

# Exploring World Geography Gazetteer





*Exploring World Geography Gazetteer*

Ray Notgrass and John Notgrass, Editors

Maps by Sean Killen, Titus Anderson, and John Notgrass

Research Assistance by Donna Ellenburg and Titus Anderson

ISBN 978-1-60999-156-2

Copyright © 2020 Notgrass History. All rights reserved.

No part of this material may be reproduced without permission from the publisher.

**Previous Page:** Detail from a 15th-century world map  
included in a Latin translation of Ptolemy's *Geography*.

**Front Cover:** Rose Gate at the Pritam Niwas Chowk of the Jaipur City Palace in  
Jaipur, Rajasthan, India by Mirko Kuzmanovic / Shutterstock.com

All product names, brands, and other trademarks mentioned or pictured  
in this book are used for educational purposes only.

No association with or endorsement by the owners of the trademarks is intended.

Each trademark remains the property of its respective owner.

Unless otherwise noted, scripture quotations taken from the New American Standard Bible,  
Copyright 1960, 1962, 1963, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1995  
by the Lockman Foundation. Used by permission.

Cover design by Mary Evelyn McCurdy

Interior design by John Notgrass

Printed in the United States of America

Notgrass History  
975 Roaring River Road  
Gainesboro, TN 38562  
1-800-211-8793  
notgrass.com



# Table of Contents

<b>About This Resource.....</b>	<b>x</b>
---------------------------------	----------

<b>The Middle East.....</b>	<b>1</b>
-----------------------------	----------

Armenia.....	2
Azerbaijan.....	3
Bahrain.....	4
Cyprus.....	5
Georgia.....	6
Iraq.....	7
Israel.....	8
Jordan.....	9
Kuwait.....	10
Lebanon.....	11
Oman.....	12
Qatar.....	13
Saudi Arabia.....	14
Syria.....	15
Turkey.....	16
United Arab Emirates.....	17
Yemen.....	18

<b>Africa.....</b>	<b>19</b>
--------------------	-----------

<b>North Africa.....</b>	<b>20</b>
--------------------------	-----------

Algeria.....	21
Egypt.....	22
Libya.....	23

Morocco.....	24
Sudan.....	25
Tunisia.....	26

<b>West Africa.....</b>	<b>27</b>
-------------------------	-----------

Benin.....	28
Burkina Faso.....	29
Cabo Verde.....	30
Cote D'Ivoire.....	31
Equatorial Guinea.....	32
The Gambia.....	33
Ghana.....	34
Guinea.....	35
Guinea-Bissau.....	36
Liberia.....	37
Mali.....	38
Mauritania.....	39
Niger.....	40
Nigeria.....	41
Senegal.....	42
Sierra Leone.....	43
Togo.....	44

<b>Central Africa.....</b>	<b>46</b>
----------------------------	-----------

Angola.....	47
Cameroon.....	48
Central African Republic.....	49

Chad.....	50	Croatia.....	86
Congo (Democratic Republic of the) .....	51	Gibraltar .....	87
Congo (Republic of the) .....	52	Greece.....	88
Gabon.....	53	Italy .....	89
São Tomé and Príncipe .....	54	Kosovo.....	90
St. Helena Island, Ascension Island, and the archipelago of Tristan da Cunha.....	55	Malta .....	91
<b>East Africa.....</b>	<b>56</b>	Montenegro .....	92
Burundi .....	57	North Macedonia .....	93
Comoros.....	58	Portugal .....	94
Djibouti.....	59	San Marino .....	95
Eritrea.....	60	Serbia.....	96
Ethiopia .....	61	Slovenia .....	97
Kenya .....	62	Spain.....	98
Madagascar .....	63	Vatican City.....	99
Malawi.....	64	<b>Western Europe.....</b>	<b>100</b>
Mauritius .....	65	Austria .....	101
Mozambique.....	66	Belgium .....	102
Rwanda.....	67	Channel Islands .....	103
Seychelles.....	68	France.....	104
Somalia.....	69	Germany.....	105
South Sudan .....	70	Ireland .....	106
Tanzania .....	71	Isle of Man.....	107
Uganda .....	72	Liechtenstein.....	109
Zambia .....	73	Luxembourg .....	110
Zimbabwe.....	74	Monaco .....	111
<b>Southern Africa.....</b>	<b>75</b>	Netherlands .....	112
Botswana .....	76	Switzerland .....	113
Eswatini .....	77	United Kingdom.....	114
Lesotho.....	78	<b>Northern Europe.....</b>	<b>115</b>
Namibia.....	79	Denmark .....	117
South Africa.....	80	Estonia.....	118
<b>Europe .....</b>	<b>81</b>	Faroe Islands .....	119
<b>Southern Europe.....</b>	<b>82</b>	Finland .....	120
Albania .....	83	Iceland.....	121
Andorra .....	84	Latvia.....	122
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	85	Lithuania .....	123
		Norway.....	124
		Sweden .....	125

**Eastern Europe..... 126**

Belarus.....	127
Bulgaria .....	128
Czechia (Czech Republic) .....	129
Hungary .....	130
Moldova .....	131
Poland .....	132
Romania, .....	133
Russian Federation (Russia) .....	134
Slovakia .....	135
Ukraine.....	136

**Arctic ..... 137****Antarctica ..... 138****Asia..... 139****South Asia..... 140**

Afghanistan.....	141
Bangladesh.....	142
Bhutan.....	143
India .....	144
Iran.....	145
Maldives .....	146
Nepal.....	147
Pakistan .....	148
Sri Lanka .....	149
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	150

**Central Asia ..... 151**

Kazakhstan .....	152
Kyrgyzstan .....	153
Tajikistan .....	154
Turkmenistan.....	155
Uzbekistan .....	156

**East Asia ..... 157**

China.....	158
Japan.....	159
North Korea .....	160
South Korea.....	161

Mongolia .....	162
----------------	-----

Paracel Islands.....	163
----------------------	-----

Taiwan .....	164
--------------	-----

**Southeast Asia..... 165**

Brunei Darussalam.....	166
Cambodia.....	167
Indonesia .....	168
Laos .....	169
Malaysia.....	170
Myanmar (Burma) .....	171
Philippines.....	172
Singapore.....	173
Thailand .....	175
Timor-Leste .....	176
Vietnam.....	177

**Oceania..... 178**

Australia.....	180
New Zealand .....	181
Papua New Guinea .....	182
American Samoa .....	183
Cook Islands.....	183
Easter Island (Chile) .....	184
Fiji .....	184
French Polynesia .....	185
Guam .....	185
Kiribati .....	188
Marshall Islands .....	188
Federated States of Micronesia .....	189
Nauru .....	189
New Caledonia .....	190
Niue .....	190
Northern Mariana Islands .....	191
Palau.....	191
Pitcairn Islands (U.K.) .....	192
Samoa.....	192
Solomon Islands.....	193
Tokelau.....	193
Tonga.....	194

Tuvalu.....	194	Haiti.....	218
Vanuatu .....	195	Jamaica .....	218
Wallis and Futuna.....	195	Montserrat.....	219
<b>North and Central America.....</b>	<b>196</b>	Puerto Rico (U.S.) .....	219
<b>North America .....</b>	<b>197</b>	Saint Barthelemy.....	220
Bermuda .....	198	Saint Kitts and Nevis .....	220
Canada .....	199	Saint Lucia.....	221
Greenland.....	200	Saint Martin .....	221
United States.....	201	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	222
<b>Mexico and Central America.....</b>	<b>202</b>	Sint Maarten.....	222
Belize .....	203	Trinidad and Tobago.....	223
Costa Rica .....	204	Turks and Caico Islands .....	223
El Salvador.....	205	U.S. Virgin Islands.....	224
Guatemala .....	206	<b>South America .....</b>	<b>225</b>
Honduras.....	207	<b>South America .....</b>	<b>226</b>
Mexico.....	208	Argentina.....	227
Nicaragua .....	209	Bolivia .....	228
Panama .....	210	Brazil .....	229
<b>Caribbean .....</b>	<b>211</b>	Chile.....	230
Anguilla .....	212	Colombia.....	231
Antigua and Barbuda .....	212	Ecuador .....	232
Aruba.....	213	Falkland Islands .....	233
Bahamas .....	213	French Guiana .....	234
Barbados.....	214	Guyana .....	235
British Virgin Islands .....	214	Paraguay .....	236
Cayman Islands.....	215	Peru .....	237
Cuba.....	215	South Georgia and the	
Curacao .....	216	South Sandwich Islands .....	238
Dominica.....	216	Suriname .....	239
Dominican Republic.....	217	Uruguay.....	240
Grenada .....	217	Venezuela.....	241

## Primary Sources and Photo Essays

Excerpts from <i>Geography</i> - Strabo.....	243
Historical Maps from Around the World .....	245
Captivating Cappadocia.....	249
“The Gods of the Copybook Headings” - Rudyard Kipling.....	252
The Sahara .....	254
Excerpts from <i>Travels in the Interior of Africa</i> - Mungo Park .....	258
Excerpt from <i>The Cruise of the Cachalot</i> - Frank T. Bullen.....	261
South Sudan Independence Day Speech - President Salva Kiir Mayadit .....	265
Inauguration Speech - Nelson Mandela.....	270
Excerpt from <i>A Little Pilgrimage in Italy</i> - Olave M. Potter.....	273
Excerpts from <i>A Guide Through the District of the Lakes</i> - William Wordsworth.....	275
61 Mountains—In One Year - Ray Notgrass.....	277
The Vltava (The Moldau) - Bedrich Smetana .....	279
“How Much Land Does a Man Need?” - Leo Tolstoy.....	281
Research Stations in Antarctica - National Science Foundation .....	292
The Faces of South Asia.....	295
Architecture in Kyrgyzstan .....	298
Perspectives on Korea - H. N. Allen, M.D. ....	302
Riding the First Wave of CDC’s COVID-19 Response at Ports of Entry.....	309
My Duty to Serve - David Tucker .....	311
Treaty of Waitangi.....	313
Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument .....	315
Excerpt from <i>Canada in the Seventeenth Century</i> - Pierre Boucher .....	318
“Song of the Chattahoochee” - Sidney Lanier .....	321
Going West by Going South .....	323
Excerpt from <i>To Cuba and Back</i> - Richard Henry Dana .....	325
Excerpts from <i>Through the Brazilian Wilderness</i> - Theodore Roosevelt.....	330
Think Like Jesus: Put Others First - Ray Notgrass .....	332
World Population Growth - Max Roser, Hannah Ritchie, and Esteban Ortiz-Ospina .....	339
Excerpts from <i>The Geographical Pivot of History</i> - Halford J. Mackinder .....	341
<b>Sources.....</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Image Credits.....</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>Country Index .....</b>	<b>353</b>





*Baobab Trees, Madagascar*

## About This Resource

This gazetteer is part of the *Exploring World Geography* curriculum published by Notgrass History. When a lesson in the curriculum is about a particular country, the student will find it helpful to have the gazetteer open to that country's map while reading the lesson. Use the table of contents or the index to find the correct page number.

In the Assignments box following most of the lessons in the curriculum, the student is instructed to study the maps and read the information for certain countries. The assignment gives the page numbers that the student should read. In this way the student will learn about every region of the world and every country in the world.

We have included population figures for each country, including the relative percentages of young people (under 25) and older people (over 65). We have also described the government with a short phrase that does not capture all of the differences in political organization from country to country.

For major religions, we have listed organized groups that have members equaling about 5% or more of the local population. The number of active

participants is often significantly lower than the number of members or adherents claimed by a certain group. Some countries have official state religions, which may or may not reflect the sentiments of the population.

The last section of the gazetteer is a collection of primary source documents and photo essays related to geography, literature, and worldview. One lesson in each unit in the curriculum assigns a selection for the student to read after finishing that lesson. The *Student Review Book* includes questions on many (but not all) of the documents, following the review questions for that lesson. The parent can assign these questions if he or she wishes to do so. Answers for these questions are in the *Guide for Parents and Answer Key*.

We hope that this gazetteer will be a resource that your family will find useful for years to come.

*Ray Notgrass  
Gainesboro, Tennessee  
December 2020  
ray@notgrass.com*



# ST. HELENA ISLAND, ASCENSION ISLAND, AND TRISTAN DA CUNHA

## POPULATION

8,000 (27% under 25, 17% over 65)

## GOVERNMENT

British territory with local governor and legislature

## MAJOR RELIGIONS

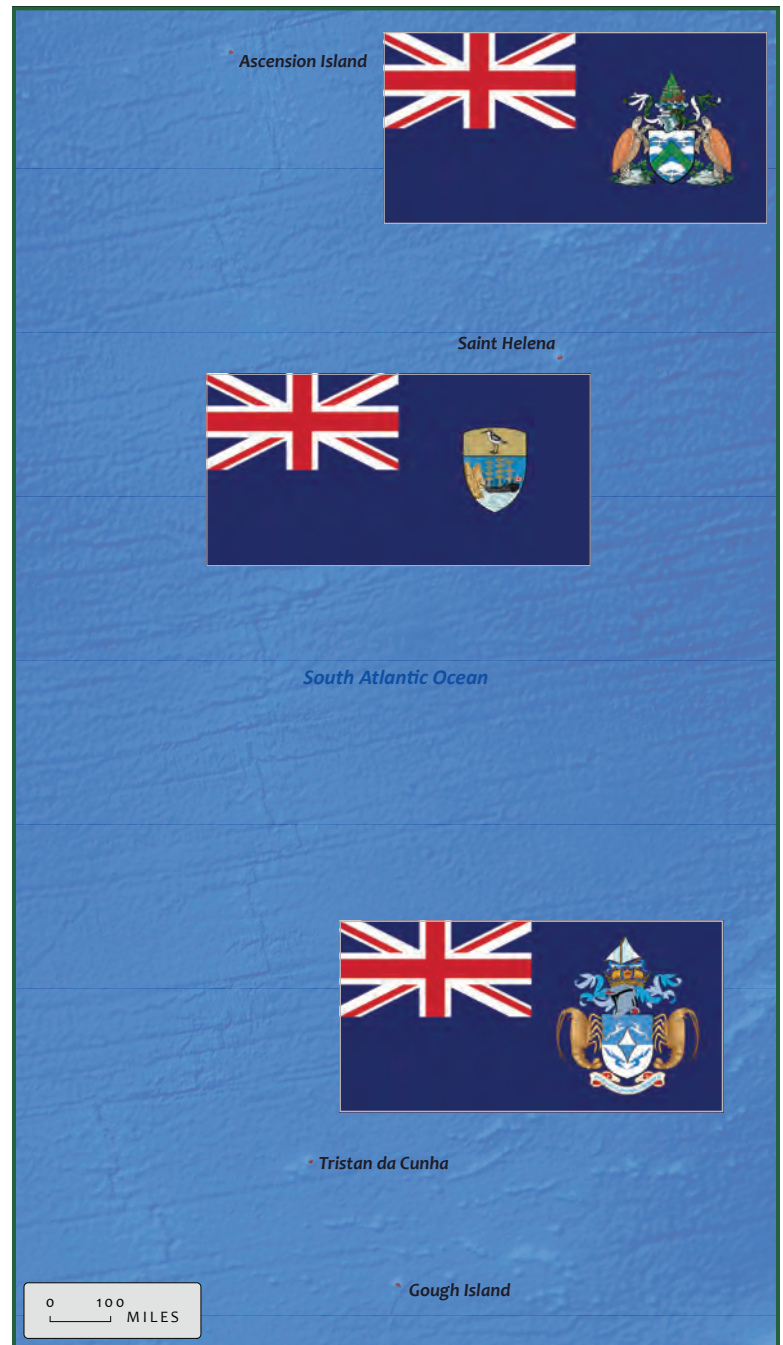
Christianity (Anglican)

## GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Ascension Island hosted a NASA tracking station.

## FUN FACT

Napoleon was exiled on St. Helena from 1815 until his death in 1821.

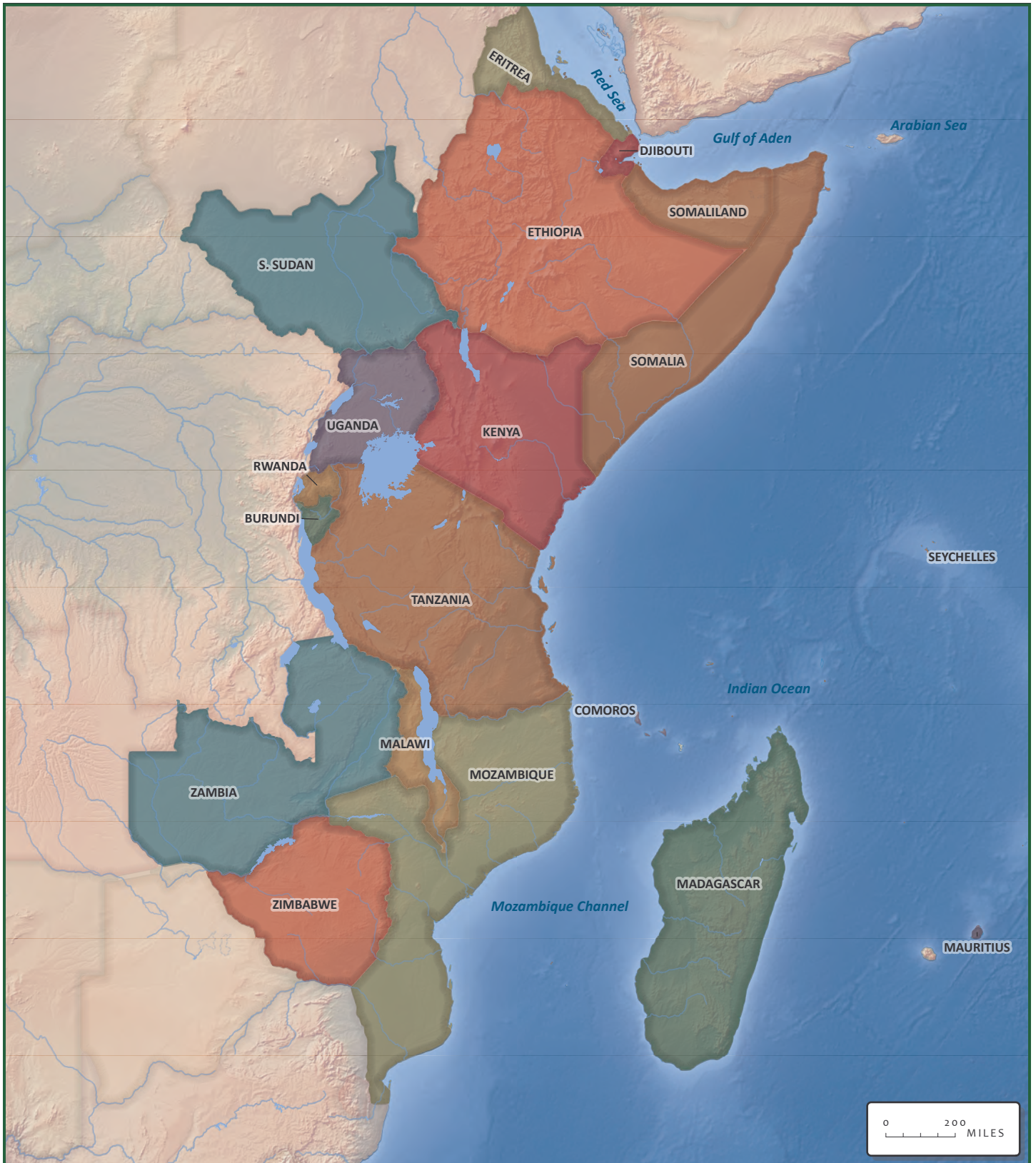


*Above Left: St. Mary's Anglican Church, Georgetown, Ascension Island*

*Below Left: Gough Island, and a few other tiny islands nearby, are grouped politically with Tristan da Cunha. Gough Island has a weather station run by South African researchers.*



# EAST AFRICA





# BURUNDI

## POPULATION

12 million (64% under 25, 3% over 65)

## GOVERNMENT

presidential republic

## MAJOR RELIGIONS

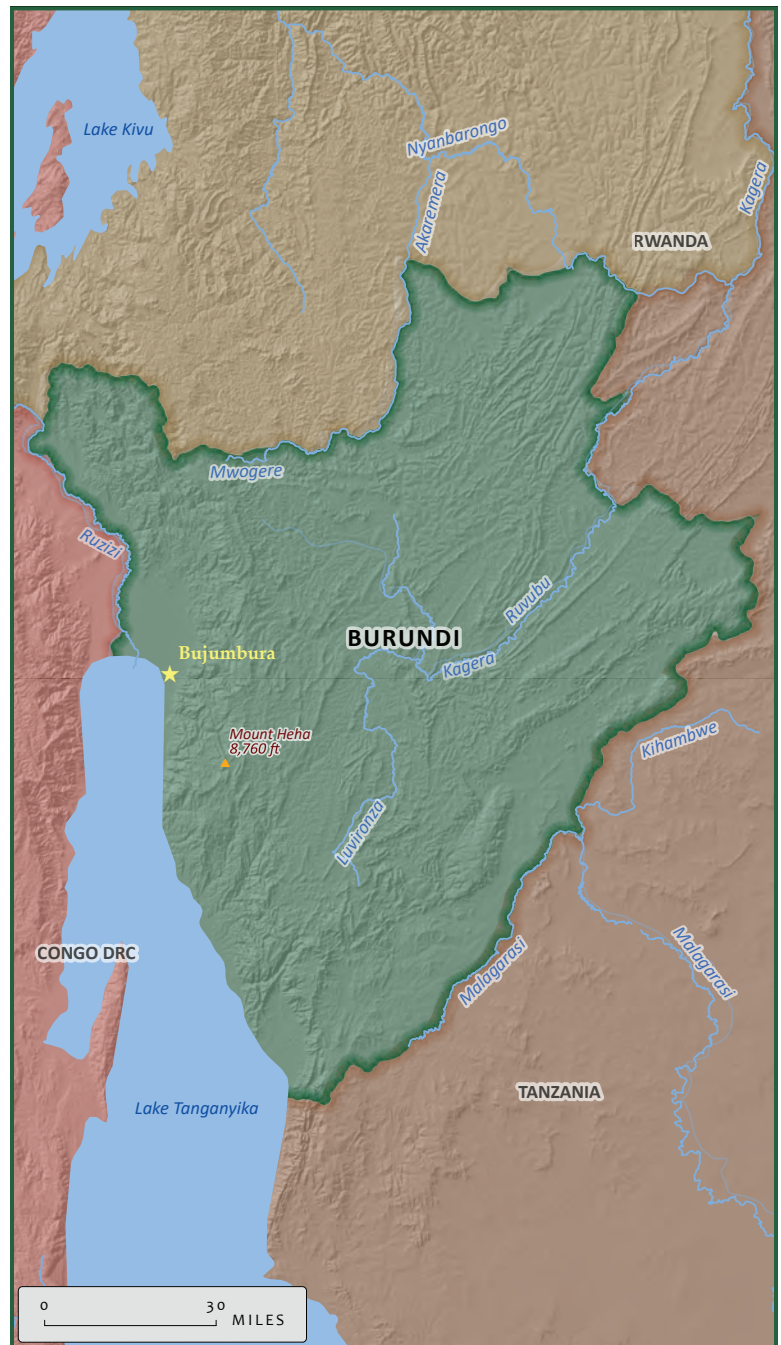
Christianity (Roman Catholic)

## GEOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHT

Burundi is one of the world's most densely populated countries.

## FUN FACT

Burundi won its first gold medal in the Olympics in 1996.



*Drying Fish Beside Lake Tanganyika*



# Inauguration Speech

## Nelson Mandela (1994)

*Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa in 1918. He became an attorney and joined the African National Congress to oppose the policy of racial apartheid of the South African government. He was arrested and sent to prison several times. In 1964 he was sentenced to life in prison and remained there until 1990, when he was released and began working with the government to end apartheid and institute a more democratic society.*

*In 1990 Mandela and the sitting white South African president F. W. de Klerk jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1994 Mandela was elected as the first democratically elected president and the first black president of South Africa. He gave this speech at his inauguration as president of South Africa in Pretoria on May 10, 1994. He served one five-year term and retired in 1999. Mandela died in 2013.*

---

*Nelson Mandela (1994)*



Your Majesties

Your Royal Highnesses

Distinguished Guests

Comrades and Friends

Today, all of us do, by our presence here, and by our celebrations in other parts of our country and the world, confer glory and hope to newborn liberty.

Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long, must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

Our daily deeds as ordinary South Africans must produce an actual South African reality that will reinforce humanity's belief in justice, strengthen its confidence in the nobility of the human soul, and sustain all our hopes for a glorious life for all.

All this we owe both to ourselves and to the peoples of the world who are so well represented here today.

To my compatriots, I have no hesitation in saying that each one of us is as intimately attached to the soil of this beautiful country as are the famous jacaranda trees of Pretoria and the mimosa trees of the bushveld.



Each time one of us touches the soil of this land, we feel a sense of personal renewal. The national mood changes as the seasons change.

We are moved by a sense of joy and exhilaration when the grass turns green and the flowers bloom.

That spiritual and physical oneness we all share with this common homeland explains the depth of the pain we all carried in our hearts as we saw our country tear itself apart in a terrible conflict, and as we saw it spurned, outlawed and isolated by the peoples of the world, precisely because it had become the universal base of the pernicious ideology and practice of racism and racial oppression.

We, the people of South Africa, feel fulfilled that humanity has taken us back into its bosom, that we, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil.

We thank all our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

We trust that you will continue to stand by us as we tackle the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, non-racialism, and democracy.

We deeply appreciate the role that the masses of our people and their political mass democratic, religious, women, youth, business, traditional and other leaders have played to bring about this conclusion. Not least amongst them is my Second Deputy President, the Honourable F.W. de Klerk.

We would also like to pay tribute to our security forces, in all their ranks, for the distinguished role they have played in securing our first democratic elections and the transition to democracy, from blood-thirsty forces which still refuse to see the light.

The time for the healing of the wounds has come.

The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.

The time to build is upon us.

We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace.

We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity - a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world.

As a token of its commitment to the renewal of our country, the new Interim Government of National Unity will, as a matter of urgency, address the issue of amnesty for various categories of our people who are currently serving terms of imprisonment.

We dedicate this day to all the heroes and heroines in this country and the rest of the world who sacrificed in many ways and surrendered their lives so that we could be free.

Their dreams have become reality. Freedom is their reward.

We are both humbled and elevated by the honour and privilege that you, the people of South Africa, have bestowed on us, as the first President of a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa to lead our country out of the valley of darkness.

We understand it still that there is no easy road to freedom.

We know it well that none of us acting alone can achieve success.

We must therefore act together as a united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building, for the birth of a new world.

Let there be justice for all.

Let there be peace for all.

Let there be work, bread, water and salt for all.

Let each know that for each the body, the mind and the soul have been freed to fulfil themselves.

Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another and suffer the indignity of being the skunk of the world.

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement!

Let freedom reign.

God bless Africa!

I thank you.

---

*Johannesburg, South Africa (2014)*





# My Duty to Serve

## David Tucker (2020)

*David Tucker enlisted in the United States Army during the Vietnam War. This transcript is from a video interview with him. Visit [notgrass.com/ewglinks](http://notgrass.com/ewglinks) to watch the interview with Tucker and others from Jackson County, Tennessee.*

I would not take anything for the time that I spent in the military. I thought it was—I still think today—that it's an attitude that you want to serve. I felt kind of an obligation to my country.

My experience with the military: I was going to school in Nashville after I graduated from Jackson County High School in 1965. My grades weren't too good. I wasn't applying myself like I should. At that time we had a draft system and Selective Service Board here in Gainesboro. The director was Miss Sarah Forkum.

She informed me that I was going to get drafted pretty soon if my grades didn't come up. So I decided to join the Army. I went to Fort Campbell, Kentucky, for basic training October 30, 1966.

I went through basic training at Fort Campbell. Then I went to Fort Bliss, Texas, which is in El Paso for some AIT (Advanced Individual Training is what that was called). From El Paso, Texas, after I finished my training there, I was scheduled to go to Fairbanks, Alaska, for an eighteen-months to two-year tour.

We were waiting to go, had our overcoats on waiting to board the plane to go to Alaska, me and four other people. They came right at the last minute as we were ready to go to Alaska and said we had a change of plans: "You're going to Okinawa."

I stayed in Okinawa for almost three months. It was supposed to be an 18-month tour in Okinawa. One day the first sergeant came in and told me, he said, "You're going back to the States."

I said, "Well, I basically just got here first, First Sergeant."

He said, "You're going to Officer Candidate School."



*U.S. Soldiers in Rice Paddies in Vietnam*

I was one of the platoon leaders in basic training. That was kind of one of the prerequisites then that if they found anybody with any kind of leadership potential, they would try to get him into Officer Candidate School. And that's what happened.

I came back and went through Officer Candidate School at Fort Gordon, Georgia. I went from enlisted man to second lieutenant. I graduated from Officer Candidate School on the 2nd of November of '67. Then after I graduated, I stayed about eight months there at Fort Gordon.

From there I got orders to go to Vietnam, and I stayed there for a year and two days. I was attached to the 9th Infantry Division, which was down in the south of Vietnam, mostly in the rice paddies. There wasn't a lot of jungle down



*Public Library, Gainesboro, Tennessee*

---

We've had several people that have given their life for this country here from Jackson County. In the Vietnam War especially, a good friend of mine, he was in the class ahead of me in high school, Charles Holland, who the library's named after. I talked with him a few days before he left for Vietnam and he told me, he said, "I don't believe I'll be back." That I always struck me. I said, "Well, you'll be back. Things will work out." He wasn't there a few weeks, and he was gone.

Another friend of mine was in the class behind me—Ben Stone, who the bridge is named after over here—another one that gave his life for our country. I think you have to look at it as an obligation, as being an American. Part of the mission to try to do the right thing in a world situation, not just talking about here in Jackson County, but for everyone.

in that part of the country. The jungle was up north and rice paddies and things like that we're basically what was in where I was located.

I came back to the states and was company commander there back at Fort Gordon for a year. Then I got out of service on the 2nd of November of 1970. I've encouraged a lot of children over the years to go into the military because I don't think college is for everyone. We need people that can fix air conditioners and refrigerators and can weld.



*Bridge, Gainesboro, Tennessee*

---



# Treaty of Waitangi (1840)

*British explorer Sir James Cook landed on the islands of New Zealand in 1769. Within minutes, there was bloodshed. As has often happened when a conquering people claimed a land that was already inhabited, over the next several years the number of British settlers grew while the number of Maori on the islands declined. This happened primarily because the Maori fell victim to European diseases, but conflict with the British and other European settlers did occasionally take place.*

*In 1840 the British government moved to resolve the yet unresolved issue of who held sovereignty over the islands. The Treaty of Waitangi established British sovereignty over the islands. At the same time, the British recognized Maori ownership of the land they already possessed and guaranteed British protection for the Maori. The treaty was presented in the respective languages of the people involved. This is the English version.*

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland regarding with Her Royal Favor the Native Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand and anxious to protect their just Rights and Property and to secure to them the enjoyment of Peace and Good Order has deemed it necessary in consequence of the great number of Her Majesty's Subjects who have already settled in New Zealand and the rapid extension of Emigration both from Europe and Australia which is still in progress to constitute and appoint a functionary properly authorised to treat with the Aborigines of New Zealand for the recognition of Her Majesty's Sovereign authority over the whole or any part of those islands – Her Majesty therefore being desirous to establish a settled form of Civil Government with a view to avert the evil consequences which must result from the absence of the necessary Laws and Institutions alike to the native population and to Her subjects has been graciously pleased to empower and to authorise me, William Hobson, a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Consul and Lieutenant-Governor of such parts of New Zealand as may be or hereafter shall be ceded to her Majesty, to invite the confederated and independent Chiefs of New Zealand to concur in the following Articles and Conditions.

## Article the first

The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England absolutely and without reservation all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation or Individual Chiefs respectively exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess over their respective Territories as the sole sovereigns thereof.

## Article the second

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.

#### Article the third

In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand Her royal protection and imparts to them all the Rights and Privileges of British Subjects.

(signed) William Hobson, Lieutenant-Governor.

Now therefore We the Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand being assembled in Congress at Waitangi in Waitangi and We the Separate and Independent Chiefs of New Zealand claiming authority over the Tribes and Territories which are specified after our respective names, having been made fully to understand the Provisions of the foregoing Treaty, accept and enter into the same in the full spirit and meaning thereof in witness of which we have attached our signatures or marks at the places and the dates respectively specified. Done at Waitangi this Sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

*About 40 Maori chiefs signed the treaty on February 6, 1840. The British made copies of the treaty which were sent around New Zealand to be signed by other Maori chiefs. About 500 Maori signed by the end of the year, but other leaders refused. Here is a copy of the treaty in te reo Maori language with signatures.*

