

men were eventually returned to New Zealand in the *Britannia* late in 1793.

This map has excited the interest of several scholars: Milligan has made an extensive study of it, Dr Hocken had a copy made and has written his comments on it,<sup>29</sup> a draft copy was prepared for the unpublished 'Historical Atlas of New Zealand',<sup>30</sup> and Maling includes it in his *Early Charts of New Zealand 1542-1821* (facing p.126).

Milligan believes that the tree-like symbol of Cape Reinga may be the traditional tree from which the souls of the dead depart. The double dashed line running the length of the North Island is the road on which souls travel to reach Cape Reinga. The symbols on the east coast at the north of the North Island are carved houses, the dotted line from east to west in the North Island is the tribal boundary of the Ngapuhi and the symbols at the extreme south west of the South Island represent Murihiku '... the tail of the fish,'<sup>31</sup> the end of the land. Milligan is not positive about the symbols on the west coast and in the south western interior of the South Island but they could represent the sources of nephrite and serpentine.

*1814-15: Korokoro for J. L. Nicholas*

Korra-Korra (Korokoro?) drew a map for J. L. Nicholas who visited New Zealand with Samuel Marsden between December 1814 and March 1815. Nicholas writes:

Yet in a rude sketch of Eaheinomauwe or the Northern Island, which Korra-Korra drew for me upon paper, he described between the East Coast and Queen Charlotte's Sound, a high island on the eastern side, which at intervals vomited forth fire and smoke, and from which place I should suppose the above volcanic substances were procured.<sup>32</sup>

*1840: E Mare [Pomare?] for Ernst Dieffenbach*

E Mare drew a map of the Chatham Islands for Dieffenbach when he visited the islands between May and July 1840. Dieffenbach, a reliable observer, states: 'He drew for me a chart of the Chatham Island, which exceeds in accuracy all the previous sketches made by Europeans.'<sup>33</sup> No indication of the media or scale is given. He does note that E Mare had been to Sydney and had visited the New Zealand coast extensively. It is possible that E Mare had seen other European maps and had been influenced by them.

*1841: Otago Maoris for E. S. Halswell* (illustrated pp.12-13)

Some Otago Maoris drew a map of the South Island including Stewart Island for E. S. Halswell in November 1841. The original has not been located but a manuscript copy, reduced in size, exists and is reproduced.