

Maps were drawn by Maoris for Europeans. Known examples are listed in chronological sequence.

1769: Maori chiefs for Captain Cook at Whitianga

Maoris drew a sketch of the North Island in charcoal on the deck of the *Endeavour* when the vessel was near Whitianga between 4 and 15 November 1769. This event is not recorded in the accounts of the first voyage by Banks, Cook or Parkinson. The only evidence comes from John White who records an account related to him by Taniwha Horetā:

Some of the great men of that ship made sketches of the land on shore, and also of the islands in the sea of Whitianga, and the great chief commanded our old chiefs to make a drawing of Ao-tea (New Zealand) with charcoal on the deck of the ship. So those old chiefs, as asked, made a sketch on the deck of the vessel with charcoal. This included Hau-raki (Thames), Moe-hau (Cape Colville), and the whole of the Island of Ao-tea (North Island of New Zealand), and taking in Muri-whenua (North Cape); and the great chief copied this into his book. He asked the names of all the places drawn by them, even to the Reinga (North Cape, the exit of spirits).²⁶

1793: Tuki Tahua for Governor King at Norfolk Island (illustrated pp.8-9)

Tuki Tahua drew two maps, one in chalk and one in pencil (reproduced here) on paper while living on Norfolk Island. On the chalk map Collins comments: ‘. . . he delineated a sketch of New Zealand with chalk on the floor of a room set apart for that purpose. From a comparison which Governor King made with Captain Cook’s plan of those islands a sufficient similitude to the form of the northern island was discoverable to render this attempt an object of curiosity; and Too-gee was persuaded to describe his delineation on paper.’²⁷ No information was given on the scale or size of the chalk map.

In the pencil map the northern part of the North Island is drawn larger than the remainder of the North Island and the South Island. Because of this the shape of the North Island is distorted but is still recognizable, and the South Island, while still recognizable has been rotated about 90° anti-clockwise. Milligan believes the South Island was rotated because the sheet of paper was not large enough to allow it to be drawn in its correct position. Milligan adds ‘but it may represent psychological dwarfing produced by distance and local patriotism’.²⁸ Tuki Tahua and his companion Ngahuruhuru were captured at Panaaki Island in the Cavalli group in April 1793 and were taken on the *Daedalus* to Port Jackson and thence by the *Shah Hormuzear* to Norfolk Island to teach the convicts how to dress flax. They knew the northern part of the North Island and wished to be returned there: perhaps this is the reason why Tuki Tahua drew his home area on a larger scale than the rest of the country. The two