

North Island, as a summary for the government or Crown. Such maps may illustrate lands in Maori or Crown ownership, 'friendly' or 'rebel' native territory, lands confiscated and battle locations.

Plans of early towns that were drawn up for the purpose of allocating land to European settlers are useful as well. They sometimes record the location of pa sites, kainga and market places, and often land set aside for native (and other) reserves. In addition, they may note former streams which have since been completely lost as a result of urban development.

As European interest in land acquisition in the interior developed, these areas were surveyed and maps produced. These early survey plans are particularly valuable for recording land ownership, reserves, place names, block purchases from Maori, confiscations, settlement locations and topographical features. The Department of Survey and Land Information district offices still hold these early plans and in many cases still use them. It is the earliest survey plans that are of most value, for features such as native reserves were often not recorded on later plans, and place names were changed as settlements developed or shifted. The head office of the Department of Survey and Land Information had a similar collection of early maps, which have been deposited with National Archives in Wellington. The Turnbull Library holds copies of these on aperture cards.

Cadastral maps, covering larger areas, may be seen as an extension of the survey plans. They were produced at a smaller scale, and as they cover a wider area, they provide a good overview of settlement, land use and land ownership boundaries. For example, a section of a cadastral map published in 1894 shows part of the Bay of Plenty (Figure 2). It includes, among other things, settlements, a cemetery, topographical information and also outlines a block allocated to Te Kooti. This type of mapping began in the late nineteenth century, and several cadastral series have been produced.

There are maps which were specifically compiled to record Maori tribal areas and boundaries, land disputes, canoe routes and place names. A major collection of this type is the Historical Atlas collection, held at the Turnbull Library, but owned by the Department of Internal Affairs. This atlas was to be published to celebrate the centennial of New Zealand in 1940, but it was never completed. As a result, the maps are largely in manuscript form, are unfinished and unpublished, and are not necessarily accurate. There is a wealth of manuscript text by Sir Apirana Ngata to back up the maps. The data, based mainly on oral tradition, was gathered in the 1930s.

Finally, a different type of mapping deserves mention. Archaeological sites comprise the remains of past settlement and activities. The most readily visible today are defensive sites in the form of earthworks, but even they are usually eroded. Many sites have disappeared altogether,