

1879.
NEW ZEALAND.

CONFISCATION OF REBELS' LANDS

(FURTHER PAPERS RELATING TO THE).

Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency.

No. 1.

ORDER in COUNCIL PROCLAIMING certain LANDS under "THE NEW ZEALAND SETTLEMENTS Act, 1863."

G. GREY, Governor.

At the Government House, at Wellington, the second day of September, 1865.

Present:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," it was enacted, amongst other things, that whenever the Governor in Council shall be satisfied that any Native tribe, or section of a tribe, or any considerable number thereof, have, since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, been engaged in rebellion against Her Majesty's authority, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to declare that the district within which any land being the property or in the possession of such tribe, or section, or considerable number thereof shall be situate, shall be a district within the provisions of the said Act, and the boundaries of such district in like manner to define and vary as he shall think fit:

And whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that certain Native tribes, or sections of tribes, having landed properties and possessions in the lands described in the Schedules hereunder written, have been engaged in rebellion against Her Majesty's authority:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in exercise of the power vested in him by the said recited Act, doth hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Colony, declare that from the date hereof the lands described in the First Schedule to this Proclamation, being districts within which there are situate lands the property or in the possession of such tribes, or sections of tribes, as aforesaid, shall be two districts within the provisions of the said "New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," and shall be designated by the names of Ngatiawa and Ngatiruanui:

And whereas it is further enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to set apart within any such districts, eligible sites for settlements for colonization, and the boundaries of such settlements to define and vary: And further, that for the purpose of such settlements, the Governor in Council may from time to time reserve or take any land within such district, and that such land shall be deemed to be Crown land, freed and discharged from all title, interest, or claim of any person whomsoever, as soon as the Governor in Council shall have declared that such land is required for the purposes of the said Act, and is subject to the provisions thereof:

And whereas by a Proclamation dated the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in exercise of the powers vested in the Governor by the said Act, the Governor hath declared that certain lands shall be districts within the provisions of the said "New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," and shall be designated by the name of Middle Taranaki:

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, in further exercise of the power vested in him by the said recited Act, doth hereby, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the colony, set apart, as eligible sites for settlement for colonization, the lands described in the Second Schedule to this Proclamation, being lands within the said proclaimed district of Middle Taranaki, and the districts hereby constituted of Ngatiawa and Ngatiruanui; and doth declare that the lands described in the said Schedule are required for the purposes of the said Act, and are subject to the provisions thereof, and doth reserve and take such lands for such purposes: And doth hereby further declare, with the advice and consent aforesaid, that no land of any loyal inhabitant within the said districts, whether held by native custom or under Crown grant, will be taken, except so much as may be absolutely necessary for the security of the country, compensation being given for all land so taken; and further, that all rebel inhabitants of the said districts who come in within a reasonable time and make submission to the Queen, will receive a sufficient quantity of land within the said district under grant from the Crown.

FORSTER GORING,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Ngatiawa.

BOUNDED on the North-west and North by the sea, from the mouth of the River Waitara to the tunnel at Parininihi, and thence by a straight line in a direction due east (true bearing) for a distance of 20 miles; on the South-east by a straight line drawn from the eastern extremity of the said northern boundary in a direction south 39° west (true bearing), till it intersects the straight line between the summit

of Mount Egmont and Parikino, on the Whanganui River; on the South by the said last-named straight line, from its intersection with the said south-eastern boundary to its intersection with the Kairoa and Waimate Road; on the West by the eastern boundary of the District of Middle Taranaki, proclaimed under "The New Zealand Settlements Act, 1863," from the point last named to the commencing point at the mouth of the River Waitara.

Ngatiruanui.

On the North-east by a straight line, bearing on the summit of Mount Egmont, commencing at the Kairoa and Waimate Road, and drawn thence to Parikino on the River Whanganui; on the East by the said river to the sea; on the South-west by the sea, from the mouth of the said River Whanganui to the Waimate Stream; and on the West by the said Kairoa and Waimate Road from the said Waimate Stream, which last or western boundary is also part of the eastern boundary of the said District of Middle Taranaki: excepting all lands held by or under the Crown prior to the date of this Proclamation.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Ngatiawa Coast.

BOUNDED on the West and North-west by a line drawn straight from the summit of Mount Egmont, to the source of the River Waiongona; thence along the said River Waiongona to Tarurutangi; thence straight to the junction of the Rivers Maunganui and Waitara; thence along the said River Waitara to the sea; thence along the sea-coast to the tunnel at Parininihi; on the North by a straight line in a direction due east (true bearing) from the said tunnel at Parininihi for a distance of 20 miles; on the South-east by a straight line drawn from the eastern extremity of the said northern boundary in a direction south 39° west, till it intersects the straight line between the summit of Mount Egmont and Parikino on the Whanganui River; and on the South-west by the said straight line last named, from its intersection with the said south-eastern boundary to the summit of Mount Egmont.

Ngatiruanui Coast.

Bounded on the North by the River Hangatahua, from its mouth to the southern angle of the Oakura district, and thence by a straight line passing between the Pouakai and Patua Ranges, to the point where a Native path passing in the same direction intersects the south-western boundary of the Tapuae (or Omata) Block; on the North-east by the said south-west boundary, and by the south-east boundary of the said Tapuae Block to the River Mangoraka, thence by the said River Mangoraka to its source, thence by a straight line to the summit of Mount Egmont, and thence by a straight line to Parikino on the River Whanganui; on the South-east by the said River Whanganui from Parikino to the sea; and on the South-west by the sea, from the mouth of the said River Whanganui to the mouth of the said River Hangatahua: excepting all lands within the said boundaries held by or under the Crown prior to the date of this Proclamation.

No. 2.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Colony of New Zealand, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

THE Governor announces to the Natives of New Zealand that the war which commenced at Oakura is at an end.

The Governor took up arms to protect the European settlements from destruction, and to punish those who refused to settle by peaceful means the difficulties which had arisen, but resorted to violence and plunged the country into war.

Upon those tribes sufficient punishment has been inflicted. Their war parties have been beaten; their strongholds captured; and so much of their lands confiscated as was thought necessary to deter them from again appealing to arms.

The Governor has therefore shown that he will not permit the peace of the colony to be disturbed, without inflicting severe chastisement on those who resist his authority.

The Governor hopes that the Natives will now have seen that resistance to the law is hopeless. He proclaims on behalf of the Queen, that all who up to the present time have been in arms against Her Majesty's authority will never be prosecuted for past offences, excepting only those who have been concerned in the murders of the following persons, because those persons were barbarously and treacherously murdered:—

The children Parker and Pote, killed at Omata, on the 27th March, 1860; the boy Joseph Sarten, killed at Henui, on the 4th December, 1860; the Native Ngakoti, who was killed, and his wife and her daughter killed, at Kaipikari, in December, 1864; Mrs. Margaret Fahey, killed at Ramarama, on the 16th October, 1863; the boys Richard Trust and Nicholas Trust, killed at Kennedy's Farm, on the 24th October, 1863; the Rev. Mr. Volkner, killed at Opotiki, on the 2nd March, 1865; Mr. James Fulloon and his companions, killed at Whakatane, on the 27th July, 1865; the Chief Rio Haeaterangi, killed near Whanganui, in January, 1865. The murderers of those persons will be brought to trial as soon as they are arrested.

The Governor also excepts from this pardon the chief Te Pehi, because, having taken the Oath of Allegiance to Her Majesty, he violated his oath, and treacherously attacked the Queen's troops at Pipiriki. When taken he will be brought to trial for this crime. All others are forgiven.

Out of the lands which have been confiscated in the Waikato, and at Taranaki, and Ngatiruanui, the Governor will at once restore considerable quantities to those of the Natives who wish to settle down upon their lands, to hold them under Crown grants, and to live under the protection of the law. For this purpose, Commissioners will be sent forthwith into the Waikato, and the country about Taranaki, and between that place and Whanganui, who will put the Natives who may desire it upon

lands at once, and will mark out the boundaries of the blocks which they are to occupy. Those who do not come in at once to claim the benefit of this arrangement must expect to be excluded.

The Governor will take no more lands on account of the present war.

As regards the prisoners now in custody, the Governor will hold them until it shall be seen whether those who have been in arms return to peace. If they do so, the prisoners will be set at liberty.

The Governor is sending an expedition to the Bay of Plenty, to arrest the murderers of Mr. Volkner and Mr. Fulloon. If they are given up to justice, the Governor will be satisfied; if not, the Governor will seize a part of the lands of the tribes who conceal these murderers, and will use them for the purpose of maintaining peace in that part of the country, and of providing for the widows and relatives of the murdered people.

The Governor now calls upon all the chiefs and tribes to assist him in putting a stop to all such acts of violence for the future, for all, whether Europeans or Natives, have a common interest in putting an end to such crimes, and in preserving the peace of the colony.

The Governor is about to call a meeting of all the great chiefs, to consult with his Government as to the best means whereby the Maori people may be represented in the General Assembly, so that they may henceforth help to make the laws which they are called on to obey. At that meeting, all matters can be discussed, with a view of establishing a general and lasting peace throughout New Zealand.

Her Majesty the Queen desires that equal laws and equal rights and liberties may be enjoyed by all her subjects in this Island; and to that end the Governor in the name of the Queen publishes this Proclamation.

Given under my hand, at the Government House, at Wellington, and issued under the Public Seal of the Colony of New Zealand, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

G. GREY.

By His Excellency's command.

FRED. A. WELD.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

No. 3.

RETURN of Sums of Money paid to Natives within the Confiscated Block on the West Coast, on Deeds of Conveyance to the Crown.

Name of Block.	Area.	Reserves	Amount.	Deeds.	Remarks, Date of Deed.
	Acres.	Acres.	£ s. d.		
Kopua	3,140	...	230 0 0	1	1st August, 1872.
Waitara Taramouku ...	12,800	331	1,900 0 0	2 {	27th February, 1873. 19th February, 1874.
Te Moa	32,830	...	5,450 0 0	2 {	14th November, 1873. 28th February, 1874.
Pukemahoe	1,000	...	125 0 0	1	28th February, 1874.
Onaero Urenui Taramouku	36,000	700	3,730 0 0	2 {	3rd March, 1874. 8th October, 1874.
Ruapekapeka	400	...	50 0 0	1	28th February, 1874.
Waipuku	7,000	...	875 0 0	1	12th March, 1874.
Waipuku-Patea	20,700	...	3,200 0 0	2 {	22nd May, 1874. 20th November, 1874.
Manganui	11,200	401	1,850 0 0	2 {	21st August, 1874. 20th November, 1874.
Te Wera	6,320	50	787 0 0	1	1st September, 1874.
Huiroa	25,300	1,000	3,600 0 0	2 {	25th September, 1874. 20th November, 1874.
Otoia	2,660	...	332 10 0	1	16th March, 1875.
Ahuroa-Manawawiri ...	12,600	...	2,075 0 0	1	24th February, 1875.
Mangaotuku	10,000	...	7,650 0 0	1 {	16th December, 1875. Payments cover 51,200 acres outside the confiscation boundary.
Pukekino	3,000	...	1,482 10 0	1 {	16th December, 1875. Payments cover 8,860 acres outside the confiscation boundary.
Okahutiria	14,592	...	1,909 17 0	...	No deed.
Opaku	24,160	...	3,118 6 0	...	No deed.
Waingongoro to Patea ...	73,000*	...	7,413 11 7	...	Payments incomplete.
Momahaki	38,000*	...	4,110 12 6	...	Payments incomplete.
Waimate	100,000*	...	4,522 18 1	...	Payments incomplete.
	434,702	...	£54,412 5 2		

* Estimated.

10th July, 1879.

RICH. JOHN GILL,
Under Secretary, Land Purchases.

By Authority: GEORGE DIDSBUXY, Government Printer, Wellington.—1879.

