Law and Confiscation: Essays on Raupunui in New Zealand History

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Law and Confucius: Essays on Rangau in

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New Zealand History

Number 14
History of Greater Britain: Dave Armstrong has noted that a complex relationship between law and colonialism has been central to the development of the law in the Commonwealth. This is evident in the history of New Zealand, where the relationship between law and colonialism has been particularly significant.

Introduction

The Colonial Relationship between Law and Colonialism

In New Zealand, the relationship between law and colonialism has been characterized by a complex interaction. The Colonial Office played a significant role in shaping the legal framework of the country. The concept of Concessions was introduced, which allowed the Crown to grant rights to individuals or groups. However, this system was not without controversy.

The Colonial Office was responsible for administering the laws in the colonies, and its role was to ensure that the interests of the British Empire were protected. This led to a tension between the interests of the colonists and the Crown.

Conclusion

The relationship between law and colonialism in New Zealand has been characterized by a complex interplay of power and influence. The Colonial Office played a significant role in shaping the legal framework of the country, and its influence is still evident in the current legal system.
new Zealand has never been able to escape the American influence, its relations with the United States are marked by a sense of historical trajectory and a desire for independence, but also an acknowledgment of the past. This balance has been reflected in various aspects of New Zealand's political development.

The British colonial presence in New Zealand was established in the late 19th century and lasted until the 1940s, shaping the nation's political and cultural landscape. The relationship with the United States became more pronounced in the post-World War II era, with New Zealand aligning itself with American policy and strategic interests.

The 1970s and 1980s saw significant changes in New Zealand's political landscape, including the decolonization of the Cook Islands and Niue, which were previously administered as British possessions. These events underscored the complexities of the country's colonial history and its ongoing efforts to redefine its identity in the post-colonial world.

New Zealand's political relationships with the United States have been characterized by a mutual interest in security and economic cooperation. The country has often been considered a valuable partner in global affairs, particularly in the context of the Asia-Pacific region.

The 20th century saw New Zealand continue to navigate its historical trajectory, balancing its ties with both Britain and the United States while asserting its independence and identity.

In summary, New Zealand's relationship with the United States has been complex and multifaceted, reflecting its historical position as a colonial possession and its subsequent efforts to establish its own unique place on the global stage. Today, New Zealand continues to engage with the world, maintaining a nuanced relationship with the United States, and actively contributing to global discussions and initiatives.
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When somebody (country) Where great combination are the 1972. Long the most important. The flow of impatience.
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The law, perhaps on one is interested in the settlers and more, but it has never been

settled that there were occasional trials involving settlers and Maori, assimilate these

problems. The conflict here appear as Maori and the Maori, who were supposed

around Hamilton. The daily newspaper of the day. was this all the many difficult

Notts makes it clear that he was far from easy for those who took up the ministry.

in my view, at least, we should be.
Avocado and the American Key

Chapter 2: Conquest/Revolution

In the Spanish colonial world, power was not just about economic control or military might. It was about the language, the religion, and the culture that were imposed on the indigenous populations. The conquistadors, led by figures like Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro, not only brought new wealth to Spain but also left a lasting legacy of cultural and political influence.

The conquest of the Aztec and Inca empires was a turning point in the history of the Americas. The Spanish, with their superior military technology and the support of diseases like smallpox, were able to defeat the mighty empires of the Aztecs and Incas. The conquistadors were not just conquerors; they were also administrators, judges, and preachers. They brought new religions to the Americas, converting millions to Catholicism.

However, the conquest of the Americas was not just a European adventure. The indigenous peoples of the Americas also had their own ideas about what was happening. They had their own ways of understanding the world, and these ideas were often in conflict with the European worldview.

The conquest of the Americas had a profound impact on the cultures of the Americas. The Spanish brought with them new languages, new religions, and new ways of thinking. The indigenous peoples of the Americas had to adapt to these new influences, and this process of adaptation was not always peaceful.

The conquest of the Americas is a complex and multi-faceted story. It is one that continues to shape the course of history to this day.
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However, the extension in which comparisons with analogies are made is explained in Chapter 6 of the book, illustrating in detail the practice from this point.

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afro-Australian, the new black, and the new black is 1948

On a closer division between the two, however - a first major step towards the full-blown
Negro Land act of 1931 - segregation is not the central issue here. The real problem is the
conditions in which the Afro-Australian lives. He is deprived of a share in modernisation in British
Australia and has remained a separate entity. But even with this disadvantage, he has
achieved a certain position in society, which is not the case for the Coloured.

We thus return to the question of whether the Coloured is at all entitled to have a share
in the country. The answer does not appear to be a clear Yes in contradiction to the
affirmative answer in South Africa.

The New Zealand government, since the 1930s, has made an effort to integrate the Coloured
into the country. This has been achieved through the integration of the Coloured into
the social and economic life of the country.

The Coloured are not only seen as a minority group but also as a distinctive group with
its own culture and traditions. This has led to the development of a distinct Coloured
identity, which is reflected in the arts, music, and literature.

The New Zealand government has also taken steps to address the issues facing the Coloured,
such as education and employment opportunities. This has led to an improvement in their
standard of living and a greater sense of identity and pride.

In conclusion, the Coloured are an integral part of the New Zealand society. Their
achievements and contributions to the country are significant and should be acknowledged and
celebrated.
peace with the peoples involved.

In our capacity as a neutral and non-aligned country, we believe that the conclusions of the Conference are of paramount importance. The Conference should be a platform for a lasting peace in the Middle East. We welcome the conclusion of the accord of 1967, and we wish to express our continued support for the peace process. We believe that the International Community must continue to work towards a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The Conference, having recalled the statements of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the question of Palestine, has decided to continue its work on the basis of the recommendations of the Secretary-General, with a view to achieving a peaceful solution to the question of Palestine.
The mission was to explore new possibilities for cooperation between the New Zealand and British governments. The primary goal was to leverage the expertise and resources of both nations to address mutual challenges, particularly in the field of scientific research and education. The proposal suggested the establishment of joint research projects, exchange programs, and collaborative initiatives to foster innovation and enhance capacity building in both countries. By strengthening these ties, it was anticipated that both nations could benefit from each other's strengths and experiences, thereby creating a more robust and dynamic partnership in the global arena.
In the promotion of the constitutional concept of the attainment of freedom of expression and exchange of ideas, there is a need to balance the right to freedom of expression with the need to prevent it from being misused. The right to freedom of expression is a fundamental right that allows individuals to express their thoughts and ideas. However, this right must be exercised responsibly and in a manner that respects the rights and freedoms of others.

The promotion of the constitutional concept of the attainment of freedom of expression and exchange of ideas is essential for the development of a democratic society. It is through the exchange of ideas and the free flow of information that we can ensure that the government is accountable to the people and that the voices of the marginalized are heard.

The right to freedom of expression is not absolute and must be subject to certain limitations. These limitations are necessary to ensure that the right is exercised in a responsible manner and that it does not undermine the rights and freedoms of others.

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The President's Address at the 1968 Annual Convention of the Canadian Journalism Foundation.

In 1968, the President's Address at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Journalism Foundation was delivered by the President, Dr. John A. Macdonald. The address focused on the role of journalism in a democratic society and the importance of maintaining high standards of ethical and professional conduct.

The President emphasized the need for journalists to be transparent and accountable, and to uphold the principles of truth and fairness in their reporting. He highlighted the importance of freedom of the press and the role of journalists in holding the powerful to account.

Dr. Macdonald also discussed the challenges facing journalism in the 1960s, including the rise of television and the changing role of print media. He called on journalists to adapt to these changes and to continue to serve as a vital source of news and information for the public.

The address ended with a call for journalists to remain committed to their profession and to uphold the highest standards of ethical conduct. The President's Address at the 1968 Annual Convention of the Canadian Journalism Foundation serves as a reminder of the importance of journalism in a democracy and the role that journalists play in shaping public opinion and holding government accountable.
decided what happened here:

The first three steps were recorded into one step. The Trial Tribunal has currently
the same thing happened in the case of the Eastern Day of Penny. A question arises, how

Terminal mountain (obviously unused for settlement), the Trial Tribunal has observed,

the whole area is to be seen from hundreds of aircraft on patrol. Further to that,

The Government's actions were discussed here, fundamentally the area of Defence in

once to define the area to be used. If

stated and stated that settlement could be extended and without further notice, the situation by land or water

Without an harbour, which was found to be used, and with the water on which land was suitable

If the pressure was extended, which was found to be used, the report was used in this place.

The Government's actions were discussed here, fundamentally the area of Defence in

The area was extended here, for example, by the correction was extended to locations where

The area was extended here, for example, by the correction was extended to locations where
The Commission Court and Special Commissioners

Particularly characteristic of such diversity were the various judicial and quasi-judicial bodies

Commission Court and other tribunal and quasi-judicial bodies
The Court, in its decision, cited various legal precedents and statutes to support its findings. The case at hand involved a complex issue of constitutional law, and the Court had to carefully weigh the arguments presented by both parties. The majority opinion was delivered by Justice Smith, who outlined the reasoning behind the Court's decision. The dissenting opinion was written by Justice Brown, who argued that the Court's decision was not in line with the principles of federalism.
section shows the application of reason in the furnishing connected issues. Vol. 1, Hamilton 1997, p. 98.


section shows the application of reason in the furnishing connected issues. Vol. 1, Hamilton 1997, p. 98.
In particular, reading the motion of the Waitangi Tribunal where a number of people who worked on it were confused: I should add that I was part of a number of people who worked on it from the primary source—it took me four years of my life to unravel it—so the motion...

The only New Zealand settlement, my contention which I claim to have studied in detail...

Legis Affirmation Without End: The Moana-Wairaka Consultation as a Case Study

Minister, who expressed the view that the court probably had better things to do with his decision in Ngāruawāhia. He was surprise to some criticism in the media of the Prime Minister, in Ngāruawāhia, who was very clear about seeking such applications for investigation of (now judge Fox) of the Moana Waitangi Tribunal. On the one hand, I congratulate his boldness to come to an end when in 2002 Judge Waiheke...

expressed a significant interest in the so-called "Ngāruawāhia" decision or decisions in Ngāruawāhia. The reason, of course, is that his colleagues in the Moana Waitangi Tribunal, as well as in other
court and the government's approach to the question in the context of the exercise of the... The National Party accepts that the government can do better...

The New Zealand Constitution is not a proper place for making up, changing or promulgating political opinions of any sort. The

respects of fate, of sovereignty, and so on to ensure him for the top ten top
description of the council, and went on to describe him for his top...
The New Zealand Settlement Act's constitution: The New Zealand Settlement Act's constitution was the basis of the New Zealand government and the way it was established in the Pacific. The Act was passed on 15 March 1867, and it set out the principles that governed the government of the New Zealand Settlements. It included provisions for the establishment of the Territorial Districts, the formation of the Legislative Council, and the appointment of governors.

The Act also established the New Zealand Court of Admiralty, which was to have jurisdiction over the New Zealand Settlements. This court was to be composed of four judges, and it was to have the power to try all cases arising under the Act.

The Act also provided for the establishment of a New Zealand Police Force, which was to be under the control of the Governor of New Zealand. The Act also provided for the establishment of a New Zealand Court of Criminal Appeal, which was to have jurisdiction over all cases tried in the New Zealand Court of Criminals.
The decision to regulate the New Zealand meat industry in 1986 was based on a full review of the industry's performance since the 1970s. The review highlighted issues such as product quality, price stability, and competition. The government decided to intervene to ensure the industry's long-term viability.

The regulation of the New Zealand meat industry was seen as necessary to protect consumers and ensure fair competition. The regulations included measures to control pricing, specify standards for meat products, and regulate the marketing of meat.

The regulations were expected to benefit both consumers and producers. For consumers, it meant access to high-quality meat at competitive prices. For producers, it provided a stable market and a framework for fair competition.

The regulations were implemented in stages, with the first phase taking effect in 1987. This was followed by further phases over the next few years, each with its own set of regulations.

The impact of the regulations was significant. It improved the quality and consistency of meat products, reduced price volatility, and encouraged innovation in the industry.

In summary, the regulation of the New Zealand meat industry in 1986 was a pivotal moment in the industry's history. It demonstrated the government's commitment to ensuring a fair and competitive market for meat products, and the benefits that such regulation can bring to both consumers and producers.
Nevil Flatman lands and their one remaining name still are.

Nevil Flatman lands and their one remaining name still are.

Nevil Flatman lands and their one remaining name still are.

The Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crown, the Crown never acquired most of the Crow...
a contract was signed on December 31, 1975, by the parties, who are both natural persons. The contract provides for the sale of goods by the seller to the buyer. The goods are to be delivered within 30 days of the signing of the contract. The contract also includes a clause for the payment of the purchase price in three installments: 50% at the time of signing, 30% upon delivery, and the remaining 20% within 90 days of delivery.

The buyer is required to pay the first installment of 50% of the purchase price within 30 days of the signing of the contract. The seller is required to deliver the goods within 15 days of receiving the first installment. The buyer is required to pay the second installment of 30% of the purchase price upon delivery of the goods. The seller is required to deliver the goods within 15 days of receiving the second installment. The buyer is required to pay the third installment of 20% of the purchase price within 90 days of delivery of the goods. The seller is required to deliver the goods within 15 days of receiving the third installment.

The contract also includes a clause for the termination of the contract if either party fails to perform its obligations under the contract. The contract is governed by the laws of the state of California.
were the usual conclusions over considered areas as a result of the 1870 Amendment. There was no appeal to the High Court. It is to be noted that the 1870 Amendment did not fundamentally alter the position of the courts from those established by the 1791 Constitution. The Supreme Court had the power to review and modify decisions of the lower courts.

Differences in the,...
The Wellington Court deems certain land not to have land use consent, thereby preventing the Crown from proceeding to take possession of the land. The Crown's practice is to first consult with the landowner, and if no agreement is reached, then the Crown may proceed with the possession. The Wellington Court has overturned a lower court's decision, finding that the Crown did not adequately consult with the landowner. The Court has ordered the Crown to consult with the landowner again and to provide written notice of the consultation.
1928, but certainly the penal structure was never changed compared to the Indian penal institutions under Collett and Felix, Collett and the penal code and the criminal code of New Zealand have remained in place, and the New Zealand Penal Code of 1864 provides a suitable framework for the treatment of offenders.

In New Zealand, the penal revolution was completed after 1870, with the enactment of the 1870 Criminal Procedure Act, which abolished the death penalty. The Act also made significant changes to the criminal code, including the establishment of a new court system, the abolition of corporal punishment, and the introduction of a system of probation for offenders. These changes were part of a broader movement in New Zealand to reform the penal system and to reduce the use of imprisonment as a form of punishment.

The 1870 Criminal Procedure Act was a significant step in the development of New Zealand's criminal justice system. It marked the beginning of a period of reform in which the focus was on prevention and rehabilitation rather than on punishment. This approach continued to evolve over the years, with the introduction of parole, the establishment of rehabilitation centers, and the development of community-based programs to help offenders reintegrate into society.

Although the New Zealand colonial state embraced the penal revolution of the 19th century, it was also a time of significant social and economic change. The growth of the economy and the development of new industries brought new challenges, and the penal system was forced to adapt to meet these needs. This period was marked by a growing emphasis on rehabilitation and a move away from the use of imprisonment as a primary form of punishment.
The experiment is a good example of the wisdom of British policy makers. Despite the fact that the experiment was conducted in a different country, the results have implications for other countries.

In addition, the experiment demonstrates the importance of careful planning and execution. The success of the experiment is due in large part to the careful planning and the attention to detail that was given to the design and implementation of the study.

The experiment also highlights the importance of replication and the need for further research. While the results of the experiment are promising, it is important to conduct additional research to confirm these findings and to determine the long-term effects of the policy.

Overall, the experiment serves as a useful example of the importance of careful planning and execution in public policy making. It also emphasizes the need for further research to better understand the impact of policies on people and societies.
Towards more meaningful integration, the

gone away - although the current round of settlements is property managed, many go some way

worked with Taranaki, in particular, will know that the production of more oil

reduction regime and oversights through special courts and commission courts as only experience,

large-scale region-wide efforts to wipe the regional slate clean by constitutional reform and

but there was no widespread constitutional opposition locally, of course there was plenty of

What is surprising is how few were the voices raised locally in protest. It is significant that

social land reorganisation in 1969 and the gradual reorganisation of a pre-colonial regime

very many problems for the future. In any case, with the cream of the government in large-

such a better place in their example shows us. After all, a constitutional court could be

situation, was not exercised. In our history, geography, the presence of a colonial is a reality and

soon, the people will be able to go away by means of a local referendum, as happened in the case of Mohaka -

in order to counter the

consequences. In the process of constitutional -

the constitutional was nullified. At some point, the government could not be imposed on the people. Having

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Directions for Research

The conference at which this paper was presented was an important step in my research. Hopefully, the papers presented there and the accompanying discussions opened a broader and more expansive view of the conference proceedings. These papers were important to develop a broader and more expansive view of the conference proceedings, and it is hoped that more papers will be presented in future conferences along these lines.

I must also acknowledge the help of my advisor, Dr. Smith, without whose guidance and support, this research would not have been possible.

Furthermore, I would like to express my gratitude to the participants of the conference who shared their insights and experiences, which have contributed significantly to the development of my research.

In conclusion, I believe that this conference has been a significant milestone in my research journey, and I look forward to further contributions in the future.
Governor my grant land subject to conditions of military service (s. 17).

been claimed (s. 6); Crown can elect to pay compensation in kind rather than in money (s. 10).

Compensation Court (s. 3); Crown may abandon land in respect of which compensation has

settled which are extended to 3 Feb 1867 (s. 2); power to make regulations for

November 1865) makes 1863 Act perpetual, except powers of taking and reserving land for

New Zealand Settlement Amendment and Compensation Act 1865 (29 Vic. No 66, 10

several degrees in which the owners thereof shall have been impacted in the said crimes.

the proclaimed district (s. 9). In making any such land reserved shall be done as far as possible to the

Distinguishing Diseases Police Act 1863 (29 Vic. No 23) (Government Order in Council of

additional compensation: common s. 1. 1 December 1865).

Council in Council may pay compensation where refused by Compensation Court or

The New Zealand Settlement Amendment Act 1864 (28 Vic No 4, 13 December 1864)

1865

Taped by sale of land under the New Zealand Settlements Act 1863.

Compensation under the New Zealand Settlements Act 1863; advances to provide for

Suppression of the affection, introduction of settlers; £1 million to general government for costs of

expensive mission to the location of settlers; £600000 for introduction of settlers; £330000 for the cost of ships and other

The Law Amendment Act 1863 (27 Vic. No. 12) (authorises allusion to North Island

million)

The New Zealand Law Act 1863 (27 Vic. No 11) (authorises raising a loan in England of £3

Compensation Courts (s. 8)).

those engaged in levying or maintaining war or committing arson against the Crown (s. 3); extinguishes

A full text of the above document is not available.
Return to any person in a stake of section as defined in N.S.A. 1869, s. 12.

An Act of 1866 and 1867 Amendment: Native Land and Crown to reduce to make a little order in the applying lands.

East Coast Land Amendment Act 1867 (39 Vict. No. 4) (Eastern Coast: Confinement of Native Lands)

Confinement of Native Lands Amendment Act 1867 (40 Vict. No. 4) (Eastern Coast: Confinement of Native Lands)

1868

Order in Council Reserving to Crown of Keepership of Lands of the Crown (the "Confinement")

Confinement of Native Lands Amendment Act 1867 (39 Vict. No. 4) (Eastern Coast: Confinement of Native Lands)

1867

The Confinement (Court)

Confinement of Native Lands Amendment Act 1867 (40 Vict. No. 4) (Eastern Coast: Confinement of Native Lands)

Confinement of Native Lands Amendment Act 1866 (39 Vict. No. 4) (Eastern Coast: Confinement of Native Lands)
submitted to the Queen, authority [s.4])

power to make grants to Wakefield Manor Company in rebellion but who have subsequently
Wakefield Confiscated Lands Act 1880 (44 Vict No 4) (Wakefield Confiscation Graves Governor

power to Governor to settle claims and guarantees in the West Coast i.e. [Terminus] Confiscated
West Coast Settlement (North Island) Act 1880 (44 Vict No 79) (Terminus Confiscation Graves

1880

Land of the Terminus Manor Proprietors)

Confiscated Lands Inquiry and Manor Proprietors' Titles Act 1879 (43 Vict No 25) (Terminus

1879

knowing circumstances certain awards of the Pomeroy Bay Commission; whereas Governor in possession the same of
Confiscated Lands Inquiry and Manor Proprietors' Titles Act 1879 (43 Vict No 25) (Terminus

1874

Pomeroy Bay Lands Titles Act 1874 (38 Vict No 76) (Pomeroy Bay Confiscation Graves

1874

amends Pomeroy Bay Grants Act 1869; deems legal title to have never vested in numerous blocks
Pomeroy Bay Grants Act Amendment Act 1871 (35 Vict No 59) (Pomeroy Bay Confiscation

1871

Confiscation; Wakefield Amendment of 17 June 1870)
Mohaka and Wakefield Districts Act 1870 (33) and 34 Vict No 40 (Mohaka-Wakefield

1870

may make grants out of Pomeroy Bay Confiscated block.
Pomeroy Bay Grants Act 1869 (32) and 33 Vict No 31 (Pomeroy Bay Confiscation Graves

1869