

The South Island is represented by a number of different scales. Areas well known to the Otago Maoris are shown on a large scale as are good harbours which were of especial importance on these coasts. Some of the harbours are so emphasized that they cut deeply into the shape of the island. On the West Coast headlands are drawn on a larger scale than on the East, probably a reflection of the difficulty of sailing around West Coast headlands where the prevailing wind is from the west. The region inland from the Waitaki River was not well known to the original cartographers and is shown on a small scale which makes the South Island appear very narrow here. In contrast, near Wakatipu, a region well known, the scale is much larger. Foveaux Strait and Stewart Island are misplaced from the south west to the south east and this may be because the sheet of paper was not long enough.

The major emphasis of the map is on the coastline and harbours. Halswell noted that 'I have, at this time, some natives from the south with me, who are at work upon a map of the entire Middle [South] and Southern Islands, giving a minute description of every bay and harbour round the entire coasts, with their native names, which generally convey a correct idea of the headlands, soil, &c.'³⁴

Three lakes are shown; Wakatipu, a source of serpentine, and two lakes Waihoire which were food sources. Rocks are shown around the coast. Anchor symbols appear in Chalky and Preservation Inlets which indicate either that vessels could or had anchored there. This map has not been published before, and its provenance is discussed in reference 34 to this paper. Slightly different versions have been published by Maling³⁵ and J. C. Andersen³⁶ and in a parliamentary paper.³⁷ Two versions were prepared for the unpublished 'Historical Atlas of New Zealand'.

1843: *Tuhawaiki for Colonel E. L. Godfrey* (illustrated pp.15, 16, 17)

Tuhawaiki drew in pencil four maps of part of Fiordland, the Southland coastline and the east coast of Stewart Island for Colonel E. L. Godfrey. The shapes of the four maps are clearly distorted because of the different scales for river entrances, harbours, and the land separating them. Shortland's comments are as follows:

Colonel Godfrey, who had examined most of the claims to land in the Northern Island, was much struck with the straightforward and willing evidence given by this chief in all the cases examined, and with the skill displayed by him in illustrating his descriptions and boundaries by tracing with a pencil the line of coast, and the positions of islands, rivers, &c. In these sketches, however, he paid no regard to relative distances; as I found afterwards by visiting some of the places described. He would delineate a boat harbour or river very accurately; and was always anxious to mark out the best anchorage by the usual sign of an anchor; yet, perhaps, although fifteen or twenty miles distant from each other, in his chart they would not appear to be more than one mile apart. In cases where it was more