the overall alienation data.

<sup>373</sup> Ibid, pp. 186-187

<sup>374</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1893, no. 35, 4 May 1893, p. 586

<sup>375</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, p. 33

<sup>376</sup> Berghan, pp. 192-193

<sup>377</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1883, no. 44, 25 May 1883, p. 679

partition of 1882.<sup>379</sup> No file is held on Rakaiatai at the Whanganui Maori Land Court. Presumably, the 3000a remaining in Maori ownership in 1882 is a twentieth century alienation.

### 2.17 The Tahoraiti No. 1 block

The Tahoraiti block was estimated to be of 9397a when its title was investigated by the Native Land Court in 1867. The Court divided the block into two parts, Tahoraiti No. 1, of 3473a, and Tahoraiti No. 2, of 5924a.<sup>380</sup> Land amounting to 59a was taken for the railway before 1900. This should have left 9338a in the two Tahoraiti blocks in 1900, both of which were in Maori ownership.

However, after the two blocks were partitioned, in August 1900 and in May 1912, the acreages were 3368a 1r 34p, for Tahoraiti No. 1, and 5514a for Tahoraiti No. 2. This comprises 5420a in the 34 partitions of Tahoraiti 2A, 43a in Tahoraiti 2B and 51a in Tahoraiti 2C block.<sup>381</sup> In addition, 139a 12p had been taken for public works in the Tahoraiti No. 2 block, before its partition. This gives a total of 5653a 12p for the Tahoraiti No. 2 block in 1900, and a combined acreage for the Tahoraiti No. 1 and No. 2 blocks, in 1900, of 9021a 2r 06p.

The Tahoraiti No. 1 block was partitioned in August 1900 into nine blocks. The blocks were Tahoraiti 1A, of 599a 23p; Tahoraiti 1B, of 162a 07p; Tahoraiti 1C, 80a 1r 37p; Tahoraiti 1D, of 149a 1r 35p; Tahoraiti 1E, of 240a 2r; Tahoraiti 1F, of 120a 1r; Tahoraiti 1G, of 662a 1r 16p; Tahoraiti 1H, of 843a 26p; and Tahoraiti 1K, of 511a 10p.

**Table 21 : The Tahoraiti No. 1 blocks in 1900**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
23 August 1900	1A	599a 23p	6 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1B	162a 07p	5 Maori owners, partitioned further, 111a 02p sold privately, remainder Maori land
	1C	80a 1r 37p	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed Crown Land 1913

<sup>378</sup> Berghan, pp. 209-211

<sup>379</sup> Rakaiatai block file, box 65, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>380</sup> Berghan, p. 213

<sup>381</sup> Berghan, p. 229 and Napier Native Land Court minute book 64, 6 May 1912, fols 78-82

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
	1D	149a 1r 39p	4 Maori owners, partitioned further, sold privately in three partitions
	1E	240a 2r	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed CL 1911
	1F	120a 1r	1 Maori owner, partitioned further, 6a 21p taken for Ruahine school, 114a 19p sold privately
	1G	662a 1r 16p	8 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1H	843a 26p	8 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1K	511a	11 Maori owners, partitioned further
<b>Total area alienated</b>		592a 2r 38p	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block narratives of the Tatarua, 1870-2000', p. 229

A prohibition on private alienation in the Tahoraiti No. 1 blocks was issued by the Crown under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909 for one year in September 1910.<sup>382</sup> The prohibition of private alienation was re-issued for the Tahoraiti 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E blocks in March 1912.<sup>383</sup> The prohibition over the rest of Tahoraiti was allowed to lapse. Block 1H was partitioned into three parts in April 1912; 1G was partitioned into five parts in June 1912; 1A was partitioned into six parts in March 1913; 1K was partitioned into four parts in December 1913; 1D was partitioned into three parts in 1914; and 1F was partitioned into two parts in 1915.<sup>384</sup> There were numerous subsequent partitions.

In 1906, 6a 1r 15p was taken from Tahoraiti 1A block for roading. The Native Land Court awarded compensation to the owners of £11 per acre.<sup>385</sup> Tahoraiti 1A was partitioned into six parts in March 1913.<sup>386</sup> Block 1A1, of 119a 18p, was partitioned in 1943 into 1A1A, of 59a 2r 09p, and 1A1B, of the same acreage.<sup>387</sup> Both blocks were leased to Europeans.

The lease of block 1A1A to R. C. Patterson and Allen Charmsley, from P. M. Eparaima, was extended in 1967, with the rental increased from £312 to £417 per

<sup>382</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1910, no. 85, 22 September 1910, p. 3452

<sup>383</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1912, no. 24, 14 March 1912, p. 1031

<sup>384</sup> Berghan, pp. 240-244

<sup>385</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 58, 16 October 1907, fol. 147-148

<sup>386</sup> *Ibid*, p. 243

year.<sup>388</sup> In 1968, confirmation of the surrender of a lease on the block was sought from the Maori Land Court. The Court stated that its confirmation was no longer necessary as clause 233 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953 had been replaced by clause 106 of the Maori Affairs Act 1967.<sup>389</sup> The block ceased to be Maori land in 1970. It was then owned by Piki Martin Eparaima. In 1974, the block was purchased by Allan Charmley, a farmer of Dannevirke.<sup>390</sup>

Tahoraiti 1A1B was owned by Hiria Pattison and Robert Campbell Pattison, as successors to Te Po Eriwhata, but was sold to Marcus Poole in 1973.<sup>391</sup>

Tahoraiti 1A2, of 93a 05p, was sold by Ehetere Rautahi to Edith Hewitt, for £2976 in 1919.<sup>392</sup>

Tahoraiti 1A3 is in Maori ownership today.<sup>393</sup> It was the subject of a share-milking agreement in 1965 between Lui Paewai and others, and D. J. Eastwood. The agreement continued an earlier arrangement with a Mr Baldwin.<sup>394</sup> The block was vested in a trustee after the death of Lui Paewai in 1969.<sup>395</sup>

Tahoraiti 1A4 was of 94a 14p and was partitioned in 1926 into 1A4A, of 4a, and 1A4B, of 90a.<sup>396</sup> The subdivision 1A4A remains in Maori ownership. In 1967, Arapata Karaitiana applied to the Maori Land Court for a recommendation to make block 1A4A a Maori Reservation confirmed to the owners of the block, all of whom were descended from Ihaka Rautahi. The Court recommended the land be set apart as a meeting house, cemetery and pa for the use of the owners.<sup>397</sup>

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<sup>387</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4512

<sup>388</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 101, 15 November 1967, fol. 281

<sup>389</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 102, 19 November 1968, fol. 243

<sup>390</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 129, fol. 297

<sup>391</sup> Certificate to Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 138, fol. 120

<sup>392</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4454, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 33, fol. 261

<sup>393</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 250

<sup>394</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 99, 8 September 1965, fol. 58, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 212

<sup>395</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, fol. 235

<sup>396</sup> Berghan, p. 243 and p248

<sup>397</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 101, 28 November 1967, fol. 288

Tahoraiti 1A4B was partitioned in 1946 into 1A4B1, of one acre, and 1A4B2, of 89 13p. Block 1A4B1 was sold in 1983 to Murray Paul Te Hiko.<sup>398</sup>

Tahoraiti 1A4B2 was leased in 1964 to James Trotter. This lease had been objected to by Arapata Karaitiana, one of the owners, as Trotter had other farm lands.<sup>399</sup> A resolution of a meeting of the owners voted to renew the lease of 1A4B2 in 1972.<sup>400</sup> Tahoraiti 1A4B2 remains Maori land.

Tahoraiti 1A5, of 39a 09p, was leased in 1963 to James Trotter, and sold to Janet Emily Trotter in 1984.<sup>401</sup> Tahoraiti 1A6, of 26a 3r 37p, was sold by Ihaka Rautahi to Clara Knight, on 15 April 1913, for £378.<sup>402</sup>

**Table 22 : The Tahoraiti 1A blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
19 March 1913	1A1	119a 18p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	1A2	93a 05p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	1A3	227a 1r 03p	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
	1A4	94a 14p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	1A5	39a 09p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1985
	1A6	27a 03p	1 Maori owner, sold privately, 1913
14 January 1926	1A4A	4a	11 Maori owners, remains Maori land
	1A4B	90a 03p	11 Maori owners, partitioned further
19 May 1943	1A1A	59a 2r 12p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1974
	1A1B	59a 2r 12p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1973
30 May 1946	1A4B1	1a	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1983
	1A4B2	89a 14p	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
<b>Total area alienated</b>		186a 36p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Taranaki, 1870-2000', p. 243 and pp. 248-249*

<sup>398</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 143, fol. 121

<sup>399</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 24 June 1964, fol. 283, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 149, fol. 36

<sup>400</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 106, 5 July 1972, fol. 78

<sup>401</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4529, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 14, fol. 101, and vol. B1, fol. 911

<sup>402</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4413, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 25, fol. 136

Tahoraiti 1B, of 162a 07p, had 24 owners in 1964, when Miriama Scott, who owned ¼ of the shares in the block, applied to the Maori Land Court for confirmation of the lease of her interest. The Court ruled that a meeting of owners should be held before a decision was made.<sup>403</sup> The block's lease to D. P. Buckingham was confirmed by the Court in 1965.<sup>404</sup> In the following year the Maori Land Court confirmed the transfer of the share of Wiremu Waitai to his brother Heketa. The transfer was a gift to give Heketa, who had six children, an increased income from the rent Buckingham was paying.<sup>405</sup> Buckingham purchased the interest in the block of Pakinaero Martin, which was 1620.438 shares out of 25,927, in 1970.<sup>406</sup> In 1973, a meeting of assembled owners had agreed to sell the block to Dawson Buckingham, who already owned nearly half the undivided shares in the block.<sup>407</sup> The block was in Maori ownership in 1977.<sup>408</sup> A partition of 1B was made on 1 July 1982, which gave 51a 05p to the non-sellers. This is block 1B1, which remains in Maori ownership.<sup>409</sup> The remaining 111a 02p of 1B block represented the shares that had been sold to Dawson Buckingham.

Tahoraiti 1C, of 83a, was purchased by the Crown and proclaimed Crown land in 1913.<sup>410</sup>

Tahoraiti 1D, of 149a 1r 39p, was partitioned into three parts in June 1913.<sup>411</sup> The subdivisions 1D1, of 88a, and 1D2, of 30a 2r 37p, were sold by Hoani Whitiri to James McDermott for £1408 and £490 each.<sup>412</sup> Tahoraiti 1D3, of 30a 2r 17p, was proclaimed Crown land in 1915.<sup>413</sup>

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<sup>403</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 16 September 1964, fol. 65

<sup>404</sup> Ibid, 1 March 1965, fol. 271

<sup>405</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 100, 9 December 1966, fol. 331

<sup>406</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 104, 5 June 1970, fol. 79

<sup>407</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4540

<sup>408</sup> Ibid, p. 4551

<sup>409</sup> 'McBurney, Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 250, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 14, fol. 103

<sup>410</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, no. 86, 4 December 1913, p. 3579, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 117, fol. 65

<sup>411</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 64, 5 June 1913, fol. 335

<sup>412</sup> Berghan document bank, p4447 and p. 4450

<sup>413</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1915, no. 89, 22 July 1915, p. 2475, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 66, fol. 283; vol. 66, fol. 282; and vol. 78, fol. 14

Tahoraiti 1E, of 248a, was declared Crown land in 1911.<sup>414</sup>

Tahoraiti 1F was partitioned into 1F1, of 15a 30p, and 1F2, of 105a 10p, in September 1915.<sup>415</sup> Block 1F2 was sold in July 1916 by Ngoro Tamatea, Koeti Tamatea, Merehira, Hauparoa Tamatea, and Matirita Tamatea, to Patrick Corby, for £1996.<sup>416</sup>

In 1950, 6a 21p of block 1F1 was taken for the Ruahine School site in 1950, under the Public Works Act 1928.<sup>417</sup> The Maori Land Court gave a summary of the case in its decision on compensation in 1954. The Maori owners had not wanted the land taken and had previously only parted with land when it was taken for a rifle range. The land taken for the rifle range was still in Government ownership but had not been used for a rifle range. The owners asked that the rifle range be exchanged for all of the 1F1 block. This was refused by the Army. There was also an Education Reserve of 50a in the area and the owners then suggested that it be used for the school site or exchanged for their land. The Hawke's Bay Education Board replied that it did not administer the reserve. However, the Board could have sought to acquire the reserve land from the Government. The Court stated there were also European owned properties from which 6a for the school site could have been taken, with less adverse effect than was done to the Maori owners of 1F1.

The Court's decision stated that 'the Board without any consultation with the owners took the best of the land'.<sup>418</sup> Most of the access to the block was taken for the school site. If half the road access had been left to the owners the remaining 9a would have been saleable. Instead the owners were left reliant on the owners of adjoining land for access to their remaining land, which made the land so reduced in value it was not worth retaining. The Court, which was presided over by Judge Jeune, stated that 'the Board has ruined the block and it should, in the opinion of the Court, acquire the whole block'.<sup>419</sup> Compensation for the 6a was set at the value of the 15a. The Board was then left to 'do what it expects the owners to do, unload the badly shaped piece as

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<sup>414</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 51, 23 June 1911, p. 3747

<sup>415</sup> Berghan, p. 244

<sup>416</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4462

<sup>417</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1950, no. 35, 25 May 1950, p. 692

<sup>418</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 91, 8 December 1954, fol. 310



best it can to re-coup itself for its original arbitrary taking'. The owners were awarded £450 for the 6a taken for the school site, and £300 for the remaining 9a.<sup>420</sup> In 1957, 9a 08p of block 1F1 was sold by members of the Tamihana family to William Gimblett, for £80 per acre.<sup>421</sup>

Tahoraiti 1G was partitioned into five parts in June 1912. They were 1G1, of 230a; 1G2, of 82a 1r; 1G3, of 82a 2r 07p; 1G4, of 85a; and 1G5, 183a.<sup>422</sup>

Tahoraiti 1G1 was partitioned into 1G1A, of 68a 11p, and 1G1B, of 162a 1r 24p, in February 1919.<sup>423</sup> Block 1G1A was sold by Wi Duncan to Richard Charmley in 1923, for £1750. The block had previously been sold to Duncan in 1919 by Hohepa Akuira for £1105.<sup>424</sup>

In 1955, Tahoraiti 1G1B was sold by Te Uira Cooper to William Gimblett, for £8120.<sup>425</sup> The reasons she gave the Court for selling were that she owed £473 to the Public Trustee on this property, and owned another £654 to the Maori Trustee on another property. She had an income of about £350 pa from rents and her house was in need of repair. Mrs Cooper did not wish to manage the purchase money. The Court, when confirming the sale of the block, directed that £1650 of the money be used to discharge the mortgages and pay for house repairs, and the remaining £6470 be placed with the Maori Trustee, pending a decision on the investment of the money.<sup>426</sup>

Tahoraiti 1G2, of 82a 1r, was proclaimed Crown land in 1913.<sup>427</sup> The Tahoraiti 1G3 block was partitioned in 1929 into 1G3A, of 16a 2r, and 1G3B, of 66a 07p.<sup>428</sup> Block 1G3A was owned by Hami Tamihana. The block ceased to be Maori land in 1970, under the 1967 Act. The block was purchased by Graham Gimblett, a farmer of Kiritaki, in 1982.<sup>429</sup>

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<sup>419</sup> Ibid, fol. 310

<sup>420</sup> Ibid, fol. 310

<sup>421</sup> Berghan document bank, and p. 3919 and p. 4557

<sup>422</sup> Berghan, p. 242

<sup>423</sup> Berghan, p. 244

<sup>424</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4577 and p. 4580

<sup>425</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4582

<sup>426</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 91, 12 August 1955, fol. 425

<sup>427</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, no. 86, 4 December 1913, p. 3574

<sup>428</sup> Berghan, p. 248

<sup>429</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 174, fol. 18

In 1957, Hami Tamihana purchased  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the shares in 1G3B, from James and Joyce Tamihana, for £600.<sup>430</sup> In 1960, Herewini Tamihana vested her interest in 1G3B in Hami Tamihana, under clause 213 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, for £600.<sup>431</sup> By 1961, Hami Tamihana owned  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the shares in the 1G3B block. In that year he completed the purchase of the shares of the other owners in the block, for £600.<sup>432</sup>

Tahoraiti 1G5 was partitioned into 1G5A, of 137a 1r, and 1G5B, of 45a 3r, in 1929.<sup>433</sup> However, in 1937, a re-partition of block 1G5, and 1G4, was made, as the partition of 1929 had overlooked an exchange order of 1914. To give effect to the intention of the Court, 11a of 1G4 and 123a 2r of 1G5 were combined to form a block named 1G4 and 1G5A. The balance of 1G5 became 1G5B, a block of 43a. The remaining 74a of 1G4, and 16a 2r of 1G5, acquired by Tutu and Pahemata Pikuhuia by the exchange order of 1914, became block 1G4 and 1G5C. This partition included the total acreages of both the original blocks 1G4 and 1G5, which were from the 1912 partition.

Tahoraiti 1G4 and 1G5A was leased in November 1954 to J. H. Gimblett for 21 years. Gimblett purchased 1a of the block for £50.<sup>434</sup> The block was partitioned in December 1956, into a one acre block named 1G4A, belonging to Gimblett, and the balance of the block, named 1G4B and 1G5A.<sup>435</sup> The block 1G4B and 1G5A ceased to be Maori land in 1970, under the 1967 Act, and was purchased by Nigel and Marion Wrenn in 1990.<sup>436</sup>

Tahoraiti 1G5B was partitioned in 1940 into 1G5B1, of 17a 32p, and 1G5B2, of 25a 3r 08p.<sup>437</sup> Block 1G5B2 then became the property of Timothy Wren, as Hohepa Paewai, Te Uira Paewai, and Katerina Takirau had sold their shares in 1G5B to him, for £306 8s.<sup>438</sup> In 1954, shares in block 1G5B1 were sold by Edward Tawhai and

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<sup>430</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3912

<sup>431</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 95, 20 December 1960, fol. 27

<sup>432</sup> Berghan document bank, pp. 4596-7

<sup>433</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 75, 17 September 1920, fol. 224

<sup>434</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3908 and p. 4012

<sup>435</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 92, 5 December 1956, fol. 318

<sup>436</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 166, fol. 128

<sup>437</sup> Berghan, p. 249

<sup>438</sup> Berghan document bank, pp. 4610-11

Herewini (Edwin) Tawhai to Timothy Wrenn, for £114 13s 4d. Wrenn already owned 2/3 of the block, and this sale completed his purchase of the block.<sup>439</sup>

Tahoraiti 1G4 and 1G5C, a block of 91a 1r 21p, was leased by John Gimblett. In 1960, some of the owners asked him to buy the block, as all the owners lived away from the area and did not intend returning. He purchased further interests in the block from 1961 to 1963. In 1964, Gimblett purchased the remaining shares in the block from Tiehi (Jess) Gardiner and five others, for £977 14s.<sup>440</sup>

**Table 23 : The Tahoraiti 1G blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1 June 1912	1G1	230a	2 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1G2	82a 1r	2 Maori owners, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1913
	1G3	82a 2r 07p	5 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1G4	85a	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	1G5	183a	2 Maori owners, partitioned further
4-5 February 1919	1G1A	68a 11p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1919
	1G1B	162a 1r 24p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1955
15 January 1929	1G3A	16a 2r	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1982
	1G3B	66a 07p	4 Maori owners, sold privately, purchase completed 1961
29 September 1937	1G5B	43a	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	1G4 and 1G5C	91a 1r 21p	1 Maori owner, sold privately, sale completed 1964
	1G4 and 1G5A	134a 2r	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
28 May 1940	1G5B1	17a 32p	2 Maori owners, sold privately, sale completed 1954
	1G5B2	25a 3r	3 Maori owners, whose interests had been sold to a European
5 December 1956	1G4A	1a	1 European owner
	1G4B and 1G5A	133a 2r	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1990
<b>Total area alienated</b>		664a 0r 21p	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', p. 242 and pp.248-249

<sup>439</sup> Ibid, p. 3904 and p. 4605

<sup>440</sup> Ibid, pp. 4620-4, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 16 September 1964,

Tahoraiti 1H block was partitioned into three parts in April 1912.<sup>441</sup> The subdivision 1H1, of 241a 3r, was sold by Pikihira Tatere and Mere Ngawhiro to William Collins, for £4885, in March 1914.<sup>442</sup> In 1918, block 1H2, of 240a 3r, was sold by Te Aoturoa Raniera to Leonard Jacobsen, for £4453 17s 6d.<sup>443</sup> Tahoraiti 1H3 was partitioned in 1913 into 1H3A, of 63a 1r 25p, and 1H3B, of 297a 22p.<sup>444</sup>

Tahoraiti 1H3A was leased to K. Galloway in 1963, by Te Hoana Karipa. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>445</sup> In 1971, the block was sold by Te Ru Raniera to Kenneth Galloway, for \$7200.<sup>446</sup>

Tahoraiti 1H3B was sold by Rawiri Pine and Lui Paewai, as trustees for Jury Pine Takirangi, to Ian McGregor, in 1969, for \$77,255.<sup>447</sup>

**Table 24 : The Tahoraiti 1H blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
30 April 1912	1H1	241a 3r	2 Maori owners, sold privately 1914
	1H2	240a 3r	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1918
	1H3	360a 2r 07p	3 Maori owners, partitioned further
31 May 1913	1H3A	63a 1r 25p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1971
	1H3B	297a 22p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1969
<b>Total area alienated</b>		843a	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', p240 and p. 243*

Tahoraiti 1K was partitioned into four parts in December 1913.<sup>448</sup> In 1922, part of the 65a 1K1 block, amounting to 1r 27p, was sold to the Native Trustee.<sup>449</sup> The remainder of the block was leased to J. Wrenn in 1963.<sup>450</sup> The block was owned by Purvis

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fol. 65

<sup>441</sup> Berghan, p240

<sup>442</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4420

<sup>443</sup> Ibid, p. 4455

<sup>444</sup> Berghan, p. 243

<sup>445</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. D4, fol. 408

<sup>446</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4639

<sup>447</sup> Ibid, p. 4644

<sup>448</sup> Berghan, p. 243

<sup>449</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4656

<sup>450</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 4 December 1963, fol. 91

Karaitiana in 1970 and leased to Mr Wrenn.<sup>451</sup> Block 1K1 ceased to be Maori land by status declaration in 1970, and was sold to Nigel Wrenn in 1971.<sup>452</sup>

Block 1K2 was partitioned in 1915 into 1K2A, of 67a 1r 05p, and 1K2B, of 193a 3r 06p.<sup>453</sup> In 1928, 1K2A was sold by Hohepa Paewai and Rakiwhata to Arnold Dunford.<sup>454</sup>

In March 1915, Tahoraiti 1K2B was partitioned into 5 parts.<sup>455</sup> Tahoraiti 1K2B1 became a combined section with Tahoraiti 2C10, with a combined acreage of 78a 2r 04p. The combined block was subject to a share-milking agreement in 1965. It was vested in trustees by Pare Takana (Mrs Duncan), under section 438 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, in 1969. The trustees were Takana Richard Marsh and Awhitia Hika.<sup>456</sup> The combined section became general land by status declaration in 1980. Shares in the block were purchased by Reon and Sandra Stratford. Their purchase of the block was completed in 1993.<sup>457</sup>

Tahoraiti 1K2B2 was the subject of a share-milking agreement in 1964.<sup>458</sup> The agreement was renewed in 1965. The block ceased to be Maori land on 5 February 1980. Some of the shares in the block were sold the same day to Reon Stratford and Hugh Barclay. Stratford and his wife completed their purchase of the block in 1993.<sup>459</sup>

Tahoraiti 1K2B3 was leased to T. J. Wrenn in 1954.<sup>460</sup> The block was declared European land in 1970, and sold to Nigel Wrenn in 1971.<sup>461</sup>

Tahoraiti 1K2B4 was of 43a 1r 38p and was vested by Pare Takana (Mrs Duncan) in trustees, under clause 438 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953, in 1969. The block was sold

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<sup>451</sup> Tahoraiti block file, box 197, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>452</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. A3, fol. 1053

<sup>453</sup> Berghan, p. 244

<sup>454</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4658

<sup>455</sup> Berghan, p. 244

<sup>456</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, 18 March 1969, fol. 11

<sup>457</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 109, fol. 285, and vol. B1, fol. 1320

<sup>458</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 10 December 1964, fol. 132

<sup>459</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 52, fol. 204; and vol. B1, fol. 1301

<sup>460</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 25 November 1954, fol. 164

<sup>461</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. A4, fol. 1001

to three Europeans in 1980, and became general land by status declaration on 2 March 1982.<sup>462</sup>

Tahoraiti 1K2B5, of 33a 2r 31p, was sold by Whitia Wirihana to Pare Takana, for £1600, in 1962.<sup>463</sup> According to Court records the vendor had bought a house with a mortgage in Titahi Bay, and worked in summer as a shearer. The vendor sold the block so as to buy furniture, make house repairs, and purchase a car for transport to shearing jobs.<sup>464</sup> The block remained Maori land after the sale and was subject to a share-milking agreement in 1965.<sup>465</sup> The block was vested by Pare Takana (Mrs Duncan) in trustees in 1969, and sold to Allan and Dulcie Mitchell in 1979.<sup>466</sup>

Private alienation was prohibited in a block described as Tahoraiti 1K3, with an acreage of 173a 13p, in September 1913.<sup>467</sup> This probably refers to Tahoraiti 1K4, as it had an acreage of 172a 3r 21p, whereas 1K3 was of 11a 3r 15p.<sup>468</sup> Tahoraiti 1K3 was sold to T.J. Wren in 1965, for £600. The sale was made by a resolution of a meeting of the owners held at Waipukurau in October. The sale was confirmed by the Maori Land Court in December 1965.<sup>469</sup>

Tahoraiti 1K4 was proclaimed Crown land in 1915. The proclamation gave its acreage as 173a 13p.<sup>470</sup>

**Table 25 : The Tahoraiti 1K blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
9 December 1913	1K1	65a	1 Maori owner, sold privately in two parts in 1922 and 1971
	1K2	261a 08p	7 Maori owners, partitioned further
	1K3	11a 3r 15p	2 Maori owners, sold privately 1965
	1K4	172a 3r 21p	2 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed Crown Land 1915

<sup>462</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 52, fol. 204

<sup>463</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4704

<sup>464</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 96, 11 December 1962, fol. 146

<sup>465</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 98, 19 March 1965, fol. 297

<sup>466</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. B1, fol. 1318

<sup>467</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, no. 69, 11 September 1913, p. 2789

<sup>468</sup> Berghan, p. 243

<sup>469</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4723

<sup>470</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1915, no. 44, 25 March 1915, p. 951

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
19 February 1914	1K2A	67a 1r 05p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1928
	1K2B	193a 3r 06p	6 Maori owners, partitioned further
26 July 1915	1K2B1	67a 1r 13p	1 Maori owner, now European land
	1K2B2	19a 2r 35p	2 Maori owners, sold privately by 1993
	1K2B3	29a 2r 12p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1971
	1K2B4	43a 2r 04p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1980
	1K2B5	33a 2r 26p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1979
<b>Total area alienated</b>		510a 3r 11p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1970-2000', pp. 243-244, and Napier Native Land Court minute book 66*

A total of 3001a 0r 16p was therefore alienated in the Tahoraiti No. 1 block. The Crown purchased 576a 18p, and 2412a 2r 02p was purchased privately. In addition, 12a 1r 36p were taken for public works purposes. The blocks 1A3, 1A4A, and 1A4B2, and the balance of 1B1, amount to 375a 1r 33p, and remain Maori land. This accounts for 3376a 2r 09p of the Tahoraiti block, which exceeds, and for this report replaces, the 3368a 1r 34p given for the Maori owned block in 1900.

When available, evidence suggests that the owners had many reasons for selling parts of this highly partitioned block. Only a few parts of the block appear to have been of a sufficient size for farming, though. Fragmentation was the norm.

### **2.18 The Tahoraiti No. 2 block**

In 1900, the Tahoraiti No. 2 block was in Maori ownership and amounted to 5653a 12p. This amount is derived from the total acreage of the block's partitions in 1912, which were 5420a in the 34 partitions of block 2A, 43a in block 2B, and 51a in block 2C. In addition, there were public works takings of 139a 12p from the block after 1900 and before 1912.

In 1902, compensation of £5 per acre was paid for 23a 2r 38p taken from Tahoraiti No. 2 for railway and recreational purposes. In 1910, private alienation in the

Tahoraiti No. 2 block was prohibited under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909.<sup>471</sup>

In July 1911, the owners of Tahoraiti No. 2 decided not to accept a Crown purchase offer for the block. A meeting was held under Part XVIII of the Native Land Act 1909, which provided for meetings of assembled owners. The owners were considering vesting the block in the Ikaroa Maori Land Board, for sale or leasing.<sup>472</sup> In August 1911, the Ikaroa Maori Land Board received a letter from Tungane Hoori, Te Mana Tawhai, Te Waiti Tawhai, and Paraneha Hori saying they did not wish to sell their interests in the Tahoraiti No. 2 block. The Board also received a letter from Te Peeti Hoera Rangiwakaewa saying he lived on a 72a farm on the Tahoraiti block, which he had fenced and partly removed the tree stumps from, and was running sheep on, and did not want it sold, or otherwise disposed of.<sup>473</sup> However, a gazette notice prohibiting private alienation in the block was re-issued by the Crown in September 1911, indicating a desire by the Crown to acquire the land.<sup>474</sup>

Also in September 1911, the Tahoraiti No. 2 block was placed under the provisions of section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, which prevented private alienation in the block. By February 1912, there had been six takings of land by the Government in the Tahoraiti No. 2 block. These consisted of 48a 1r 07p for railway purposes; 23a 2r 38p for a ballast pit; 10a 1r 14p for a rifle range; 56a for a sewerage treatment area; 3a for a gravel pit; and 38a 2r for a scenic reserve.<sup>475</sup> The gazette notice taking the 38a 2r for the scenic reserve referred to the land as being section 13 of block of the Tahoraiti Survey District.<sup>476</sup> The scenic reserve, known as the Makirikiri reserve, is distinct from the Tahoraiti 2A13 block.

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<sup>471</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1910, no. 85, 22 September 1910, p. 3452

<sup>472</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4372

<sup>473</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 4357-9

<sup>474</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 73, 21 September 1911, p. 2816

<sup>475</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 64, 12 December 1912, fol. 52. Full details of the taking of land for the rifle range, the sewerage reserve, the gravel pit, and the scenic reserve can be found in 'The taking of Maori land for public works in the Wairarapa ki Tararua district : 1880-2000', by C Marr, P Cleaver, and L Schuster.

<sup>476</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 98, 1 December 1911, p. 3570



In May 1912, the Tahoraiti No. 2 block, which was then of 5514a, was partitioned into blocks 2A, 2B, and 2C. Most of the block became Tahoraiti 2A, which, at the same time, was partitioned into 34 parts. These were named Tahoraiti 2A1 to 2A34.<sup>477</sup> The 34 Tahoraiti No. 2 blocks had a combined acreage of 5420a. Makirikiri pa was cut off the main block, and became Tahoraiti 2B, a block of 43a. Tahoraiti pa was also separated from the main block, and became Tahoraiti 2C, a block of 51a.<sup>478</sup> The purchase of shares by the Crown from the Maori owners of the Tahoraiti 2A partitions commenced immediately, and several blocks were purchased privately in 1912 and 1913. The first block to be purchased was block 2A24, in June 1912.

Tahoraiti 2A1, of 184a 2r 36p, was owned by Angela Simeon by 1915, and was European land.<sup>479</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A2, of 361a 3r, was partitioned on 6 November 1913 into blocks A to H. The partition was confirmed by a Court order on 15 December 1913.<sup>480</sup> It had been declared European land on 17 August 1912.<sup>481</sup> This followed an application by Kairama Pirihiira for the declaration to be made. She was the sole owner of the block, which was partitioned at her request.

Tahoraiti 2A2A, also called lot 1, was sold to Margaret Rathbone on 19 March 1913.<sup>482</sup> As this was before the partition of December 1913, this means the shares which became that partition were sold then. The block had an area of 55a 1r 35p and became European land.<sup>483</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A2F became European land and had been sold to Margaret Rathbone by 1920.<sup>484</sup>

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<sup>477</sup> Berghan, pp. 240-241

<sup>478</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 64, 6 May 1912, fols. 78-82

<sup>479</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 105, fol. 244

<sup>480</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 64, 6 November 1913, fols. 357-359, and 15 December 1913, fol. 75

<sup>481</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4210, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 125, fol. 159

<sup>482</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4405

<sup>483</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 121, fol. 168

<sup>484</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 7, fol. 12

A re-partition of Tahoraiti 2A2 was made in on 25 September 1947, following an agreement among successors to the block. This re-arranged the blocks into blocks K to Q.<sup>485</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A2 lot K, of 38a, had been European land owned by Maori since 1912. Half the shares in the block were sold by Hori Karaitiana to Kevin Burns in January 1983. The block was fully purchased by William Philip in May 1983.<sup>486</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A2 lot L was of 50a 22.5p. It became Maori freehold land in 1984.<sup>487</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A2 lot M was of 50a 22.5p. The block was sold to William Philip in 1998.<sup>488</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A2 lot N was of 50a 39.1p. The block was sold to James Trotter in 1986.<sup>489</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A2 lot P was further partitioned into four parts of 6a 37.4p; 4a 3r 27p; and 47a 14.7p. The part of 6a 37.4p was sold to James Trotter in 1986. The part of 4a 3r 27p was sold to Colin Anderson in 1972. Part of the remaining 47a 14.7p lot was sold to Dougall Tamihana in 1953. The balance was sold to Richard and Karen Barnett in 1969.<sup>490</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A2 lot Q was further partitioned into four parts of 2r; 1r 39.3p; 1r 13.3p; and a balance of 56a 3r 25.8p. After several transfers, the balance of lot Q was sold to John Thompson in 1967. Subdivision 1 of Lot Q, of 2r, is Maori owned European land.<sup>491</sup> The subdivision of 1r 39.3p was sold to William Bruce Philip in 1989.<sup>492</sup> The remaining partition of 1r 13.3p is Maori owned European land.<sup>493</sup>

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<sup>485</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 87, 25 September 1947, fol. 135, and Tahoraiti 1 block file, Tahoraiti block record sheet, box 191, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>486</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 123, fol. 241

<sup>487</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3853 (List of Tahoraiti blocks held as Maori land), and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 123, fol. 242

<sup>488</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 123, fol. 243

<sup>489</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 136, fol. 219

<sup>490</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 142, fol. 85; vol. 125, fol. 159; and vol. 125, fol. 160

<sup>491</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 132, fol. 31; and vol. 123, fol. 246

<sup>492</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 130, fol. 90

<sup>493</sup> Tahoraiti block file, Tahoraiti block record sheet, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

**Table 26 : The Tahoraiti 2A2 blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
6 November 1913	2A2A	55a 1r 35p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1913
	2A2B	9a 1r 01p	1 Maori owner, re-partitioned
	2A2C	67a 2r	1 Maori owner, most re-partitioned, part unaccounted for
	2A2D	10a	1 Maori owner, re-partitioned
	2A2E	23a 2r 31p	1 Maori owner, re-partitioned
	2A2F	3r 18p	1 Maori owner, sold privately, by 1913
	2A2G	89a 0r 22p (was 90a, less portion for 2A2F)	1 Maori owner, re-partitioned
	2A2H	112a 2r	1 Maori owner, re-partitioned
25 September 1947	2A2K	38a (formerly part of H)	2 Maori owners, sold privately 1985
	2A2L	49a 3r 16p (formerly part of lots G and H)	1 Maori owner, Maori land (became Maori freehold land in 1984)
	2A2M	49a 3r 16p (balance of H and part of G)	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1998
	2A2N	58a 0r 39p (formerly part of lot G)	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1986
	2A2P	58a 0r 39p (balance of G, and lots E and D)	1 Maori owner, sold privately in four lots
	2A2Q	58a 0r 39p (balance of C, and lot B)	1 Maori owner, partitioned, sold privately or became European land
<b>Total area alienated</b>		321a 0r 06p	

Source: Napier Native Land Court minute books 64 and 87

Tahoraiti 2A3, was of 84a. It was offered for sale to the Government in 1913, for £20 per acre, by lawyers acting for the owners, but the price was considered excessive and no sale took place.<sup>494</sup> In 1960, an agreement was made by Wirihana Kani and others to sell the block to Charles Riddell, the block's lessee, for £8,400.<sup>495</sup> In March the following year, an application was made to the Maori Land Court for confirmation of the sale. The owners were described by their lawyer as practically landless. He said the sale would provide the lesser owners with £700 each for a housing deposit, and the larger owner with £4200. The larger owner would then repay his mortgage and have £4000 to invest with the Maori Trustee. The Court did not consider the sale was

<sup>494</sup> MA-MLP1 1913/94, cover sheet note, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>495</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4737, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 26, fol. 275

in the interests of the lesser owners, who would lose their rental income, and adjourned the case.<sup>496</sup> The sale of 2A3 was dismissed by the Maori Land Court in September 1961, on the grounds that it was not of benefit to the vendors.<sup>497</sup> The block remains Maori land today.<sup>498</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A4, of 81a, was leased to J. H. Kani in 1960.<sup>499</sup> He was related to the block's owners, and may have held shares in it, as five years later Karangawai Te Kani leased the block to B. T. Rerri for, £340 per year.<sup>500</sup> The block became European land under the 1967 Act.<sup>501</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A5, of 82a 3r was proclaimed Crown land in 1913.<sup>502</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A6 was of 104a 1r. In 1912, Eparata Whaitiri sold 81a of 2A6 to Frank McKenzie, for £1944.<sup>503</sup> The remainder of the block, now amounting to 26a 3r 31p, was purchased by J. S. Tait, and two other members of his family, in August 1959, for £3000.<sup>504</sup> The purchase of the block was confirmed by the Maori Land Court in September 1959.<sup>505</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A7, of 339a 3r, was sold, in November 1913, to Margary Stevens and Agnes Innes by two Europeans, Edward Bibby and William Prentice. The block had been transferred to them by Matiu Meke, in January 1891, which is over 20 years before the Tahoraiti 2A block was partitioned. The sale of the block has been included as a twentieth century alienation, as Bibby and Prentice had no title to the block until the 1912 partition.<sup>506</sup>

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<sup>496</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 95, 17 March 1961, fol. 60

<sup>497</sup> Ibid, 19 September 1961, fol. 191

<sup>498</sup> Tahoraiti block file, 'Maori Land Court list of current owners', box 193, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 26, fol. 275; vol. D1, fol. 527; and vol. J3, fol. 1003, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>499</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 95, 8 December 1960, fol. 25

<sup>500</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 99, fol. 56

<sup>501</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 6, fol. 289

<sup>502</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, no. 85, 27 November 1913, p3520

<sup>503</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4776

<sup>504</sup> Ibid, p. 4772, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 15, fol. 113; vol. 71, fol. 272; and vol. B1, fol. 1381

<sup>505</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 94, 22 September 1959, fol. 90

<sup>506</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4441-4442, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 26, fol. 136;

Tahoraiti 2A8 was of 330a 3r 11p.<sup>507</sup> In 1962, an easement to 2A8 was granted by the Maori Land Court to the Dannevirke Golf Club.<sup>508</sup> A further easement was granted to the club in 1964 for an improved water supply to the course. The block was owned by members of the Paewai family and it was believed by the Court that they would benefit from the improved water supply.<sup>509</sup> Lui Paewai applied to the Maori Land Court in 1966 to have the block vested in himself, his lawyer and his accountant, as trustees, as his son did not wish to continue farming it. The application was adjourned.<sup>510</sup> Block 2A8 is now Maori owned European land.<sup>511</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A9, of 89a 2r 08p, was sold by Putu Poroporo, who was also known as Mutu Karaitiana, to Morgan Morgan, an ironmonger of Dannevirke, in 1914.<sup>512</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A10 was partitioned on 7 February 1913, into 2A10A, of 45a 3r 15p; 2A10B, of 45a 26p; and 2A10C, 23a 2r 05p.<sup>513</sup> The subdivision 2A10A, also called 2A10 lot 1, of 46a, was sold by Okeroa Hapakuku to Morgan Morgan, for £655 15s, on 7 March 1913.<sup>514</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A10B, of 45a 3r 26p, is European land.<sup>515</sup> It was sold to Eileen Giesen in 1957 for £2985. The vendor gave as her reason for selling that she had a 62a dairy farm and wished to provide for her son. The Court, in confirming the transaction, directed that the purchase money was to be used to construct buildings, presumably on the dairy farm.<sup>516</sup>

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and vol. 97, fol. 51

<sup>507</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 15, fol. 147; and vol. A3, fol. 1318

<sup>508</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4786

<sup>509</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 24 June 1964, fol. 270

<sup>510</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 100, 17 June 1966, fol. 108

<sup>511</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3853 (List of Tahoraiti blocks held as Maori land), and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 15, fol. 147

<sup>512</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 63, fol. 19

<sup>513</sup> Berghan, p. 243

<sup>514</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4386, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 63, fol. 21

<sup>515</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 204

<sup>516</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 92, 11 June 1957, fol. 457

Tahoraiti 2A10C, of 23a 2r 05.5p, was sold by Sophie Ngahemo Kuri and Allan McLean for £940, in 1955. The name of the purchaser is illegible.<sup>517</sup>

**Table 27 : The Tahoraiti 2A1 to 2A10 blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
May 1912	2A1	184a 2r 36p	now European land
	2A2	368a 1r 27p	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	2A3	84a	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
	2A4	81a	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	2A5	82a 3r	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown, CL 1913
	2A6	104a 1r	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1912 and 1959
	2A7	339a 3r	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1913
	2A8	330a 3r	2 Maori owners, remains Maori land
	2A9	89a 2r 08p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1914
	2A10	45a 3r 26p	3 Maori owners, partitioned again 1913, partitions sold 1913, 1955, 1957
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i>		927a 3r 30p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2002', p. 240*

Tahoraiti 2A11 had been partitioned in 1924 into 2A11A, of 41a 2r 35p , and 2A11B, of 41a 2r 36p.<sup>518</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A11A was sold, in 1967, by Huia Karaitiana to Alison Gibson, for \$10,000.<sup>519</sup> The block had been farmed by Huia and her husband Rau. They had run 200 ewes on the property but were moving to Hastings. The purchaser was the mother of the vendor's son-in-law, and had a dairy farm 2 miles away.<sup>520</sup> It is now European land.<sup>521</sup>

<sup>517</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4801, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 15, fol. 65

<sup>518</sup> Berghan, p. 240 and p. 248

<sup>519</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4806

<sup>520</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 101, 6 September 1967, fol. 215

<sup>521</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 15, fol. 69

Tahoraiti 2A11B, of 41a 2r 36p, is Maori land.<sup>522</sup> There was a resolution of a meeting of owners in 1970 to lease the block, which was confirmed by the Maori Land Court.<sup>523</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A12 was partitioned into three blocks on 19 February 1922.<sup>524</sup> Tahoraiti 2A12A was of 60a 02p.<sup>525</sup> It was vested in a trustee after the death of Lui Paewai in 1969.

Tahoraiti 2A12B was of 45a 03p. It was leased in 1963.<sup>526</sup> Tahoraiti 2A12C was of 60a 02p.<sup>527</sup> It was leased to N. Gardiner, one of its six owners, in 1958. The three 2A12 subdivisions are Maori owned.<sup>528</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A13 was of 39a 1r 15p, and was partitioned into 2A13A, of 27a 12p, and 2A13B, of 12a 23p, in December 1913.<sup>529</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A13A was partitioned in 1927 into 2A13A1, of 15a 2r 10p; 2A13A2, of 5a 2r 24p; and 2A13A3, of 5a 2r 24p.<sup>530</sup>

In 1952, Arani Te Peeti gave each of his four children a housing site on the Tahoraiti 2A13A1 block. He had already given lot 1 to his half-brother.<sup>531</sup> Three undesignated parts of 2A13A1, each of 1 rood, and the subdivisions, 2A13A1, lot 1, of 39.86p; and 2A13A1, lot 2, of 38.72p, were Europeanised under the Act of 1967. The balance remaining in Tahoraiti 2A13A1 was 14a 1r 09.52p.<sup>532</sup> This block, and its subdivisions, are Maori owned.<sup>533</sup>

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<sup>522</sup> Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 145, fol.5

<sup>523</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 104, 23 October 1970, fol. 180

<sup>524</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4278, p. 4280, and p. 4282

<sup>525</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 209

<sup>526</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4530

<sup>527</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 1, fol. 141

<sup>528</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3853 (List of Tahoraiti blocks held as Maori land), and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>529</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 65, 11 December 1913, fol. 68

<sup>530</sup> Berghan, p. 248

<sup>531</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 2 May 1952, fols. 57-58, and *ibid*, 16 September 1953, fol. 329

<sup>532</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3847

<sup>533</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3853, McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p 251, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

Tahoraiti 2A13A2 and 2A13A3 were Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>534</sup> Block 2A13A2 was leased to R. L. Chick by M. Te Peeti, in 1964.<sup>535</sup>

The subdivision 2A13A3, of 5a 2r 24p, was sold by Janet Walker and Rangī Karaitiana to Ronald Chick in 1963, for £2000.<sup>536</sup>

When the Tahoraiti 2A13B was made by the partition of December 1911, it was stated by the Native Land Court that the southern part of the block of 12a 23p had been sold by Peeti Hoera to Mr Hunter.<sup>537</sup> William Hunter is recorded as having purchased a block named Tahoraiti No. 2, lot 13, of 12a 23p, in January 1913, for £425.<sup>538</sup> The sale was confirmed by the Native Land Court on 24 June 1913. Confirmation of the sale was completed after the widow of Peeti Hoera acknowledged the correctness of an account for the sale submitted to the Maori Land Board.<sup>539</sup> However, despite this, the block remained in Maori ownership and was later owned by Arani Te Peeti. In 1981, part of the block, amounting to 2.5460 hectares, was taken for a rubbish dump.<sup>540</sup> The trustees of Arani Te Peeti sought confirmation for the sale of the blocks 2A13A1 and 2A13B in 1985.<sup>541</sup> Confirmation was refused by the Maori Land Court, and both blocks remain Maori land.<sup>542</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A14 was of 75a 3r 04p. The block was partitioned in 1963 into 2A14A, of 71a 2r 24p; 2A14B, of 1a; and 2A14C, of 2r.<sup>543</sup> The partition followed the sale of a one acre block by the trustees of the estate of Jury Pine to the Ruahine Tribal Committee for £150.<sup>544</sup> This purchase became 2A14B. The block 2A14C was vested

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<sup>534</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 86, fol. 218; and vol. 99, fol. 269

<sup>535</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 98, 16 September 1964, fol. 64

<sup>536</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4838

<sup>537</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book, 65, 11 December 1913, fol. 69

<sup>538</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 160, fol. 133

<sup>539</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4414

<sup>540</sup> C Marr et al, 'The taking of Maori land for public works in the Wairarapa ki Tararua district: 1880-2000', p. 276 and pp. 307-308

<sup>541</sup> Berghan document bank (Application for confirmation of alienation), p. 4829

<sup>542</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 251, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>543</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 96, 20 March 1963, fol. 230, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 288

<sup>544</sup> Berghan document bank, pp. 4841-2



jointly in David and Ina Maniapoto. In the following year, the partition 2A14C was annulled by the Maori Land Court, and the 2r became part of 2A14A.<sup>545</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A14A was partitioned into two parts on 13 March 1964.<sup>546</sup> The 2A14A1 block, of 5a, was owned by David and Ina Maniapoto, and ceased to be Maori land in 1970, under the 1967 Act.<sup>547</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A14A2 was of 66a 2r 29p. In June 1964, 3.1p of Tahoraiti 2A14A2 was taken for a road by the Dannevirke County Council. In July 1975, an application was made by a law firm to sell the Tahoraiti 2A14A2.<sup>548</sup> The sale of part of 2A14A2 block to the Dannevirke Borough Council was subsequently confirmed by the Maori Land Court in July 1975.<sup>549</sup> This was an area of 3.0416 hectares (7a 2r 10.4p) which, with part of 2A13B, was taken by the Council for a rubbish dump.<sup>550</sup> The balance of 2A14A2 has been partitioned into blocks A and B, and is Maori owned land.<sup>551</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A15, of 55a 2r, was sold, in October 1913, by Whaingakau Kuiti and Te Aroha Kuiti to Laura Giesen, for £1400.<sup>552</sup>

Tahoraiti blocks 2A16 and part of 2A17 were sold , on 5 March 1913, by Nikora Te Peeti and Hoera Rangihakaewa, to the Dannevirke Racing Club, for £2409.<sup>553</sup> Block 2A17 was partitioned in May 1913, into 2A17A, of 43a 2r 12p, the part which had been sold to the racing club, and 2A17B, of 19a 10p, which was owned by the non-sellers.<sup>554</sup> The sale of 2A16 and 2A17A was opposed by Nikora Te Peeti and Hoera Rangihakaewa in a letter to the Ikaroa Maori Land Board. Their letter is not held, but the Board advised them that as they had signed a transfer of the land to the racing club the Board would have to confirm it. They were, however, invited to appear before

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<sup>545</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 13 March 1964, fol. 174

<sup>546</sup> Berghan p. 250

<sup>547</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, B2/618

<sup>548</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4845

<sup>549</sup> Ibid, p. 4846

<sup>550</sup> Marr et al, ' The taking of Maori land for public works in the Wairarapa ki Tararua district: 1880-2000, p. 276

<sup>551</sup> Berghan doc bank, p. 3853

<sup>552</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4443, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 66, fols. 256-259

<sup>553</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4415

<sup>554</sup> Berghan, p. 243

the Board at its next sitting in Wellington, where the Board would hear what they had to say and consider their best interests.<sup>555</sup> No further record has been found of this case. It is possible the two men were unable to travel to Wellington.

In 1921, 2A17B, of 19a 10p, was sold to the Dannevirke Racing Club, for £1906.<sup>556</sup> This completed the alienation of 2A17 to the racing club. One of the sellers, Waimatao Raihania, subsequently wrote to the Public Trustee asking for her share of the money to be issued to her as she was in urgent need of money. Another former owner, Teneti Hapukuku, wrote to the Maori Land Board asking for the forwarding of the balance of his share of the purchase money as he was farming on a small scale and wanted to stock a section with dairy cows when the lease on the land expired.<sup>557</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A18 was of 68a 3r 33p. One acre was sold in 1912.<sup>558</sup> The remainder was partitioned in 1957 into 2A18A, of 9a, and 2A18B, of 58a 3r 30p.<sup>559</sup> Block 2A18A was sold by Manahi Nikora to Ronald Chick in 1958, for £630.<sup>560</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A18B was sold, in 1964, by Tamanuiarangi Nikora to John Hape Kani, for £6000.<sup>561</sup> The block had earlier been mortgaged to Kani. When seeking confirmation of the sale Nikora told the Maori Land Court he had had expenses of £500 for his wife's funeral, and also owed money to the Hawke's Bay Farmers' Company. He would reduce that debt to about £1000 after selling the stock from Tahoraiti 2A18B, and would use the remaining money for the purchase of interests in Kaitoki 2K2B. He already owned 1/3 of the shares in that block. The remaining shares were owned by his relations, who wanted to sell their shares to him. The sale of Tahoraiti 2A18B was confirmed by the Court.<sup>562</sup> The block was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.

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<sup>555</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4416, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 70, fols 58-59; and vol. 49, fol. 120

<sup>556</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4848

<sup>557</sup> Ibid, pp. 4850-1

<sup>558</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 71, fol. 271

<sup>559</sup> Berghan, p. 250

<sup>560</sup> Berghan, document bank p. 4858, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 93, 26 March 1958, fol. 36

<sup>561</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4855

<sup>562</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 17 December 1964, fol. 193, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. A3, fol. 650

Tahoraiti 2A19 was of 80a 36p. It was partitioned in December 1913 into 2A19A, of 28a 26p; 2A19B, of 28a 26p; and 2A19C, of 23a 2r 24p.<sup>563</sup>

In June 1915, agents for Waimata Kaninamu wrote to the Native Land Purchase Board saying that £200 had been paid to her as an advance, for the block 2A19A, but that the balance was yet to be paid.<sup>564</sup> The Valuer General informed the Under Secretary of the Native Department that block 2A19A was valued at £408. The balance owed for the block was paid in August, minus 10s for the Native Land Court fee for the partition order. Tahoraiti 2A19A, now of 28a 1r, was declared Crown land in September 1915.<sup>565</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A19B was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>566</sup> Tahoraiti 2A19C was leased in 1961 to John Hape Kani. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>567</sup>

In 1913, Tahoraiti 2A20, of 584a; Tahoraiti 2A21, of 231a 3r; and Tahoraiti 2A22, of 188a were declared Crown land.<sup>568</sup> Tahoraiti 2A20, was of 584a when declared Crown land, but had been of 619a 19p, when partitioned the previous year.<sup>569</sup>

**Table 28 : The Tahoraiti blocks 2A11 to 2A22**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
May 1912	2A11	83a 1r 31p	2 Maori owners, partitioned again 1924, 2A11A, of 41a 2r 35p sold privately 1967, balance is Maori land
	2A12	165a 07p	Maori owned, partitioned again 1922, all three partitions are Maori land
	2A13	39a 1r	1 Maori owner, partitioned again in 1913 and 1927; 2A13A2 and 3, of 11a 1r 08p and 3 lots of 3r were Europeanised; 2a 1r 18p is Maori land
	2A14	75a 3r 04p	1 Maori owner, partitioned again 1964, 2A14A1, of 5a, Europeanised; 7a 2r 13p of 2A14A2 taken for public works, balance of 2A14A2 and 2A14B is Maori land
	2A15	55a 2r	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1913

<sup>563</sup> Berghan, p. 240 and p. 243

<sup>564</sup> MA-MLP1 1914/34, Paku and Rapaea, Land, Estate and Financial Agents, Native Interpreters and Insurance Agents, to the Native Land Purchase Board, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>565</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1915, no. 103, 2 September 1915, p. 3089

<sup>566</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 121, fol. 35

<sup>567</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 14, fol. 288

<sup>568</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, no. 28, 3 April 1913, p. 1005-6

<sup>569</sup> Berghan, p. 240

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
	2A16	43a 2r 19p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1913
	2A17	62a 2r 30p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1913 and 1921
	2A18	68a 3r 33p	1 Maori owner, partitioned again 1957, 2A18A sold privately 1958, 2A18B sold privately 1964
	2A19	80a 36p	3 Maori owners, partitioned again 1913, 2A19A of 28a 26p purchased by Crown 1915, 2A19B and 2A19C Europeanised
	2A20	584a	6 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown 1913
	2A21	231 3r	2 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown 1913
	2A22	188a	3 Maori owners, purchased by Crown 1913
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i>		1406a 1r 02p	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', p. 240

Tahoraiti 2A23, of 40a 3r 01p, was purchased by Alfred Lavavaseur Fraser, a Native Agent of Hastings, in 1912. He sold the block to Robert Stevens, a farmer of Dannevirke in 1915.<sup>570</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A24 comprised 242a 2r. A part of the block, amounting to 112a 2r, was sold in 1912, for £2250. The sellers were Hiria Heta, Eparata Whitiri, and Ahitana Nopera. The purchaser was William Thompson. The date of transfer, or when the owners sold their shares, was 4 June 1912. The block 2A24 was partitioned on 19 June 1912, into 2A24A, of 112a 1r 33p, and 2A24B, of 128a 2r 23p.<sup>571</sup> The sale of 2A24A to William Thompson was completed in May 1913.<sup>572</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A24B was declared Crown land in 1916.<sup>573</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A25, of 85a 3r 33p, was owned by Angela Elizabeth Karaitiana in 1915. She sold the block to Elizabeth Farquharson in 1926.<sup>574</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A26 was partitioned in 1947 into 2A26A and 2A26B, both of 6a.<sup>575</sup>

<sup>570</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 154

<sup>571</sup> Berghan, p. 242

<sup>572</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4327, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 75, fol. 231

<sup>573</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1916, no. 138, 7 December 1916, p. 3758

Block 2A26A was sold in 1958, by Tangaruhe Nikora to Evelyn Chick. Initially the purchase was to cost £420, but this was increased to £500 by the Maori Land Court.<sup>576</sup> Block 2A26B was sold in 1959, by Manahi Nikora to Evelyn Chick, for £2300.<sup>577</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A27, of 168a, was partitioned into lot 1, of 38a 15p; lot 2, of 105a 1r 27p; and lot 3, of 24a 1r 38p.<sup>578</sup> Lot 1 was sold, in 1937, by Eriata Nopera to James Kennedy, for £1142 16s 3d.<sup>579</sup> Lot 3 became European land by sale in 1912.<sup>580</sup> In 1956, 105a 1r 27p of Tahoraiti 2A27, which was Lot 2, was taken for the Dannevirke aerodrome.<sup>581</sup> The sale of an unspecified part of Tahoraiti 2A27 was confirmed by the Maori Land Court in 1973 for \$23,690.<sup>582</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A28, of 30a, was sold by Urupane Horima to Clara Knight, for £414, in 1912.<sup>583</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A29 was of 113a. Part of the block, amounting to 90a, was sold to Morgan Morgan in July 1912.<sup>584</sup> The remainder of the block is also European land.

Tahoraiti 2A30 was partitioned in 1917 into 2A30A, of 58a 3r, and 2A30B, of 117a 24p. The block 2A30A was sold to G. L. Hartridge in 1955 for £2200.<sup>585</sup> When the sale of 2A30A was confirmed by the Maori Land Court it was stated by the vendors' lawyer that the two vendors and their families were in urgent need of housing. One vendor, with seven children, was living in shearers' quarters, and the other, with eight

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<sup>574</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 60, fol. 53

<sup>575</sup> Berghan, p. 250

<sup>576</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4865, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 93, 3 December 1958, fol. 259, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 121, fol. 36

<sup>577</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4867, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 121, fol. 37

<sup>578</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3849

<sup>579</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4869

<sup>580</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 101, fols 41 and 132; and vol. 159, fol. 155

<sup>581</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 92, 11 October 1956, fol. 247, and Marr et al 'The taking of Maori land for public works in the Wairarapa ki Tararua district: 1880-2000, chapter 14)

<sup>582</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 107, 3 October 1973, fol. 221

<sup>583</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4399, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 28, fol. 78

<sup>584</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4400, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 16, fol. 271; and vol. 251, fol. 137

<sup>585</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4876, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 58, fol. 150

or nine children, was living on a temporary basis in a farm house needed for the farm manager.<sup>586</sup>

In 1956, James Hansell Harris sold a 1/9<sup>th</sup> share of Tahoraiti 2A30B to G. L. Hartridge for £650.<sup>587</sup> Mei Patterson, another owner, sold her interest in the block, also to G. L. Hartridge, in 1956, as she needed money to assist her husband on his small farm. An additional reason for selling her interest was that her brothers and sisters had large families and she wished to use the money now, as it was not worth keeping the land for the children.<sup>588</sup> This suggests Mrs Patterson's interest in the block would have been inherited by her nephews and nieces in minute shares. Hinerangi and Mere Harris sold their shares in the block in September 1956. Their reasons for selling were that they had large families to support and were in poor health. The block is now European land.<sup>589</sup>

When Tahoraiti 2A30 was partitioned in 1917, the subdivision 2A30B included land which was later designated a roadline. This area, of 2a 1r 17p, was left out of the block when it was sold, which reduced the amount received by the owners. On 28 July 1971 the Maori Land Court ordered the re-inclusion of the area taken for the roadline in the 2A30B block.<sup>590</sup> It does not appear that the road was constructed. A subsequent Court hearing annulled the order of 28 July as it was made without jurisdiction. Instead, the Court made the land taken for the road line into Tahoraiti 2A30C block, and vested it in the Maori Trustee, under section 438 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953.<sup>591</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A30C, became European land.<sup>592</sup> It was sold to the New Zealand Insurance Company in 1973 for \$518. 38.

Tahoraiti 2A31 was partitioned into 2A31A, of 1r, and 2A31B, of 84a 2r 30p, on 7 September 1956.<sup>593</sup> Both were Europeanised under the Act of 1967.<sup>594</sup>

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<sup>586</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 91, 21 September 1955, fol. 502

<sup>587</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4878

<sup>588</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 92, 23 May 1956, fol. 95

<sup>589</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 14, fol. 102

<sup>590</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 105, 28 July 1971, fol. 141

<sup>591</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 106, 9 March 1973, fol. 343

<sup>592</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3843

Tahoraiti 2A32 was of 870a 2r. The block was partitioned on 20 May 1912 into 2A32A, of 158a; 2A32B, of 166a; 2A32C, of 81a; 2A32D, of 90a, and 2A32E, of 375a.

Part of Tahoraiti 2A32A, amounting to 17a 2r, was sold by Waha Takana to Mini Takana, in 1941, for £350.<sup>595</sup> All of Tahoraiti 2A32A was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>596</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A32B was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>597</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A32C was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>598</sup> It was sold to Taylor Samuel Mihaere in 1969 for \$13,834.<sup>599</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A32D was partitioned on 14 February 1930, into three parts.<sup>600</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A32D1 was partitioned on 11 September 1951, into two parts.<sup>601</sup> Block 2A32D1A was of 10a, and was leased to H. B. McMaster in 1960. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>602</sup> Block 2A32D1B was of 40a 13p, and was leased by Tuhi Harekura Apatu to Ronald Kingi, a family member, in 1965, for £200 per year.<sup>603</sup> The block was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>604</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A32D2 was of 39a 36p, and is Maori land.<sup>605</sup> The block was leased in 1966 by Ruiha Wirihana to John Ross. This was a new lease, with an increased rental of £212 per year.<sup>606</sup>

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<sup>593</sup> Ibid, p. 4206 and p. 4207

<sup>594</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 166, fols. 163-164

<sup>595</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4884

<sup>596</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 1, fol. 267

<sup>597</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 14, fol. 104

<sup>598</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 1, fol. 48

<sup>599</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4166

<sup>600</sup> Ibid, p. 4185 and p. 4192

<sup>601</sup> Ibid, p. 4188 and p. 4190

<sup>602</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 163, fol. 97

<sup>603</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 99, 9 September 1965, fol. 61

<sup>604</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 53, fol. 136

<sup>605</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 134, fol. 102, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information

Tahoraiti 2A32D3 is of 3r 38p, is a Maori owned cemetery or urupa.

Tahoraiti 2A32E was partitioned in 1934, into two blocks.<sup>607</sup> Block 2A32E1 was of 74a 2r, and was leased to H. B. McMaster in 1960. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>608</sup> Block 2A32E2 was of 120a 1r 33p, and is Maori owned general land.<sup>609</sup> It was vested in trustees by Pare Takana (Mrs Duncan) in 1969.

Tahoraiti 2A33, of 93a, was the subject of controversy in 1964 when R. W. Karaitiana leased the block to Taylor Samuel Mihaere, and subsequently sold the land to S. Alexander. The Maori Land Court found that Karaitiana had gone to S. Alexander's office in Dannevirke on 21 August, expecting to sell the block to Alexander. When Alexander did not arrive Karaitiana travelled to Palmerston North and leased the land to Mihaere. Alexander's lawyer claimed the lease was not in good faith as Alexander was already negotiating to buy the block. Karaitiana subsequently sold the block to Alexander on 25 August. The Court found that the sale of the land was not in the interests of the owner (Karaitiana), as he had a son, and confirmed the lease to T. S. Mihaere.<sup>610</sup> The block was sold to Mihaere in 1978, by Ngaruma Mako Karaitiana, for \$48,000.<sup>611</sup> The block is now Maori owned general land.<sup>612</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A34, of 122a, was partitioned on 8 February 1929 into 2A34A, of 16a 3r 15p; 2A34B, of 40a 01p; and 2A34C, of 65a 3r 10p.

Tahoraiti 2A34A remains Maori owned land.<sup>613</sup>

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<sup>606</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 100, 17 June 1966, fol. 107

<sup>607</sup> Berghan document bank, p.4155 and p. 4180

<sup>608</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 109, fol. 3

<sup>609</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3853 (List of Tahoraiti blocks held as Maori land), and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 109, fol. 4

<sup>610</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 7 January 1965, fol. 209

<sup>611</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4917

<sup>612</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 130, fol. 214, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>613</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 3853, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 236



Tahoraiti 2A34B was partitioned in 1958, into 2A34B1, of 8a 03p, and 2A34B2, of 31a 3r 38p.<sup>614</sup> The partition was made to implement to will of Hami Taurau. Raniera Taurau, who was one of the beneficiaries, and the executor of the will, sold his interest in 2A34B2 to Hinekura Pearse.<sup>615</sup> In 1963, following an application from Hinekura Pearse, the Maori Land Court transferred the interest in the block 2A34B1 held by the Maori Trustee (Conversion Fund) to her, under section 152 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953.<sup>616</sup> Pearse applied to the Court in 1966 for the vesting in her of the interests in the block of Hinekura Matenga, Hineraumoa Taurau, Keremere Taurau, and Lydia Ene Matenga. The Court confirmed the vestings, and the payment of £37 to the first and fourth named owners, and of £150 to the second and third. The vestings were made under section 213 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953.<sup>617</sup>

Tahoraiti 2A34B1 and 2A34B2, and Tahoraiti 2A34C, were general land but were declared to be Maori land under section 68 of the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1974, in 1975.<sup>618</sup> However, none of the blocks are now Maori land.<sup>619</sup>

**Table 29 : The Tahoraiti 2A23 to 2A34 blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
7 May 1912	2A23	40a 3r 01p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1912
	2A24	242a 2r	22 Maori owners, partitioned again June 1912, 2A24A sold privately 1913; 2A24B declared Crown Land 1916
	2A25	85a 3r 33p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1926
	2A26	12a	Maori owned, partitioned again 1947, partitions sold privately 1958 and 1959
	2A27	168a	1 Maori owner, divided into 3 lots, sold privately 1912, 1937, 1956
	2A28	30a	3 Maori owners, sold privately 1912
	2A29	113a	2 Maori owners, 90a sold privately 1912, remainder is European land
	2A30	180a	4 Maori owners, partitioned again 1917, partitions sold privately 1955, 1956, 1973
	2A31	83a 2r	1 Maori owner, partitioned, both partitions Europeanised

<sup>614</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4171 and p. 4224

<sup>615</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 93, 17 September 1958, fols. 179-180

<sup>616</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 95, 13 March 1963, fol. 190

<sup>617</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 100, 1 September 1966, fol. 197

<sup>618</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 36, fol. 230; vol. 197, fol. 81; and vol. D2, fol. 1159

<sup>619</sup> Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
	2A32	807a 2r	10 Maori owners, partitioned further
	2A33	93a	1 Maori owner, now Maori owned general land
	2A34	122a	5 Maori owners, partitioned again 1929, 2A34A, of 16a 3r is Maori land; balance of 105a 1r (in three blocks) is European land
20 May 1912	2A32A	158a	3 Maori owners, 17a 2r sold privately 1941, all of block Europeanised
	2A32B	166a	2 Maori owners, Europeanised
	2A32C	81a	1 Maori owner, Europeanised, sold privately 1969
	2A32D	90a	2 Maori owners, partitioned again 1930, 2A32D1 was Europeanised; 2A32D2, of 39a 36p, and 2A32D3, a cemetery of 3r 34p, are Maori land
	2A32E	375a	1 Maori owner, partitioned again 1934, 2A32E1, of 74a 2r was Europeanised; 2A32E2, of 120a 1r 33p, is Maori owned general land
<b>Total area alienated or Europeanised</b>		1800a 1r 36p	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', p. 240

Tahoraiti 2B block, which was Makirikiri pa, and a residential area, was partitioned into nine subdivisions in November 1913.<sup>620</sup> They were: 2B1, of 2a 3r 10p (later 3a 06p); 2B2, 3a 2r 22p; 2B3, of 7a 15p; 2B4, of 5a, 2B5, of 3a 1r 25p, 2B6, of 3a 08p, 2B7, of 3a, 2B8, of 3a, and 2B9, of 12a 1r 24p.

Tahoraiti 2B1 was of 3a 06p. The block was partitioned in 1948 into lots A and B.<sup>621</sup> The partition was cancelled in 1960, and the block was vested in Hori Tawhai and Hine Viola Tawhai.<sup>622</sup> The block was Europeanised under the 1967 Act, and is Maori owned general land.<sup>623</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B2 was partitioned in 1953 into two blocks.<sup>624</sup> Block 2B2A was of 1r 07.4p, and is European land.<sup>625</sup> This subdivision was sold to Desmond Blamsley (?) in

<sup>620</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 64, 6 November 1913, fol. 349

<sup>621</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4229-30 and McBurney, 'TNAR report', p. 250

<sup>622</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 94, 21 September 1960, fol. 232

<sup>623</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 116, fol. 218, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>624</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 25 November 1954, fol. 30

<sup>625</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 145, fol. 138

1954 by the trustees of the estate of Jury Pine Takirirangi.<sup>626</sup> Block 2B2B was of 3a 1r 18.6p, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>627</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B3 was partitioned in 1931 into two blocks.<sup>628</sup> Block 2B3A was of 3a 2r, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>629</sup> Nireaha Paewae had a house on this block, which he left to the children of his first marriage.<sup>630</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B3B was originally of 3a 2r 10p. Part of the block of 24.3p was vested in the Waiapu Board of Diocesan Trustees in 1933, and is European land. The balance of the block is 3a 1r 25.7p, and is Maori owned European land.<sup>631</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B4 was partitioned in 1936 into three blocks.<sup>632</sup> Block 2B4A was of 24p, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>633</sup> It was sold in 1954 by the trustees of the estate of Jury Pine Takirirangi to Rawiri and Aina Maniapoto.<sup>634</sup> In 1955, they sold the subdivision to Te Mananui Tawhai, for £20.<sup>635</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B4B was of 2a 1r 23p, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>636</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B4C was of 2a 1r 23p, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>637</sup> The subdivision had been sold in 1954 by the trustees of the estate of Jury Pine Takirirangi to Mavis and Rita Beale.<sup>638</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B5 was of 3a 1r 25p, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>639</sup>

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<sup>626</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 25 November 1954, fol. 299

<sup>627</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 145, fol. 170

<sup>628</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4242 and p. 4243

<sup>629</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 50, fol. 46

<sup>630</sup> MA1, 13/7, 'Nireaha Paewae will and testament', 22 November 1939, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>631</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4214, and Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 90, fol. 32; and vol. 116, fol. 285

<sup>632</sup> Berghan p. 249

<sup>633</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 443, fol. 156

<sup>634</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 91, 14 September 1955, fol. 481

<sup>635</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4484

<sup>636</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 119, fol. 127

<sup>637</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 100, fol. 200

<sup>638</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 90, 25 November 1954, fol. 299

<sup>639</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 119, fol. 229

Tahoraiti 2B6 was of 3a 08p, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>640</sup> The interest in the block of Hohepa Mei Tatere was succeeded to Rumatiki Eriha in 1970.<sup>641</sup> The 1/7 interest of Karauria Nicholson in the block was transferred to the Hargreaves Lime and Fertilizer Ltd in 1973 for \$350.<sup>642</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B7 was of 2a 3r 38p, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>643</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B8 was of 2a 3r 38p. The block was purchased by Hargreaves Lime and Fertiliser Ltd in 1957 for £103 10s.<sup>644</sup> It is European land.<sup>645</sup>

Tahoraiti 2B9 was of 12a 2r. It is European land.<sup>646</sup>

**Table 30 : The Tahoraiti 2B blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
November 1913	2B1	3a 06p	Maori owned general land
	2B2	3a 2r	Partitioned again in 1953, 2B2A of 1r sold 1954, 2B2B Europeanised
	2B3	7a 15p	Partitioned again in 1931, 2B3A Europeanised; 2B3B part of 24p vested, balance of 3a 1r 20p is Maori land
	2B4	5a	Partitioned again in 1936, all three partitions were Europeanised
	2B5	3a 1r 25p	Europeanised
	2B6	3a 08p	Europeanised
	2B7	2a 3r 38p	Europeanised
	2B8	2a 3r 38p	Sold privately 1957
	2B9	12a 2r	Now European land
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i>		40a 0r 19p	

*Source: Napier Native Land Court minute book 64*

<sup>640</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 87, fol. 126

<sup>641</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 104, 23 October 1970, fol. 179

<sup>642</sup> Berghan doc bank, p. 4219, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 108, 28 February 1978, fol. 8

<sup>643</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 108, fol. 116

<sup>644</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4222

<sup>645</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 159, fol. 52

A total of 37a of the Tahoraiti 2B block was therefore either alienated or became European land. There remains in Maori ownership a total of 6a 2r 16p. This accounts for the block's acreage, which was 43a in 1913.

Tahoraiti 2C block, which was Tahoraiti pa, and also a residential area, was partitioned into 16 subdivisions in 1913.<sup>647</sup> The subdivisions were: 2C1, of 1a; 2C2, of 2a; 2C3, of 7a; 2C4, of 2a; 2C5, of 2r; 2C6, of 2a; 2C7, of 2a; 2C8, of 6a 1r; 2C9, of 1a; 2C10, of 11a 1r; 2C11, of 1r; 2C12, of 1a; 2C13, of 3a; 2C14, of 5a; 2C15, of 2r; and 2C16, of 1a. After the partition a balance of the block remained of 4a 2r, which was intended for roads and right of ways. Some of the balance may have become the block 2C17, of 1a, which remains in Maori ownership.

Block 2C1 was Europeanised in March 1973, and sold to John Gimblett, a farmer of Dannevirke, in June 1973.<sup>648</sup>

Block 2C2 was leased to H. B. McMaster in 1960. In March 1965, Pare Kingi Marsh applied to the Maori Land Court to vest parts of 2C2 in her son, George Marsh and her daughter, B. K. Roberts. The proposed subdivision was contrary to the district scheme of the Dannevirke County Council, as the land was zoned rural. The Court partitioned the block into three parts. Under section 440 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953 the Court vested lot 2, or 2C2A, of 1r 04.4p, in George Marsh, and lot 3, or 2C2B, of 1r 04.2p, in Barbara Kangaek Roberts. The balance of the block became 2C2C, of 1a 1r 31.4p. The vestings were made by the Court but were subject to the consent of the Town and Country Planning Appeal Board being obtained within 12 months.<sup>649</sup> Block 2C2C was vested in Takana Richard Marsh, on the application of Pare Kingi Marsh, in June 1965.

In September 1965, Rangi Wananga Karaitiana, William Purvis Karaitiana, Emere Karaitiana, and Te Hapai Rautahi applied to the Maori Land Court for the vesting of their interests in block 2C3 in George Whitu Karaitiana, under clause 213 of the

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<sup>646</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 63, fol. 278

<sup>647</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 65, 9 December 1913, fols. 52-57

<sup>648</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. E3, fol. 284

<sup>649</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 97, 16 March 1965, fol. 263

Maori Affairs Act 1953. Emere also wished to vest her interest in 2C13 in George Karaitiana. In supporting the application their lawyer said they received no income from the land, and although they were selling their interests below the Government valuation they were doing so to assist George.<sup>650</sup> The Court carried out the vestings but the following week they were appealed against by Arapata Karaitiana. He said that his son, Rau, and his son's wife, Huia, lived in a house on block 2C13, which was an old house that they had improved. They had lived there since 1953 and had done so by his permission, as he was one of the owners of the block. Rau was also using block 2C3, and was paying the rates on the section. A rehearing of the vesting was ordered.<sup>651</sup> The rehearing heard that Emere was to sell her share in both blocks for £100, Hapai and Rangi were selling their shares in 2C3 for £85 and £175 respectively, and William was gifting his share. The Court found that Rau and his wife were living on the two blocks as a result of an earlier lease to J. H. Kani. It ruled that they could not continue to occupy the blocks without rent and to the exclusion of the other owners. The Court upheld the decision of 8 September 1965.<sup>652</sup> The block was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>653</sup>

Block 2C4 was vested in Adelaide Waiora Walker and nine others in 1997. It remains Maori land.<sup>654</sup>

Block 2C5 was divided into two parts, each of 1r, by Hami Tamihana in 1954, to give his two children house sites. Block 2C5A is Maori land, while block 2C5B is Maori owned European land.<sup>655</sup>

Block 2C6 was partitioned in 1950 by the vesting of 2r in Ngete Mihaere. The new block was named 2C6A but the Court omitted to rename the balance of the block. The

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<sup>650</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 99, 8 September 1965, fol. 53

<sup>651</sup> Ibid, 14 September 1965, fol. 84

<sup>652</sup> Ibid, 15 December 1965, fol. 250

<sup>653</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 24, fol. 225

<sup>654</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 109, fol. 28, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>655</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 91, 23 November 1954, fol. 248, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

balance, of 1a 2r, was given the appellation 2C6B by the Court in 1973. Both blocks are Maori land.<sup>656</sup>

Block 2C7 was partitioned in July 1934. The three partitions were Europeanised in 1971.<sup>657</sup>

In September 1971, the Tahoraiti blocks 2C6, 2C7A, B, and C, and two 2C5 lots were vested in Sophie Ngahere Kaukau for alienation. All the owners had agreed to sell but it is not clear if this sale was completed.<sup>658</sup>

Blocks 2C8A and 2C8B remain Maori land.<sup>659</sup>

In 1965, on the application of the Ruahine Tribal Committee, block 2C9 was vested under clause 438 of the Maori Affairs Act 1953 in Tanenuiarangi Nikora, Mavis Barclay Paewai and Lui Paewai, in trust for all Maori living in the committee's area. The trustees were given the power to remove a meeting house from the block and re-erect it on the Tahoraiti 2A14B block.<sup>660</sup> Block 2C9 is Maori land and is a reserve.<sup>661</sup>

Tahoraiti 2C10 and 1K2B1, of 78a 2r 4.3p became general land by status declaration in 1980. Block 2C10 was vested in Pare Takana (Mrs Duncan) in 1974, and transferred to Takana Richard Marsh, and Europeanised, in 1980.<sup>662</sup>

On 4 August 1916, Tahoraiti 2C12 was sold by Hohepa Akuira to Te Uira Akuira, for £20. The government valuation of the section was £106.<sup>663</sup> In 1935, Te Uira Akuira, (aka Te Uira Cooper), was the sole owner of both 2C11 and 2C12. She had the blocks reserved by the Native Land Court for the purpose of a meeting house. This involved vesting the blocks in the Ikaroa Maori Land Board. The land became the site of the

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<sup>656</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 107, 16 July 1973, fol. 126, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>657</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 105, 26 July 1971, fol. 142, and Tahoraiti block record sheet

<sup>658</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 105, 16 September 1971, fol. 186

<sup>659</sup> Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>660</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 98, 16 March 1965, fol. 265

<sup>661</sup> Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>662</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. B1, fol. 1320; and vol. 109, fol. 285

Aotea meeting house, which was later demolished and its carvings moved to a new meeting house. In 1970, the Maori Land Court recommended that the reservation of the land be cancelled. The blocks were re-vested in Te Uira Cooper.<sup>664</sup> The following month she had the blocks vested in Takana Richard Marsh, for \$200.

The blocks 2C13, 2C16, and part 2C17 and 2C17B are Maori land.<sup>665</sup>

**Table 31 : The Tahoraiti 2C blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
9 December 1913	2C1	1a	Europeanised
	2C2	2a	Partitioned further, partitions Europeanised
	2C3	7a	Europeanised
	2C4	2a	Maori owned general land
	2C5	2r	Partitioned - 2C5A, of 1r, is Maori land and 2C5B, or 1r, is Maori owned general land
	2C6	2a	Partitioned further, partitions are Maori land
	2C7	1a 3r 20p	Partitioned further, Europeanised
	2C8	6a 1r	Partitioned further, partitions are Maori land
	2C9	1a	Maori land
	2C10	11a 1r	Now general land
	2C11	1r	Now general land
	2C12	1a	Now general land
	2C13	3a	Maori land
	2C14	5a	Partitioned and Europeanised
	2C15	2r	Now general land
	2C16	1a	Maori land, Europeanised but declared Maori land in 1977
	2C17	1a	Maori land
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i>		33a 3r	

*Source: Napier Native Land Court minute book 65*

<sup>663</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 4464

<sup>664</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 103, 25 February 1970, fol. 234 and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 104, 24 September 1970, fol. 147

<sup>665</sup> Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base



The total of land alienated or Europeanised in the Tahoraiti 2C block amounts to 33a 3r 00p. A further 16a 3r 03p remains Maori land. This accounts for 50a 2r 03p of the Tahoraiti 2C block, which was of 51a in 1912.

A total of 3974a 3r 07p was purchased in the Tahoraiti No. 2 block. This comprises the purchase by the Crown of 1243a 1r 09p, and the private purchase of 2480a 3r 13p. In addition, there were public works takings of 251a 2r 25p. The amount of 800a 3r 39p was Europeanised. A further 797a 1r 33p remains Maori land. This accounts for 5574a 39p of the block, which was of 5653a 12p in 1912.

The Maori Land Court's record sheet for the block has the following:

Tahoraiti 2C1 was of 1a, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act. (CT E3/284)
Tahoraiti 2C2 was of 2a and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act. (CT no. 125/31)
Tahoraiti 2C3 was of 7a, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act. (CT no. 24/225)
Tahoraiti 2C4 was of 2a and is Maori owned. (CT no. 109/28)
Tahoraiti 2C5A was of 1r, and is Maori owned. (CT no. 24/243)
Tahoraiti 2C5B was of 1r, and is Maori owned. (CT no. 24/242)
Tahoraiti 2C6A was of 2r, and is Maori owned.
Tahoraiti 2C6B is Maori owned.
Tahoraiti 2C7A is of 2r and some perches, and is Maori owned.
Tahoraiti 2C7B was of 2r 39.2p, and is Maori owned.
Tahoraiti 2C11 was of 1a (CT no. 24/238)
Tahoraiti 2C12 was of 1a (CT no. 24/187)
Tahoraiti 2C13 was of 3a (CT no. 24/227)
Tahoraiti 2C14 (part) was of 3a, and was European land. (CT no. 19/208)
Tahoraiti 2C14 (balance) was of 2a and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act. (CT no. 28/294)
Tahoraiti 2C15 was of 2r, and is European land. (CT no. 72/125)
Tahoraiti 2C16 was of 1a. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act but was declared Maori land on 2 May 1977. (CT nos. D3/1474 and D3/1475)
Tahoraiti 2C17A was of 1r 10.3.

Tahoraiti 2C17 (part) is of 1a 07p.<sup>666</sup>

## 2.19 The Tamaki block

The Tamaki block was estimated to be of 27,000a when its title was investigated by the Native Land Court in 1870. The block's area was increased by survey to 34,100a.

In 1896, the Native Appellate Court divided the block into five parts. Nos. 1 -3 contained slightly over 7366a each. Parts 4 and 5 contained 6000a each. The five blocks amount to 33,999a. The Crown purchase of interests in the block began in 1897.<sup>667</sup> All of Tamaki No. 1, which was awarded to Arapata Karaitiana in 1896, was purchased by the Crown.<sup>668</sup>

In 1900, the Tamaki subdivisions Nos. 2 to 5, amounting to 26,633a, remained in Maori ownership, pending the partition of the Crown's interest. However, it has also been calculated that 26, 732a in the Tamaki block remained in Maori ownership in 1900. This is the amount found if the Crown's 1898 purchase of Tamaki No. 1, of 7366a, is deducted from the original block's increased acreage of 34,098a.<sup>669</sup>

In 1902, the Tamaki block was partitioned to identify the Crown's interest. Part of the Crown's interest in the Tamaki block was a £450 mortgage placed on the whole block in 1901, for the cost of surveying.<sup>670</sup>

The Crown was awarded block 2, of 4366a; block 3, of 7366a 2r 27p; block 4, of 5500a; and block 5, of 5828a. This left blocks 2A, of 3000a; 4A, of 500a; and 5A, of 172a, to the non-sellers.<sup>671</sup>

**Table 32 : The Tamaki block**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1896	Tamaki 1	7366a 2r 27p	Purchased by Crown, 1897-98
	Tamaki 2	7366a 2r 27p	Maori owned, partitioned further

<sup>666</sup> Berghan document bank, pp3841-3853

<sup>667</sup> Berghan, pp. 267-268

<sup>668</sup> Ibid, p. 270

<sup>669</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, p. 34

<sup>670</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 5184

<sup>671</sup> Berghan, p. 270

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
	Tamaki 3	7366a 2r 27p	Maori owned
	Tamaki 4	6000a	Maori owned, partitioned further
	Tamaki 5	6000a	Maori owned, partitioned further
1902	Tamaki 2	4366a	Crown award
	Tamaki 2A	3000a	3 Maori owners, partitioned further
	Tamaki 3	7366a 2r 27p	Crown award
	Tamaki 4	5500a	Crown award
	Tamaki 4A	500a	Partitioned further
	Tamaki 5	5828a	Crown award
	Tamaki 5A	172a	Sold privately 1911
<i>Total area alienated from 1900</i>		23,232a 2r 27p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block narratives of the Taranua, 1870-2000, p. 279, and P McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua. Land Alienation Overview Report', p. 267*

The private alienation of land in the Tamaki block was prohibited under section 16 of the Native Land Purchase Act 1892 in May 1905.<sup>672</sup> The prohibition was not followed by Crown purchasing of interests in the remaining Maori owned subdivisions.

In 1906, the Tamaki 2A block was partitioned into 2A1, of 991a 2r 37p, and the 2A2 and 2A3 blocks, each of 991a 37p. In 1910, block 4A was partitioned into 4A1, of 123a 2r 24p, and 4A2, of 371a 2r 34p. In the same year block 2A1 was partitioned into blocks 2A1A, 2A1B, and 2A1C, each of 330a 2r 12p.

The first part of the Tamaki block to be sold were the blocks 4A1 and 4A2, which had a combined acreage of 495a 1r 18p, and were sold in 1910 to L. Giesen. The record of the sale refers to the 4A block, but that block was partitioned three months before the sale.<sup>673</sup> In 1911, 2A1 block was partitioned and 2A1A block was sold to Alice Hartgill.<sup>674</sup> In the same year 5A was sold to Anders Christensen.<sup>675</sup> In 1912, 2A1B was sold to George Hartwell.<sup>676</sup>

<sup>672</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1905, no. 35, 16 May 1895, p. 803

<sup>673</sup> Berghan, p. 282

<sup>674</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 5569, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 29, fol. 24

<sup>675</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 5566

In February 1912, European settlers in the Dannevirke area petitioned the Government asking that the Government purchase Tamaki No. 2 block.<sup>677</sup> The petition was referred to the Native Land Purchase Board. In May, Rakiwhata Peeti requested that a prohibition on private alienation be placed on the block as certain Pakeha were trying to purchase it from Paraneha Manahi, who was elderly.

A summary of the partitions and sales in the Tamaki 2A block was drawn up in May 1914. Blocks 2A1A and 2A1B were owned by Mr Stevens and Mr Hartgill. Blocks 2A1C, 2A2, and 2A3 were owned by Paraneha Manahi and her daughter, Mariana Paewai. Mariana was married to Rakiwhata Peeti, who wanted to farm the land when the leases expired.<sup>678</sup> The summary was drawn up as a letter had been received by W. H. Herries, the Native Minister, from Dannevirke lawyers, claiming that the development of the Dannevirke district was being hampered by the large amount of land in the hands of a small number of capitalists, and asking that the Government acquire the lands in Tamaki 2A1C, 2A2, and 2A3 for closer settlement.<sup>679</sup> A further letter was received the following month, from J. Escott, a Member of Parliament, saying that the Government had tried to purchase the Tamaki lands the previous year, but that the owners, Mrs Paewai and her daughter, had refused to sell. The letter added that if the Native Minister could prevent Mr Geisen from leasing the land it would prevent a great injustice and hardship to the settlers, who were already on the land.<sup>680</sup>

Issues surrounding the land were complex. There were eight settlers already on the land owned by the Mrs Paewai and her daughter. They were subletting the land from Mr R. Stevens. His lease was to end in January 1915, and Mr Geisen had persuaded Mrs Paewai to sell him 800a of land. Her son-in-law, Rakiwhata wanted the Government to oppose the lease to Geisen, as he considered him a speculator, and wanted the land leased to the farmers.<sup>681</sup> Peeti had earlier wanted to farm the land himself, but preferred local farmers to Geisen, if the land was to be leased. The lease

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<sup>676</sup> Berghan, p. 282 and p. 283

<sup>677</sup> MA-MLP1 1912/10, Petition to Sir James Carroll, 1 February 1912, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>678</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 5525

<sup>679</sup> Ibid, p. 5526

<sup>680</sup> Ibid, p. 5522

<sup>681</sup> Ibid, p. 5585

Giesen had arranged was due to go to the Native Land Court in July 1908. The settlers wanted the transaction stopped, as they would get no compensation for their improvements.<sup>682</sup> The settlers also wanted the Government to acquire the land in the interests of closer settlement. The Member of Parliament for the district, George Hunter requested that a proclamation prohibiting private alienation be place on the land owned by Mrs Paewai and her daughter, as the lease was expiring on over two thousand acres of land, supposedly opening the way to the tying up of the land by speculators.<sup>683</sup> Although Mrs Paewai was the owner of a large amount of land, her only income was £40, received from the lease of her Tahoraiti land. Her other land in Mangatoro and Tiratu were leased to a European named Knight, who had paid no rent for ten years.<sup>684</sup>

Despite the agitation, the Government took no action and no proclamation was made. Tamaki 2A1C was subsequently leased by L. M. Giesen, from January 1915. This lease was confirmed by the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board in July 1914, as was the lease of Tamaki 2A2 to Florence Corrigan.<sup>685</sup> The 2A3 block, originally of 991a 37p, was reduced by sales to Europeans to 366a 1r 24p, and became Maori owned European land in 1918.<sup>686</sup>

Compensation of £104 was paid in 1923 for the taking of 3a 2r 29.6p in the Tamaki 2A2 block, for the Mangahao hydro-electric power scheme. Of this amount, £87 was paid to Paraneha Manahi, the owner of the block, and £17 to the lessee of the block.<sup>687</sup>

The partitioning of the block continued, with 2A2 being partitioned into 2A2A, of 100a, and 2A2B, of 469a 2r in 1928.<sup>688</sup> This accounts for 569a 2r of the 991a in 2A2. The partition of 1928 was concerned with carrying out the will of Mariana Manahi, the daughter of Paraneha Manahi (Paewai). The residue of 2A2, of 421a 2r, appears to have been known as lots 1, 2, 3, and 4. In 1961, Mavis Paewai sold her share of

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<sup>682</sup> Ibid, p. 5521

<sup>683</sup> Ibid, p. 5529

<sup>684</sup> Ibid, p. 5604

<sup>685</sup> MA-MLP1 1912/10, Ikaroa District Maori Land Board meeting, 20 July 1914, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>686</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 5242-3

<sup>687</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 71, 9 August 1923, fol. 188

Tamaki 2A2B and 2A2 lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, which amounted to 98a 1r 26.3p, to her eight brothers and sisters, for £8,613 18s.<sup>689</sup>

The total acreage of 2A2B and the four 2A2 lots amounted to 885a 2r 37.4p. This combined block was partitioned by the Maori Land Court in July 1962 into 2A2B1 and 2A2B2, and two other blocks, known as subdivisions A and B. It was subsequently decided to re-name the two subdivisions 2A2C and 2A2D.<sup>690</sup> The combined Tamaki 2A2 (part) and 2A2B block accordingly became 2A2B1 and 2A2B2, each of 234a 1r 37p; and 2A2C, of 211a 3r 25p; and 2A2D, of 210a 2r.<sup>691</sup> These partitions amount to 889a, which is similar to the 885a 2r 37.4p in the original 2B2B block and the four 2A2 residue lots.

**Table 33 : Later partitions of the Tamaki block**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1906	2A1	991a 2r 37p	Partitioned further
	2A2	991a 37p	Partitioned further
	2A3	991a 37p	Part sold to Europeans, part Maori owned European land from 1918
1910	2A1A	330a 2r 12p	Sold privately 1911
	2A1B	330a 2r 12p	Sold privately 1912
	2A1C	330a 2r 12p	Part sold in 1947, 100a remains in Maori ownership
	4A1	123a 2r 24p	Sold privately 1910
	4A2	371a 2r 34p	Sold privately 1910
1928	2A2A	100a	Part sold in 1951, 98a 2r 14p remains in Maori ownership
	2A2B	469a 2r	Partitioned further
1962	2A2B1	234a 1r 37p	Europeanised
	2A2B2	234a 1r 37p	Europeanised
	2A2C	211a 3r 25p	Europeanised
	2A2D	210a 2r	Europeanised
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i>		3270a 3r 36p	

<sup>688</sup> Berghan, p. 289

<sup>689</sup> Linz LS 20/754-SNA, Alienation notice, 6 November 1961, and Napier Maori Land Court minute book 95, 19 September 1961, fol. 190

<sup>690</sup> Linz LS 20/754-SNA, Solicitor to Chief Surveyor, 21 June 1963

<sup>691</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 96, 20 June 1963, fols. 327-8

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp. 280-290, and Linz LS 20/754-SNA

Tamaki 2A2B1 was used for share-milking. One share-milking agreement for the block was made in 1966, between Raiha and Manawarere Paewai and L. F. Sharpe.<sup>692</sup> The block was vested in Raiha Paewai and Manawarere Paewai as tenants in common in 1969.<sup>693</sup>

Tamaki 2A2B2 was the subject of a share-milking agreement in 1963. Part of the block was sold as the balance was vested in Te Puea Paewai and Rangiorepa Paewai in 1969.

Part of the Tamaki 2A1C block, amounting to 230a 2r 12p, was sold to Jack Charmley in 1947.<sup>694</sup> The balance of 100a remains in Maori ownership today. A small part of 2A2A, amounting to 1a 1r 26p, was sold in 1951 to Jack Charmley.<sup>695</sup> The remainder of the block, slightly over 98a, is also in Maori ownership today, and was vested in Hohepa Mei Tatere and Te Aroha Matawai, under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 in 1999.<sup>696</sup>

The Maori owned parts of blocks 2A2A and 2A1C were combined in a share-milking agreement in 1962, between H. M. Tatere and R. R. Bedford<sup>697</sup> The two blocks were placed in trust by Mr Tatere in 1968.<sup>698</sup> The 2A2A block was vested in trustees under section 239 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 in 1999.<sup>699</sup>

The subdivisions 2A2B1, 2A2B2, 2A2C, and 2A2D were Europeanised.

After 1900, a total of 26,506a 1r 32p of the Tamaki block was either alienated or Europeanised. This comprises the purchase of 23,060a 2r 27p by the Crown, the private purchase of 2551a 2r 37p, and the Europeanising of 891a 1r 19p. In addition,

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<sup>692</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 100, 24 June 1966, fol. 142

<sup>693</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 26, fol. 35

<sup>694</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 5210

<sup>695</sup> Ibid, p. 5209

<sup>696</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 129, fol. 173

<sup>697</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 96, 20 June 1962, fol. 17

<sup>698</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 102, 9 July 1968, fol. 140

3a 2r 29p were taken for public works purposes. None of the block remains Maori land, although blocks 2A2A and 2A1C are Maori owned general land. The total of 26,506a 1r 32p, which was alienated or Europeanised, is 126a 2r 06p less than the 26,633a of the Tamaki block, which was the acreage of the Maori owner Tamaki block partitions in 1900.

## **2.20 The Tautane reserve**

The Tautane block was sold to the Crown in 1854. A reserve of 1000a and another of 50a was set aside at the time of the sale for the former Maori owners. The title of the 1050a reserve was investigated by the Native Land Court in 1866 and 1867. The Court granted the reserve to Henare Matua and Hoera Rautu. The reserve was leased throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century and was in Maori ownership in 1900, with an acreage of 1052a.<sup>700</sup>

The Tautane reserve was partitioned in 1899 into six subdivisions of varying acreages. The subdivisions were block 1, of 43a 2r; block 2, of 48a 1r; block 3, of 50a 30p; block 4, of 517a; block 5, of 220a; and block 6, of 218a.<sup>701</sup>

In 1905, 2a 13p was taken for a road through the Tautane reserve block No. 2.<sup>702</sup> This part of the Tautane reserve was a one hundred acre block near Herbertville. The land was taken to provide access, through the reserve, to farmland owned by a European, John Speedy. The existing access route to Speedy's land apparently interfered with his paddocks. He wanted to close the existing road and got the Patanga County Council to open a new road through the reserve. However, the reserve land was farmed by six Maori families. They had refused to lease the land to Speedy and, although they would probably not have objected to a public road, were against a road being built through their land entirely for the benefit of one landowner. This was especially the case as he already had access to his property. Their spokesman, Rautu, got a sympathetic European to write to James Carroll, the Native Minister, asking for protection.<sup>703</sup>

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<sup>699</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 135, fol. 69

<sup>700</sup> A S Carlyle, 'The recorded title history of Tautane Native Reserve', pp. 3-5

<sup>701</sup> Ibid, p. 302-3

<sup>702</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1905, no. 27, 23 March 1905, p. 756

<sup>703</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 5694k-1



Research has found no record of compensation being paid to the Maori owners for the taking of the 2a 13p.<sup>704</sup> It is possible that the new road was not built and remained a paper road as the only roads shown on a cadastral map of the area are Herbertville Road and Tautane Road.<sup>705</sup> These are main, or access, roads to the two settlements of the area and are probably not the farm road for which land was taken in 1905.

In February 1911, the Tautane reserve block No. 4 was divided into 4A, of 172a 1r 13p, and 4B, of 344a 2r 16p.<sup>706</sup>

Block 1 of the Tautane reserve was sold in June 1910 to Arthur Trevelyan Russell.<sup>707</sup> Block 2 was sold in October 1911, to Silvester Martin. He had also purchased block 3 the previous month.<sup>708</sup> In April 1911, block 4B was sold to Thomas Dalrymple Smith.<sup>709</sup> Block 4A was acquired by A.T. Russell in November 1912.<sup>710</sup> Block 5 was sold to Ethne Rose Herrick in February 1911.<sup>711</sup> The date of the sale of block 6 has not been found, but by 1934 it was in Herrick's name.<sup>712</sup>

**Table 34 : The Tautane reserve**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1899	Tautane 1	43a 2r	1 Maori owner, purchased privately, 1910
	Tautane 2	48a 1r	4 Maori owners, purchased privately, 1911
	Tautane 3	50a 30p	2 Maori owners, purchased privately, 1911
	Tautane 4	517a	4 Maori owners, partitioned further
	Tautane 5	220a	1 Maori owners, purchased privately, 1911
	Tautane 6	218a	1 Maori owner, purchased privately by 1934
1911	Tautane 4A	172a 1r	1 Maori owner, purchased privately, 1912
	Tautane 4B	344a 2r 16p	3 Maori owners, purchased privately, 1911
<i>Total area alienated</i>		1096a 3r 06p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000, p. 302-303 and 310, and A S Carlyle, 'The recorded title history of Tautane Native Reserve'.*

<sup>704</sup> Berghan, p. 310

<sup>705</sup> New Zealand Cadastral Map, NZMS 261, V24, Porangahau, Department of Lands and Survey, Wellington, 1985

<sup>706</sup> Berghan, p. 310

<sup>707</sup> A S Carlyle, 'The recorded title history of Tautane Native Reserve', p. 7

<sup>708</sup> Ibid, p. 9

<sup>709</sup> Ibid, p. 11

<sup>710</sup> Ibid, p. 12

<sup>711</sup> Ibid, p. 14

<sup>712</sup> Ibid, p. 15

The total area alienated by purchase in the Tautane reserve amounts to 1096a 3r 06p. The land was all alienated after 1900. In addition 2a 13p were taken for roading. Total alienations amount to 1097a 1r 19p.

### **2.21 Te Ohu block**

The ownership title of the Te Ohu block was determined by the Native Land Court in September 1870. The Court awarded the block to Karaitiana Takamoana and eight others. Te Ohu was one of the Seventy Mile Bush blocks for which a sale agreement was made between the owners and the Crown in June 1870.

After the purchase of some interests the Crown's interest in the block was defined by the Native Land Court in 1882. The Crown was awarded 2036a. The non-sellers were awarded 18,564a. In 1893, a number of interests in the Te Ohu block were purchased by private purchasers. By 1896, 12,136a 2r 10p of the block had been purchased by James Matthews. In 1902, the Under Secretary of the Native Department stated that the whole of the Te Ohu block had been sold to a European.<sup>713</sup> The block has not been included as a twentieth century alienation.

### **2.22 The Tipapakuku block**

The ownership of Tipapakuku was determined by the Native Land Court in 1870. The block was partitioned in 1894 into three subdivisions. After land was taken for roads Tipapakuku No. 1 was of 971a 2r 17p; Tipapakuku No. 2 was of 482a 3r 25p; and Tipapakuku No. 3 was of 978a 1r 13p.<sup>714</sup> Tipapakuku No. 1 was awarded to two Europeans, the other two blocks were Maori owned.

Tipapakuku No. 2 is no longer in Maori ownership but its alienation details are unknown.<sup>715</sup>

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<sup>713</sup> Berghan, p. 329

<sup>714</sup> McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p297

<sup>715</sup> Berghan, p. 344

Tipapakuku No. 3 was partitioned in 1895. Block 3A, of 500a, remained in Maori ownership, and block 3B, of 483a 2r 25p became European owned. In 1896, two parts of block 3A, of 186a and 302a, were sold to the European owners of block No. 1. This may leave 12a of block 3A unaccounted for, and in Maori ownership in 1900, but the block may have been over-estimated in size when partitioned in 1895. No record of alienations in the block after 1900 has been found. Tipapakuku has not been included as a twentieth century alienation.

### **2.23 The Tiratu block**

The ownership title to the Tiratu block of 7945a was determined by the Native Land Court in 1870. Both the Crown and a private buyer, Henry Carlson, had purchased undivided shares in the block by the early 1890s. Tiratu was proclaimed under section 16 of the Native Land Purchases Act 1892, which prohibited private alienation, in March 1895.<sup>716</sup>

Tiratu was partitioned in 1897 to identify the Crown's interest. Tiratu was also known as Manawatu No. 4 block, and the neighbouring blocks, Tipapakuku and Otanga, were known as Manawatu blocks 4A and 4B. Accordingly, the Crown award in Tiratu is known as 4C, a block of 918a, which the Crown received in 1897. Carlson received the right to mill the timber on the Crown award land. The remainder of the Tiratu block became block 4D, of 7027a, and was in Maori ownership in 1897. On survey, the acreage of 4D was reduced to 7018a.<sup>717</sup>

In 1900, Tiratu 4D, of 7018a, remained in Maori ownership. In 1911, the Native Minister, Sir James Carroll, attended a meeting in Dannevirke, and agreed that the Tiratu block was suitable for closer settlement.<sup>718</sup> In September 1912, private alienation in the Tiratu block, now of 7015a 1r 21p, was prohibited for a year, under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909.<sup>719</sup> The prohibition was extended for six

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<sup>716</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1895, no. 35, 16 May 1895, p. 803

<sup>717</sup> Berghan, p. 358 and p. 364

<sup>718</sup> MA-MLP1 1911/23, Secretary, Dannevirke Chamber of Commerce, to Native Minister, 11 December 1911, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>719</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1912, no. 73, 19 September 1912, p. 2741

months in September 1913.<sup>720</sup> In March 1914, the prohibition on private alienation in the Tiratu block was re-issued for another year.<sup>721</sup> It was extended for another six months in August 1914.<sup>722</sup> This was seen as by the president of the Ikaroa Maori Land Board as being necessary to prevent native owned land near population centres from being obtained by land speculators.<sup>723</sup>

During these years the Crown had purchased interests in the Tiratu, or Tiratu 4D, block. The Crown's interests were defined by the partition of the block in November 1915. This divided Tiratu 4D into block 1, of 735a 33p; block 2, of 511a 1r 18p; and block 3, of 5727a 1r 30p. The first two blocks were Maori owned, Tiratu No. 3, the largest block, was awarded to the Crown.<sup>724</sup> The purpose of the Crown's land acquisition in the Tiratu block was to encourage closer European settlement.<sup>725</sup>

In 1916, Tiratu No. 2 block was partitioned to form 2A, of 160a 1r 05p, and 2B, of 348a 1r 18p. In 1921, block 2B was partitioned into eight subdivisions. These were 2B1, of 10a 10p; 2B2, of 174a 08p; 2B3, of 22a 1r; 2B4, of 26a 2r; 2B5, of 22a 1r; 2B6, of 22a 1r; 2B7, of 22a 1r; and 2B8, of 48a 3r.<sup>726</sup> Block 2B2 was partitioned in 1923 into 2B2A, of 4a 1r 08p, and 2B2B, of 169a 3r. In 1935, 2B2B was partitioned into 2B2B1, of 86a 1r 20p, and 2B2B2, of 78a 1r 20p. All the subdivisions were Maori owned.<sup>727</sup>

The first sale of land in Tiratu, since the partition of 1915, was made in 1922 when Alice Gunderson purchased 5a of block 2B2. The next sale was the purchase in February 1930 of 2a 2r 39p of the 735a 33p Tiratu No. 1 block, by Apikara Paewai. The remainder of No. 1 block was leased by Niki Paewai. He was in financial difficulties and in 1931 the block was vested in the Native Trustee. The block became

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<sup>720</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1913, no. 70, 18 September 1913, p. 2833

<sup>721</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1914, no. 28, 26 March 1914, pp. 1158-9

<sup>722</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1915, no. 36, 11 March 1915, p. 833 and no. 101, 26 August 1915, p. 3020

<sup>723</sup> Berghan document bank, p. 5530

<sup>724</sup> Berghan, p. 372, and *New Zealand Gazette*, 1916, no. 15, 10 February 1916, p. 429

<sup>725</sup> MA-MLP1 1911/23, *Dannevirke News*, 'Tiratu Block. Purchase by the Govt. Twenty five years ago', 17 March 1939, (extract), Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>726</sup> Napier Native Land Court minute book 70, 1 August 1921, fol. 47

<sup>727</sup> Berghan, p. 372

the Tiratu Station (see Part 1 above) and was returned to its owners in 1952.<sup>728</sup> The property was part of the estate of Nireaha Paewai. In 1968, the Maori Land Court confirmed a Deed of Family Arrangement, by which some members of the Paewai family purchased the interests in the block of other members.<sup>729</sup>

Block 2A remained in Maori ownership and was Europeanised under the Act of 1967. It was vested in a trustee on the death of Lui Paewai in 1969.

Of the 2B subdivisions, 2B1 and 2B2A were sold in 1972 to M.F. and M. Wrenn for \$2645.<sup>730</sup> Block 2B2B1 was leased to the Wrenns from 1963 and sold to them in 1967.

Blocks 1, 2A, 2B2B2, 2B4, 2B5, and part of 2B7 were Europeanised.

Block 2B3, of 22a 1r, was leased in 1953 to Alan Peeti. It is no longer Maori land. Block 2B6 was sold to John Kani in 1952, but remains Maori land.<sup>731</sup>

In 1958, a 3a 06p part of 2B7 was purchased by Arani Peeti in 1958. This part of the block was Europeanised in 1969. The remainder of 2B7 is in Maori ownership.

Block 2B8 was owned by Kiriwera Takarangi and four others in 1937. Arani Peeti purchased 4360 shares in block 2B8 from other Maori owners, in 1974, for \$13,897.50. He then owned all the 7800 shares in the block.<sup>732</sup> He sold the block to Deborah Lamason in 1976 for \$29,250. The block became general land.<sup>733</sup>

**Table 35 : The Tiratu (Manawatu 4) block**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1897	Manawatu 4C	918a	Crown award
	Manawatu 4D	7018a	Maori non-sellers

<sup>728</sup> Ibid, p. 377

<sup>729</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 102, 31 May 1968, fol. 96

<sup>730</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 104, 3 March 1972, fol. 317

<sup>731</sup> Berghan, p. 378 (block 2B3 is listed as 2B8)

<sup>732</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 108, 20 February 1925, fol. 334

<sup>733</sup> Linz LS 20/189-SNA, Notices of changes of ownership or occupancy, 11 December 1974, and 12 November 1976

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1915	Tiratu 1	735a 33p	4 Maori owners, became Tiratu Station with an acreage of 733a 3r 12p, Europeanised in 1983
	Tiratu 2	511a 1r 18p	11 Maori owners, partitioned further
	Tiratu 3	5727a 1r 30p	Crown award
1916	Tiratu 2A	160a 1r 05p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	Tiratu 2B	348a 1r 18p	11 Maori owners, partitioned further
1921	Tiratu 2B1	10a 10p	4 Maori owners, sold privately 1972
	Tiratu 2B2	174a 08p	2 Maori owners, partitioned further
	Tiratu 2B3	22a 1r	1 Maori owner, no longer Maori land
	Tiratu 2B4	26a 2r	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	Tiratu 2B5	22a 1r	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	Tiratu 2B6	22a 1r	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1952, but remains Maori land
	Tiratu 2B7	22a 1r	1 Maori owner, 3a 06p sold privately 1958 and later Europeanised, the remainder of block is Maori owned
	Tiratu 2B8	48a 3r	1 Maori owner/trustee, sold privately, sale completed 1974
1923	Tiratu 2B2A	4a 1r 08p	7 Maori owners, sold privately 1972
	Tiratu 2B2B	169a 3r	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
1935	Tiratu 2B2B1	86a 1r 20p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1963
	Tiratu 2B2B2	78a 1r 20p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i>		6924a 3r 37p	

*Source: P. Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1970-2000', pp. 358, 372 and 37, and Linz LS 20/189-SNA*

A total area of 6924a 3r 37p has been either alienated or Europeanised in the Tiratu block since 1900. The alienations in the block comprise a Crown purchase of 5727a 1r 30p, private purchase of 171a 2r 38p, and the Europeanising of 1024a 1r 03p. This includes the Tiratu Station, which was Europeanised but is Maori owned. A further 41a 2r 34p of the block is Maori owned. This accounts for 6965a 0r 25p of the 7018a in the five Maori owned partitions of the Tiratu block in 1900.

## **2.24 The Tuatua block (Te Whiti-a-Tara reserve)**

The ownership title of the Tuatua block, of 9600 acres, was determined by the Native Land Court in September 1870. The Court awarded the block to Hori Niania and Hinepa Ketia and eight others. The block was included in the agreement which began the sale of the Seventy Mile Bush blocks in June 1870. The purchasing of interests was completed in 1877 and in 1878 the Tuatua block was proclaimed Crown land.<sup>734</sup>

The June 1871 agreement included the creation of the Te Whitiatara reserve, of 1370a, in the Tuatua block, which remained in Maori ownership. This reserve was sold to the Crown in 1911.<sup>735</sup> The reserve land of 1370a is the total amount of land alienated in this block since 1900. The reasons for the sale of the block are not known.

## **2.25 The Tutaekara reserve**

The Crown's interests in Mangatainoka 2A were partitioned out in 1885, with Mangatainoka I going to Crown and J to the non-sellers. Mangatainoka J was further partitioned in 1887 with J1, of 3752a, going to the Crown. The non-sellers' blocks were J2, of 1750a, J3, of 3100a, and J4, 1404a 3r 08p.

The Tutaekara reserve, near Pahiatua, was created from J1 block, by a grant dated 19 January 1891, and made under the Government Native Land Purchase Act and Amendment Act 1878.<sup>736</sup> The reserve comprised sections 115 and 116. The sections were divided into 13 lots, most of which were of 50a. The 13 lots had a combined acreage of 598a 1r 22p.<sup>737</sup> The whole of section 116, and lots 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11 and 12 of section 115, were purchased by the Crown in 1890 and 1891.<sup>738</sup> This amounted to a total of 351a 04p purchased by the Crown before 1900. A total of 295a 2r 18p of the reserve remained in Maori ownership in 1900.

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<sup>734</sup> Berghan, p. 382

<sup>735</sup> Ibid, pp. 400-401

<sup>736</sup> Tutaekara block file, box 147, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>737</sup> Ibid, block record sheet, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>738</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 115

**Table 36 : The Tutaekara reserve lots**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Lot</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1887	1	50a	European land, purchased by the Crown 1890-91
	2	50a 32p	European land
	3	50a	Became Crown land 1890-91
	4	50a 1r 20p	Became Crown land 1890-91
	5	50a 1r 08p	Sold privately 1984
	6	50a 2r 32p	Partitioned further
	7	44a 2r 10p	Part 5a 3r 30p sold 1907, balance partitioned further 1937
	8	50a	Became Crown land 1890-91
	9	51a 2r 24p	Became Crown land 1890-91
	10	50a 2r 16p	Maori land
	11	50a	Became Crown land 1890-91
	12	50a	Became Crown land 1890-91
	13	50a	Became Crown land
24 October 1902	6A	17a 26p	European land, sold privately 1902
	6B	33a 2r 08p	Partitioned further
20 December 1913	6B1	16a 3r 05p	Partitioned further
	6B2	16a 3r 03p	European land
10 June 1920	6B1A	6a 1r 21p	European land
	6B1B	10a 1r 21p	Europeanised
26 May 1937	7A	2r 08p	Maori land
	7B	14a 2r 28p	Maori land
	7C	29a 1r 14p	European land
<i>Total alienated or Europeanised since 1900</i>		236a 1r 35p	

*Source: Tutaekara block record sheet, Tutaekara block file, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings, and P McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', pp. 115-121*

Part of lot 7, amounting 5a 3r 30p, was sold in 1907 to John Rutherford Blair. Another part, a site with a house on it, of 2r 08p, was gifted in 1931, to the children of Tai Mitchell, by the owners, Merehira Mahanga, Ngoro Tamatea, and Kuru Tangiakau.



The remainder of the originally 50 2r lot was partitioned in 1937. In 1993, lot 7A had nine Maori owners, and lot 7B had 4 Maori owners. Lot 7C is now European land.<sup>739</sup>

Tutaekara lot 2 was sold in 1912. Lot 5 was leased in 1925, 1939, 1950, and 1960, and sold in 1984, to Nigel Mabey, for \$90,000.<sup>740</sup>

Restrictions on the sale of Tutaekara 6A, to enable the sale of the lot to W. J. R. Blair, were removed by the Native Land Court in 1902, on the application of Takana Rangimaauriora. Lot 6 was then partitioned, and it appears lot 6A was sold to Blair. Tutaekara 6B1A was sold to William Rennie Ross in 1923, for £560. Tutaekara 6B2 was sold in 1961 to Charles Mabey, for £1530. Tutaekara lot 10 was leased, with commission being paid to the Maori Trustee. It had 46 Maori owners in 1993.<sup>741</sup>

There were 13 lots in section 115 part of the Tutaekara reserve, of which 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, part of 6 and 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, and 13 were sold.

There were also 13 Tutaekara Village Sections, which were established by an order of the Native Land Court on 22 October 1892. The sections were numbered 15, 16, 48 to 51, and 53 to 59, and were each of two acres. The village sections had a combined acreage of 26a. The sections are now all European land, except sections 51, 53, and 55.<sup>742</sup> A total of 20a of the Tutaekara Village Sections has been alienated has been alienated from Maori ownership.

A total of 236a 1r 35p of the Tutaekara reserve has been alienated or Europeanised since 1900. This comprises 50a purchased by the Crown, 176a 0r 14p purchased privately, and 10a 1r 21p Europeanised. A further 72a 1r 26p of the reserve remains Maori land. This amounts to 308a 3r 21p, which exceeds the 295a 2r 18p in Maori ownership in 1900.

In addition, 20a of the Tutaekara Village Sections has been alienated.

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<sup>739</sup> Tutaekara block file and block record sheet, box 147, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings.

<sup>740</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 119

<sup>741</sup> Tutaekara block file, box 147, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>742</sup> Tutaekara block file and record sheet, box 147, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

## **2.26 The Umutaoroa block**

The Umutaoroa block was created by the division of block of 31,000a which was brought to the Native Land Court for the determination of its ownership title in September 1870. The block was divided into the Umutaoroa and Piripiri blocks. The Umutaoroa block was of 27,803 acres.<sup>743</sup> It was awarded to 10 owners.

The Umutaoroa block was one of the Seventy Mile Bush blocks. The owners of these blocks agreed to sell them to the Crown in June 1871. The Crown's interest in the block was defined by the Native Land Court in 1883. The Crown received all of the Umutaoroa block except 4973a, which remained to the non-sellers.<sup>744</sup>

In 1891, a claim to include more owners in the part of Umutaoroa remaining in Maori ownership was dismissed by the Native Land Court. By then, two of the original owners had died, and succession orders had added seven names to the ownership list of the 4973a of the Umutaoroa remaining in Maori ownership. In 1892 and 1893, W. C. Smith purchased the interests of 13 of the 15 owners of the land. The share in the block of Te Kaninamu Te Hauerangi, one of the ten original owners, and the share of one of the successors, are unaccounted for. Presumably subsequent sales took place. All the Umutaoroa block is now European land.<sup>745</sup> The 4973a which remained in Maori ownership in 1883 appears to have been alienated during the 1890s. The Umutaoroa block has not been included as a twentieth century alienation.

## **2.27 The Waikopiro block**

The ownership title of the Waikopiro block was determined by the Native Land Court in 1889. The block's acreage was then estimated to be 26,590a. The Court divided the block into nine parts and awarded each part to hapu or individuals. A rehearing of the ownership of the block was held in 1891. The rehearing reduced the ownership of Waikopiro to the members of four hapu who could show occupation.<sup>746</sup>

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<sup>743</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1883, no. 44, 25 May 1883, pp. 670-680

<sup>744</sup> Berghan, pp. 412-413

<sup>745</sup> Umutaoroa block file, box 67, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

<sup>746</sup> Berghan, p. 420

The Crown purchase of interests in Waikopiro had begun by 1893. In 1894, the Crown applied to have its interests in the block identified. Following the 1891 rehearing the block had been divided among the four hapu of owners into four subdivisions, known as Waikopiro, Waikopiro No. 1, Waikopiro No. 2, and Waikopiro No. 4. The four partitions were each divided by the identification of the Crown's interest in 1894. The Crown received Waikopiro A, of 11,381a; Waikopiro 1A, of 1545a; Waikopiro 2A, of 700a; and Waikopiro 3A, of 500a. The non-sellers received Waikopiro B, of 5919a; Waikopiro 1B, of 2245a; Waikopiro 2B, of 1300a; and Waikopiro 3B, of 3000a, from the 1894 partition.<sup>747</sup>

In 1900, the Waikopiro blocks in Maori ownership were Waikopiro B2 to B5, and B7 to B16, with an acreage of 4982a 2r; Waikopiro 1B2A and 1B2B2, with an acreage of 492a 1r 18p; Waikopiro 2B2, of 1191a; and Waikopiro 3B2, of 2856a.<sup>748</sup> The total acreage of the Waikopiro block partitions in Maori ownership in 1900 amounted to 9521a 3r 18p. This is 748a less than 10,269a, which is the amount found by deducting the Crown purchases before 1900 from the block's total acreage in 1889.<sup>749</sup> The difference may be due to an over estimate of the block's original area.

In 1895, the Waikopiro B block was partitioned into 17 subdivisions. The 17 blocks had a total acreage of 5888a 26p. Block B17, of 226a 26p was awarded to the Crown. The Waikopiro B1 block was in European ownership by 1897, and block B6 was European owned by 1899.<sup>750</sup> A total of three Waikopiro B1 blocks had been alienated by 1900. They were B1, B6, and B17, and had a combined acreage of 905a 2r 26p. This left 14 partitions of Waikopiro B in Maori ownership in 1900, with a total acreage of 4982a 2r. All of this land was alienated during the twentieth century.

In 1916, Tekukanga Ote Ranga offered to sell the Crown his interest in Waikopiro B15.<sup>751</sup> The block was purchased by the Crown for £1375, and proclaimed Crown land in May 1916.<sup>752</sup>

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<sup>747</sup> McBurney, Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p308

<sup>748</sup> Berghan, pp. 422-424

<sup>749</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, p. 34

<sup>750</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 6, fol. 290-291; vol. 52, fol. 231; vol. 52, fols. 270-272

<sup>751</sup> MA-MLP1 1916/24, 'Ki te Poari Hoko Whenua Maori, Tari Maori Poneke' (official form signed

Waikopiro B7 and B9 are now European land, but were owned by Ruta Keita. She married Norman Wellwood in 1906. In 1907, her interest in both blocks was vested by succession in John Holden and Ruth Wellwood. The interest of Ruth Wellwood was vested in Ralph Wellwood and John Wi Te Ota Wellwood in 1909. The block was then Maori owned European land.<sup>753</sup>

Waikopiro B12 was purchased by the Crown in 1952. Waikopiro B13 was also purchased by the Crown, although part of the block had been European owned since before 1906.<sup>754</sup>

**Table 37 : The Waikopiro B blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1895	B1	453a	1 Maori owner, European owned 1897
	B2	226 2r	1 Maori owner, now European land
	B3	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, now European land
	B4	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, now European land
	B5	226s 2r	1 Maori owner, now European land
	B6	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, European owned 1899
	B7	453a	1 Maori owner, now European land
	B8	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown
	B9	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, now European land
	B10	453a	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown
	B11	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown
	B12	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown 1952
	B13	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown
	B14	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown
	B15	226a 2r	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed CL 1916
	B16	1585a 2r	5 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown
	B17	266a	Crown award 1895
<b>Total area alienated after 1900</b>		4982a 2r	

by Tekukanga Ote Ranga), 24 May 1916

<sup>752</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1916, no. 62, 25 May 1916, p. 1769

<sup>753</sup> *Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay*, vol. 6, fols. 293 and 295

<sup>754</sup> *Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay*, vol. 66, fol. 86

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp.422-423; and *Ibid*, document bank, pp. 6591-6595

The Waikopiro 1B block was partitioned in 1897. The Crown was awarded 1B1, of 1696a, and the non-sellers received 1B2, of 542a 1r 18p. The Maori owned 1B2 was partitioned in March 1898 into 1B2A, of 294a 3r 18p, and 1B2B, of 247a 2r. Both blocks remained in Maori ownership. The Crown purchased further interests in the 1B2B block. The Crown interest was identified August 1898. This gave the Crown 1B2B1, of 50a. The non-sellers were awarded 1B2B2, of 197a 2r.

In 1900, the Waikopiro 1B blocks in Maori ownership were blocks 1B2A and 1B2B2, which had a combined acreage of 492a 1r 18p.

**Table 38 : The Waikopiro 1B block**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1897	1B1	1696a	Crown award
	1B2	542a 1r 18p	10 Maori owners, partitioned further
March 1898	1B2A	294a 3r 18p	5 Maori owners, sold privately 1910
	1B2B	247a 2r	5 Maori owners, partitioned further
August 1898	1B2B1	50a	Crown award
	1B2B2	197a 2r	4 Maori owners, sold privately 1912
<i>Total area alienated since 1900</i>		492a 1r 18p	

Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp. 423-424

The first private sale of land in Waikopiro took place in 1910 when block 1B2A was purchased by the Waikopiro Timber Company, for £1500. This was followed in 1911 by the attempted purchase of 1B2B2, by Morgan Morgan.<sup>755</sup> The Ikaroa District Maori Land Board decided against confirming the transaction as the purchase price offered was £657, and the capital value of the block was £1280. The lawyers for Morgan were informed that the Maori owners had offered the block to the Crown for £1137, and that the Board had received another offer of £1280.<sup>756</sup> However, the block 1B2B2 was transferred to Morgan Morgan by its four Maori owners in February 1912.<sup>757</sup>

<sup>755</sup> Berghan, p. 424

<sup>756</sup> MA-MLP1 1911/110, Under Secretary, Lands and Survey Department, to Blakeston and Blakeston, 6 November 1911, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>757</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 75, fol. 239

The partition of 1898 gave the Crown the 2B1 block, of 100a, and the non-sellers the 2B2 block of 1191a.<sup>758</sup> The Waikopiro 2B2 was partitioned in 1912, into blocks 2B2A, 2B2B, and 2B2C. Block 2B2A was partitioned into six blocks in 1913, and into two further blocks in 1915. Block 2B2C was partitioned into three blocks in 1916. Waikopiro 2B2B, of 197a, was sold by Morehu Raina to James Castles in 1914.<sup>759</sup>

In 1915, Donald McLeod, a licensed victualler of Waipukurau, purchased Waikopiro 2B2A2 from Pura Rukiruki, Waikopiro 2B2A3 from Tipu Rukiki, and Waikopiro 2B2A4 from Te Aonui Te Rokena (Rukiruki).<sup>760</sup>

In 1924, Alexander Paterson, a farmer of Whetukura, purchased Waikopiro 2B2A5 from Mere Anata Te Rokena and Waikopiro 2B2A6 from Tame Te Rokena.<sup>761</sup>

Waikopiro 2B2C1 was sold by Eriata Nopera and Merehira Tipene to Malcolm Castles in 1916.<sup>762</sup> Waikopiro 2B2C2 was sold by Hoani Matua to Bernard McCormick in 1934.<sup>763</sup>

An undivided one half share in Waikopiro 2B2A1A was sold in 1967 to James Paterson. The other half share was purchased by Alexander Paterson.<sup>764</sup>

**Table 39 : The Waikopiro 2B block**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
17 August 1898	2B1	100a	Crown award
	2B2	1191a	4 Maori owners, partitioned further
8 May 1912	2B2A	406a 2r	6 Maori owners, partitioned further
	2B2B	197a	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1914
	2B2C	592a 2r	8 Maori owners, partitioned further

<sup>758</sup> Berghan, p. 424

<sup>759</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 1, fol. 148

<sup>760</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 29, fols. 176, 177 and 178

<sup>761</sup> Certificates of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 29, fols. 179 and 180

<sup>762</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 1 fol. 147

<sup>763</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 6, fol. 163

<sup>764</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 48, fol. 70

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
9 June 1913	2B2A1	217a	1 Maori owner, partitioned further
	2B2A2	21a 2r 33p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1915
	2B2A3	61a 3r 25p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1915
	2B2A4	61a 3r 25p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1915
	2B2A5	21a 2r 32p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1924
	2B2A6	21a 2r 33p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1924
15 April 1915	2B2A1A	108a 2r 05p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1967
	2B2A1B	108a 2r 05p	1 Maori owner, sold privately
25 February 1916	2B2C1	118a 3r 20p	2 Maori owners, sold privately 1917
	2B2C2	118a 3r 20p	1 Maori owner, sold privately 1934
	2B2C3	357a 3r	1 Maori owner, sold privately
Total area alienated from 1900		1198a 1r 38p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Tararua, 1870-2000', pp424-428, and Certificates of Title (Hawke's Bay)*

All of the Waikopiro 2B2 block was alienated by private purchase. The area alienated amounts to 1198a 1r 38p, which exceeds the 1191a of the original partition.

The Crown purchased further interests in the 3B block and its interests was identified in 1898. This gave the Crown the 3B1 block, of 123a. The non-sellers were awarded 3B2 block, of 2856a. This block was in Maori ownership in 1900.

The Waikopiro 3B2 was partitioned in 1902 into 3B2A, of 336a 17p; 3B2B, of 486a 3r; 3B2C, of 1048a 2r 38p; and 3B2D, of 1008a 1r 25p. There was considerable further partitioning (see table below).

**Table 40 : The Waikopiro 3B block**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
17 August 1898	3B1	123a	Crown award
	3B2	2856a	34 Maori owners, partitioned further
22 July 1902	3B2A	336a 17p	12 Maori owners, partitioned further
	3B2B	486a 3r	16 Maori owners, partitioned further
	3B2C	1048a 2r 38p	Maori owned, partitioned further
	3B2D	1008a 1r 25p	16 Maori owners, partitioned further
3 March 1913	3B2A1	7a 1r 35p	1 Maori owner, purchased by Crown,

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
			proclaimed CL 1921
	3B2A2	328a 2r 22p	16 Maori owners, partitioned further
	3B2C1	23a 1r 08p	1 Maori owner, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1921
	3B2C2	1025a 1r 20p	16 Maori owners, partitioned further
20 March 1914	3B2A2A	164a 1r 11p	5 Maori owners, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1920
	3B2A2B	164a 1r 11p	11 Maori owners, partitioned further
	3B2C2A	512a 2r 30p	5 Maori owners, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed CL 1921
	3B2C2B	512a 2r 30p	11 Maori owners, partitioned further
22 October 1918	3B2A2B1	29a 3r 20p	2 Maori owners, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1920
	3B2A2B2	134a 1r 31p	6 Maori owners, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1921
	3B2C2B1	93a 35p	2 Maori owners, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1920
	3B2C2B2	419a 2r	6 Maori owners, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1920
19 April 1921	3B2D1	154a 2r	2 Maori owners, part sold privately, the remaining 114a 3r 10p Europeanised
	3B2D2	19a 2r 10p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	3B2D3	122a 0r 14p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	3B2D4	138a 1r 22p	1 Maori owner, Europeanised
	3B2D5	145a 16p	5 Maori owners, remains Maori land
	3B2D6	72a 1r 30p	5 Maori owners, remains Maori land
	3B2D7	44a 1r 30p	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
	3B2D8	84a 10p	1 Maori owner, remains Maori land
	3B2D9	159a 1r 20p	4 Maori owners, Europeanised
6 December 1921	3B2B1	41a	1 Maori owner, purchased by Crown, proclaimed CL 1922
	3B2B2	445a	Crown award
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i>		2464a 1r	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block narratives of the Taranaki, 1870-2000', pp. 424-428, and Napier Native Land Court minute book 68, 22 October 1918, fols. 120-122*



On 17 August 1920, the Waikopiro subdivisions 3B2A2A, 3B2A2B1, and 3B2C2B1, were proclaimed Crown land, and 3B2C2B2 was proclaimed Crown land the following month.<sup>765</sup>

Private alienation was prohibited in the Waikopiro subdivisions 3B2A1, 3B2A2B2, 3B2B, 3B2C1, 3B2C2A, and 3B2C2B2 in August 1920.<sup>766</sup> The blocks 3B2A1 and 3B2C1 were proclaimed Crown land in January 1921.<sup>767</sup> Block 3B2A2B2 was proclaimed Crown land in February 1921.<sup>768</sup> The prohibition was re-issued for the Waikopiro blocks 3B2B and 3B2C2A July 1921, for six months.<sup>769</sup> After a period of purchase activity the block 3B2C2A was proclaimed Crown land in August 1921.<sup>770</sup> The last block under prohibition of private alienation, 3B2B, was partitioned in 1921, into 3B2B1, of 41a and 3B2B2, of 445a 2r 30p. The block 3B2B2 was proclaimed Crown land in 1922.<sup>771</sup> The block 3B2B1, of 41a, also became Crown land in 1922.<sup>772</sup>

A part of the 3B2D1, amounting to 9a 2r 10p, was in European ownership by 1931.<sup>773</sup> The balance of the block, of 144a 3r 30p, remained in Maori ownership, and was vested in Peter Ropiha in 1967.<sup>774</sup> The Maori owned part of 3B2D1 was Europeanised, as were the blocks 3B2D2, 3B2D4, and 3B2D9.

Block 3B2D3 was purchased in 1958 from its sole owner by Peter T. Ropiha, for £1200, and was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.<sup>775</sup> There remains in Maori ownership the subdivisions 3B2D5, 3B2D6, 3B2D7, and 3B2D8.<sup>776</sup> There was, however, a sale in 1973 of some shares in the 3B2D5 block, although the block

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<sup>765</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1920, no. 77, 26 August 1920, p. 2535, and no. 83, 30 September 1920, p. 2737

<sup>766</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1920, no. 77, 26 August 1920, p. 2543

<sup>767</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1921, no. 3, 13 January 1921, p. 14

<sup>768</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1921, no. 12, 10 February 1921, p. 419

<sup>769</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1921, no. 70, 28 July 1921, p. 1971

<sup>770</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1921, no. 77, 18 August 1921, p. 2140

<sup>771</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1922, no. 29, 13 April 1922, p. 1028

<sup>772</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1922, no. 33, 27 April 1922, p. 1198

<sup>773</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 44, fol. 294

<sup>774</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 88, fol. 19

<sup>775</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 93, 13 June 1958, fol. 134

<sup>776</sup> Berghan, pp. 424-440, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

remains Maori land.<sup>777</sup> Block 3B2D9, was in Maori ownership in 1971, but was Europeanised and is no longer Maori land.<sup>778</sup>

A total of 2810a of the Waikopiro 3B2 block was either alienated or Europeanised. The blocks 3B2D5, 3B2D6, 3B2D7, and 3B2D8, with a combined acreage of 346a, remain Maori land. This accounts for 2810a 1r 06p of the Waikopiro 3B2 block, which in 1900 was Maori owned and of 2856a.

Nearly all of the subdivisions of the Waikopiro block were sold, either to the Crown or to private purchasers. The Crown purchased the Waikopiro blocks B8, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, 1B2B1, 3B2A1, 3B2A2A, 3B2A2B1, 3B2A2B1, 3B2A2B2, 3B2B1, 3B2B2, 3B2C1, 3B2C2A, 3B2C2B1, and 3B2C2B2.<sup>779</sup> Private purchasers bought 2B2A1A, 2B2A1B, 2B2A2, 2B2A3, 2B2A4, 2B2A5, 2B2A6, 2B2B, 2B2C1, 2B2C3 and 3B2D1.

In summary, the land alienated or Europeanised in the Waikopiro block since 1900 amounts to 9198a 0r 12p. This comprises 5267a purchased by the Crown, 3316a 0r 06p purchased privately, and 614a 0r 36p Europeanised. A further 346a 0r 06p of the block is Maori land. This accounts for 9544a 0r 18p of the 9520a of the Waikopiro block which were in Maori ownership in 1900.

The Maori Land Court's record sheet for the block has the following details:

B1, of 453a, is European land, CT no. 6/290
B2, of 226a 2r, is European land, CT no. 52/231
B3, of 226a 2r, is European land, CT no. 52/270
B4, of 226a 2r, is European land, CT no. 52/271
B5, of 226a 2r, is European land, CT no. 52/272
B6, of 226a 2r, is European land, CT nos. 6/291 and 6/292
B7, of 453a, is European land, CT no. 6/293

<sup>777</sup> Napier Maori Land Court minute book 107, 11 October 1973, fol. 313, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>778</sup> Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 80, fol. 61, and Te Puni Kokiri, Maori Land Information Base

<sup>779</sup> Berghan, p. 439

B8, of 226a 2r, was Crown land.  
B9, of 226a 2r, is European land, CT no. 6/295  
B10, of 453a, was Crown land.  
B11, of 226a 2r, is Crown.  
B12, of 226a, was Crown land, CT no. 66/130  
B13, of 226a 2r, was Crown land, CT nos. 66/86 and 66/87  
B14, of 226a 2r, was Crown land, CT no. 12/130  
B15, of 226a, was Crown land.  
B16, of 1585a 2r, is European land, CT nos. 3/19 and 29/77  
B17, of 226a 2r, was Crown land.  
1B1, of 1696a, was Crown land.  
1B2A, of 294a 3r 18p, is European land, CT nos. 3/19 and 75/243  
1B2B1, of 50a, was Crown land.  
1B2B2, of 197a 2r, is European land, CT no. 75/239  
2B1, of 100a, was Crown land.  
2B2A1A, of 108a 2r 05p, is European land, CT no. 48/70  
2B2A1B, of 108a 2r 05p, is European land, CT no. 75/101  
2B2A2, of 21a 2r 33p, is European land, CT no. 29/178  
2B2A3, of 61a 3r 25p, is European land, CT no. 29/177  
2B2A4, of 61a 3r 25p, is European land, CT no. 29/176  
2B2A5, of 21a 2r 33p, is European land, CT no. 29/180  
2B2A6, of 21a 2r 33p, is European land, CT no. 29/179  
2B2B, of 197a, is European land, CT no. 1/148  
2B2C1, of 118a 3r 20p, is European land, CT no. 1/147  
2B2C2, of 118a 3r 20p, is European land, CT no. 6/163  
2B2C3, of 357a 3r, is European land, CT nos. 1/149 and 29/31  
3B1, of 123a, was Crown land.  
3B2A1, of 7a 1r 35p, was Crown land.  
3B2A2A, of 164a 1r 11p, was Crown land.  
3B2A2B1, of 29a 3r 20p, was Crown land.  
3B2A2B2, of 134a 1r 31p, was Crown land  
3B2B1, of 41a, was Crown land.  
3B2B2, of 445a 3r, was Crown land.

3B2C1, of 23a 1r 08p, was Crown land.  
3B2C2A, of 512a 2r 30p, was Crown land.  
3B2C2B1, of 93a 35p, was Crown land.  
3B2C2B2, of 419a 2r, was Crown land.  
3B2D is a road line of 11a 3r 11p.  
3B2D1 (part), of 9a 2r 10p, is European land, CT no. 44/294  
3B2D1 (balance), of 144a 3r 30, is European land, CT no. 88/19. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.  
3B2D2, 79a 2r 10p, is European land, CT no. 80/244. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.  
3B2D3, of 122a 14p, is European land, CT no. 80/29. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.  
3B2D4, of 138a 1r 22p, is European land, CT no. 80/31. It was Europeanised under the 1967 Act.  
3B2D5, of 145a 16p, is Maori land, CT no. 80/133  
3B2D6, of 72a 1r 30p, is Maori land, CT no. 80/62  
3B2D7, of 44a 1r 30p, is Maori land, CT no. 85/197  
3B2D8, of 84a 10p, is Maori land, CT no. 48/75  
3B2D9, of 159a 1r 20p, was Europeanised.<sup>780</sup>

## 2.28 The Wharawhara block

The ownership title to the Wharawhara block, of 2180a, was determined by the Native Land Court in 1870.<sup>781</sup> In 1900, all of the block was in Maori ownership. However, the Mackersey brothers had purchased the interests of some of the owners of the block. In 1904, the brothers applied to the Court for a definition of the interests they had acquired in the block. Wharawhara was consequently partitioned into five subdivisions.

The Wharawhara subdivisions, or partitions amounted to 2275a, which was the block's acreage, and amount in Maori ownership, in 1900.<sup>782</sup> Following the 1904

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<sup>780</sup> Berghan document bank, pp. 6591-6595

<sup>781</sup> Berghan, p. 441

<sup>782</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, p. 35

partition, block 1, of 758a 1r 14p was then transferred, or sold, to European owners, probably the Mackerseys.<sup>783</sup>

**Table 41 : The Wharawhara blocks**

<i>Partition</i>	<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Status</i>
1904	Wharawhara 1	758a 1r 14p	1 Maori owner, sold to a European 1904
	Wharawhara 2	252a 2r 07p	1 Maori owner, sold privately
	Wharawhara 3	505a 3r 05p	1 Maori owner, became block 6 after land exchanges, Europeanised
	Wharawhara 4	189a 1r 27p	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed Crown Land 1917
	Wharawhara 5	568a 3r 27p	2 Maori owners, partitioned further
1918	Wharawhara 5A	378a 1r 38p	1 Maori owner, purchased by the Crown, proclaimed Crown Land 1927
	Wharawhara 5B	191a 14p	Crown award
<i>Total area alienated or Europeanised</i>		2275a 2r 25p	

*Source: P Berghan, 'Block research narratives of the Taranaki, 1870-2000', p443 and pp. 449-450*

In 1914, agents for Keita Ropiha, or Keita Te Oriwa, and Rangikapurotu, informed the Native Land Purchase Board that their clients wished to sell their shares in the Wharawhara block as they were in debt to trades people in Waipukurau and Hastings.<sup>784</sup> The Under Secretary of the Native Department then wrote to the Registrar of the Ikaroa District Native Land Court requesting the title details of the block. This began the process of Crown acquisition in the Wharawhara block.

Private alienation in the Wharawhara 1-5 blocks was prohibited under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909, in August 1916.<sup>785</sup> The inclusion of Wharawhara block 1 in the prohibition indicates there were doubts over its earlier sale to the Mackerseys. It appears, however, that prior to 1916, block 1 had been sold to a European.<sup>786</sup> The

<sup>783</sup> Berghan, p. 443

<sup>784</sup> MA-MLP1 1914/53, Paku and Rapaea, Agents, to Native Land Purchase Board, 10 March 1914, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>785</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1916, no. 93, 31 August 1916, p. 2888

<sup>786</sup> Berghan, p. 444

block was offered for sale to the Crown, on behalf of the owners, by Native Agents in 1914.<sup>787</sup>

By March 1915, the Native Land Purchase Board had acquired interests equal to 189a in the 568a 3r 27p Wharawhara No. 5 block. Interests had also been purchased in the other Wharawhara blocks, and in March 1917, Wharawhara No. 4 was declared Crown land.<sup>788</sup>

Wharawhara No. 5 block was partitioned in 1918 into 5A, of 378a 1r 38p, which was Maori owned, and 5B, of 191a 03p, which was awarded to the Crown.<sup>789</sup> After further Crown purchasing, Wharawhara 5A was proclaimed Crown land in 1927.<sup>790</sup>

Wharawhara No. 2 ceased to be Maori land in 1972. It was then owned by Karangawai Scott.<sup>791</sup>

In 1965, the owner of Wharawhara No. 3 block exchanged 31a of the block for 31a of a neighbouring block. The resulting new block, of 501a, became Wharawhara No. 6 block. This block ceased to be Maori land in 1971, when it was owned by Mati Tawhi Maaka.<sup>792</sup>

A total of 2275a 2r 25p of the Wharawhara block was either alienated or Europeanised. This comprises the purchase of 758a 3r 20p by the Crown, the private purchase of 1010a 3r 21p, and the Europeanising of 505a 3r 05p. The amount alienated or Europeanised in the Wharawhara block exceeds the area of 2180a that the block had in 1870. The alienations all occurred after 1900.

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<sup>787</sup> MA-MLP1 1914/53, Paku and Rapaea to the Native Land Purchase Board, 10 March 1914, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>788</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1917, no. 81, 10 May 1917, p. 1975

<sup>789</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1919, no. 31, 13 March 1919, p. 707

<sup>790</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1927, no. 54, 28 July 1927, p. 2519

<sup>791</sup> Wharawhara block file, box 274, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 25, fol. 16

<sup>792</sup> Wharawhara block file, box 274, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. B4, fol. 554

## 2.29 The Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa) reserves

The Seventy Mile Bush was an area of forest between the Tararua mountains and the Puketoi ranges, which extended from near Masterton in the Wairarapa to the Ruatahuna plains in Hawke's Bay. The northern, or Hawke's Bay, part of the Bush is called the Tamaki district. The southern, or Wairarapa part, was called the Forty Mile Bush.<sup>793</sup> The Wairarapa part of the Bush is also called the Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa). An agreement to sell the Seventy Mile Bush, Wairarapa district was signed on 10 October 1871. The agreement involved 125,000a, which was divided into the Kaihinu, Mangahao, Eketahuna, Mongorongu, Puhahu, Pahiatua, and Ngatapu blocks. The Kaihinu blocks (1 and 2), and the Mongorongu and Puhahu blocks were sold to the Crown in October 1871, as part of the purchase of the Wairarapa part of the Seventy Mile Bush. No reserves were established in these blocks.<sup>794</sup>

Eight reserves, with an area of 4369a, remained in Maori ownership after 1871. The reserves were in the Eketahuna, Pahiatua, Mangahao, and Ngatapu blocks. The two reserves in the Ngatapu 1 and 2 blocks were sold before 1900, one in June 1879.<sup>795</sup> The reserves in the Mangahao block were also sold before 1900.

In 1900, 97a 2r 07p of the Eketahuna reserve, and 1017a 1r of the Pahiatua reserve, remained in Maori ownership. Both reserves were alienated during the twentieth century.

**Table 42 : The Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa) reserves**

<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage of reserve</i>	<i>Status</i>
Eketahuna	1000a	97a 2r 07p remained in Maori ownership in 1900. It was alienated after 1909
Pahiatua	1000a (later 1017 1r)	All in Maori ownership in 1900, all subsequently alienated
Mangahao No. 1	1019a	Sold to the Crown in four parts in 1873 and 1883
Mangahao No. 2	350a	Sold to the Crown in 1881
Ngatapu No. 1	500a	Sold to the Crown in 1879
Ngatapu No. 2	500a	Sold to the Crown in 1879

<sup>793</sup> P Goldsmith, 'Wairarapa report', p. 83

<sup>794</sup> Goldsmith, p. 89-90

<sup>795</sup> Goldsmith, p. 90

<i>Block</i>	<i>Acreage of reserve</i>	<i>Status</i>
<b>Total alienated since 1900</b>	1114a 3r 07p	

Source: S Robertson, *The Alienation of the Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa) Block (Draft)*, p.88, and P Goldsmith, *Wairarapa*, pp. 90-91

### 2.30 The Mangahao reserves

The Mangahao blocks (1 and 2) were purchased by the Crown in October 1871, as part its purchase of the Wairarapa part of the Seventy Mile Bush. Three reserves were made in the Mangahao 1 block. They were Peeti Te Aweawe’s reserve, of 530a; Mikaera Te Rangiputara’s reserve of 289a; and Ihaka Te Rangimauiora’s reserve of 200a.<sup>796</sup>

In 1873, the Puapuatapotu reserve in Mangahao 1 block was sold to the Crown by Peeti Te Aweawe and Ereni Te Aweawe, for £170.<sup>797</sup> This reserve was of 530a and its sale accounts for the first reserve. Three parts of the remaining reserves in Mangahao 1, known as Rarikohua, Tutaitapara (Tutaetaparu), and Tararu, and amounting to 479a, were sold to the Crown in 1883.<sup>798</sup>

As there was a total of 1019a reserved in Mangahao 1, this leaves 10a unaccounted for, which is probably not significant due to variations in estimated acreage.

A reserve of 350a was made in Mangahao No. 2 block, which was known as Huru’s reserve.<sup>799</sup> This reserve was sold in 1881.<sup>800</sup>

All of the Mangahao reserves were alienated before 1900.

### 2.31 The Eketahuna reserve

The Eketahuna block, then known as the Manawatu-Wairarapa No. 1 block, had its ownership title determined by the Native Land Court in September 1871. A reserve of 1000a was set aside for the block’s owners. In 1888, 16a 2r 30p of the reserve was

<sup>796</sup> S Robertson, *The Alienation of the Seventy Mile Bush (Wairarapa) Block*, p. 88

<sup>797</sup> ABWN, 8102, w5279, box 90, deed 56, Archives New Zealand, Wellington

<sup>798</sup> Goldsmith, pp. 90-91

<sup>799</sup> Robertson, p. 88

<sup>800</sup> ABWN, 8102, w5279, box 103, deed 432, Archives New Zealand, Wellington



taken in 1888 for railway purposes. Compensation of £78 was paid in 1892. A further 7a 3r 25p was taken for a road in 1894.

The Eketahuna reserve was partitioned in 1895, into block 1, of 97a 2r 07p, and block 2, of 898a 1r 05p. Eketahuna No. 2 block was partitioned into 2A, of 320a, and 2B, of 578a 1r 05p. Both blocks were sold to F. C. Turnor. The restrictions against the alienation of the two blocks was removed in 1897. The alienation date is not known, but was probably before 1900.<sup>801</sup>

Eketahuna No. 1 block was also alienated. The date of the alienation is not known, but the restriction on alienation was removed in 1909.<sup>802</sup> The Eketahuna No. 1 block, of 97a 2r 07p, was alienated after 1900.

### **2.32 The Pahiatua reserve**

The Pahiatua reserve was established as a 1000a part of the Pahiatua block. The block was purchased by the Crown in 1871, the year its ownership title was determined. The reserve was found by a later survey to contain 1017a 1r. All the reserve was in Maori ownership in 1900.

A partition of the reserve in 1903 was appealed against and a new partition was made in 1904. This partition divided the reserve into seven parts: part 1 of 10a; part 2 of 392a 3r 32p; part 3 of 201a 3r 38p; and parts 4, 5, 6, and 7, all of 101a 2r 36p. In 1908 and 1909 the subdivisions 3 to 7 of the Pahiatua reserve were exempted from the provisions of section 117 of the Native Land Court Act 1894. This allowed these subdivisions, amounting to 608a 3r 22p to be sold. These subdivisions are no longer Maori land but their alienation details are not known.<sup>803</sup>

In April 1910, Nireaha Tamaki offered to sell Pahiatua No. 2, of 392a 3r 32p, and Tahoraiti No. 1, and a block outside the Tararua district, to the Crown. He offered the land to the Crown before looking to other possible purchasers.<sup>804</sup> The land was owned

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<sup>801</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 24

<sup>802</sup> Ibid, p. 25

<sup>803</sup> McBurney, 'The Seventy Mile Bush Reserves', p. 32

<sup>804</sup> MA-MLP1 1910/4, N Tamaki to Native Minister, 5 April 1910, Archives New

by Tamaki and two others, and was leased to the Warren brothers. The Crown purchased Pahiatua No. 2 block for £4850 in 1910.<sup>805</sup> The block was proclaimed Crown land in December 1911.<sup>806</sup>

The Pahiatua No. 1 block, of 10a, was awarded to Nireaha Tamaki in 1904. It is no longer Maori land but its alienation details are not known.

There are also the Pahiatua Town Sections, which were Maori owned. The lots were numbered 28, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, and 114. The lots varied in size from a quarter acre to over two acres, and amounted to 5a 0r 20p. The sections are now all European land, except lot 28, a quarter acre section. This lot was purchased by the Crown under the Native Housing Act, and transferred to Katerina Hokanga. The lot was deemed to be Maori freehold land in 1962.<sup>807</sup> Aside from section 28, the alienation details of these sections are not known, and the sections have not been included as twentieth century alienations.

In 1900, all the Pahiatua reserve, of 1017a 1r, was in Maori ownership. The Crown purchased Pahiatua No. 2 block, of 392a 3r 32p. The alienation details of the remainder of the reserve is not known but it is no longer Maori land.

### **2.33 The Kauhanga (Mangahao 3) blocks**

The Crown purchased the Kauhanga blocks 1 and 2, of an estimated 7000a, in 1873. Two 20a reserves were made for some of the vendors.<sup>808</sup> They are Te Potae reserve, which was made for Hoani Meihana and Manahi Paewai, and Te Rerenga-o-Whiro reserve, which was made for Pene Hakopa and others. Both reserves were in or near the Manawatu Gorge.<sup>809</sup> Both reserves are Maori owned but are no longer Maori land. Te Rerenga-o-Whiro had 45 owners in 1993, and Te Potae had 13 owners in 1994.<sup>810</sup>

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Zealand, Wellington

<sup>805</sup> Ibid, Under Secretary, Lands Department, to Native Minister, 10 August 1910

<sup>806</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 1911, no. 103, 21 December 1911, p. 3746, and Certificate of Title, Hawke's Bay, vol. 197, fol. 300

<sup>807</sup> Pahiatua Town Sections file, box 103, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings.

<sup>808</sup> Goldsmith, p 91, and McBurney, 'Tamaki-nui-a-Rua report', p. 340

<sup>809</sup> 'Turton's land deeds of the North Island', microfiche edition, Alexander Turnbull Library, deed 190

<sup>810</sup> Te Rerenga-o-whiro and Te Potae reserves file, box 28, Hastings Maori Land Court, Hastings

### **3. Report Summary**

The total acreage of the land blocks in Maori ownership in the Tararua district in 1900 amounted to 115,825a 3r 17p. After 1900, a total of 87,925a 03p was alienated through purchase or public works takings. The Crown purchased 50,804a 0r 06p, and 36,788a 2r 05p was purchased privately, and 334a 1r 30pp is known to have been taken for public works purposes. In addition, about 5276a 2r 39p of Maori land was Europeanised under the Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967. A total of approximately 21,885a 27p remains Maori land. Land in the Tararua district alienated after 1900, Europeanised, or remaining in Maori ownership amounts to 115,086a 2r 29. This leaves 739a 28p of the land owned by Maori in the district in 1900 unaccounted for. The difference is probably due to survey variations, although there may have been public works takings not found by this report.

#### **Alienations**

The Crown purchased around 50,804a 0r 06p of land in the Tararua district after 1900. Most of this total, amounting to 35,098a, came from four large purchases. These were the Tamaki and Mangatoro purchases of 1902, the Ngapaeruru purchase of 1905, and the Tiratu purchase of 1915. The Tiratu purchase followed the prohibition of private purchasing in the block under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909. The prohibition of private purchase was also used in the Crown purchase of the Ahuaturanga reserve, and in the purchase of some parts of the Mangatainoka, Mangatoro, Tahoraiti, Waikopiro, and Wharawhara blocks. The Crown also purchased land in the Kaitoki and Ngapaeruru blocks, and purchased all of the Te Whiti-a-Tara reserve, without using this prohibition. In addition, the Crown purchased parts of the Eketahuna, Pahiatua and Tutaekara reserves, which were reserves remaining from land blocks in the Seventy Mile Bush.

The Crown was petitioned by residents in the Dannevirke area to purchase land for closer settlement in the Mangatoro, Tamaki and Tiratu blocks. The residents believed the district's progress would be hindered if private speculators were able to purchase the land. The Crown used its ability to prohibit of private alienation under section 363 of the Native Land Act 1909 to keep out speculators and enhance its own purchasing

position. The Crown's reason for purchasing Maori land was to promote closer European settlement. After 1915, Native Land Purchase officers also sought to find land for soldier settlement. Two of the Mangatainoka blocks were used for soldier settlement.

In the first decades of the twentieth century Crown purchasing was accompanied by private purchasing of relatively large blocks of land. This was followed by purchasing by both the Crown and private interests of smaller blocks of land in the 1920s and 1930s. The final Crown acquisition found was in the Mangatoro block in 1935.

The private purchase of land, or of interests in land blocks, continued through-out the twentieth century. The purchasers were usually local farmers. Some Maori also purchased Maori land, which in some cases kept the land in Maori title. As stated, a total of 21,842a 3r 35p of land in the Tararua district remains in Maori ownership. Most of this land comprises the Owahanga Station.

Public works takings of about 334a 1r 30p in the Tararua district since 1900 have been found. Most of these were from the Tahoraiti No. 2 block, which provided most of the amenities for the town of Dannevirke. Land was taken from this block for the railway, roading, a ballast pit, the sewerage treatment area, a gravel pit, the Makirikiri reserve, a rubbish dump, and over 105a was taken for the aerodrome. In the Tahoraiti No. 1 block land was taken for roading and for Ruahine School, a taking which the Maori Land Court decided had treated the owners unfairly. Land was also taken for a school site, and for a teacher's residence, in the Mataikona block. A small amount of land has been found to have been taken for roading in a number of Tararua blocks, and 3a 2r 29p was taken from the Tamaki block for the Mangahao hydro-electric power scheme in 1923.

Land was also appears to have been taken for a native township at Hamua. A total of 105a 2r 36p in the Mangatainoka J4F1 and J4F2 blocks was gazetted for this purpose in 1906. When J4F2 was partitioned in 1911 it was stated by the Court that 65a 3r of J4F1 had been taken for the township and that the balance of 39a was to be taken from the J4F2 partitions on a proportional basis, if it was required.

No evidence has been found of the compulsory purchase of land in the Tararua district by the Maori Trustee under the provisions of the Maori Affairs Act 1953.

The Maori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 Europeanised a total of 62 blocks in the Tararua district. Some Maori land in the Tararua district had become European land under earlier legislation. Tahoraiti 2A2 became European land in 1912, on the application of its owner, and two Mangatainoka blocks were Europeanised in 1943 under the Native Land Act 1931. The term European land was replaced by general land by the Maori Affairs Act 1953.

### **Reasons for the alienation of land**

Over 87,590a of Maori land was purchased in the Tararua district during the twentieth century. There is a scarcity of documentation for why this land was sold but some indication can be gained from the records of the Maori Land Court and from correspondence with the Ikaroa District Maori Land Board. The reasons land was sold include debt, including both personal debt and debt resulting from process costs resulting from the Maori Land Court. Poverty, or at least lack of money, was related to land selling, and may have been a cause of it. Land was also sold to raise finance to develop other properties. A relatively frequent reason given for selling land was that it was generating no income and cost money to keep. This is related to the poor quality of land remaining in Maori ownership, which was often remote, in hill country, and scrub covered, and too expensive to develop for the return it would give. Migration from the district was also a reason some owners sold their shares in land blocks. Another cause was probably the fragmented nature of Maori land ownership in the Tararua district, which had resulted in land blocks being partitioned into many small blocks. These were frequently blocks with one owner, which facilitated the sale of the land.

No single issue explains land alienation and the issues mentioned above are often inter-related. Most of the land alienated was sold in the first two decades when the Crown purchase of Maori land for closer settlement of the land by European settlement was still in progress. In the 1930s the Crown purchased land in the Mangatoro 1A3C

blocks to the benefit of a European farmer. This is a specific case but a general contrast can be drawn, in the Tararua district, between the Crown's encouragement of European farming and its neglect of Maori land development. The causes of land alienation by Maori, which include debt, poverty, the need for development finance and the cost of owning land from which no income could be derived, all point to a lack of land development.

### **The use of remaining Maori land**

Most of the 21,885a 27p which remains as Maori land is the Owahanga Station, of 17,482a. The remaining 3404a seems to be mostly farmed by Maori, with some land used for housing sites. Some probably continues to be leased, which was the major use of Maori land in the early part of the twentieth century, before much of the leased land was sold. However the remaining 21, 885a 27p does not include land which has been Europeanised, some of which remains Maori owned. The Tiratu Station is the largest example of this. There is also some general land in the district which has been purchased by Maori.

There was one Maori land development scheme in the Tararua district. This was the Tahoraite scheme, a one settler development farm, on the Kaitoki 2K2A block. The Owahanga Station, and the Tiratu Station, were under the administration of the Maori Trustee from 1929 and 1931, respectively, to the 1950s. The Ngapaeruru 6B1A, 6B1B and 6B1C blocks, and Mangapuaka 1C were included in the first instalment of the Porangahau Consolidation Scheme in 1950, as blocks Ngapaeruru A1 and A2, and Mangapuaka A. However, it appears these blocks were withdrawn from the consolidation scheme as the Ngapaeruru A2 and Mangapuaka A blocks were later sold privately, and Ngapaeruru A1 remains Maori land.

### **The pattern of alienation**

A pattern of Maori land alienation in the Tararua district can be identified which is similar to the Wairarapa district.<sup>811</sup> Large scale Crown purchases took place in the nineteenth century and extended into the twentieth century. Private purchasing took place in some blocks, usually where the Crown was not active. A significant aspect of

the alienation of Maori land in the Tararua district is that by about 1910 a majority of land block partitions had only one owner. This indicates that iwi or hapu objectives had ceased to dominate land ownership. The individualisation of ownership made alienation easier as meetings of owners were not required. The Crown purchasing of Maori land in the Tararua district ended in the 1930s. Private purchasing continued through-out the twentieth century, with several purchases of Maori land being made by Europeans in 1998 and 1999.

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<sup>811</sup> Walzl, pp. 94-104

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MA-MLP1 1903/98, Tamaki No. 3 block

MA-MLP1 1910/4, Pahiatua No. 2 block

MA-MLP1 1910/34/1, Mangatainoka J4F Nos. 3 and 4

MA-MLP1 1910/126, Tahoraiti No. 2 block

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Umutaoroa block file, box 67  
Waikopiro block file, box 234  
Wharawhara block file, box 274  
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## 5. Appendix : The blocks and reserves of the Tararua district<sup>812</sup>

Ahuaturanga	Piripiri
Castlepoint (part later renamed	Rakaiatai
Puketoi)	Tahoraiti
Mataikona	Tamaki
Akitio	Tautane reserve
Aohanga	Te Ohu
Moroa	Tipapakuku
Te Hoe	Tiratu
Kaitoki	Tutaekara reserve
Maharahara	Tuatua/Te Whiti-a-Tara
Makuri	Umutaoroa
Mangapuaka	Waikopiro
Mangatainoka	Wharawhara
Mangatoro	Kaihinu
Ngamoko	Mangahao
Ngapaeruru	Eketahuna
Oringiwaiaruhe	Mongorongong
Otanga	Pukahu
Otawhao	Ngatapu

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<sup>812</sup> Ellis et al, Base table, pp. 32-35