

## The Story Of A Treaty

**\*\*\*\*\*Over 225k+ words of enemies-to-lovers tension, alternate-fantasy adventure, and bold action. This box set contains all 4 books in the Lochlann Treaty series, and \*never before seen\* exclusive bonus content. PEACE AT ANY COST. Princess Charlotte's entire life had been planned. Right up until the moment her fiancé is kidnapped on her wedding day, sending the entire kingdom hurtling toward disaster. Charlie has never left the protective grounds of the castle, but to save her intended, she'll trade her crown for a sword and forge into dangerous rebel lands alongside her fiancé's arrogant older brother, Logan. Logan thinks she's a spoiled princess. She's about to prove him wrong. But each step deeper into the enemy's world confirms nothing is what it seems. Not the love that was supposed to be easy. Not the allies she's supposed to trust. Not even the outlaws she's been raised to fear. Faced with brutal truths and the looming threat of war, Charlie must find her inner strength to not only fight back, but to trust her heart—no matter where it leads. From naive princess to Warrior Queen, The Lochlann Treaty will keep you on the edge of your seat from beginning to end. A sweeping fantasy for fans of Red Queen, Outlander, and Throne of Glass. ★★★★★ The Lochlann Treaty series. One of my favorite fantasies of the year. Mahle and Madison are an ace duo who created a world that I didn't want to come back from. The only problem with this book is that it had to end.**

**- USA Today Bestselling author M. Lynn**

**Discover the beginnings of Klingon's most sacred holiday in this thrilling entry in the bestselling Star Trek series. Signi Beta is an M-class planet ideal for farming. The Federation wants it, but the Klingon Empire has the stronger claim. Captain Kirk of the USS Enterprise hates to lose the planet, especially to his old adversary, Commander Kor. Their mutual antagonism turns into an uneasy alliance, however, when yet another alien fleet attacks both the Klingons and the USS Enterprise. Now Kirk and Kor must rely on each other's honor—or none of them may survive to wage their war again.**

**Claudia Orange's writing on the Treaty of Waitangi has played a central role in national understanding of this foundational document. This fully revised and updated edition (previously entitled An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi) brings the Treaty's history to life with a richly informative narrative and a wonderful range of photographs, maps and illustrations. The Treaty of Waitangi | Te Tiriti o Waitangi takes the narrative into the twenty-first century, with a new chapter recounting the Treaty history of the last ten years, covering major developments such as the Tuhoe settlement, territory**

*`personhood', and issues around intellectual property and language. Presented in full colour for the first time, the new edition also presents a fresh visual narrative, drawing on the range of images now emerging in work such as the He Tohu and Waitangi Museum exhibitions (in which Dr Orange was closely involved).*

*The Treaty of Waitangi is a central document in New Zealand history. This lively account tells the story of the Treaty from its signing in 1840 through the debates and struggles of the nineteenth century to the gathering political momentum of recent decades. The second edition of this popular book brings the story up to the present. New illustrations enrich the history, giving life to the events as they unfold. Printed in full colour, The Story of a Treaty will continue as a superb introduction to Treaty history for future generations.*

*An Illustrated History of the Treaty of Waitangi*

*As Long as this Land Shall Last*

*The Anglo-Irish Treaty Crisis 1921*

*Birth of a State*

*A Concise History*

*Star Trek: The Original Series: Day of Honor #4: Treaty's Law*

*The Treaty of Waitangi*

*On the dramatic night of 5-6 December 1921, Irish Delegates at Downing Street signed an agreement for a treaty to end the War of Independence and to create a new Irish state. This is the story of that fraught midnight deal, and of the events and people that lay behind it. The story is told from original sources and eyewitness accounts, and brings to life the Treaty that sparked a Civil War but made modern Ireland. Irish negotiators were under great pressure, caught between an ultimatum from Prime Minister Lloyd George to sign or face outright war, and a refusal by the President of Dáil Éireann, Éamon de Valera, to lead them in London. For two months Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins, and three other delegates faced some of the most powerful men in the British Empire, including Winston Churchill and Austen Chamberlain. Kenny turns a spotlight on the key issues and the problems they faced.*

*Journey with Neepin and her kookoo around their home reserve of Lynx Creek First Nation. Learn the story of their people and the importance of respect and honouring agreements.*

*All Shannen wanted was a decent education. She found an ally in politician Charlie Angus, who had no idea she was going to change his life and inspire others to change the country.*

*Children of the Broken Treaty is the story of the despair wrought upon Indigenous peoples. It is also a story of hope.*

***Nation to Nation explores the promises, diplomacy, and betrayals involved in treaties and treaty making between the United States government and Native Nations. One side sought to own the riches of North America and the other struggled to hold on to traditional homelands and ways of life. The book reveals how the ideas of honor, fair dealings, good faith, rule of law, and peaceful relations between nations have been tested and challenged in historical and modern times. The book consistently demonstrates how and why centuries-old treaties remain living, relevant documents for both Natives and non-Natives in the 21st century.***

***The Treaty***

***Hungary and Her Successors***

***The Relentless Business of Treaties***

***An Illustrated History***

***Canada's Lost Promise and One Girl's Dream***

***His Differences with de Valera***

***Night Probe!***

American agent Dirk Pitt's deep-sea mission to recover a lost treaty by which Canada was sold to the United States is countered by the British and the Soviets. The Ngai Tahu settlement, like all other Treaty of Waitangi settlements in Aotearoa New Zealand, was more a product of political compromise and expediency than measured justice. The Ngai Tahu claim, Te Kereme, spanned two centuries, from the first letter of protest to the Crown in 1849 to the final hearing by the Waitangi Tribunal between 1987 and 1989, and then the settlement in 1998. The intense negotiations between the two parties, Ngai Tahu and the Crown, were led by Tipene O'Regan and the Minister of Treaty Negotiations Doug Graham. The Ngai Tahu team had to answer to the communities back home and iwi members around the country. Most were strongly supportive, but others attacked them at hui, on the marae and in the media, courts and Parliament. Graham and his officials, too, had to answer to their political masters. And the general public - interested Pakeha, conservationists, farmers and others - had their own opinions. In this measured, comprehensive and readable account, Martin Fisher shows how, amid such strong internal and external pressures, the two sides somehow managed to negotiate one of the country's longest legal documents.

Looks at the era of negotiation and settlement, from the Treaty of Waitangi to the land grabs, from votes for women and the discovery of gold, through to the establishment of a socialist state and the growth of local industry. Suggested level: secondary.

In May 2017 the exhibition He Tohu opened at the National Library in Wellington. This celebrates three founding documents in New Zealand's history - He Whakaputanga: The Declaration of Independence (1835), the Treaty of Waitangi: Te Tiriti o Waitangi (1840) and the Women's Suffrage Petition (1893). The originals

of these documents are on display at the National Library, in a wonderful exhibition that tells the history of the times and the story of the documents themselves. Three slim paperbacks showcase each of the documents, published by BWB in conjunction with the National Library and Archives New Zealand. Each book is focused on the document itself, and feature a facsimile of the document (or part of it). The documents are framed by an introduction from leading scholars (Claudia Orange, Vincent O'Malley and Barbara Brookes), and a Māori perspective on the document in te reo. Short biographies of many signatories are included – showing the wide range of people who signed. The books are printed in full colour so that the richness of these significant, old documents is shown.

Children of the Broken Treaty

The Story of the White House Treaty Table

Te Tiriti O Waitangi

The Treaty of Waitangi: Timeline of the Treaty, The Journey of the Treaty, The .

Story of the Treaty, Part 1 The Treaty of Waitangi Information Programme

Labor, Treaty Rights, and Ojibwe Nationhood

A Long Time Coming

Michael Collins and the Treaty

"Through moving illustrations, the story of the Table is told from its construction in 1869 to its use at the White House by Presidents Ulysses S. Grant to Barack Obama as a Cabinet Room Table, a setting for the signing of important peace treaties, and as a presidential workspace. The author speculates on whether the presidents' children may have also left their fingerprints on this historic object over the years"--Publisher's description.

The complexities of ethnic problems in the Carpathian basin is the light of the unjust 1919 Treaty of Trianon in rigorously analyzed by the famous British historian.

A masterful and unsettling history of "Indian Removal," the forced migration of Native Americans across the Mississippi River in the 1830s and the state-sponsored theft of their lands. In May 1830, the United States formally launched a policy to expel Native Americans from the East to territories west of the Mississippi River. Justified as a humanitarian enterprise, the undertaking was to be systematic and rational, overseen by Washington's small but growing bureaucracy. But as the policy unfolded over the next decade, thousands of Native Americans died under the federal government's auspices, and thousands of others lost their possessions and homelands in an orgy of fraud, intimidation, and violence. Unworthy Republic reveals how expulsion became national policy and describes the chaotic and deadly results of the operation to deport 80,000 men, women, and children. Drawing on firsthand accounts and the voluminous records produced by the federal government, Saunt's deeply researched book argues that Indian Removal, as advocates of the policy called it, was not an inevitable chapter in U.S. expansion across the continent. Rather, it was a fiercely contested political act designed to secure new lands for the expansion of slavery and to consolidate the power of the southern states.

Indigenous peoples fought relentlessly against the policy, while many U.S. citizens insisted that it was a betrayal of the nation's values. When Congress passed the act by a razor-thin margin, it authorized one of the first state-sponsored mass deportations in the modern era, marking a turning point for native peoples and for the United States. In telling this gripping story, Saunt shows how the politics and economics of white supremacy lay at the heart of the expulsion of Native Americans; how corruption, greed, and administrative indifference and incompetence

contributed to the debacle of its implementation; and how the consequences still resonate today. "The Treaty of Waitangi is a central document in New Zealand history. This lively account tells the story of the Treaty from its signing in 1840 through the debates and struggles of the nineteenth century to the gathering political momentum of recent decades. The second edition of this popular book brings the story up to the present"--Back cover.

The Treaty of Trianon and Its Consequences, 1919-1937

200 Years of Treaty Relations Between the Iroquois Confederacy and the United States  
Complete Series

Pen and Ink Witchcraft

Covered with Night: A Story of Murder and Indigenous Justice in Early America

Fingerprints on the Table

The Treaty of Waitangi | Te Tiriti o Waitangi

**New Zealanders in all walks of life need to have a basic knowledge about the Treaty of Waitangi. But gaining an understanding of the Treaty is not an easy matter, with information mostly available through text books. The Treaty of Waitangi answers that need with a short, balanced introduction to the nation's founding document. In plain language it covers the events leading up to the treaty, the treaty signing itself and what has happened since. Also included is information on the key personalities, a wealth of illustrations, and the full text of the treaty, in English and Maori. This is essential reading for all New Zealanders and visitors who wish to gain an insight into pivotal events in the nation's history.**

**The Irish state came into being as a result of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921, which was signed by a Sinn Féin delegation and the British government at 10 Downing Street in the early hours of 6 December that year. The Treaty was a culmination of both a revolutionary movement that had begun the previous decade and of centuries of separate nationalist attempts to gain autonomy from the United Kingdom. Although it is the founding document of the Irish state, the Treaty has been the subject of very little critical analysis, certainly in proportion to its significance. In its centenary year, this book examines the Treaty's legacy and its implications for the state that it created. It explores three key elements: the contemporary circumstances that produced the Treaty; the Treaty's significance from a comparative and an international perspective; and the impact of the Treaty both in the short-term and the long-term. Birth of a State is unique in that it is written by authors from two different disciplines - history and political science - who each bring their own perspectives on the Treaty and its impact, both then and now. A historically accurate study that takes no sides, this book is the first complete document of Treaties 8 and 11 between the Canadian government and the Native people at the turn of the nineteenth century. On the basis of those treaties, contested in the Mackenzie Pipeline debate, white fur-traders, trappers, and corporations gave themselves privileges of ownership with no regard to the Native claim and to the promise made to the Natives that they could live and hunt there "as long as the sun rises, as long as the river flows, as long as this land shall last." Historian René Fumoleau has delved into church and government sources to afford a clear picture of the negotiations for the treaties beginning in**

1870 and their aftermath up to 1939. With an updated introduction by Joan Barnaby, the documents discussed in the book speak for themselves, implying a host of questions with both historical relevance and enduring significance.

Indian peoples made some four hundred treaties with the United States between the American Revolution and 1871, when Congress prohibited them. They signed nine treaties with the Confederacy, as well as countless others over the centuries with Spain, France, Britain, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, Canada, and even Russia, not to mention individual colonies and states. In retrospect, the treaties seem like well-ordered steps on the path of dispossession and empire. The reality was far more complicated. In *Pen and Ink Witchcraft*, eminent Native American historian Colin G. Calloway narrates the history of diplomacy between North American Indians and their imperial adversaries, particularly the United States. Treaties were cultural encounters and human dramas, each with its cast of characters and conflicting agendas. Many treaties, he notes, involved not land, but trade, friendship, and the resolution of disputes. Far from all being one-sided, they were negotiated on the Indians' cultural and geographical terrain. When the Mohawks welcomed Dutch traders in the early 1600s, they sealed a treaty of friendship with a wampum belt with parallel rows of purple beads, representing the parties traveling side-by-side, as equals, on the same river. But the American republic increasingly turned treaty-making into a tool of encroachment on Indian territory. Calloway traces this process by focusing on the treaties of Fort Stanwix (1768), New Echota (1835), and Medicine Lodge (1867), in addition to such events as the Peace of Montreal in 1701 and the treaties of Fort Laramie (1851 and 1868). His analysis demonstrates that native leaders were hardly dupes. The records of negotiations, he writes, show that "Indians frequently matched their colonizing counterparts in diplomatic savvy and tried, literally, to hold their ground." Each treaty has its own story, Calloway writes, but together they tell a rich and complicated tale of moments in American history when civilizations collided.

**The Anglo-Irish Treaty**

**Frontier of Dreams: the Story of New Zealand**

**Midnight in London**

**The Treaty of Medicine Lodge**

**Unworthy Republic: The Dispossession of Native Americans and the Road to Indian Territory**

**Treaty of Canandaigua 1794**

**The Politics of Arms Control Treaty Ratification**

*This book presents an introduction to one of the most important treaties ever written, the Treaty of Versailles, which formally ended World War I in 1919. Controversial from the very beginning, the treaty still shapes the destinies of societies and states worldwide. Its authors had the enormous challenge of trying to put the world back together after the global destruction of the First World War amid competing national interests and the demands of their populations for justice--*

*Working from the original documents from 200 years ago, Wishart directly challenges the findings of books like Michael King's "Penguin History of New Zealand" and Claudia Orange's "Treaty of Waitangi," and in doing so offers a fresh new perspective on an issue affecting every New Zealander. This book builds on Claudia Orange's award-winning Treaty of Waitangi, using a wonderful range of*

*photographs, maps and paintings to bring the Treaty's history to life. Depictions of key players and moments sit alongside a clear and informative text that helps explain the history of this key document. Two peoples meeting, agreements made and broken, claims and protests: all are a part of the story of the Treaty from before its signing to the present day. Never before have the Treaty's varied stories been made so accessible the general reader.*

*Discusses the reasons behind World War I, the peacemaking process that led to the Treaty of Versailles, and the what the treaty itself said.*

*A Traveller in Two Worlds*

*Tuai*

*The Treaty of Waitangi, 1840*

*The Great Divide*

*The Story of a Treaty*

*From Treaty to Nationhood: 1830-1913*

*Nation to Nation*

The Story of a Treaty Bridget Williams Books

"The Treaty of Waitangi was signed in 1840 by over 500 chiefs, and by William Hobson, representing the British Crown. To the British it was the means by which they gained sovereignty over New Zealand. But to Maori people it had a very different significance, and they are still affected by the terms of the Treaty, often adversely. The Treaty of Waitangi, the first comprehensive study of the Treaty, deals with its place in New Zealand history from its making to the present day. The story covers the several Treaty signings and the substantial differences between Maori and English texts; the debate over interpretation of land rights and the actions of settler governments determined to circumvent Treaty guarantees; the wars of sovereignty in the 1860s and the longstanding Maori struggle to secure a degree of autonomy and control over resources." --Publisher.

From the 1870s to the 1930s, the Lake Superior Ojibwes of Minnesota and Wisconsin faced dramatic economic, political, and social changes. Examining a period that began with the tribe's removal to reservations and closed with the Indian New Deal, Chantal Norrgard explores the critical link between Ojibwes' efforts to maintain their tribal sovereignty and their labor traditions and practices. As Norrgard explains, the tribe's "seasonal round" of subsistence-based labor was integral to its survival and identity. Though encroaching white settlement challenged these labor practices, Ojibwe people negotiated treaties that protected their rights to make a living by hunting, fishing, and berrying and through work in the fur trade, the lumber industry, and tourism. Norrgard shows how the tribe strategically used treaty rights claims over time to uphold

its right to work and to maintain the rhythm and texture of traditional Ojibwe life. Drawing on a wide range of sources, including New Deal-era interviews with Ojibwe people, Norrgard demonstrates that while American expansion curtailed the Ojibwes' land base and sovereignty, the tribe nevertheless used treaty-protected labor to sustain its lifeways and meet economic and political needs--a process of self-determination that continues today.

How making treaties for land cessions with Native American nations transformed human relationships to the land and became a profitable family business

The Story of the Great Treaty Council as Told by Eyewitnesses

The Handshake and the Pipe

We Are All Treaty People

How Indigenous Land Became US Property

The Story of New Zealand and Its Treaty

Treaties and Treaty Making in American Indian History

200 years of treaty relations between the Iroquois Confederacy and the United States.

Library Journal • "Books and Authors to Know: Titles to Watch 2021" An immersive tale of the killing of a Native American man and its far-reaching implications for the definition of justice from early America to today. On the eve of a major treaty conference between Iroquois leaders and European colonists in the distant summer of 1722, two white fur traders attacked an Indigenous hunter and left him for dead near Conestoga, Pennsylvania. Though virtually forgotten today, this act of brutality set into motion a remarkable series of criminal investigations and cross-cultural negotiations that challenged the definition of justice in early America. In *Covered with Night*, leading historian Nicole Eustace reconstructs the crime and its aftermath, bringing us into the overlapping worlds of white colonists and Indigenous peoples in this formative period. As she shows, the murder of the Indigenous man set the entire mid-Atlantic on edge, with many believing war was imminent. Isolated killings often flared into colonial wars in North America, and colonists now anticipated a vengeful Indigenous uprising. Frantic efforts to resolve the case ignited a dramatic, far-reaching debate between Native American forms of justice—centered on community,



forgiveness, and reparations—and an ideology of harsh reprisal, unique to the colonies and based on British law, which called for the killers' swift execution. In charting the far-reaching ramifications of the murder, *Covered with Night*—a phrase from Iroquois mourning practices—overturns persistent assumptions about “civilized” Europeans and “savage” Native Americans. As Eustace powerfully contends, the colonial obsession with “civility” belied the reality that the Iroquois, far from being the barbarians of the white imagination, acted under a mantle of sophistication and humanity as they tried to make the land- and power-hungry colonials understand their ways. In truth, Eustace reveals, the Iroquois—the Six Nations of the Haudenosaunee, as they are known today—saw the killing as an opportunity to forge stronger bonds with the colonists. They argued for restorative justice and for reconciliation between the two sides, even as they mourned the deceased. An absorbing chronicle built around an extraordinary group of characters—from the slain man's resilient widow to the Indigenous diplomat known as “Captain Civility” to the scheming governor of Pennsylvania—*Covered with Night* transforms a single event into an unforgettable portrait of early America. A necessary work of historical reclamation, it ultimately revives a lost vision of crime and punishment that reverberates down into our own time.

In the treaty of Versailles and the SALT II Treaty, years of painstaking diplomatic effort were lost when the United States Senate refused to provide its consent to ratification. This book provides the first comparative assessment ever written of executive-congressional relations and the arms control treaty ratification process. A renowned team of historians, political scientists, and policy analysts look at seven case studies, ranging from Versailles to the INF Treaty, to explore the myriad ways to win and lose treaty ratification battles. This book constitutes a strong marriage of scholarship and public policy.

Rose Gottemoeller, the US chief negotiator of the New START treaty—and the first woman to lead a major nuclear arms negotiation—delivers in this book an invaluable insider's account of the negotiations between the US and Russian delegations in Geneva in 2009 and 2010. It also examines the crucially important discussions about the treaty between President Barack Obama and President Dmitry Medvedev, and it

describes the tough negotiations Gottemoeller and her team went through to gain the support of the Senate for the treaty. And importantly, at a time when the US Congress stands deeply divided, it tells the story of how, in a previous time of partisan division, Republicans and Democrats came together to ratify a treaty to safeguard the future of all Americans. Rose Gottemoeller is uniquely qualified to write this book, bringing to the task not only many years of high-level experience in creating and enacting US policy on arms control and compliance but also a profound understanding of the broader politico-military context from her time as NATO Deputy Secretary General. Thanks to her years working with Russians, including as Director of the Carnegie Moscow Center, she provides rare insights into the actions of the Russian delegation—and the dynamics between Medvedev and then-Prime Minister Vladimir Putin. Her encyclopedic recall of the events and astute ability to analyze objectively, while laying out her own thoughts and feelings at the time, make this both an invaluable document of record—and a fascinating story. In conveying the sense of excitement and satisfaction in delivering an innovative arms control instrument for the American people and by laying out the lessons Gottemoeller and her colleagues learned, this book will serve as an inspiration for the next generation of negotiators, as a road map for them as they learn and practice their trade, and as a blueprint to inform the shaping and ratification of future treaties. This book is in the Rapid Communications in Conflict and Security (RCCS) Series (General Editor: Dr. Geoffrey R.H. Burn) and has received much praise, including: “As advances in technology usher in a new age of weaponry, future negotiators would benefit from reading Rose Gottemoeller’s memoir of the process leading to the most significant arms control agreement of recent decades.” —Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Secretary of State “Rose Gottemoeller’s book on the New START negotiations is the definitive book on this treaty or indeed, any of the nuclear treaties with the Soviet Union or Russia. These treaties played a key role in keeping the hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union from breaking out into a civilization-ending war. But her story of the New START negotiation is no dry academic treatise. She tells with wit and charm the human story of the negotiators, as well as the critical issues involved.

Rose's book is an important and well-told story about the last nuclear treaty negotiated between the US and Russia." –William J. Perry, former U.S. Secretary of Defense "This book is important, but not just because it tells you about a very significant past, but also because it helps you understand the future." – George Shultz, former U.S. Secretary of State

The Story of Ngai Tahu's Treaty Settlement Negotiations with the Crown

The Treaty of Versailles, 1919

How New Zealand Became a British Colony

The Gripping Story of the Negotiations that brought about Irish Independence and led to the Civil War

Negotiating the New START Treaty

The Lochlann Treaty

The Treaty of Versailles

In early 1817 Tuai, a young Ngare Raumati chief from the Bay of Islands, set off for England. He was one of a number of Māori who, after encountering European explorers, traders and missionaries in New Zealand, seized opportunities to travel beyond their familiar shores to Australia, England and Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. They sought new knowledge, useful goods and technologies, and a mutually beneficial relationship with the people they knew as Pākehā. On his epic journey Tuai would visit exotic foreign ports, mix with teeming crowds in the huge metropolis of London, and witness the marvels of industrialisation at the Ironbridge Gorge in Shropshire. With his lively travelling companion Tītere, he would attend fashionable gatherings and sit for his portrait. He shared his deep understanding of Māori language and culture. And his missionary friends did their best to convert him to Christianity. But on returning to his Māori world in 1819, Tuai found there were difficult choices to be made. His plan to integrate new European knowledge and relationships into his Ngare Raumati community was to be challenged by the rapidly shifting politics of the Bay of Islands. With sympathy and insight, Alison Jones and Kuni Kaa Jenkins uncover the remarkable story of one of the first Māori travellers to Europe. The Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi is a foundational document for New Zealand. Signed in 1840 by more than 540 rangatira and representatives of the British Crown, the Treaty set out an agreement between Māori and the European newcomers that remains central to this country's cultural and political life. Claudia Orange's writing on the Treaty has contributed to New Zealanders' understanding of this history for over thirty years. In this new edition of her popular illustrated history, Dr Orange brings the narrative of Te Tiriti/Treaty up to date, covering major developments in iwi claims and Treaty settlements - including the 'personhood' established for the Whanganui River and Te Urewera, applications for customary title

in the foreshore and seabed, and critical matters of intellectual property, language and political partnership. New Zealand's commitment to the Treaty claims process has far-reaching implications for this country's future, and this clear account provides readers with invaluable insights into an all-important history. The Treaty of Waitangi by Claudia Orange was first published in 1987 to national acclaim, receiving the Goodman Fielder Wattie Award. This widely respected history has since advanced through several new editions. The Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi: An Illustrated History is the most comprehensive account yet, presented in full colour and drawing on Dr Orange's recent research into the nine sheets of the Treaty and their signatories.

Treaties Between the United States and American Indian Nations  
Seasons of Change

A Primary Source Examination of the Treaty that Ended World War I  
Te Tiriti o Waitangi

A History of Treaty 8 and Treaty 11, 1870-1939