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**THE IMPACT OF EMERGENT
DEVELOPMENT PHILOSOPHIES ON
FORMAL BRITISH INTERVENTION IN
NEW ZEALAND BETWEEN 1840 AND 1842**

A thesis presented in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

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Evan Paul Moon
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ABSTRACT

Between 1840 and 1842, the British Government commenced and then began to consolidate its formal colonial rule of New Zealand. Through the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi (1840) and the subsequent installation of the country's first Governor, New Zealand was directed predominantly by the British Government and evolved into a state which had growing political, social, and economic links with Britain.

The primary objective of this thesis is to examine the way in which certain nineteenth century British ideas on development either influenced or were reflected in the nature of official British involvement in New Zealand between 1840 and 1842, and on British policy on New Zealand in the preceding decades. New Zealand was the last of the 'white' colonies to be established by the British Crown. Its period of annexation coincided with profound developments taking place in England in connection with ideas about the progress and improvement of nations, and of intentional rather than immanent development. New Zealand's early years of Crown Colony Government represent the convergence of all these factors within a very short space of time.

The conclusion reached in this thesis is that formal British involvement in New Zealand – in the immediate period after the treaty of cession was signed – reflected the impact of contemporary ideas about development, and that there existed among some officials in New Zealand a distinct intent to develop the colony along the lines of these ideas. It is also apparent, however, that these philosophies were in some cases compromised because of shifting circumstances and insufficient resources to carry them through. Hence, in this period, the development of Maori and European in the colony failed to match the ideals of progress and development specifically prescribed by contemporary social philosophers, policy makers, and sometimes even the Crown's representatives in the colony.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract		1
Acknowledgments		2
Table of Contents		3
Abbreviations		6
Glossary		7
1 Introduction		9
(a) Structure of the Thesis	11	
(b) Research Methodology	17	
(c) Significance	20	
(d) Notes on Terminology	22	
(e) Referencing Conventions	23	
(f) Maōri Society	24	
2 The Philosophical Framework		25
Current Development Studies Perspectives	25	
Immanent and Intentional Development	31	
The Link Between Ideas on Development and British Colonial Policy	54	
Utility and Utilitarianism	61	
A Theory of Government	68	
Colonial Trusteeship	90	
Free Trade	111	
Trusteeship and Colonial Treaties	116	
Conclusion	129	
3 Aspects of British Colonialism 1800 – 1850		133
The Absence of a Single Doctrine Supporting British Colonialism	134	
The Transition from Intervention in a Colony to a Doctrine of Development	138	
A Shift Towards a Doctrine of Development for New Zealand, 1837 - 1840	153	
Annexation by Administration	157	
The Rationales for Involvement	164	
British Approaches to Colonial Treaties	175	
Conclusion	188	

4 Official British Involvement in New Zealand		191
The Path to Intervention, 1769 - 1839	191	
Wakefield's Challenge to the British Government	<u>208</u>	
Missionary Influence and the Progression Toward a Doctrine of Development	216	
Annexation	219	
From an Idea of Development to a Doctrine of Intentional Development	224	
Conclusion	238	
5 The Treaty of Waitangi and Intentional Development		242
Treaty Scholarship	243	
Creating the Text of the Treaty	247	
The Quest for a Mandate	265	
Issues Arising from the Mistranslation of the Treaty	275	
Proclaiming Sovereignty	281	
The Significance of the Treaty from a Development Perspective	287	
Conclusion	300	
6 From a Doctrine of Development to the Corruption of Development		304
Attempting to Assert British Justice	306	
The Office of the Protector of Aborigines	338	
The Corruption of the Colonial Economy	355	
Conclusion	372	
7 Conclusion		377
The Formation of the Doctrine of Intentional Development	377	
Implementing the Doctrine of Intentional Development	385	
Significance	389	
Areas for Further Research	391	
Appendix 1		394
The Declaration of Independence – English Text	394	
The Declaration of Independence – Maori Text	395	
Appendix 2		396
The Treaty of Waitangi – English Text	396	
The Treaty of Waitangi – Maori Text	398	
The Treaty of Waitangi – Translation of Maori Text	399	

Bibliography	400
1 Great Britain Parliamentary Papers	400
2 Newspapers	400
3 Unpublished Sources	402
4 Published Sources	404
Maps	
Maori Tribal Map	8

ABBREVIATIONS

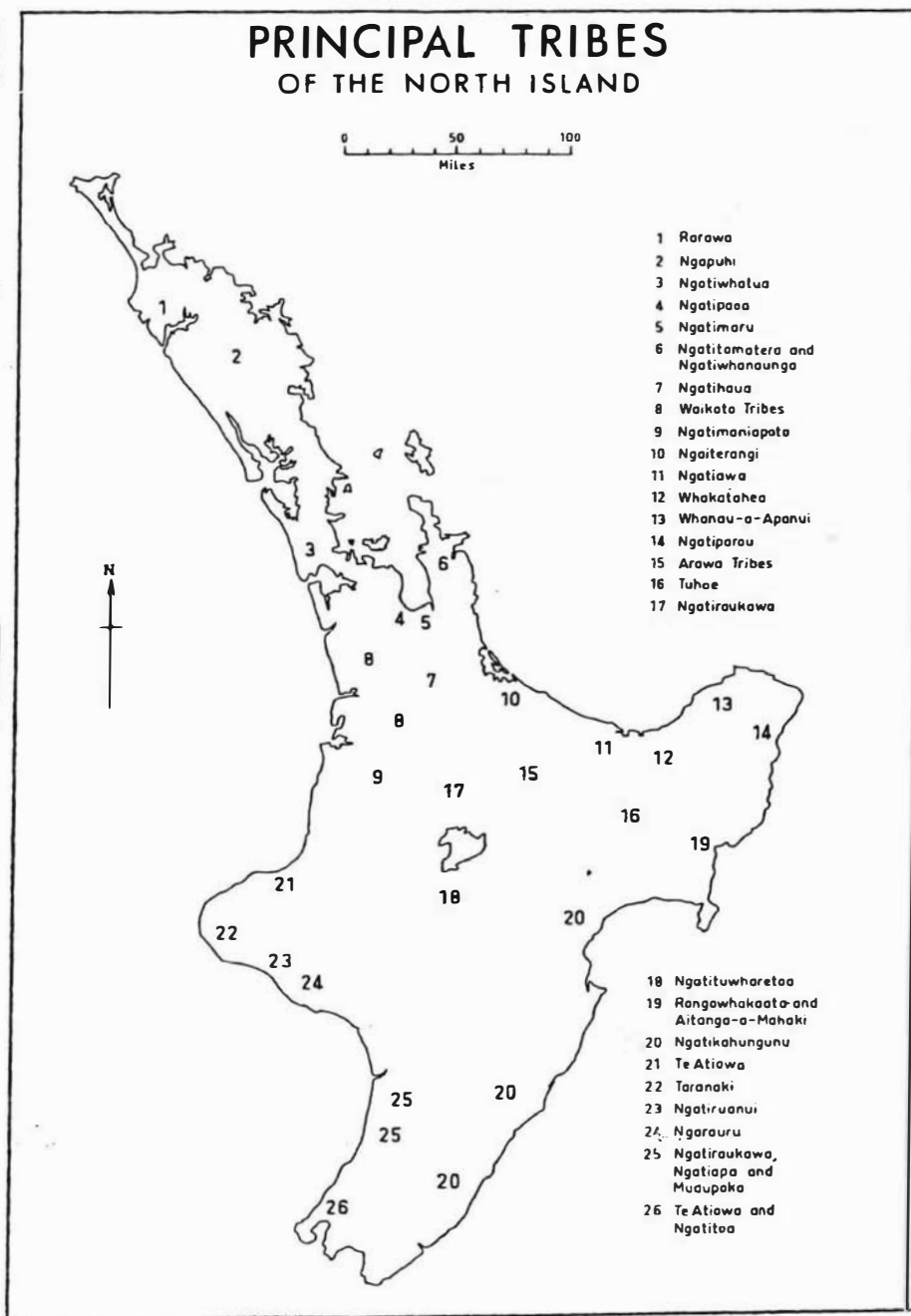
AIML	Auckland Institute and Museum Library
APL	Auckland Public Library
ATL	Alexander Turnbull Library
CMS	Church Missionary Society
CO	Colonial Office
GBPP	Great Britain Parliamentary Papers
HL	Hocken Library
HOC	House of Commons
HOL	House of Lords
MS	Manuscript
MSS	Manuscripts
PKPC	Peter Kennett Private Collection
UCLMC	University College London Manuscript Collection

GLOSSARY

ariki	paramount chief
atua	God
hapu	sub-tribe
hui	meeting
iwi	tribe
kai	food
kainga	home, village, place where fires are burned
kaitiakitanga	guardianship
kaumatua	elder
kaupapa	philosophy; mission; purpose
kawanatanga	governorship
kotahitanga	unity
mahinga kai	traditional food sources
mana	respect; honour; dignity; sovereignty
mana moana	title/sovereignty over the sea
marae	meeting house; courtyard in front of meeting house
mauri	life-force
moana	sea
moko	facial tattoo
Pakeha	European
rangatira	chief
rangatiratanga	chieftainship
rohe	region, district
taiapure	control but not exclusive use
tangata whenua	people of the land; the indigenous people; Maori
taonga	treasure
tapu	sacred
tika	correct; fair; right
tikanga	the correct way of doing things; culture
tiriti	treaty
utu	revenge; justice; compensation
wahi tapu	sacred sites
wairua	spirit; spirituality
wero	spear; challenge; pierce
whaikorero	speech; exchanges of speeches, usually at a marae
whanau	extended family
whenua	land; soil; country

MAORI TRIBAL MAP¹

Note: The principal South Island tribe is Ngai Tahu.



¹ Source: A. Ward, *A Show of Justice: Racial Amalgamation in Nineteenth Century New Zealand*, Toronto, 1973, p. 41.