

High Court in Hamilton Order estimated total Court and Judge cost time

Court John Wanoa (Plaintiff) Auckland versus Eddie Mitchell (Defendant) Hamilton

Date Tuesday 3 March 2026 Presented to John Wanoa B12 Managers New York USA

7 File and Pay High Court Hamilton 4 pages

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5 High Court Criminal Procedure Rules 2012 of 5 pages

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1 High Court Hamilton Application 70 pages

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11 Part 10 Crimes against the rights of property. 20 pages

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2 High Court Hamilton Application with Pictures 113 pages

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3 An AI CourtAid Assistance 14 pages after Microsoft Native AI Court Ruling Authority Jurisdiction

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6 Double Taxation Convention with the Netherlands 10 pages

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8 AI CourtAID Assistance 14 pages

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10 New Zealand Customs Agreement with the Netherlands 2 pages
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12 Application for Legal Aid 2 pages
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13 Personal Information to the High Court in Hamilton 1 page
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15 Who is the Mortgage Owner of New Zealand 1 page
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John Wanoa Website <https://www.moaipowerhouse.world/confederation-sovereigns>

B12 Legal Accountants and Managers of British Sovereign Independent Nation State “Moai Native Co Operative Native AI World Court Shareholders Society” New York City America represents Parent Company “Na Atua E Wa Aotea Limited” Auckland New Zealand <https://moai-co-operative-native-ai-world-court-shareholders-society.b12sites.com/index>

British Crown Sovereignty vested in New Zealand by Queen Victoria and Chiefs 1840 signing the Doctrines of discovery 1769 and again in 1852 New Zealand Constitution and Government <https://www.facebook.com/share/v/1Qjp543yxu/>

AI Overview

The Manukau Land Company (often referred to in historical records as the **New Zealand Manukau and Waitemata Company** or sometimes simply as a Scottish scheme associated with the **Manukau Land Association**) was a **private colonial venture established in Scotland in the early 1840s.**

Te Uru +1

The company aimed to settle Scottish immigrants on roughly 25,000 acres of land in southwest Auckland, New Zealand, specifically aiming to establish a city known as "Cornwallis" on the shores of the **Manukau Harbour**.

Te Uru +1

Key details about the company and its venture include:

Origins and Context: **The company was formed to promote immigration to New Zealand,** positioning itself as a rival to Edward Gibbon Wakefield's more well-known New Zealand Company.

The "Cornwallis" Scheme: The project was largely instigated by William Cornwallis Symonds, a deputy to Governor William Hobson. Symonds aimed to establish a

capital city at Cornwallis (part of the modern-day Waitakere Ranges).

Land Title Disputes: The land for **the settlement was allegedly purchased from local Māori** by **Thomas Mitchell** in 1835. After Mitchell died, the company acquired this claim. However, **this purchase was largely disallowed** or significantly reduced by the colonial government (eventually to about 1,900 acres).

Scottish Settlers: **Despite the uncertain land title**, the company encouraged settlers from Scotland to move to the area. The first group of settlers arrived on the ship Brilliant in October 1841.

Failure and Dissolution: Upon arrival, the settlers found a largely undeveloped area without the promised infrastructure. **The project failed**, and the company's efforts to establish a successful colony were unsuccessful. **The company was eventually wound up in March 1860.**

Legacy: While the initial settlement failed, many of the families who arrived on the Brilliant and later vessels settled in the nearby area of **Onehunga**.

Sanderson Contemporary +5

Key Historical Figures:

William Cornwallis Symonds: Agent for the company and primary proponent of the settlement.

Theophilus Heale: Negotiator for the company.

Thomas Mitchell: Original purchaser of the land in 1835.

These are results for [Manukau Land Company Scotland established in 1823](#)

Search instead for [Manukau Land Company Scotland established in 1823](#)

AI Overview

Based on the provided search results, there is no evidence of a "Manukau Land Company" being established in Scotland in 1823.

The search results indicate that a similarly named company, the New Zealand Manukau and Waitemata Company, was a Scottish-based organization formed later to settle immigrants on approximately 25,000 acres in south-west Auckland.

National Library of New Zealand

Here are the key historical details from the search results:

Context: It was a rival organization to Wakefield's New Zealand Company.

Land Acquisition: The land for this venture was initially purchased from local Māori by Thomas Mitchell in 1835.

Formation: Following Mitchell's death, the company (also referred to as the New Zealand Manukau and Waitemata Land Association) bought the land to create the "Cornwallis Estate".

Settlement: The first settlers arrived from Scotland on the ship Brilliant in October 1841.

Dissolution: The company was wound up on March 19, 1860.

National Library of New Zealand +1

While 1823 was a year of early missionary activity in other parts of New Zealand (such as the arrival of Henry Williams in the Bay of Islands), it does not appear to be associated with a Manukau-specific land company.

King George IV 1823 Lease Land New Zealand

In historical records regarding

[New Zealand](#)

land in the early 1820s, there is no evidence of a direct land lease or purchase by

[King George IV](#)

in 1823. Instead, this period is marked by the activities of private European figures seeking British royal protection for their own land claims.

The most notable events from this time involving King George IV and land claims include:

Baron de Thierry's Land Claim (1822–1823)

The Claim: In 1822,

[Charles Philip Hippolytus de Thierry](#)

(a French-born adventurer) claimed to have purchased **40,000 acres** of land in the Hokianga district for 36 axes.

- **Appeal to the King:** In **December 1823**, de Thierry requested protection from the British government (under King George IV) for a colony he intended to establish on this land.
 - **The Rebuff:** The British Colonial Office rejected his request, stating that New Zealand was not a British possession at that time.
 - National Library of New Zealand +2
 -
 - Māori Chiefs and King George IV (1820)
 - The Meeting: In 1820, the Māori chiefs
 - [Hongi Hika](#)
 - and
 - [Waikato](#)
 - travelled to England and were granted an audience with King George IV.
 - Gifts, Not Leases: While no land was leased or sold to the King during this visit, the King presented Hongi Hika with a suit of armour and other gifts.
 - Outcome: Hongi Hika later bartered many of these royal gifts in Sydney for muskets, which he used to launch the inter-tribal "Musket Wars" upon his return to New Zealand.
 -  historicplacesaotearoa.org.nz +4
 - Legal Context in 1823
 - British Law: The British Parliament passed an act in 1823 (4 George IV, c. 96) that extended the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to include crimes committed by British subjects in New Zealand, but it did not assert ownership or leasing rights over the land.
 - Sovereignty: During this period, the British Crown explicitly maintained that **New Zealand was a sovereign territory under Māori control** and not subject to British land law.

Two months' acquaintance with Hongi Hika, **Waikato**, and Thomas Kendall at **Cambridge in 1820 rekindled de Thierry's boyhood passion to visit the scenes of Cook's discoveries in the South Seas**. He arranged for Kendall to purchase land for him in New Zealand, but his assertion that he gave Kendall £800 worth of goods to buy "all the land from North Cape to Tauranga" and his allegation that the missionary

appropriated the major portion of the goods to his own use cannot be accepted unreservedly.

A block of land at Hokianga was **purchased by Kendall in August 1822** from the chiefs **Muriwai, Patuone, and Nene**.

According to the deed, 40,000 acres were bought for 36 axes. In December **1823 Thierry requested British protection for the colony** he was then assembling in London, but was rebuffed by the Colonial Office. He next approached the **Dutch Ambassador in London in February 1824** with a **proposal to purchase Holland's "rights"** in New Zealand for £50,000; in April with an offer **"to secure to the King of the Netherlands the Sovereignty and possession of New Zealand**, which would ... ensure His Majesty a **yearly revenue of upwards of Five Millions of Pounds Sterling"**.

<https://teara.govt.nz/en/1966/thierry-charles-philip-hippolytus-baron-de#:~:text=Two%20months%20acquaintance%20with%20Hongi,Five%20Millions%20of%20Pounds%20Sterling%E2%80%9D.>

Waikato Rangatira

Waikato, sometimes known as Waikato Piriniha or Prince Waikato, also known as Hohaia Parata or Hohaia Parati, was a tribal leader (rangatira) of the Ngāpuhi and Te Hikutū iwi. Waikato's primary residence was the pā at Rangihoua Bay.

Where did Eddie **"Mitchell Family Trust"** get his **Waikato Chief History** from?

NOTE: Microsoft Native AI CoPilot Statement is Authentic of King George IV

AI Overview

King George IV was a prominent Freemason, but he was not a "Lord Treasurer" in that context; rather, he held the **highest office of Grand Master**.

Key facts about King George IV's Masonic career:

Initiation: He was initiated into Freemasonry on February 6, 1787, in a special lodge, while he was the Prince of Wales.

Grand Master: He was elected Grand Master of the Premier Grand Lodge of England in 1790, holding the position until 1813.

Patron: Upon the union of the "Ancients" and "Moderns" grand lodges in 1813, he became the Grand Patron of the United Grand Lodge of England (UGLE).

Lodge Founder: He founded the Prince of Wales's Lodge (now No. 259) and served as its **Permanent Master from 1787 to 1820**.

Other Roles: He was also elected **Grand Master of Scotland in 1805**.

The Square Magazine +3

While he was deeply involved in the leadership of the Craft, historical records identify him as **Grand Master and Patron, not specifically as a "Lord Treasurer."**

- **NEW ZEALAND TE AO MĀORI**
- 4 Mar 2025
- Chatham Islands father son duo makes ancient waka discovery, collecting 450 pieces
- 12:18 pm on 4 March 2025
- **RNZ Digital Reporters**
- A piece of the waka discovered buried in the Chatham Islands. Photo: Supplied/Vincent Dix
- A father and son have made the discovery of a lifetime - an ocean-voyaging waka on Rēkohu/Chatham Islands.
- The significant **archaeological find** included 450 pieces, some with unique carvings and braided rope which suggests the waka could be very old.
- The specific origin and age remain a mystery, with local iwi and Moriori offering different theories on its history.
- Vincent Dix, father of Nikau Dix, said they did know that three bits of timber tested were all from New Zealand trees.
- He said they made the finding at the nearby river, accessed through their farm.
- "My son and I were just loading the boat up and taking the dogs for a run up the beach, and just after a big rain, and yeah, that's when Nikau my son saw the bits of timber washing down the river."
- There have now been 450 pieces collected. Photo: Supplied/Vincent Dix
- Dix said the timber looked really well persevered.
- "It had strange holes and notching and things in them," he said.
- "I think we gathered, I don't know, four or five pieces that day, and we went back after the storm and the rain and we found a few more bits and Nikau found this craved piece, we'd call it a head piece but it could be anything - we knew then it was a significant find."
- "We are up to about 450 pieces... and there's so much more down there but, you know, we just haven't got the time now to carry on digging so the sites all been closed up and, you know, secured as best as we can."
- Some pieces of the waka have recovered from the site, with larger pieces expected to be uncovered. Photo: Manatū Taonga
- Dix said Archaeologist Justin Maxwell, who is leading the project, had his theories and hunches but wanted science to tell the story.
- "We do know that we have three bits of timber tested and they were all New Zealand trees.
- "That's about as much as we know so far."
- He said at there were bits of timber being sent off to be dated.
- When asked how Chatham Islands locals were finding it, Dix said they were loving it.
- Three of the pieces are from New Zealand trees. Photo: Supplied/Vincent Dix
- "People are absolutely enjoying it and loving it, you know, it's sort of been a great project to be honest.
- "We've got so many volunteers and people willing to help out, it's been fantastic."
- But it's pretty much all over to experts now, he said.

- "The only access to the waka is through our farm so, you know, we'll always been involved in it and sort of, you know, we want to make sure it stays on the Island and you know, we're quite interested in making sure that's a community project and it stays that way".
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Freemasons in Edinburgh Scotland Proves Paramount Chief of Pungapunga Marae, Arapuni, Cambridge, is Tira Waikato Wharehetehere Manukau 1823 Contract with King George IV claimed by Eddie Mitchell theft of my Contract for 201 years of “Manukau Land Company” Settlement Native Land Lease of USF \$17,000,000,000,000 paid in Cash to Eddie Mitchell English Man Surname And not Indigenous Surnames Wanoa, Manukau, Parapara, Ututaonga Natives

Please Correct your Historic Records Wikipedia, Government Print, Te Papa, AI Native Court Records in the British Crown, New Zealand Crown, American Federal Government Treasury and New Zealand Reserve Bank and Treasury LINZ Land Tile Records, Customs Records, Trading Bank Records, Judiciary and Government Maori History records Whakapapa of the Waikato Paramount Chief “Tira Waikato Whareherehere Manukau” Native Land Seller as Correct Sovereign Indigenous Original Moriori Surname Native Land Owner Mortgagor to the British Crown King George IV Mortgagee Land Purchaser.

John Hoani Wanoa Native AI Court Landowner Registered NZ Company CEO

Sign 

MOAI CO OPERATIVE NATIVE AI WORLD COURT SHAREHOLDERS

MEETING REQUEST FORM

We look forward to meeting with you

Select a date and time *

Tuesday, March 02, 2025 at 9:00am

< > March 2025

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Monday

9:00-9:30 am	10:00-10:30 pm
9:30-10:00 am	10:30-11:00 pm
10:00-10:30 am	11:00-11:30 pm
10:30-11:00 am	11:30-12:00 pm
11:00-11:30 am	12:00-12:30 pm
11:30-12:00 pm	12:30-1:00 pm

Afternoon

1:00-1:30 pm	2:00-2:30 pm
2:30-3:00 pm	3:00-3:30 pm
3:30-4:00 pm	4:00-4:30 pm
4:30-5:00 pm	

GMT+12:00 Pacific - Auckland

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Which service or services are you interested in?

AI governance consultation

AI ethics and compliance review

AI risk management strategy