

Article two of the Freeman version (Port Waikato)
Our Current Official English Version :

Her Majesty the Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and to the respective families and individuals thereof the full exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates Forests Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of Preemption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective Proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Hobson's 'Littlewood' Draft for Te Tiriti o Waitangi Says:

The First: The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes and the other chiefs who have not joined the confederation cede to the Queen of England for ever the entire sovereignty of their country.

The Second: The Queen of England confirms and guarantees to the chiefs and tribes and to all the people of New Zealand the possession of their lands, dwellings and all their property. But the chiefs of the Confederation and the other chiefs grant to the Queen the exclusive right of purchasing such land as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to sell at such prices as shall be agreed upon between them and the person appointed by the Queen to purchase from them.

The Third: In return for the cession of their Sovereignty to the Queen, the people of New Zealand shall be protected by the Queen of England and the rights and privileges of British subjects will be granted to them.

Signed William Hobson, Consul and Lieut. - Governor.

Now, we the chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand having understood the meaning of these articles accept of them and agree to them all.

In witness whereof our names or marks are affixed. Done at Waitangi on the 4th Feb. 1840.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi was drawn up over six days, with James Busby doing most of the writing under Hobson's direction and with his final approval. Hobson himself was a very sick man and would later suffer a paralysing stroke. The final English draft, dated February 4, 1840 (now known as the Littlewood Treaty) was translated into Maori by Rev. Henry Williams - Te Tiriti o Waitangi. This is, and always was, the ONLY Treaty, written in Maori and read to chiefs at Waitangi, where on February 6, 1840, 45 signatures were obtained. Eight copies of Te Tiriti o Waitangi were made and sent throughout the North Island, gathering a further 500 signatures. A number of chiefs and some tribal groups refused to sign, including Tuhoe, Te Arawa and Ngāti Tuwharetoa. Some were not given the opportunity to sign.

Hobson declared British sovereignty over all of New Zealand on 21 May 1840 (the North Island by treaty and the South by discovery - Hobson was unaware his agents were collecting signatures for the Treaty in the South Island at this stage). In

November 1840 a Royal Charter was signed by Queen Victoria, formally establishing New Zealand as a separate colony from May 1841. The French had lost the race to colonise and we were officially no longer Australian.

A Fateful Decision

One of the copies of Te Tiriti, intended for Manukau, Waikato Heads and Kawhia was late arriving and, with the chiefs already assembled at Port Waikato on April 11, 1840, Rev. Maunsell was forced to use a copy of Te Tiriti o Waitangi sent from the Church Missionary Society's printing press at Paihia. This paper had limited space and Maunsell had to produce a second piece of paper for the majority of the signatures. Earlier, Hobson's clerk Freeman had decided to create his own version of the Treaty, a compilation of notes that had been rejected by Hobson, mixed with the final version of Te Tiriti. He sent his own poetic English version of the treaty overseas and around New Zealand. It was not pre-signed by Hobson and was never intended to be used in place of the officially Government sanctioned document in Maori. In March, the 'Freeman' text was sent to the mission at Waikato Heads. It was this paper that was used to receive the 32 overflow signatures on April 11, 1840. What was written on this paper was not what was read to the chiefs by Rev. Maunsell, who explained the text of Te Tiriti clause by clause and answered the chiefs' questions as they considered whether to sign. Maunsell's decision to use an official

PROCLAMATION.

IN the Name of Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By WILLIAM HOBSON, Esquire, a Captain in the Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of NEW-ZEALAND.

WHEREAS I have it in Command from Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, through Her principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to assert, on the grounds of Discovery, the Sovereign Rights of Her Majesty over the Southern Islands of NEW-ZEALAND, commonly called, "The Middle Island", and "Stewart's Island"; and, the Island, commonly called, "The Northern Island", having been ceded in Sovereignty to Her Majesty.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM HOBSON, Lieutenant-Governor of NEW-ZEALAND, do hereby Proclaim and Declare to all men, that from and after the Date of these Presents, the full Sovereignty of the Islands of NEW-ZEALAND, extending from Thirty-four Degrees Thirty Minutes to Forty-seven Degrees Ten Minutes South Latitude, and between One Hundred and Sixty-six Degrees Five Minutes to One Hundred and Seventy-nine Degrees of East Longitude, vests in Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, Her Heirs and-Successors for ever.

Given under my Hand at Government-House, RUSSELL, Bay of Islands, this Twenty-first day of May, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty.

(Signed,)
WILLIAM HOBSON, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed,) WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND, Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PAIHIA: Printed at the Press of the Church Missionary Society.

The Queen's Proclamation