



Article two Tiriti o Waitangi (Our Treaty Document signed 6th Feb 1840)

Ko te Kūini o Ingarani ka wakarite ka wakaae ki nga Rangatira ki nga hapu-ki nga tangata katoa o Nu Tirani te tino rangatiratanga o ratou wenua o ratou kainga me o ratou taonga katoa. Otiia ko nga Rangatira o te wakaminenga me nga Rangatira katoa atu ka tuku ki te Kūini te hokonga o era wahi wenua e pai ai te tangata nona te Wenua-ki te ritenga o te utu e wakaritea ai e ratou ko te kai hoko e meatia nei e te Kūini hei kai hoko mona.

Article two back translation 1869 (Government Commissioned Mr. T.E. Young, Native Department)

The Queen of England arranges and agrees to give to the Chiefs, the Hapus and all the people of New Zealand, the full chieftainship of their lands, their settlements and their property. But the Chiefs of the Assembly, and all the other Chiefs, gives to the Queen the purchase of those pieces of land which the proprietors may wish, for such payment as may be agreed upon by them and the purchaser who is appointed by the Queen to be her purchaser.

and experiencing the migraines that would lead on to a major stroke only one month after he arrived. Even at Waitangi on the 5th of February, an old chief looked into his face and declared (translated reluctantly by Colenso at Hobson's insistence) "Alas! An old man. He will soon be dead."

Hobson struggled to create the document. After several days and many rough notes, it was clear the treaty would not be ready in time for the meeting with the paramount chiefs at Waitangi on February 5, 1840. Hobson called on the assistance of British Resident in New Zealand, James Busby and his support team including U.S. Consul James Clendon (an Englishman). On the evening of the 3rd of February, Hobson stayed at Busby's cottage at Kororareka, and the next day Busby, using the notes, drew up the final English draft at Clendon's home in Okiato – the draft that would, 149-years later, become known as the Littlewood Treaty, completed and dated on February 4 1840. The document was written in Busby's hand and, like a copy taken by Clendon to be sent to America, was also written on Clendon's own W Tucker 1833 watermarked paper stock. Clendon despatched this same text to the US Secretary of State, John Forsyth on the 20th of February 1840, along with a printed copy of the Treaty of Waitangi, translated into Maori by Senior Missionary Henry Williams and his son, both fluent in the language. They lived a short distance across the bay from Clendon's home, at Paihia.

After the Treaty was signed at Waitangi on February 6,

other large handwritten copies of the document were drawn up by the government to be officially sent around the country for signing by other paramount chiefs, including a copy that was to go to Manukau, Waikato Heads, (Port Waikato) and Kawhia.

The day the Treaty was signed at Waitangi Governor Hobson shook hands with each chief and said "He iwi tahi tatou" (We are now one people.)

Seeds of future dissent innocently sown at Port Waikato.

James Stuart Freeman was secretary to Governor Hobson. Freeman was newly arrived from Australia and had no knowledge of Maori. His role was simply to take notes, write letters and make up despatches to be sent to the likes of Lord Normanby in England or Governor Gipps in Australia. After Hobson was severely paralysed down his right side by a stroke on March 1st, while onboard HMS Herald at Waitemata, Freeman was left unsupervised.

During this time, after the signing of the treaty at Waitangi, Freeman had produced many variable 'Formal Royal Style' English