

*1844: Rakiraki for J. W. Barnicoat*

Rakiraki drew a map of Lakes Wakatipu, Wanaka, Hawea and environs for J. W. Barnicoat and his party who were at the mouth of the Clutha (Molyneux, or Matau to the Maoris) on 1 June 1844. Barnicoat does not indicate the media for the original. His copy appears in his journal.<sup>40</sup> Barnicoat's small sketch map shows a distorted Lake Wakatipu, a recognizable Wanaka (called Awia) and Hawea (Wanuk). Only the upper part of the Clutha River draining the lakes is shown. On the western side of Hawea a wood is marked by symbols and on the eastern side is marked the place where the 'beavers' or similar animals lived. Again the European convention of hachuring is used to indicate mountains.

*1848: Reko and/or Te Ware Korari for W. B. D. Mantell*

Mantell was at the mouth of the Waitaki River or near it on 8–9 November 1848 and drew five maps of the river and its tributaries up to Lakes Ohau, Pukaki and Tekapo.<sup>41</sup> Maori names are given to all the tributaries on both banks of the river which suggests that the information came from Maoris who had a detailed knowledge of the Waitaki River basin.<sup>42</sup> It is unclear whether Mantell used maps or verbal descriptions provided by his informants.

*1856: Reko for J. T. Thomson*

At Tuturau Reko drew in dust on the floor of his whare a map of the lower half of the South Island for J. T. Thomson. Reko had guided Nathaniel Chalmers in 1853 to within sight of Lake Wakatipu and revealed the route to John Chubbin's party who were the first Europeans to reach the lake in 1856. J. Hall-Jones, quoting Thomson, provides the following details:

Back at the hut Reko entertained his guests by drawing a map of the rivers and lakes of the interior. 'With great alacrity and intelligence, he drew first a long line across the floor, which he denominated the Matau—the Molyneux of Captain Cook, and the Clutha of Captain Cargill—both great men in their own spheres. He then described an irregular circle round the floor, which he denominated the sea shore. At the head of the Matau, he drew three eel-shaped figures, which he called Wakatipu, Wanaka and Hawea. He now drew the Mataura issuing closely from the south end of the Wakatipu. The Oreti river he also drew as coming from near the same source. The Waiau and the Waitaki rivers he described as issuing from large lakes, to which he also gave present names. [The Waiau arose from Lake Te Anau, and the Waitaki issued from Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki and Ohau.] He now showed how he travelled from the Kaiapoi [over the Lindis Pass], through the interior till he came to Tuturau.' Thomson was intrigued by what he saw and no doubt he often recalled Reko's map during his own explorations in the interior.<sup>43</sup>

Thomson may have made a sketch of Reko's map but it has not been traced.<sup>44</sup>