

Introduction

1832  
1844  
1844  
1858  
1892  
1941  
1977

(Moon, P., 2010)

New Zealand

Birth  
Certificates  
50 OF NEW ZEALAND'S  
FOUNDING DOCUMENTS

Gb N° 303791

Paul Moon

3rd

## Busby's Appointment 1832

Facing increasing pressure from missionaries in New Zealand, businessmen in Sydney, and humanitarian groups in England, in 1832, the Colonial Office — the British Government department charged with managing the Empire — made the decision to appoint a Resident to New Zealand. Residents were normally sent to areas of British involvement to develop commercial opportunities and to represent the interests of the Crown in the region. Colonial Office officials hoped that by appointing a Resident to New Zealand, the concerns being expressed about New Zealand from a number of quarters would abate.

Richard Bourke (1777-1855), the Governor of New South Wales, had nominal responsibility for British interests in New Zealand, and had also lobbied the Colonial Office and other branches of the British Government for a Resident to be installed in New Zealand. He wrote to the Colonial Secretary in January 1832 arguing that Britain had a '...sacred duty to rescue the natives of those extensive Islands from the further evils which impend over them', as a result of the influx of unruly Europeans.

James Busby (1802-1871) was selected by Bourke for the position in New Zealand. Busby was a likely choice because in the previous few years he had furnished the Colonial Office with reports on a wide range of topics relating to colonial government. The decision to appoint a Resident was the first clear indication that the British Government was taking a more responsible approach to the lawlessness of some of its citizens in New Zealand, and although there was no policy at this stage to annex New Zealand, the establishment of a Residency in the country turned out to be a major step in that direction.

James Busby Esq

Residing at St Pauls St

Having been determined by H. M. Govt with the view of affording better protection to the mercantile Establishments formed at N. Zealand, as well as of restraining more effectually the outrages committed upon the Natives by the crews of the South Whalers resorting together for supplies, to send a person to N. Zealand in the

acknowledged character of British Resident — Lord Jellicock has desired me to acquaint you that it will give him much pleasure to employ you in that capacity should the situation be one which you are desirous of filling. The Salary which it is proposed to assign to the Office of Resident will not exceed £500 per Annum including every kind of expense to which that Office is likely to be personally subject. Lord Jellicock also desires me to inform you that the appointment in question will only be considered experimental, & that you must clearly understand that you will not be entitled to any retired allowance or compensation if it should be deemed expedient from any circumstances not at present known, to discontinue your services in the above capacity.

Secy to R. P. W. G.

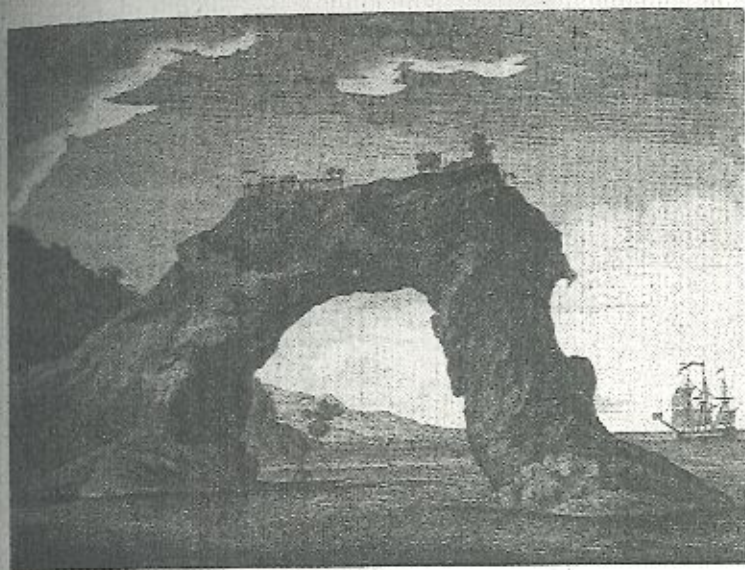


3  
Cook's Map  
1772

During the 1760s, there was heightened interest within Britain in the fabled great southern continent, which Tasman's map — among others — had alluded to. To this general enthusiasm in exploration in the South Pacific was added the specific interest of the Royal Society in tracking what was known as the 'transit of Venus'. The Royal Society convinced the British Government of the need to examine this planetary movement in the southern hemisphere, and Captain James Cook (1728-1779) was appointed to head the expedition on the ship *Endeavour*.

From April to August 1769, Cook stayed in Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus, and with this done, he departed on 9 August to discover more about the territory Tasman had mentioned as 'a large land, uplifted high'. Cook sighted the far east coast of the North Island on 6 October 1769, and three days later became the first known European to set foot in the country. He spent a further five months travelling around the country, producing the first comprehensive map of New Zealand. On 1 April 1770, Cook departed for New Zealand for Australia. During this and two subsequent visits, Cook spent a total of 328 days either in New Zealand or off its coast.

One of the significant features of Cook's explorations is that he (re)named several parts of the country, and provided charts and maps of New Zealand that were used by subsequent visitors — helping open New Zealand up to the outside world.



ABOVE: Captain James Cook, depicted by Sir Nathaniel Dance Holland.

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY: PUM.6023/001

TOP: View of an arched rock on the coast of New Zealand with a hippa [pa], or place on the top of it, by Sydney Parkinson, published 1784. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY: PUM.6023/001

OVERLEAF: Captain Cook's chart of New Zealand from his first voyage in 1769

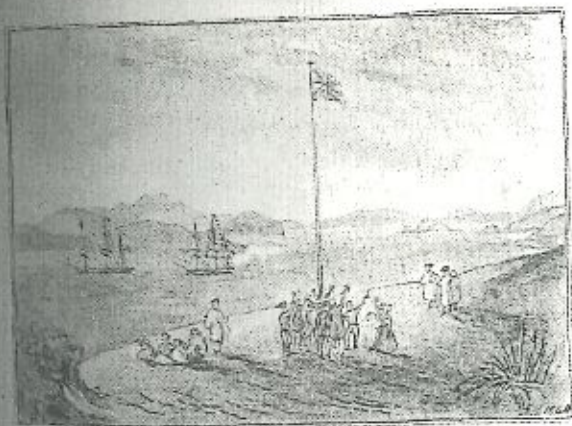
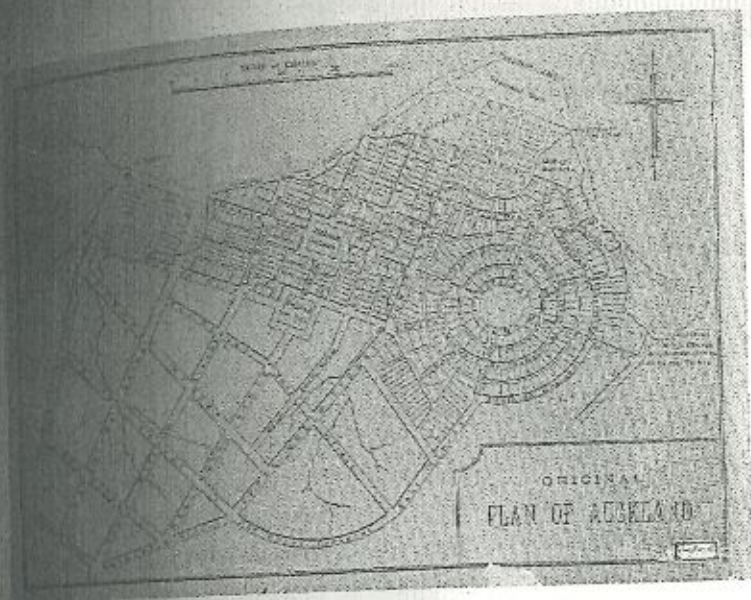
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(Moon, 2010)

## Capital Moved to Auckland 1840

The first seat of Hobson's administration in New Zealand was Russell, but following some imprudent land purchases in the area Hobson decided to relocate the capital to what is now Auckland. The name Auckland was chosen by the Governor after his patron, Lord Auckland (1784-1849), who had once been Governor-General of India.

The choice of Auckland as capital was announced on 18 September 1840, with the raising of a flagstaff at Point Britomart. Hobson informed the Governor of New South Wales of this decision on 15 October. Most of the government's officials moved to Auckland in the following months, but it was not until Hobson's house was completed in March 1841 that the Lieutenant Governor moved to his new capital. The population of the town grew rapidly, as did land prices, as settlers flooded into the area. In July 1841, the Tamaki Land Deed was formally signed by George Clarke — the Protector of Aborigines, acting on behalf of the government — and the chiefs Kawau, Tinana, Horo, and Reweti Tamaki, transferring territory in the area from Maori to the Crown.



ABOVE: The first flying of the British flag on the shores of the Waitemata Harbour, 18 September 1840, depicted by T.M. Hocken. UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO LIBRARY; HOCKEN PICTORIAL COLLECTIONS 12,954

TOP: Felton Mathew's original plan of Auckland.

AUCKLAND CITY LIBRARIES; SIR GEORGE GREY SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

4.

## 'A Korao no New Zealand'

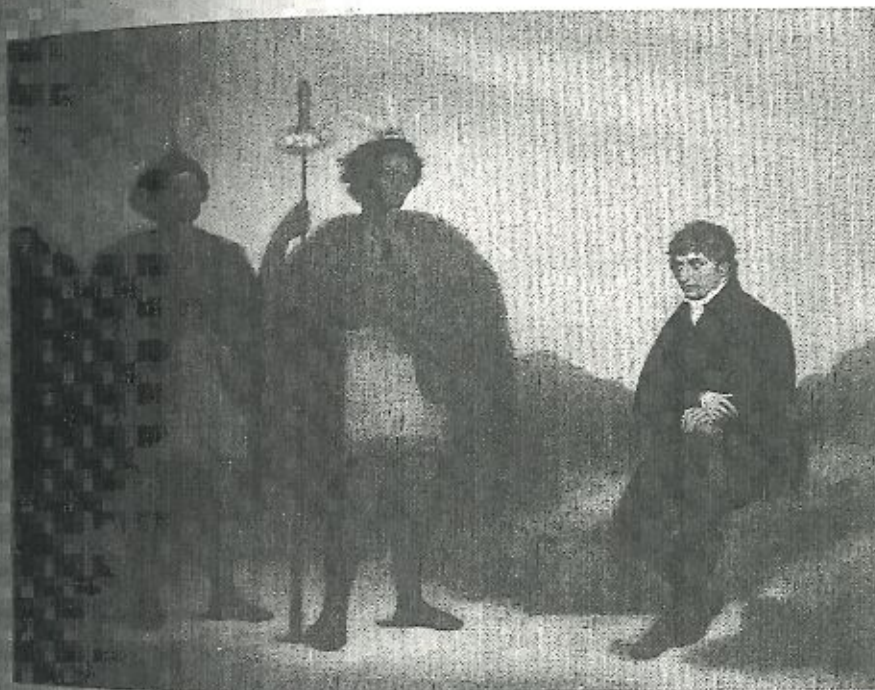
1815

The first book in Maori: *A Korao no New Zealand; or, the New Zealander's first book; being an attempt to compose some lessons for the instruction of the natives*, was printed and published by George Howe in Sydney in 1815.

It was written by the Church Missionary Society missionary Thomas Kendall (1778-1832), who had only arrived in the country the previous year, but who quickly developed a keen interest in Maori language and orthography. In August 1816, Kendall opened the country's first school house, which was used for Maori students, and for which his book had been written as the principal text.

*A Korao no New Zealand* was followed in 1820 by the Cambridge scholar Samuel Lee (1783-1852) and Kendall's *Grammar and vocabulary of the language of New Zealand*, which included a 100-page basic dictionary of Maori as well as laying down some observations its authors had made of Maori grammar.

By the end of the nineteenth century there were possibly over a thousand titles — books, pamphlets, religious tracts, and other types of published works — that had been issued in Maori. This process of converting knowledge into written Maori had a dramatic effect not only on the spread of European ideas, but also on the integration of many Maori into European culture during the 1800s. In addition, it was also part of the process of preserving a great deal of knowledge about Maori history, culture, and language.



Rev. Thomas Kendall with the Chiefs Waitato (left) and Hongi Hika. Painted by James Barry, 1820.

p. 20 ?

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# Hobson's Report 1837

At the beginning of 1836, a Royal Navy captain, William Hobson (1792-1842), was sent to Australia to undertake exploration and charting work. In early 1837, Bourke instructed Hobson to visit New Zealand and write a report on the prospects of the country. Hobson arrived in the Bay of Islands in May and visited parts of the country, making notes as he went before leaving for Australia in July. The fact that Hobson, not Busby, was chosen to undertake this task was a vote of no confidence in the Resident.

In his report, Hobson recommended that British sovereignty apply to small pockets of territory in New Zealand where British commercial enterprises could be established, similar to the Hudson Bay and East India Companies. He suggested that taxes could be imposed in these enclaves, that British laws would apply to those living there, and that some sort of treaty might be necessary to gain permission from Maori for this system to be set up. He was also full of praise for the work that the missionaries were doing in New Zealand. Bourke was enthusiastic about Hobson's report and sent it to the Colonial Office, where it became one of the key documents that influenced officials to consider annexing New Zealand, and which also led to the appointment of Hobson as the country's first governor.



Find old Lake  
 NZ to go  
 Wairarapa

### AFFAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The trade of factories should be maintained, and the chief factor should, in addition, be appointed to the office of chief of New Zealand as a political agent and consul. All commercial negotiations with the British Government should take place through the chief factor, with a view to the local factors should correspond.

All British subjects should be required to register themselves and their landed property in the factories.

Some measure of the most respectable British residents resident to each station should hold a commission of the peace to assist the factors.

Prisons should be constructed within the factories, and legally proclaimed to the colony. The law should be constructed with the New Zealand charters for the recognition of the British subjects and the protection of British subjects and property.

Against the expenses which the establishment of a system of factories upon the principle of the Hudson Bay Company would necessarily entail, funds might be obtained from a variety of sources, such as a stamp duty on the registration of the purchase of land from the natives on the coast and clearance of British shipping, and a small tax levied on goods and produce imported and exported. The great security which would result from this system would, it is believed, readily dispose the British subjects resident in New Zealand to conform to such a measure.

It is an error of the necessity of a British Act of Parliament to give effect to the whole system, as impart to the colonial courts of New South Wales, more particularly in respect of the offences committed by British subjects in New Zealand, and to the Colonial Legislature to enact such laws as respect thereof as the more complete local knowledge of the colony might from time to time suggest.

The benefits that may be expected to result from the establishment of factories in New Zealand are not confined to the mere legal protection they are calculated to afford; but we are of opinion they will be the means of introducing amongst the natives a system of civil government which may hereafter be adopted and enlarged upon. Nor is it to be overlooked, that the means of inducing a war they will afford a safe retreat to our fellow countrymen, who will be enabled to deposit the foregoing details may not be allowed to interfere against the measure I have the honour to suggest; but if the principle be approved, that it may be modified and arranged by other hands, so as to adapt it to the exigency of the case.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. Hobson, Captain.

### Enclosure (B.)

A List of all the Ships which have visited the Bay of Islands during the Six Months ending 31st December 1836, with a Statement for the whole Year.

A List of all Persons which have visited the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, during the Six Months ending 31st December 1836.

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ABOVE: A page from Hobson's report to Governor Bourke dated 8 August 1837. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY GENERAL LIBRARY, GREAT BRITAIN PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS 1837-8, VOL. 40, P. 15. Captain William Hobson. by James Ingram McDonald. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY G-820-1

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## House of Lords' Select Committee Report 1838

During April and May 1838, a select committee of the British House of Lords sat to hear evidence on the state of New Zealand, and to consider suggestions from a variety of interested parties on the possible options for the country. Among those giving testimony before the committee were individuals such as the traders Joel Polack (1807-1882) and Joseph Montefiore (1803-1893), and the naval captain Robert FitzRoy (1805-1865, who would later serve as New Zealand's Governor). Of the organisations that appeared before the committee, the Church Missionary Society and the New Zealand Association (a land-trading company) provided the most substantial submissions.

The traders urged the committee to consider greater official British involvement in New Zealand as a way of protecting their commercial interests. FitzRoy advised that it would be very difficult to impose British law over the whole of the country, while the Reverend Frederick Wilkinson, a chaplain based in New South Wales, suggested that Maori would welcome the introduction of British rule. The New Zealand Association's representative, the Reverend Samuel Hinds, said that official British intervention was unavoidable as Maori held no sovereign rights, and that the Association's principles of systematic colonisation would complement greater British involvement. The Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyan Missionary Society were opposed to the New Zealand Association's schemes, and urged that Maori be protected from rampant colonisation.

After hearing all the testimony, the committee issued the *Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Present State of the Islands of New Zealand*. It recommended that a treaty be concluded with Maori as part of a broader policy of extending British rule to cover New Zealand, and that the rights of Maori be protected during this intervention.

Who was Governor of New South Wales at that Time?  
General Macquarie.

J. L. Nicholas, Esq.

Were you furnished with any Document or Instrument of Authority from him?

Mr. Kendall was sworn in as a Magistrate; and a printed Proclamation was issued by the Governor giving him Authority as a Magistrate to apprehend all runaway Convicts and Sailors, and to punish any Aliens committed against the Natives by any of the Captains of our Vessels; and in this Proclamation the Three Chiefs who went down with us to New Zealand were joined to aid Mr. Kendall in the Punishment and Apprehension of Offenders.

Having been some Time at New South Wales, were they at that Time competent to understand for what Purpose they were joined?

I think perfectly.

Do you recollect the Names of the Three Missionaries who were left there? Mr. Kendall, Mr. Hall, and Mr. King; each of them married Men, with their Families of Children.

By what Right did the Governor of New South Wales appoint a Magistrate to act in New Zealand; are you aware of any Act of Parliament that at that Time authorized him in doing so?

I recollect the Proclamation was laughed at a good deal as an Assumption of Authority; but it was considered that it might have the Effect of deterring Captains of Ships from injuring the Natives, and they would not argue very strongly as to the Authority of the Governor.

Do you conceive that the Chief understood himself to be ceding, with other Rights, the sovereign Rights; and that, understanding the Nature of what he was doing, he would be willing to give up the Right of Government, and to hand that over to another Country?

I think he would object to that, decidedly.

He would be capable, you think, of understanding the Nature of the Arrangement, but would object to it if proposed?

I think so. He would be very glad of the Protection of British Laws.

You think he would not like to have the Country transferred from his own Dominion to that of another Country?

I think he would not like to be interfered with in the Management of his own People, and that he considered himself perfectly independent of any other Country; at the same Time I think he would be exceedingly glad to put himself under the Protection of British Laws.

As regards British Subjects?

Yes; and supposing a Colony to be settled in his Country, he would be glad of the Protection of the Colonists against other Tribes.

You mean to say, the same Men who would not object to selling his Land would still object to having the Government transferred from the Chief to the British Government?

I think so.

The Government of his own Tribe?

Yes.

Is there one general Chief over the Island, or are they all independent in different Portions of the Country?

The Northern Island appears to be divided between Nine or Ten of what are called Areekes, who have a great Number of subordinate Chieftains under them.

Is each one of these supreme within his own District?

Yes.

Do you think that the New Zealand Chief would very much like a Law being passed to prevent his eating a Prisoner taken in War?

I think that would be better left to the Influence of moral Feeling.

(1831.)

You



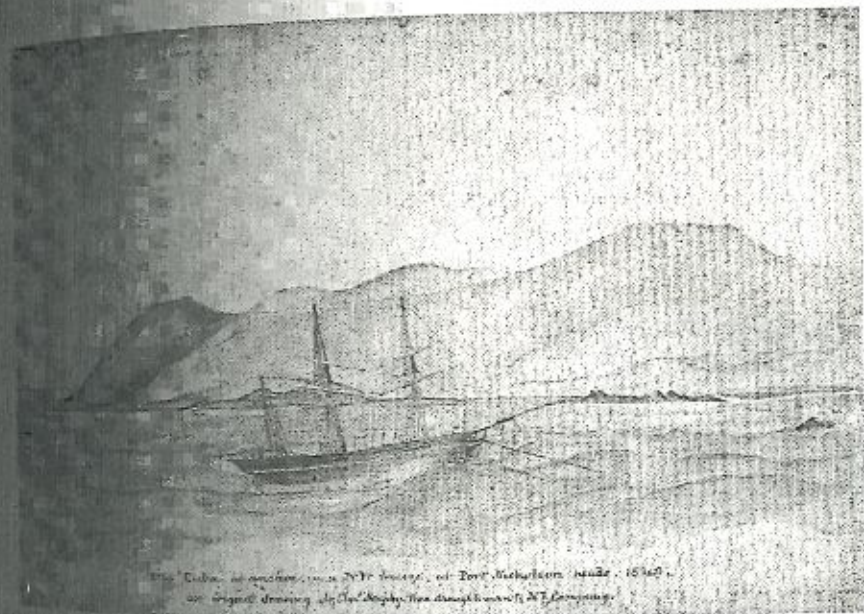
12

## New Zealand Company Deed of Purchase 1839

On 27 September 1839, agents of the New Zealand Company concluded a deed of purchase with chiefs in the Port Nicholson area (now known as Wellington) to purchase territory there. It was a major part of the New Zealand Company's plans to acquire land from Maori to settle immigrants on it, and involved up to twenty million acres of territory. This was a major purchase of land in New Zealand, and, significantly, was done so without any authorisation of the British Government. Consequently, it forced the government's hand and led to it developing a more interventionist policy on New Zealand.

The translation of the deed, hastily made by the trader Dicky Barrett, failed to convey both the essence of the transaction and the details of what was being agreed to. For many of the Maori who put their names to the deed, its contents — or at least what they understood of them — resembled more of a right-of-use or lease type arrangement, rather than a full and final transfer of ownership.

From 1842 to 1844, William Spain, a land commissioner working on behalf of the New Zealand Government, investigated this purchase. At the end of the investigation Governor FitzRoy concluded that '...not an acre, not an inch of land belonging to the natives shall be touched without their consent', and was extremely critical of the methods the New Zealand Company used to acquire the land.



The Endeavour at anchor in the Bay of Islands, Port Nicholson, 1840.  
An original drawing by Charles Heaphy, the draughtsman of the NZ Company.

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## Normanby's Instructions 1839

On 14 August 1839, instructions to conclude a treaty between the British Crown and Maori chiefs were issued to Hobson by Lord Normanby (1797-1863), the Colonial Secretary, although they were most probably written by the Permanent Undersecretary of the Colonial Office, Sir James Stephen (1789-1859). This was the most thorough statement yet on British intentions for New Zealand. The instructions stressed the need to regulate the Europeans already living in New Zealand, and recognised Maori sovereignty over the country — which was a prerequisite for a treaty to be concluded. There were also directions on how Hobson was to establish the new colonial government, including the formation of the Office of Protector of Aborigines, which would be charged with bringing Maori 'within the pale of civilised life'.

When it came to getting signatures for the proposed treaty, Hobson would be required to obtain the 'free and intelligent consent' of the chiefs, and to deal with them with 'mildness, justice and perfect sincerity'. Once this was done, his position would change from Consul to Lieutenant Governor. The administration he would preside over in this new colony was also, according to the instructions, expected to shortly become self-finding.

However, although the instructions contained several broad indications as to what was to be the approach to governing New Zealand, there was no draft treaty included with them. Hobson would have to rely on other sources when assembling the text of this agreement.

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The Governor and Council will deliberate with you on the proper articles on...  
 I have, &c.  
 (Signed) NORMANBY

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BOSS and TOP: Lord Normanby's instructions to Hobson set out the British intentions...  
 GENERAL LIBRARY GREAT BRITAIN PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS 1840, VOL. 23, PP. 37-45  
 COPYRIGHT: Lord Normanby by Henry Perronet Briggs. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY 0-052002

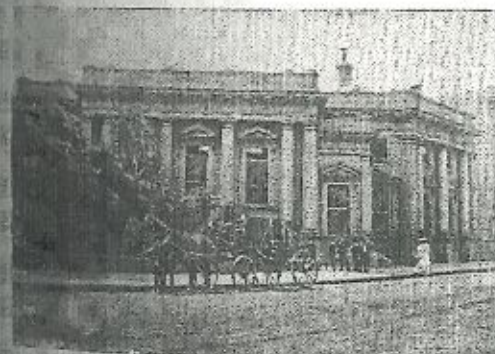
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## Union Bank of Australia 1840

Even though by 1840 there had been British settlers in New Zealand for a few decades, there was still uncertainty over the use of currency. The currency of Britain and other countries was in circulation in New Zealand, but their legal basis was unclear. Values were based on what the currency could be exchanged for locally, and what individuals were prepared to accept in various locations around the country. There was little sense of an agreed value for most of the coins and notes in circulation.

One of the major developments in New Zealand's economy took place in March 1840 when the Union Bank of Australia — a British bank formed three years earlier — began issuing banknotes in New Zealand (under English law). The first branch of the bank opened in a shed at Petone, near Wellington.

Although this was only the start of banking in New Zealand, and predated the establishment of the Colonial Bank of Issue which was authorised by the government to issue paper currency in 1847, it was an indication that the backers of the Union Bank of Australia felt that there was a sufficiently prosperous economic future for New Zealand to establish a branch in the colony.



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TOP: One of the first banknotes distributed in New Zealand by the Union Bank of Australia in 1840. ANZ NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WELLINGTON  
BOTTOM: The Union Bank of Australia head office, at the corner of Lambton Quay and Featherston Streets, Wellington. AUCKLAND CITY LIBRARIES: SIR GEORGE GREY SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

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New South Wales Continuance Act  
1840

The New South Wales Continuance Act was passed in Britain on 28 September 1840. It pronounced the islands of New Zealand to be a British colony that 'now are or which hereafter may be' dependencies of New South Wales. This legislation suggests that there was some impatience in Britain over the treaty Hobson had been instructed to conclude. At the time the act was passed, no confirmation had yet reached London that Hobson had secured British sovereignty over New Zealand. It was not until 28 September that his proclamations arrived at the Colonial Office. The act also suggests that the British Government was just as willing to accept New Zealand as a colony by virtue of the growing British settlement, as opposed to the country entering the British Empire by way of a treaty.

In addition, the act paved the way for Hobson to establish a Legislative Council and an Executive Council, and to appoint judges. In practice however, Hobson had already been running his Legislative and Executive Councils for several months at the time the act was passed.

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CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE

— No. 17. —

(No. 1.)  
COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord John Russell to Governor Hobson.

Dowling-street, 9 December 1840.

I have the honor to send you a charter (or letters patent) under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, providing for the future administration of the government of New Zealand as a separate colony. This instrument has been passed by the Queen, in pursuance of an authority vested in Her Majesty by the Act of the last Session of Parliament, 3 & 4 William, c. 85, s. 2.

I now transmit to you a commission under the Great Seal, by which Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint you to be the first Governor of New Zealand.

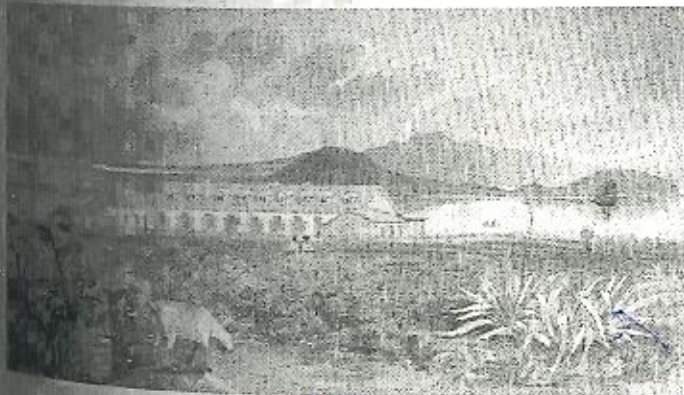
With these letters patent I also transmit instructions under the Royal warrant and sign manual, for the guidance of yourself and your assistants in the administration of the government of the colony.

I further enclose a schedule of a future civil establishment for New Zealand, embracing the principal offices of your government, with an estimate to be attached to most of the principal offices.

This series is completed by the accompanying instructions, which, at my instance, the Lords of the Treasury have caused to be prepared for your guidance and that of the officers who are under your jurisdiction, in whatever relates to the receipt, expenditure, and management of the public revenue.

After the instructions shall have been duly read to the principal gentlemen of New Zealand, and where it may be practicable to the other gentlemen of the letters patent and charter, you will be invested with every power which may be required for the regular conduct of affairs, without any further assent to the government of New Zealand, or any dependence of your own authority, or that of the governor of any other colony. From that time your correspondence will be addressed directly to myself. It remains that I should endeavor, for your guidance, some of the general rules by which your official conduct will be directed. With a view to this purpose, I shall recommend to change them under the following heads:

- I. Legislation.
- II. Administrative authority.
- III. The use of the Public Revenue.
- IV. The Aborigines.
- V. The sale and settlement of Waste Land; and
- VI. The general care of the education of youth, and the religious instruction of all classes within your government.



63

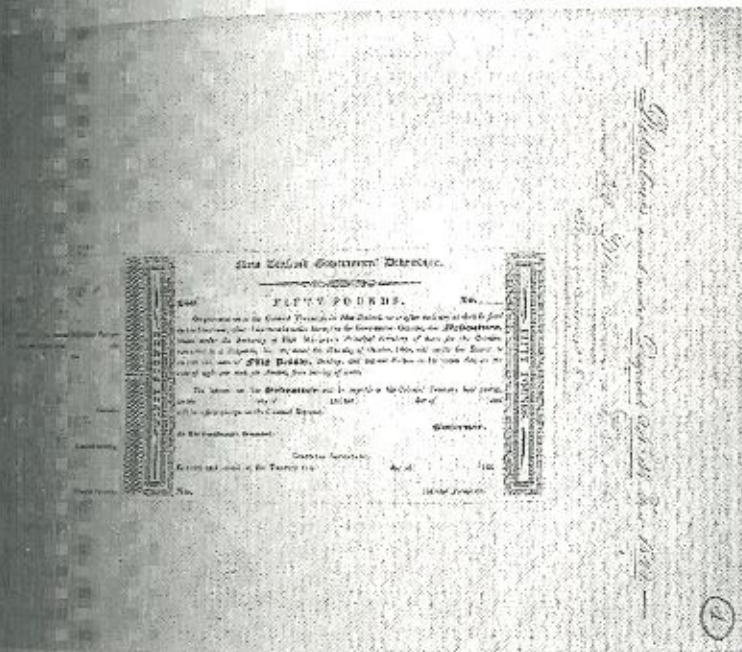
ABOVE: Porting by Edward Ashworth of the first Government House built in 1840, destroyed by fire in 1848. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY E-216-F-415  
TOP: Correspondence from Lord John Russell to Hobson, 9 December 1840. BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY, GREAT BRITAIN PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS 1841, VOL. 17, P. 26

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# FitzRoy's Debenture Notes 1844

By the end of 1843, New Zealand's economy was in a crisis. The money collected from customs duties was falling and tax revenues were almost non-existent. Yet despite a dramatically reduced income, the administration of New Zealand's second Governor, Robert FitzRoy (1843-1855), was still expected to pay for roads, civic buildings, officials, and the other functions of government.

To make matters worse, when FitzRoy arrived in New Zealand in 1843 to take up his post, he discovered that Hobson's regime had incurred huge debts, which the new Governor was obliged to honor. FitzRoy's solution was to issue an ordinance in March 1844 that authorized the issuing of debenture notes. This was effectively a new currency, although in the familiar denominations of 5s, 10s, £5, £50, and £100. These debentures were initially used by the government to pay for salaries and for goods, and slowly crept into circulation in the colony — despite having no guarantees and not being approved by the British Government. Although they only eventually served as a temporary measure, these notes did alleviate a financial crisis, and effectively became New Zealand's first state-approved currency.



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New Zealand Government debenture certificate for 50 pounds, 1844.

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## The First Treaty Settlement 1844

Up until 1844, most Europeans in New Zealand paid little attention to the Treaty of Waitangi. It may have ushered in British rule, but now that that rule was established the treaty had served its purpose. However, FitzRoy took a different view and saw the guarantees contained in the treaty as particularly important. This led to the country's first treaty settlement.

The area in question was in Taranaki. The New Zealand Company had established a settlement there on 60,500 acres of land it claimed to have purchased from local Maori. In justifying the purchase, a lawyer for the company described the treaty as '...shallow, flimsy sophistry'. In August 1844, FitzRoy arrived in New Plymouth to investigate the purchase. He said the company's purchase of the land was '...a complete mess', and that it had ignored the absentee Maori owners of the land when making the transaction.

The solution the Governor proposed was enacted shortly afterwards. He determined that the absentee Maori owners still had rights to the land, and that therefore the New Zealand Company purchase was void. The original Maori owners had their land returned to them, and FitzRoy paid compensation to the settlers who had established themselves on the disputed site — compensation for which the New Zealand Company was required to reimburse the government.



*Journal of Governor FitzRoy*

The Governor visited the settlement in the island. He ordered that a block of land be set apart for the use of the Governor's family, which was reserved to be the same as the land from the shore the moment the boat grounded. The general business was managed by a party of volunteers. On leaving it was intimated to the Governor that there had been a deputation appointed to the public meeting of the inhabitants to meet on the 11th a list of the names was made which they were to bring and he appointed half past two to meet them, at which hour they assembled in the large room of the Town Hall. In the Governor's signature.

13  
from 2 August 1844, reporting Governor FitzRoy's visit to Taranaki.

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY QMS-075

Robert FitzRoy, by Herman John Schmidt. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY 1/1-001318-G

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# European Population becomes Majority 1858

As a result of previous unsatisfactory efforts to collect census data in the early 1850s, the Census Act was passed in 1858, requiring triennial censuses to be carried out (although a new Census Act, passed in 1877, requires census be held only every five years). A reasonably accurate census carried out in 1851 showed New Zealand as having a European population of 26,707. Maori were not included in the enumeration, however.

Between September 1857 and September 1858, the first census of the country's Maori population was undertaken. The total number of Maori in the country was stated as 56,049 (of whom 38,269 lived in the greater Auckland area). In 1858, the European population was put at 59,413, which represented roughly fifty-one per cent of the country's total population. This was the point at which Maori became a majority in New Zealand. By the end of the century, such was the increase in the proportion of settlers in the country that New Zealand was referred to as one of the 'white colonies', and by 1901 Europeans made up almost ninety-five per cent of the population.

THE OTAGO WITNESS.

## CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE OF OTAGO, DECEMBER 1858. RETURNS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE DECEMBER 1858.

Table with columns for Population (Total, Males, Females), Marriages (Under 16, Above 16), Deaths (Males, Females, Total), and Causes of Death (Accidents, Diseases, etc.).

Table showing Births for 1857 and 1858, categorized by Males, Females, and Total.

A small percentage may be added for births occurring at a distance from the Registrar's Office. Births of the Maori are not included in the above Returns.

Table showing Marriages, categorized by Clergy of the Established Church, Clergy of other Churches, and Total.

There are no Marriages of the Native population, included in the above Returns.

Table showing Deaths, categorized by Age groups (1 to 30, 30 to 40, etc.) and Sex (Males, Females, Total).

Table showing Causes of Death, categorized by Accidents, Diseases, and other causes.

A small percentage may be added for Deaths occurring at a distance from the Registrar's Office. Deaths of the Maori are not included.

Four Quarters of 1858—March 31; June 30; Sept. 30; Dec. 31. ROBERT CHAPMAN, Registrar.

### CUSTOMS. ABSTRACT OF THE VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AND OF THE REVENUE, IN EACH YEAR, SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS IN MAY 1840, OR SINCE DECEMBER 1857.

Table showing Customs Revenue and Expenditure from 1840 to 1858, categorized by Imports, Exports, and Revenue.

UNTIL THE QUARTER ENDING THE MARCH 1858. Imports, Exports, Revenue.

The total value of goods imported in 1858, valued at the 50, was £1,250,000, and the total value of goods exported, £1,250,000. The value of the Agricultural produce exported in 1858 amounted to £250,000.

78

OPPOSITE: Census of the province of Otago, December 1858.

79

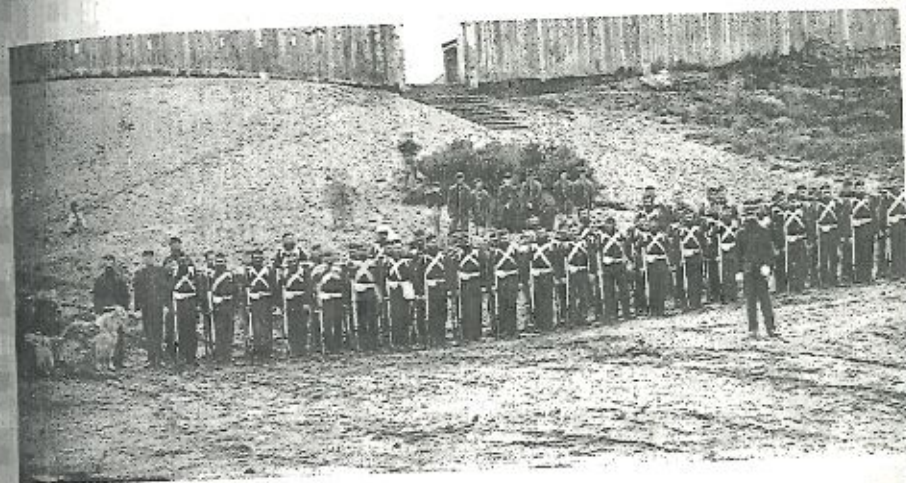
31

## Britain Withdraws Last Imperial Troops 1870

British troops had been stationed in New Zealand since 1840. However, their numbers were increased during the Northland wars of 1845-6, and substantially more so during the New Zealand Wars in the 1860s. By 1865, the number of British troops in New Zealand had risen to around 10,000 men, from seventeen regiments, as well as two batteries of field artillery, and the Royal Engineers.

However, the British Government was increasingly concerned at the enormous costs associated with maintaining these troops in New Zealand, and was also becoming less sympathetic to New Zealand Government policies on Maori generally, and land confiscations in particular, for which this large number of troops was required to enforce.

At the beginning of 1869, as the New Zealand Wars were drawing to an end, orders were issued from Britain for the 18<sup>th</sup> (Royal Irish) Regiment to leave New Zealand. However, anxiety over the guerrilla attacks being waged by Te Kooti (c. 1832-1891) in the East Coast of the North Island resulted in the regiment's commander, General Chute, ordering the main body of his troops to remain in the country, which they did until their departure in February 1870. The New Zealand Governor at the time, George Bowen (1821-1899), urged the regiment to stay, but there was no longer any military crisis to justify the troops remaining in the country and his requests were refused. From this point, New Zealand was obliged to take care of its own military requirements.



Soldiers from the A and C companies of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment on parade at the Rutland Stockade, Wanganui. NUCS LAND PUBLIC LIBRARY 1/1-100000-G

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## Ballance Defies Governor 1892

John Ballance (1839-1893) became Premier of New Zealand in 1891 following the resignation of sitting Premier Harry Atkinson (1831-1892). However, prior to his departure, Atkinson had appointed seven new members to the Legislative Council — parliament's upper house — as a means of frustrating the policies of the incoming government.

Atkinson's desired effect was achieved, and the Legislative Council rejected several measures Ballance and his administration attempted to get passed into law. The Governor refused to appoint additional nominees selected by Ballance to address this problem in the Legislative Council. Ballance was exceptionally frustrated and appealed directly to the Colonial Office in London to overrule the Governor's decision. The Colonial Office decided in Ballance's favour in 1892. The Premier's legislation was able to be passed but, of more significance constitutionally, a precedent was now established that the Governor was obliged to act on the advice of government ministers on appointments to the Legislative Council. This was a significant advance in the ascendancy and autonomy of the New Zealand parliament.

something in the way of fresh evidence, and if that were so he trusted that the report would be sent back. He would not like honourable gentlemen to go away under the impression that the Committee were afraid to reopen or to deal with this case, and he trusted that if the matter were sent back all members of the Committee would make a special effort in the future as to this man having had justice dealt out to him.

Mr. MEREDITH, as the member who had been referred to by the honourable member for Te Aroha, would inform the House that he did not propose the resolution carried in the Committee; he had seconded it and voted for it. He wished further to say that he was present when the petitioner gave his evidence, and that he read the whole of the documents the petitioner produced, and that produced by the head of the department. As far as the evidence was concerned, he was conversant with the whole of it except that given by the honourable member for the East Coast. If there was any fresh evidence to be brought before the Committee he had no objection whatever to the petition being sent back to the Committee for reconsideration, but unless there was fresh evidence he did not see that there was any good purpose to be served by sending the petition back again.

Amendment agreed to, and petition referred back.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.  
Mr. ROLLESTON.—I should like, by leave without notice. If it is with regard to an important document that was laid on the table of the House yesterday as to Legislative Council appointments. The question I wish to ask of the Premier is this: Will he afford the House an early opportunity of expressing its opinion upon the subject-matter of that document? I should like him also at the same time, if he would kindly do so, to indicate whether or not he has before us now all the correspondence on the subject.

Mr. BALLANCE.—Sir, with regard to affording an opportunity of discussing this matter, I think that the honourable gentleman has an opportunity of expressing his opinion at any time he thinks proper. As to affording a special opportunity, I am not aware that the House is anxious to express an opinion. If I find that is the general wish of the House to discuss a matter, I shall consider it the duty of the Government to afford an opportunity. But the only thing I have heard of the matter is what I have heard from the leader of the Opposition. I am not aware that he has given notice that he was going to bring this matter forward. If there is a general desire that there should be a discussion on the subject I shall be glad to consider the question of specially setting apart a time for doing so. With regard to the question of the papers, the whole of the correspondence between His Excellency and Ministers is contained in these papers; but, of course, as the honourable gentleman knows,

Mr. Taylor

I stated on a previous occasion, when answering a question, that a despatch had been sent Home which Ministers had not seen—which was a confidential despatch. That is not included, nor is a confidential despatch from Lord Onslow.

Mr. ROLLESTON.—I should like to be allowed to express my regret at what the Premier has stated. I think that the very fact that I am asking for an opportunity for discussing this question should be an indication that there is a general desire on the part of honourable members on this side of the House for whom I speak to discuss this question; and I still hope that the Premier will see his way to meet that desire. We think that these documents are of great importance, and that they should be discussed. That may be right or wrong, but it is the desire of a great number of honourable members. So I hope the Premier will reconsider his decision. If not—if he places me in this position—I shall deem it my duty to take the earliest opportunity of calling attention to the matter; and there I leave the question now.

Mr. BALLANCE.—With regard to the announcement just made, that the honourable gentleman feels it to be his duty to bring the matter forward at the earliest opportunity, I can only say that that is a question for the honourable gentleman himself. As to the reconsideration of the question, I may say that if I find that there is a general desire on the part of honourable gentlemen that this matter should be discussed at a special time, I shall be prepared to give the matter further consideration; but I must first be aware of the general desire.

Mr. FERGUS.—I suppose the honourable gentleman means a desire on his side of the House; we have expressed our desire.

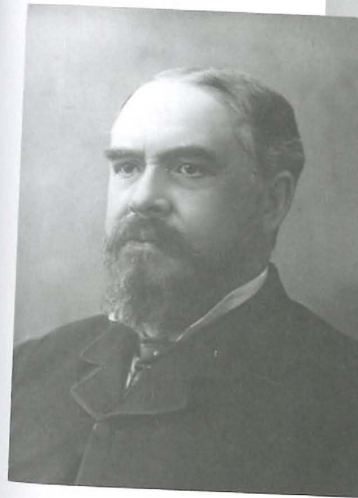
Mr. G. HERVEY.—There is no motion before the House; therefore the discussion cannot be continued.

Mr. G. HUTCHISON.—Is it competent for me to move the adjournment of the House?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

Mr. G. HUTCHISON.—I beg formally to move the adjournment of the House, so that expression, such as the Premier desires, may be given as to the importance of the question which has just been raised. To my mind, the importance of this question, which discloses the fact of antagonism existing between the Responsible Ministers of the Crown and the Crown itself. A more momentous question could not arise in any constitutional Assembly.

I can quite understand that the Premier does not wish this question to be discussed, and I can also understand that his idea of a general desire of the House may be a general desire of his majority; but that is not going to determine a question of this kind. When a section of the House, however small, considers a question of very great importance to have arisen, it is the duty of the Government to give an opportunity for its consideration. I hope the Premier will, before this debate closes—I hope it will not





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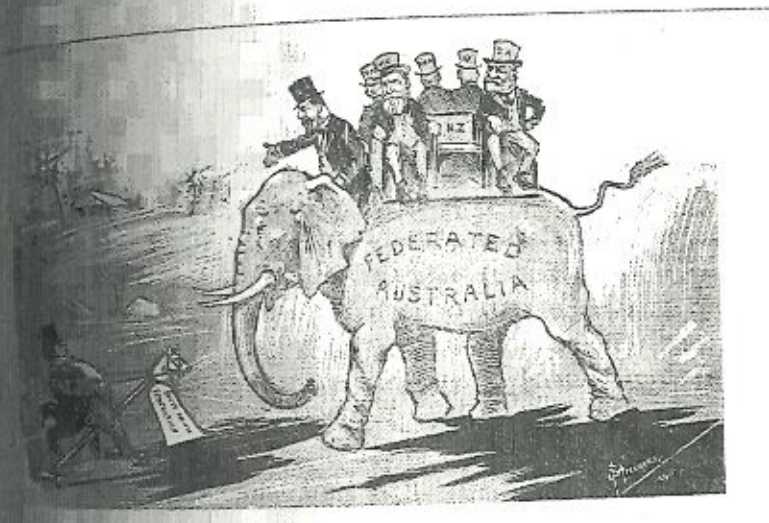
## New Zealand Votes Against Joining Australia

1901

In 1890, the Australasian Federation Conference was held in Melbourne. Its aim was to establish a federation of the seven British colonies in the region: New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Western Australia and New Zealand. Although New Zealand attended this and subsequent meetings, its delegates were forbidden to make any commitment to the country joining the planned federation. By 1900, the British Government agreed to pass the Commonwealth of Australia Bill. The New Zealand Government expressed its wish to remain outside the federation for the present, but to have the option to apply for entry at some point in the future. Australia opposed this amendment to the legislation.

In New Zealand, a Royal Commission was established to examine the issues associated with federation with Australia, but concluded that the benefits were slim, and that such a union would diminish New Zealand's 'independence as a separate colony'.

On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia — comprising the six former colonies — formally came into being, with New Zealand opting to remain independent.



THE RULING FASHION STRODE IN LONDON.

A cartoonist's impression of Prime Minister Richard Seddon's resistance to Australian overtures. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY: PUBL 0065-1900-11-17-007

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## Trade Agreement with Japan 1928

Before the First World War, New Zealand's trade relationships with Japan were negligible, with most of the country's primary goods being exported to Britain. However, by 1928, New Zealand's exports to Japan — mostly wool — had risen to £600,000, with roughly the same value of goods being imported to New Zealand. Exchange on this scale resulted in a trade treaty being concluded between the two countries in 1928 covering commerce, customs and navigation. This was the first treaty signed by New Zealand since becoming a self-governing dominion, and significantly, was with a country outside the British Empire.

### EXCHANGE OF NOTES ARRANGING MUTUAL MOST-FAVOURED-NATION TREATMENT BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND JAPAN IN MATTERS OF COMMERCE, CUSTOMS AND NAVIGATION.

July 26th, 1928.

(1)

The Prime Minister of New Zealand to the Japanese Consul-General.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,  
WELLINGTON,

July 26th, 1928.

Q.20/224.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that pending the eventual accession of New Zealand to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan and the Supplementary Convention thereto, signed at London on April 24th, 1911, and July 30th, 1926, respectively, the New Zealand Government are prepared to accord to Japan, on and after August 8th, 1928, the same treatment in matters of commerce, customs and navigation as is or may be accorded to the most favoured foreign country, provided that the Japanese Government grant to New Zealand the same treatment in matters of commerce, customs and navigation.

It is understood that the aforesaid treatment shall continue in force until the expiration of three months from the date on which the New Zealand Government shall have denounced it.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.S.Coates

Prime Minister.

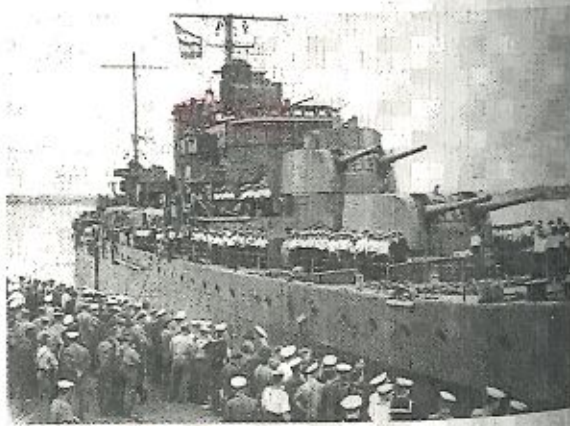
105  
Izumiya Tokugawa, Esq., C.B.E.,  
Japanese Consul-General.

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## Royal New Zealand Navy Founded 1941

New Zealand's naval reserve was established in 1925, but this was mainly aimed at providing manpower to the Royal Navy. With the onset of the Second World War, New Zealand was able to supply eight officers and 716 continuous service ratings to the Royal Navy. The New Zealand division of the Royal Navy consisted of two modern cruisers and one minesweeping vessel.

On 1 October 1941, King George VI granted New Zealand's naval forces the title of Royal New Zealand Navy (RNZN), effectively creating an autonomous naval force. This was inevitable in the wake of the growing size and self-sufficiency of New Zealand's naval force. By the end of the Second World War, the RNZN had over sixty ships in commission, and had reached a total strength of 10,649 officers and ratings.



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### THE ROYAL NEW ZEALAND NAVY ORDER 1941.

*Clifford*  
Governor-General.

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Government House, at Wellington, this 1<sup>st</sup> day  
of October, 1941.

Present:

in Council.

WHEREAS His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the Amendment of the Royal New Zealand Navy, for the New Zealand Naval Forces, and the designation "The Majesty's New Zealand Ship" for the ships belonging to those Forces;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the Naval Defence Act, 1925, and the Emergency Regulations Act, 1938, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, doth hereby order as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Royal New Zealand Navy Order 1941.

2. The New Zealand Naval Forces shall hereafter consist of the Royal New Zealand Navy, the Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve, and the Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve respectively.

3. The ships belonging to the Naval Forces shall hereafter be styled His Majesty's New Zealand ships.

4. Section 21 of the Naval Defence Act, 1925, is amended by substituting for the words "the words" (1) thereof the following words:—

(1) In addition to the other Naval Forces named under this Act there are hereby established a Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve and a Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve.

5. Section 21 of the Naval Defence Act, 1925, is further amended by substituting for the words "the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve" in subsection (1) thereof the words "the said Reserve".

6. Section 5 of the Naval Defence Amendment Act, 1929, is amended by substituting for the words "New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve" the words "Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve" and the Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve.

7. Section 5 of the Naval Defence Amendment Act, 1929, is further amended by substituting for the words "the Reserve" wherever they occur the words "the said Reserve".

8. All regulations now in force under the Naval Defence Act, 1925, are amended:

(a) by substituting for the words "Naval Forces" "New Zealand Naval Forces"; and "New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy" wherever they occur the words "Royal New Zealand Navy";

(b) by substituting for the words "New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve" and "Royal Naval Reserve" the words "Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve" wherever they occur the words "Royal New Zealand Naval Reserve";

(c) by substituting for the words "Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (New Zealand Division)" wherever they occur the words "Royal New Zealand Naval Volunteer Reserve";

(d) by making such consequential changes of phraseology as may be required by the amendments herebefore effected.

Acting Clerk of the Executive Council.

ABOVE: The Navy Order establishing the Royal New Zealand Navy, 1 Oct 1941.

NAVY MUSEUM COLLECTION [T2009.001.1]

LEFT: HMNZS Leander leaving Calliope dock after repairs from Kaitia Gulf damage 1943.

NAVY MUSEUM COLLECTION [AAG 0032]

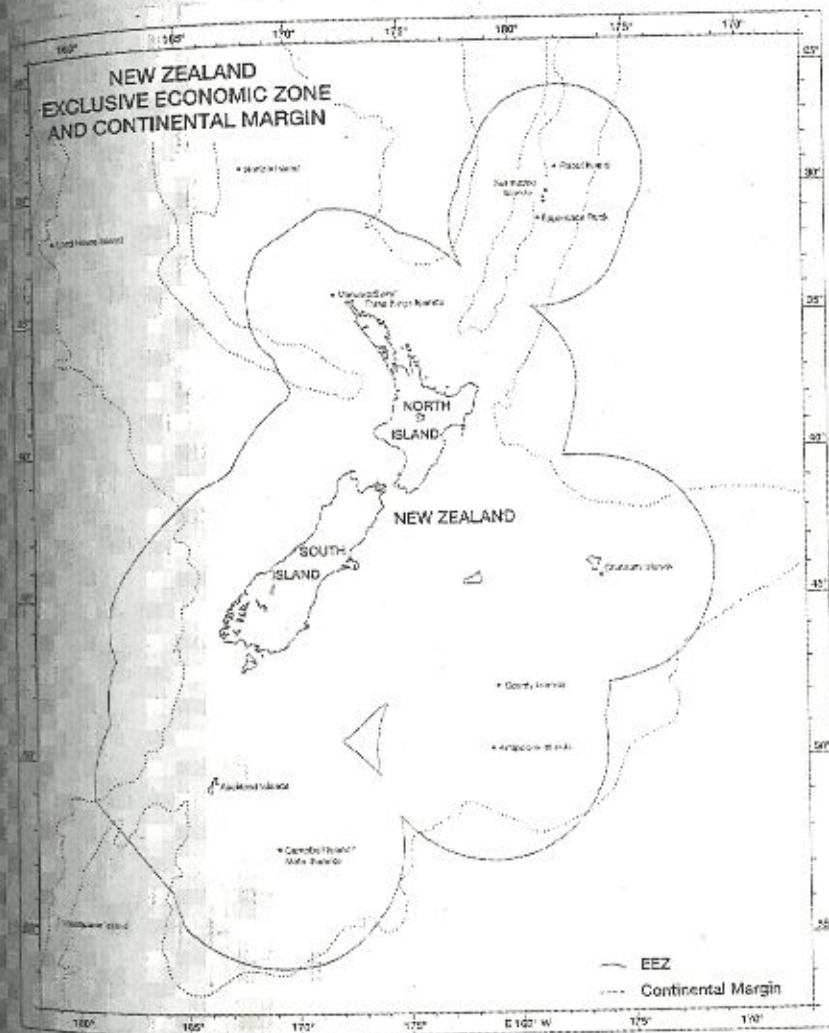
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## 200-Mile Exclusive Economic Zone

1977

New Zealand's 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone came into effect in April 1978 following the passage of the 1977 Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act. The act extended the country's commercial fishing area a further 188 miles beyond the conventional territorial zone, making the new zone equivalent to fifteen times the size of the land area of New Zealand, and the fourth largest zone of its type in the world, covering 2.2 million square kilometres.



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ABOVE: The Exclusive Economic Zone as shown in the New Zealand Nautical Almanac.  
 FOR MORE INFORMATION NEW ZEALAND CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED.  
 OPPOSITE: P. Minister Robert Muldoon. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY EP/1992/6996/11-9

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## South Pacific Nuclear Free Treaty 1985

Sometimes known as the Treaty of Rarotonga, the South Pacific Nuclear Free Treaty had its origins in New Zealand's opposition to continued French atmospheric nuclear tests at Moruroa in the early 1970s. In 1973, the New Zealand Government, along with its counterparts in Australia and Fiji, sought an injunction through the International Court of Justice to stop the tests, and to determine their legality. The French responded by carrying out subsequent tests underground.

In 1975 New Zealand sponsored a United Nations resolution, with the support of Fiji and Papua New Guinea, calling for the South Pacific to be declared nuclear free through a treaty. The treaty was signed in 1985 and came into effect for New Zealand following its ratification by the government at the end of 1986. Ten years later, the United States, Britain and France also became parties to the treaty, leading eventually to a complete ban on nuclear testing in the region. This was a key international development led by New Zealand affecting dozens of territories in the South Pacific.

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TOP: Prime Minister David Lange. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY: EP/1996/2417D/1-7.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MELANIE BURFORD

ABOVE: Non-nuclear tensions depicted by cartoonist Bob Brockie. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY: A/917-004



The Maori mission to Britain in 1914. The King movement had established its own parliament, the Kauhanganui, in the 1890s. Here, the King's premier, Tupu Taingakawa, is seated; behind him are, from left, Mita Karaka, Te Rata Mahuta Potatau Te Wherowhero (who would become the fourth King) and Hori Tiro Paora.

ADOLPHUS MUSEUM/TAMAKI PAENGA HIRA, 03276

were not discussed. This defeated the aim of the appeal, which was to seek justice, especially over the confiscation of Waikato land. In 1924, Tahupotiki Wiremu Ratana, the leader of a new Maori religious and political movement that based its rights on the Treaty, also took a petition to England, again without success.

The failure of these appeals was tangible proof of the extent to which officialdom could set the Treaty aside. And official attitudes were unlikely to change unless the colonial government took a different view or the Maori people could find an effective strategy to influence public opinion in favour of their rights. Maori protest and the search for change would continue nonetheless, and take on new shape over the following century.



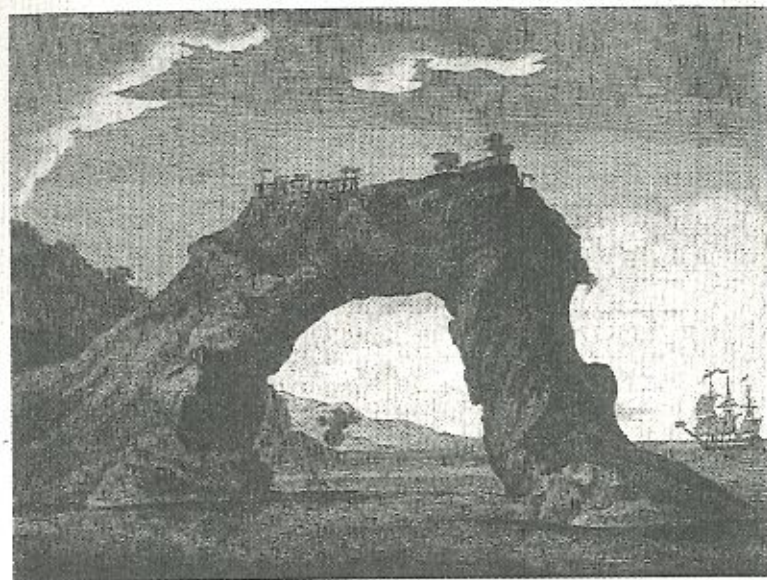
## Cook's Map

1772

During the 1760s, there was heightened interest within Britain in the fabled great southern continent, which Tasman's map — among others — had alluded to. To this general enthusiasm in exploration in the South Pacific was added the specific interest of the Royal Society in tracking what was known as the 'transit of Venus'. The Royal Society convinced the British Government of the need to examine this planetary movement in the southern hemisphere, and Captain James Cook (1728-1779) was appointed to head the expedition on the ship *Endeavour*.

From April to August 1769, Cook stayed in Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus, and with this done, he departed on 9 August to discover more about the territory Tasman had mentioned as 'a large land, uplifted high'. Cook sighted the far east coast of the North Island on 6 October 1769, and three days later became the first known European to set foot in the country. He spent a further five months travelling around the country, producing the first comprehensive map of New Zealand. On 1 April 1770, Cook departed for New Zealand for Australia. During this and two subsequent visits, Cook spent a total of 328 days either in New Zealand or off its coast.

One of the significant features of Cook's explorations is that he (re)named several parts of the country, and provided charts and maps of New Zealand that were used by subsequent visitors — helping open New Zealand up to the outside world.



ABOVE: Captain James Cook, depicted by Sir Nathaniel Dance Holland.

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TOP: View of an archway rock on the coast of New Zealand with a hippa [pa], or place of retreat, on the top of it, by Sydney Parkinson, published 1784. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY: PUB1-0097-24

OVERLEAF: Captain Cook's chart of New Zealand from his first voyage in 1769-70.

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY: SPC-02/525

Moon, 2010  
Single-sided

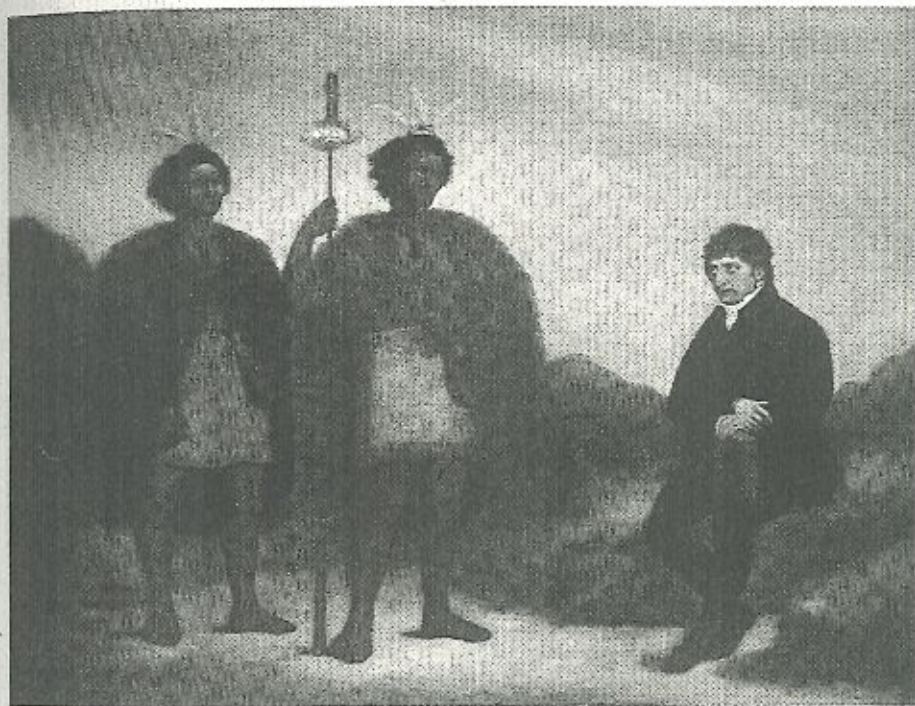
## 'A Korao no New Zealand'

1815

The first book in Maori: *A Korao no New Zealand; or, the New Zealander's first book; being an attempt to compose some lessons for the instruction of the natives*, was printed and published by George Howe in Sydney in 1815. It was written by the Church Missionary Society missionary Thomas Kendall (1778-1832), who had only arrived in the country the previous year, but who quickly developed a keen interest in Maori language and orthography. In August 1816, Kendall opened the country's first school house, which was used for Maori students, and for which his book had been written as the principal text.

*A Korao no New Zealand* was followed in 1820 by the Cambridge scholar Samuel Lee (1783-1852) and Kendall's *Grammar and vocabulary of the language of New Zealand*, which included a 100-page basic dictionary of Maori as well as laying down some observations its authors had made of Maori grammar.

By the end of the nineteenth century there were possibly over a thousand titles — books, pamphlets, religious tracts, and other types of published works — that had been issued in Maori. This process of converting knowledge into written Maori had a dramatic effect not only on the spread of European ideas, but also on the integration of many Maori into European culture during the 1800s. In addition, it was also part of the process of preserving a great deal of knowledge about Maori history, culture, and language.



Rev. Thomas Kendall with the chiefs Waitato (left) and Hongi Hika. Painted by James Barry, 1820.

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY G-618

# Wakefield's Plan 1829

In 1829, Edward Gibbon Wakefield (1796-1862) published *A Letter from Sydney*, although, despite the title, the book was actually written while Wakefield was in gaol in London for kidnapping. This was the first important work that suggested the systematic British colonisation of Australasia. Wakefield was convinced that the growing population in England and the poverty that accompanied this growth — especially in the newly industrialised cities in the north of the country — were creating problems that could be alleviated by establishing settlements in parts of Australia and New Zealand. He developed a theory in which land would be acquired in particular areas and then sold in small lots to settlers. These sales would fund more extensive colonisation and a small government to administer the settlements.

These ideas were to be hugely influential in the later formation of the New Zealand Association and its successor the New Zealand Company — both of which were essentially land-trading organisations responsible for settling many thousands of Britons in New Zealand from the late 1830s. *A Letter from Sydney* set the blueprint for much of the early colonisation of New Zealand.

[Letter from Sydney 1839]

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ABOVE: Edward Gibbon Wakefield, by Benjamin Holl, 1826. NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA: NLA.PIC-AN0026451  
TOP: Contents page of *A Letter from Sydney and Other Writings* by Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

## Hobson's Report 1837

At the beginning of 1836, a Royal Navy captain, William Hobson (1792-1842), was sent to Australia to undertake exploration and charting work. In early 1837, Bourke instructed Hobson to visit New Zealand and write a report on the prospects of the country. Hobson arrived in the Bay of Islands in May and visited parts of the country, making notes as he went, before leaving for Australia in July. The fact that Hobson, not Busby, was chosen to undertake this task was a vote of no confidence in the Resident.

In his report, Hobson recommended that British sovereignty apply to small pockets of territory in New Zealand where British commercial enterprises could be established, similar to the Hudson Bay and East India Companies. He suggested that taxes could be imposed in these enclaves, that British laws would apply to those living there, and that some sort of treaty might be necessary to gain permission from Maori for this system to be set up. He was also full of praise for the work that the missionaries were doing in New Zealand. Bourke was enthusiastic about Hobson's report and sent it to the Colonial Office, where it became one of the key documents that influenced officials to consider annexing New Zealand, and which also led to the appointment of Hobson as the country's first governor.



### AFFAIRS OF NEW ZEALAND.

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The heads of factories should be magistrates, and the chief factor should, in addition, be accredited to the United Chiefs of New Zealand as a political agent and consul. All communications with the British Government should take place through the chief factor, with whom alone the local factors should correspond.

All British subjects should be required to register themselves and their landed property at the factories.

Two or more of the most respectable British residents nearest to each station should hold commissions of the peace to assist the factors.

Prisons should be constructed within the factories, and legally proclaimed in the colony.

A treaty should be concluded with the New Zealand Chiefs for the recognition of the British factories, and the protection of British subjects and property.

To meet the expenses which the establishment of a system of factories upon the principle I have mentioned would necessarily entail, funds might be obtained from a variety of sources, such as a small fee on the registration of land from the natives; on the entry and clearance of British shipping; and a small per centage on goods and produce imported and exported. The great security which would result from this system would, it is conceived, readily dispose the British subjects resident in New Zealand to conform to such an impost.

I am aware of the necessity of a British Act of Parliament to give effect to the whole system, to impart to the colonial courts of New South Wales, more perfectly than at present, jurisdiction over offences committed by British subjects in New Zealand, and to the Colonial Legislature to enact such laws in respect thereof as the more complete local knowledge of the country might from time to time suggest.

The benefits that may be supposed to result from the establishment of factories in New Zealand is not confined to the mere legal protection they are calculated to afford; but we may hope they will be the means of introducing amongst the natives a system of civil government which may hereafter be adopted and enlarged upon. Nor is it to be overlooked, that in times of intestine war they will afford a safe retreat to our fellow countrymen, who will become powerful by concentration.

I trust the impression of the foregoing details may not be allowed to militate against the measure I have the honour to suggest; but if the principle be approved, that it may be modified and arranged by wiser heads, so as to adapt it to the exigency of the case.

I have, &amp;c.

(signed) W. Hobson, Captain.

### Enclosure (B.)

A List of all the Ships which have visited the Bay of Islands during the Six Months ending 31st December 1836, with a SUMMARY for the whole Year.

Enclosure (B.)

A LIST of all Vessels which have visited the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, during the Six Months ending 31st December 1836.

Date of Arrival.	Description and Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tonnage.	Place or Country to which belonging.	Trade or Business.	Cargo.	Date of Departure.	Remarks.
1836.								
July 22	Dunlop, Sir W. Walker	Walker	650	New South Wales	Spice and Ebony	550 barrels oil.		
" 14	Drna, William the Fourth	Chamberlain	"	Van Diemen's Land	"	550 - 4000.		
" 16	Belmore, Christian	Dudgeon	100	Australia	"	Merchandise		for Tahiti.
Aug. 4	Drna, Currency Law	Edwards	90	New South Wales	"	400 - "		for Canton Trade.
Sept. 5	Ship, Berona	Deane	135	"	Spice and Ebony	550 barrels oil.		
" 9	Ship, Lady Blackwood	Albion	955	"	"	1,200 - 4000.		
" 6	Ship, Belknap	Smith	"	Australia	"	550 - 4000.		
" 4	Ship, John	Hoy	50	New South Wales	Sydney	Merchandise		Coasting Trade.
" 13	Ship, Keweenaw	Blair	"	"	Spice and Ebony	1,100 barrels oil.		
" 18	Ship, America (ship)	O'Connell	"	"	"	1,000 - 4000.		
" 19	Ship, Mary and Martin	Coates	"	"	"	1,200 - 4000.		
" 19	Ship, Duke of Edinburgh	Joy	"	"	Trade of Ebony	1,200 - 4000.		
" 21	Ship, St. George	Coates	450	Royal Navy	"	"		
Oct. 8	Ship, Luffa	Blair	"	Australia	"	1,100 barrels oil.		
" 14	Ship, Dallas	King	240	New South Wales	Sydney	Merchandise		River Trade.
" 14	Ship, John	Barker	331	"	Spice and Ebony	1,200 barrels oil.		
" 14	Ship, West Starling	Sutton	250	"	"	1,000 - 4000.		
" 14	Ship, Lady Ann	Richardson	414	"	"	500 - 4000.		Go Sydney.
" 20	Ship, Mediterranean	Green	557	"	New Zealand produce	"		
" 20	Ship, Eliza	Perce	"	Australia	Spice and Ebony	1,200 barrels oil.		
Nov. 1	Ship, Royal Law	Wicks	"	"	"	500 - 4000.		
" 2	Ship, Royal Law	Brown	500	New South Wales	"	500 barrels oil.		
" 2	Ship, Emerald	Robson	105	"	"	500 - 4000.		
" 3	Ship, Emerald	Chambers	200	"	"	400 - 4000.		
" 4	Ship, Emerald	West	200	"	"	4,700 barrels oil.		
" 12	Ship, Emerald	Anderson	75	New South Wales	Sydney	Merchandise		
" 12	Ship, Emerald	Blair	64	Scotland, New Zealand	"	400 - "		

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ABOVE: A page from Hobson's report to Governor Bourke dated 8 August 1837.

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LEFT: Captain William Hobson, by James Ingram McDonald. ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY G-826-1