MĀORI SUBJECT HEADINGS
DRAFT GUIDELINES

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INTRODUCTION

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.

PURPOSE

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, 2nd ed., 1998 revision (AACR2R)*.

APPLICATION

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*. 
SCOPE

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

Other areas that might also be included are:

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

LANGUAGE

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**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boats</th>
<th>USE Waka moana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>Canoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USE Waka moana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rangatira**

| (b)   | RT Rangatiratanga |

**Waka**

| (c)   | Waka |
| (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 tipuna |
|       | Waka whenua |
|       | Wakarererangi |

**Waka moana**

| (g)   | UF Boats (LCSH) |
| (h)   | BT Waka        |
|       | NT Waka ama    |
|       | Waka taua      |
| (i)   | --Te ao hou    |
|       | --Te ao tawhito |

---

**MSH Draft Guidelines, August 2001**
(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)

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
- Tauiwi non-Māori approach
II. TIME SUBDIVISIONS

Subdivisions for periods of time, significant to Mäori, have been developed. The time subdivisions present periods of time from a Mäori 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 Mäori 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.

HEADINGS TO BE CREATED BY CATALOGUERS AND OTHER INFORMATION PROVIDERS

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, 2nd 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 Mäori, the Mäori language.

NAMES OF PEOPLE

SCOPE: Includes names of individuals and names of waka tïpuna, 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 tïpuna 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-whero.

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:

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 Kaimihia. 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-, Ngā Puhi, 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 Ran*. 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.)

Otāutahi

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.)

Taranaki (Maunga)

Taranaki Region (N.Z.)

Taranaki (Rohe)

SUGGESTED REFERENCE SOURCES:


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

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

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

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


Stafford, Don. Landmarks of Te Arau. Auckland: Reed Books, 1994-1996. 2 volumes
OTHER NAMES

**SCOPE:** Includes organisations, iwi authorities, ships, buildings, events and waka (other than waka tipuna, 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. *AACR2R* form
- Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato. *MSH* form
- Waitangi Fisheries Commission. *AACR2R* 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. *AACR2R* 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 phases**

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. *AACR2R* 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSH Heading</th>
<th>USMARC Tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal name</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate name</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical heading</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic heading</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDICATORS

1. First Indicator

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSH Heading</th>
<th>USMARC Indicator 1 Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal name</td>
<td>0    Forename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1    Surname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3    Family name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate name</td>
<td>2    Name in direct order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical heading</td>
<td>Blank First &amp; second level subjects not defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic heading</td>
<td>Blank Undefined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
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/>

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 Nëpia, 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 Wänanga o Waikato. $2 msh

**Topical subject headings:**

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

**Geographic subject headings:**

651 - 7 $a Ötautahi. $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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSH TEMPLATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date: date heading developed e.g. 1 July 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heading: the MSH e.g. Pakiwaitara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope Note: 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. Fiction (LCSH). Apply as in LCSH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use For: List all non-preferred (Māori and English language) terms e.g. Fiction Kōrero paki Kōrero teka Take waihanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broader Term/s: List all broader Māori language terms e.g. Tuhituhiinga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrower Term/s: List all narrower Māori language terms e.g. Pitopito kōrero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Term/s:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Also:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tohu:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 = 1st edition or volume 1; 2 = 2nd 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>CU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Common Usage. This is determined by consultation with Māori language speakers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Mat-R-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Te Matatiki : contemporary Maori words / Maori Language Commission = Te Taura Whiri te Reo Maori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edition</td>
<td>[Rev. ed.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant Title</td>
<td>Contemporary Maori words Publisher: Auckland [N.Z.]. : Oxford University Press, 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Book ix, 289 p. ; 20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISBN</td>
<td>0195583418</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 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.) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Pun-95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>He puna taunaki : te reo Māori in libraries : a Māori language resource for librarians / compiled by Hinureina Mangan &amp; Chris Szekely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variant Title</td>
<td>Te reo Māori in libraries Māori language resource for librarians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>[Wellington, N.Z. : Te Rōpū Whakahau, 1995]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Book 52 p</td>
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**BIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES**

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