

# MĀORI SUBJECT HEADINGS DRAFT GUIDELINES

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## INTRODUCTION

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Access to Māori information is the responsibility of both Treaty partners.

In direct response to *Te Ara Tika : Guiding Voices* (Wellington, 1997), and to meet the Objectives of the NZLIA Bicultural Plan 1998, a working party was established to facilitate the development of a nationally agreed standard set of Māori Subject Headings. The headings are intended to make Māori information more accessible and to enable co-operative cataloguing.

The working party continued work begun by: Te Rōpū Whakahau (TRW), LIANZA, Cat SIG and Bic SIG at meetings held in Auckland, Hamilton and Dunedin in 1998.

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## PURPOSE

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Māori Subject Headings (MSH) are intended to provide subject access in the Māori language to materials for and/or about Māori. Such access is in accordance with the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Treaty of Waitangi, and will benefit Māori library users and others seeking Māori information.

The purpose of these guidelines is to assist cataloguers and other information providers in their application of MSH. At this stage in the development of the MSH, these guidelines are also intended to serve as a framework for the second working group in their development of the actual list of headings.

The MSH list is primarily intended for use at a general level in libraries and other information centres, rather than focusing on the needs of those with specialist collections. However, this list could be used as a basis on which to build a more detailed vocabulary should the need arise.

### Relationship to existing cataloguing standards

The MSH follow closely the methods of establishing subject headings used in *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)*, *Library of Congress Names Authorities (LCNA)* and *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1998 revision (AACR2R)*.

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## APPLICATION

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MSH are recommended when any of the following situations apply:

1. The work is written in te reo Māori, the Māori language, or is bilingual, with one of the languages being Māori.
2. The word “Maori” appears in an LC subject heading. For example:  

Art, Maori  
Maori (New Zealand people) – Folklore.
3. At least 20% of the content is for and/or about Māori.

MSH may also be applied at the cataloguers’ discretion.

Many libraries may wish to use MSH headings in addition to English language subject headings such as *LCSH*.

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## SCOPE

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The subjects covered in the MSH list are those found in publications for and/or about Māori, and cover a wide range of topics. The following list gives some idea of the breadth of headings required, although the level of detail under a topic will vary with the extent of publishing on that topic.

Iwi, tribal, histories	Art and craft
Tiriti o Waitangi, Treaty of Waitangi, issues	Health
Education	Literature
Biography	Whakapapa, genealogy
Tikanga, culture	Social issues
Religion	Pūrākau, pakiwaitara, myths, legends, folklore
Natural history	Resource management
Law	Politics
Economics	

Other areas that might also be included are:

- International relations
- Issues related to indigenous peoples
- Other significant New Zealand topics, e.g. world wars.

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## LANGUAGE

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The Māori Subject Headings are in te reo Māori, the Māori language. English is only used for scope notes, references and guidance in using the MSH list.

### I. LEVEL OF LANGUAGE

Te Reo a Iwi is the level of language used for MSH. Te Reo a Iwi is recognised by Kohanga Reo, Kura Kaupapa, Wharekura and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. This level of language encompasses widely known and commonly used words and phrases across all levels of Māori language speakers. It supports the intention of MSH to be used at a general level in libraries.

### II. CHOICE OF TERM

Te reo Māori has regional/iwi variations. The subject headings chosen reflect the most widely known and commonly used words and phrases (te reo a iwi), and, attempts to avoid transliterations. There is no intention to give emphasis to the language of any one region or iwi. References guide the user from a variation of a term to the authorised subject heading used in MSH.

### III. MACRONS

The long vowel is represented by a macron, (e.g. Māori), rather than a double vowel. The macron is recommended by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. Do not substitute double vowels for macrons in systems without a macron facility.

### IV. ARTICLES

The articles "te", "ngā" and "he" are not be used at the beginning of topical subject headings. However, where an article forms part of a proper name it will appear as part of that name, e.g. Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Tūruki, d. 1893, Rongowhakaata.

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## STRUCTURE OF ENTRIES

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The structure of entries in the MSH list is based on that of standard subject heading lists. Authorised subject headings are listed in **bold type** while terms that are not used as subject headings appear in standard type.

Note: As the MSH has not yet been developed the following example does not necessarily show terms exactly as they will appear in the final list. The example is designed to show the form of entries and explain the various relationships expressed in those entries.

	Boats	USE Waka moana
(a)	Canoes	USE Waka moana
	<b>Rangatira</b>	
(b)		RT Rangatiratanga
	<b>Waka</b>	
(c)		
(d)		Here are entered works that combine the two concepts of transport and ancestral canoes. Works on canoes primarily as a form of transport are entered under Waka moana.
(e)	SA	individually named waka, e.g. Te Aurere
(f)	NT	Waka moana Waka tīpuna Waka whenua Wakarererangi
	<b>Waka moana</b>	
(g)	UF	Boats (LCSH) Canoes
(h)	BT	Waka
	NT	Waka ama Waka taua
(i)	--Te ao hou	
	--Te ao tawhito	

- (a) Term not used as a subject heading with a direction to the authorised heading.
- (b) RT = Related Term - a valid subject heading that is related to the heading in the entry.
- (c) Authorised subject heading.
- (d) Note defining the scope of the heading. Includes the English language equivalent of the heading and the LCSH equivalent where one exists, identified by LCSH in parentheses e.g. Boats (LCSH). Where an LCSH equivalent is given, this MSH heading maybe applied similarly to the LCSH.
- (e) SA = See Also - a general reference to related subject headings.
- (f) NT = Narrower Term - valid subject headings representing kinds or parts of the heading in the entry.
- (g) UF = Used For - shows topics covered by the term in the entry. These topics are not valid MSH headings. UF will also include the English language equivalents.
- (h) BT = Broader Term - a valid subject heading that is more general than the heading in the entry. The opposite of NT.
- (i) Subdivision - representing an aspect of the subject. The subdivisions in this example represent traditional and contemporary practice. Subdivisions are described in more detail below.

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## TOPICAL HEADINGS

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### I. HOW HEADINGS ARE CHOSEN FOR MSH

The topics selected for representation by subject headings are essentially chosen from the topics that appear in the literature for and/or about Māori. This concept, known as 'literary warrant', helps to ensure that the list is focused on the needs of library and information centre(s), and database users.

The terms selected are those known to be in current use and commonly used (excluding transliterations), and, documented in known Māori language resources, or, created specifically on consultation with Māori language experts. A standard process to create MSH has been developed (Appendix Two) and a list of Māori language resources compiled (Appendix Three).

Use existing rules to determine whether a subject heading is required, e.g. if 20% of the content is on a specific theme, add a subject heading for that theme.

### II. SYNONYMS

Where more than one Māori term exists for a topic the MSH list will use the term that is known to be most widely-used (common usage).

### III. LEVEL OF DETAIL

The MSH list is focused on the needs of general libraries and information centres and therefore will not be developing terms to highly detailed levels, unless such detail is clearly present in the literature of a subject area.

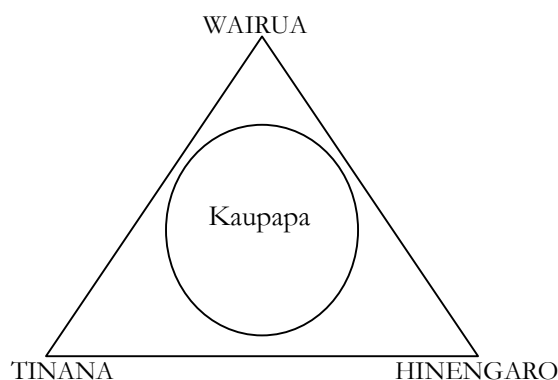
#### IV. HIERARCHIES

Relationships between terms are, as far as possible, based on Māori cultural values. A core principle is that all the most general headings (headings with no broader terms) will encompass the three concepts of:

Wairua (the spiritual)

Tinana (the physical)

Hinengaro (the psychological / mentality)



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#### SUBDIVISIONS

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Subdivisions are used to narrow topics down with respect to specified aspects. All subdivisions are in te reo Māori, the Māori language. Subdivisions are used in MSH to show five aspects:

Perspective

Time

Place

Topic

Form

The perspective subdivision was developed by the Working Party, while the other four types of subdivision are already used in LCSH.

#### I. PERSPECTIVE SUBDIVISION

This indicates the approach taken to a topic and is used where a subject may have a traditional (often pre-contact) application and a contemporary application. There are three subdivisions established for this aspect:

Te ao tawhito      traditional approach

Te ao hou          modern approach

Tauiwī             non-Māori approach

For example: Moko – Te ao tawhito  
Moko - Tauivi

## II. TIME SUBDIVISIONS

Subdivisions for periods of time, significant to Māori, have been developed. The time subdivisions present periods of time from a Māori concept as opposed to a Christian concept and therefore do not use the suffixes BC and AD. Apply MSH time subdivisions following the methodology for LCSH time subdivisions. The list of time subdivisions is expected to increase as the MSH list develops.

## III. PLACE SUBDIVISIONS

Place subdivisions for MSH follow the rules for place subdivisions in LCSH. To determine the Māori place name see section 'Names of places' on page 9.

## IV. FORM SUBDIVISIONS

Forms subdivisions for MSH follow the rules for form subdivisions in LCSH.

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### HEADINGS TO BE CREATED BY CATALOGUERS AND OTHER INFORMATION PROVIDERS

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It is not possible to include in this list all names that might be needed as subject headings. These guidelines, which are based on the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 1998 revision (AACR2R)*, show how to create headings for the following:

- Names of people
- Names of places
- Other names

The following guidelines use the language preference rule 0.12 in *AACR2R* to replace the specified preference in those rules with a preference for te reo Māori, the Māori language.

#### NAMES OF PEOPLE

**SCOPE:** Includes names of individuals and names of waka tīpuna, ancestral waka. All other waka are classified as "Other names".

This section is based on the rules in Chapter 22 of *AACR2R* and is used when creating a subject heading for a person or ancestral waka. Waka tīpuna headings will be available in the MSH list.

#### I. CHOICE OF NAME (rules 22.1-22.3)

Fundamentally, the name used by a person in their works, or in reference sources about them, is the name used as a heading.

*Language variations* (rule 22.3B)

1. Where a person uses both English and Māori versions of their name then use the Māori form as the Māori subject heading. For example:

Mead, Hirini Moko, 1927- MSH form

would be used as the Māori subject heading as this form has been used. Other forms used as headings include:

Mead, S. M. (Sidney Moko), 1927- AACR2R form

Mead, Sidney Moko, 1927-

However, the full Māori version of a name is given preference in MSH.

2. If the known Māori name includes an element or elements in English, where no Māori equivalent has been used, then accept those components in the Māori subject heading. For example:

Nēpia, George, 1905-1986.

In this case, Nēpia is not known to have used the Māori transliteration of George, and is not referred to by that form in reference sources.

II. FORM OF NAME (rules 22.4-22.11)

1. *Pre-contact forms of name*

If name is in pre-contact form (i.e. not in surname, first name form) use direct entry. For example:

Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Tūruki, d.1893.

2. *Names with prefixes or articles* (rule 22.5D)

If a Māori surname begins with an article, enter it directly. For example:

Te Maari-o-te-rangi, Piripi, 1837?-1895.

Ngā-kahu-whereo.

3. *Entry under phrase* (rule 22.11)

Where, in common Māori usage, a phrase is used as the name of a person, that form will be used as the subject heading for the person. If the phrase always includes an element or elements in English retain those in the subject heading. For example:

Guide Rangi, 1897-1970.

### III. ADDITIONS (rules 22.12-22.19)

#### 1. *Iwi/Hapū affiliation*

This addition is not covered by *AACR2R* but is an adaptation made by the Working Party because many people are identified or identify themselves by their iwi or hapū affiliations.

Use only where tribal/iwi/hapū affiliations are consistently presented in authoritative reference sources or can be ascertained from the person concerned. Add up to 4 affiliations to the MSH name heading. For example:

Te Rangihaeata, d.1855, Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Kimihia. MSH form

Te Rauparaha, d.1849, Ngāti Toa, Ngāti Raukawa. MSH form

If no Māori form of name is known use the *AACR2R* form and add iwi/hapū affiliations, if available. For example:

Sullivan, Robert, 1967- *AACR2R* form

Sullivan, Robert, 1967-, Nga Puhī, Ngāti Manu, Ngāti Raukawa, Kai Tahu. MSH form

If there is any doubt about the accuracy of the affiliations do not add them.

#### 2. *Titles of nobility and terms of honour* (rule 22.12)

Add such titles to the Māori form of name. Prefer Māori title if available, otherwise use English title. For example:

Te Atairangikaahu, Dame, Te Arikinui, 1931- *AACR2R* form

Te Atairangikaahu, Te Arikinui, 1931- MSH form

Kawharu, I. H. (Ian Hugh), Sir, 1927- *AACR2R* form

Kawharu, I. H. (Ian Hugh), Sir, 1927-, Ngāti Whātua, Mahurehure. MSH form

#### SUGGESTED REFERENCE SOURCES:

Prefer a Māori language source if possible. Further resources are noted in Appendix Three.

*Ngā Tāngata Taumata Rau*. Wellington: Te Tari Taiwhenua, 1990-

*Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*. Wellington: Dept. of Internal Affairs, 1990-

#### NAMES OF PLACES

This section is based on the rules in Chapter 23 of *AACR2R*.

I. CHOICE OF NAME (rules 23.1-23.3)

1. *Language form* (rule 23.2A)

Use the Māori form of a place name if there is one. For example:

Christchurch (N.Z.)	AACR2R form
Ōtautahi	MSH form

II. QUALIFIERS (rule 23.4)

Do not add the qualifier (N.Z.) to place names in Māori. Qualifiers may be added to indicate the nature of geographic features. Note that AACR2R rules do not cover how to set up headings for geographic features. They cover names of places that are political jurisdictions such as, in Aotearoa New Zealand, names of cities, towns, regions and districts. For example:

Taranaki, Mount (N.Z.)	LCSH form
Taranaki (Maunga)	MSH form
Taranaki Region (N.Z.)	AACR2R form
Taranaki (Rohe)	MSH form

SUGGESTED REFERENCE SOURCES:

*Discover New Zealand: A Wises Guide*. 9th ed. Auckland: Wises Publications, 1994.

McKinnon, Malcolm, ed. *Bateman New Zealand Historical Atlas = Ko Papatuanuku e Takoto Nei*. Auckland: David Bateman, 1997.

Reed, A. W. *Illustrated Māori place names*. Auckland: Reed Publishing, 2001

Reed, A.W. *The Reed dictionary of Maori place names = Te papakupu ingoa wahi Maori a Reed*. 3rd edition. Auckland: Reed, 1996

*He Korero Purakau mo nga taunahanahatanga a nga tupuna = Place names of the ancestors, a Maori oral history atlas*. [Wellington]: New Zealand Geographic Board, [1990]

Davis, Te Aue. *Nga tohu pumabara = The survey pegs of the past : understanding Maori place names*. [Wellington]: The New Zealand Geographic Board, [1990].

Phillips, F. L. *Landmarks of Tainui = Nga tohu a Tainui : a geographical record of Tainui traditional history*. Otorohanga: Tohu Publishers, 1989-1995. 2 volumes

Stafford, Don. *Landmarks of Te Arawa*. Auckland: Reed Books, 1994-1996. 2 volumes

## OTHER NAMES

**SCOPE:** Includes organisations, iwi authorities, ships, buildings, events and waka (other than waka tīpuna, ancestral waka, which are classed with “Names of People”).

This section is based on the rules in Chapter 24 of *AACR2R*.

### I. CHOICE OF NAME (rules 24.1-24.3)

When a name appears in Māori and English use the Māori form as the subject heading for MSH. This follows rule 24.3A1 but changes the language preference to Māori. For example:

University of Waikato.	<i>AACR2R</i> form
Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato.	MSH form
Waitangi Fisheries Commission.	<i>AACR2R</i> form
Te Ohu Kaimoana.	MSH form

### II. ADDITIONS OR OMISSIONS (rules 24.4-24.11)

#### 1. *Qualifiers* (rule 24.4)

When a name needs a qualifier to clarify its nature the qualifier is added in te reo Māori, the Māori language. For example:

Turangawaewae (Marae)	MSH form
Te Aurere (Waka)	MSH form

#### 2. *Names beginning with articles* (rule 24.5)

Articles are retained in Māori subject headings for names. For example:

National Library of New Zealand.	<i>AACR2R</i> form
Te Puna Mātauranga.	MSH form

#### 3. *Subordinate names* (rules 24.12-24.19)

These are usually names of organisations that have a larger governing body. For example, Te Puni Kōkiri is part of the New Zealand government.

##### 1. Names with phrases

When the name is grammatically linked with the name of the larger body use the entire phrase as the subject heading. This differs from the instruction in rule 24.13A Type 6. For example:

University of Waikato. Library.	<i>AACR2R</i> form
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Te Whare Pukapuka o Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato.

MSH form

1. Government agencies (rule 24.18)

The name of the New Zealand government is not used at the beginning of MSH headings because the language form makes the name distinctive. For example:

New Zealand. Ministry of Māori Development.

AACR2R form

Te Puni Kōkiri.

MSH form

SUGGESTED REFERENCE SOURCES:

*Takoa : Te Aka Kumara o Aotearoa : Directory of Māori Organisations and Resource People in Aotearoa.*  
Auckland: Tuhi Tuhi Communications, 1996-

# APPENDIX ONE

## MSH & MARC

Adding MSH headings to a catalogue record using the *USMARC* format involves using most of the same coding that applies to standard LCSH subject headings. For subject headings this coding consists of a **Tag**, two **Indicators**, with **Delimiters** to show **Subfield codes**. For more complete information about the USMARC format please check the MARC website at the Library of Congress: <<http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/>>

### TAGS

Examples of the main tags, with the corresponding type of MSH heading, are shown below:

<b>MSH Heading</b>	<b>USMARC Tag</b>
Personal name	600
Corporate name	610
Topical heading	650
Geographic heading	651

### INDICATORS

#### 1. *First Indicator*

The values associated with the first indicator are exactly the same for MSH headings as they are for LCSH headings:

<b>MSH Heading</b>	<b>USMARC Indicator 1 Value</b>	
Personal name	0	Forename
	1	Surname
	3	Family name
Corporate name	2	Name in direct order
Topical heading	Blank	First & second level subjects not defined
Geographic heading	Blank	Undefined

#### 2. *Second Indicator*

This shows the subject heading system used. Therefore, this is where MSH headings are coded differently from LCSH headings. There are two different indicators that may apply:

- 4 Source not specified – means that a subject headings list has been used but it is not one listed in the *USMARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*, which is maintained by the Library of Congress.  
<<http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/relators/>>
- 7 Source specified in subfield \$2 – means that the source is listed in the *USMARC* code list mentioned above, and the code for the source is shown in subfield 2 of the heading. Once the MSH list is published it will be possible to apply to LC for the addition of MSH to that code list.

#### SUBFIELD CODES

These are applied as listed in *USMARC*. Two MSH developments can be incorporated into existing subfields:

Iwi/hapū affiliations – are coded using subfield code **c**

Perspective subdivisions – are coded using subfield code **x**

#### EXAMPLES

These examples are based on the assumption that MSH is added to the *USMARC* code list.

##### *Personal subject heading:*

600 1 7 \$a Nēpia, George, \$d 1905-1986, \$c Ngāti Rākaipaaka. \$2 msh

600 0 7 \$a Te Kooti Arikirangi Te Tūruki, \$d d. 1893, \$c Rongowhakaata. \$2 msh

600 3 7 \$a Tainui (Waka) \$2 msh

600 1 7 \$a Kawharu, I. H. \$q (Ian Hugh), \$c Sir, \$d 1927- \$c Ngāti Whātua, Mahurehure. \$2 msh

##### *Corporate subject headings:*

610 2 7 \$a Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato. \$2 msh

##### *Topical subject headings:*

650 - 7 \$a Waka moana \$x Te ao hou. \$2 msh

##### *Geographic subject headings:*

651 - 7 \$a Ōtautahi. \$2 msh

651 - 7 \$a Taranaki (Maunga) \$2 msh

# APPENDIX TWO

## STANDARD PROCESS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT & CREATION OF MSH

The following steps outline the process for the development of MSH. The principles for application of MSH follow LCSH. A template for recording data is included.

1. Identify the subject/s of the work. Use existing rules that warrant a subject heading to be applied, i.e. if 20% of the content is on a specific theme, add a subject heading for that theme.
2. Note the form of the item e.g. fiction, history, biography etc.  
Note: All items are implied to be non-fiction. All works of fiction must have the subdivision ‘Pakiwaitara’ applied to the heading.
3. Consult the Māori language resources and Māori language speakers, if available, to find the most appropriate Māori language term or phrase for the subjects.
4. Complete the MSH Template following the guidelines for each field.
5. Submit the form to the governing board for approval.

### MSH TEMPLATE

Date:	<i>date heading developed e.g.</i> 1 July 2001
Heading:	<i>the MSH e.g.</i> <b>Pakiwaitara</b>
Scope Note:	<i>Where necessary, define the scope (in English) to assist in the proper application of the heading. Include the English language equivalent and/or the LCSH equivalent parentheses) if there is one e.g.</i> Fiction (LCSH). Apply as in LCSH.
Use For:	<i>List all non-preferred (Māori and English language) terms e.g.</i> Fiction Kōrero paki Kōrero teka Take waihanga
Broader Term/s:	<i>List all broader Māori language terms e.g.</i> Tuhituhinga
Narrower Term/s:	<i>List all narrower Māori language terms e.g.</i> Pitopito kōrero

Related Term/s:	<i>List all related Māori language terms</i>
See Also:	e.g. subdivision Pakiwaitara as in LCSH.
Notes:	<i>use this field to record any notes. You may include your reasons why this heading is preferred over another.</i>
Code:	<i>add the codes of the resources used to verify the heading e.g.</i> Pun-95 Rya-95 Wil-7-00
Tohu:	<i>the name of the person who developed this term e.g.</i> A. Librarian

# APPENDIX THREE

## RESOURCES & CODES

Resources that have been consulted to verify terms for MSH are listed here. Resources may be in print or electronic format, or from consultation with Māori language speakers. Consulting Māori language speakers to confirm ‘common usage’ for a term is coded as ‘CU’.

Other resources will be added to the list, as they become available or when they are consulted. Each resource must be assigned a code to uniquely identify it. Assign codes following this method:

- First three letter of the main entry
  - if author main entry, use first three letter of the surname  
e.g. Ngata = NGA
  - if title main entry, use first three letter of title, exclude articles ‘a’, ‘the’ etc.  
e.g. Te Matatiki = MAT
- Note the edition of the resource or the volume number if a multi-volume work.
  - R = revised edition; N= new edition
  - 1 = 1<sup>st</sup> edition or volume 1; 2 = 2<sup>nd</sup> edition or volume 2 and so on.
- Note the publication year using the last 2 digits of the year
  - e.g. 1996 = 96

Each part of the code is separated with a hyphen. Do not include an edition statement if none stated in the resource.

The following is a list of resources, with their codes, that have been consulted so far.

### List of Resources

Code:	CU Common Usage. This is determined by consultation with Māori language speakers.
Code	Mat-R-96
Title	Te Matatiki : contemporary Maori words / Maori Language Commission = Te Taura Whiri te Reo Maori
Edition	[Rev. ed.]
Variant Title	Contemporary Maori words Publisher: Auckland [N.Z.] : Oxford University Press, 1996
Description	Book ix, 289 p. ; 20 cm
ISBN	0195583418
Code	Nga-93
Author	Ngata, H. M
Title	English-Māori dictionary / H.M. Ngata
Publisher	Wellington, N.Z. : Learning Media, 1993
Description	Book xvi, 559 p
ISBN	0478058454 (pbk.) : 0478058446 (hbk.)

- Code Pun-95  
 Title He puna taunaki : te reo Māori in libraries : a Māori language resource for librarians / compiled by Hinureina Mangan & Chris Szekely  
 Variant Title Te reo Māori in libraries Māori language resource for librarians  
 Publisher [Wellington, N.Z. : Te Rōpū Whakahaui, 1995]  
 Description Book 52 p  
 ISBN 0473033216
- Code Rya-95  
 Author Ryan, P. M  
 Title The Reed dictionary of modern Maori / P.M. Ryan  
 Variant Title Dictionary of modern Maori  
 Publisher Auckland [N.Z.] : Reed in association with TVNZ, 1995  
 Description Book 648 p  
 ISBN 0790003899 (hbk.)  
 Note "Publisher ... acknowledges assistance of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Maori (Maori Language Commission)"--T.p. verso
- Code Tak-01  
 Title TAKOA : te aka kumara o Aotearoa ; directory of Maori organisations and resource people in Aotearoa.  
 Publisher Tuhi Tuhi Communications, 2001  
 Description Serial  
 ISSN 1174-3115
- Code Tau-2-97  
 Author Te Taura Whiri I te Reo Maori = Maori Language Commission  
 Title Maori for the office = Te reo Maori mo te tari.  
 Edition 2nd edition  
 Publisher Oxford University Press, 1997  
 Description Book viii, 71 p. : 20 cm.  
 ISBN 0195583779
- Code Wil-7-00  
 Author Williams, Herbert W  
 Title A dictionary of the Maori language / H.W. Williams  
 Edition 7th. Ed. / revised and augmented by the Advisory Committee on the Teaching of the Maori Language, Department of Education  
 Publisher Wellington, N.Z. : Legislation Direct, 2000  
 Description Book xl, 499, [8] p  
 ISBN 1869560450 (pbk.)

## BIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

- Code Dic-1-90  
 Title Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Volume One, 1769-1869.  
 Publisher Allen & Unwin ; Dept of Internal Affairs, 1990  
 Description Book xviii, 674 p. ; 29 cm  
 ISBN 004641052X
- Code Dic-2-93  
 Title Dictionary of New Zealand Biography. Volume Two, 1870-1900.  
 Publisher Bridget Williams ; Dept of Internal Affairs, 1993  
 Description Book xix, 664 p. ; 29 cm  
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