

THE TURNBULL LIBRARY RECORD



VOLUME I (n.s.) NUMBER 1
The Friends of the Turnbull Library
WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND
MARCH 1967

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

As President of the Friends I welcome the resumption of publication of the *Turnbull Library Record*. Since the last issue in November 1962 much of vital concern to the welfare of the Library has transpired. Mr C. R. H. Taylor, for twenty-six years Chief Librarian, retired in August 1963 and his successor Mr J. R. Cole was obliged to retire through ill-health in December 1965. 1964 and 1965 were years of active anxiety during which the Friends endeavoured to obtain the exclusion of the Alexander Turnbull Library from the proposed National Library. In this they were unsuccessful but some modifications to the draft Bill were made which further protected the identity and services of the Library. One of the additional provisions was for the appointment of a Special Committee of the Trustees of the National Library to concern itself particularly with Turnbull matters. The membership and work of this committee is enlarged upon elsewhere in this issue. Since Turnbull became part of the National Library on 1 April last the provisions of the Act with the developments which have followed give us good grounds for hope that the Alexander Turnbull Library while maintaining its essential character will play an increasingly significant role as part of the larger institution in the development and preservation of the printed national heritage.

The National Library building, towards which I understand the first steps in planning have already been taken, will make separate provision for the accommodation of the Alexander Turnbull Library which at the same time will share certain technical services with other divisions of the National Library. Although, on the most hopeful estimates, this building is several years away, the immediate needs of the Library for more extensive and convenient accommodation are pressing and well-known. As an interim measure it may be necessary to move to another building even before the completion of the National Library which could enable the Turnbull holdings to be housed once again in one building instead of the present five.

I know that the Friends in the new organisation will continue to have a most important task to fulfil not merely in the literal sense of friends, but as persons with particular interests in the special collections which are the Library's responsibility. Again, the regular publication of this journal — it is planned to issue two numbers each year — will be a major responsibility. It is hoped also to continue, perhaps on a slightly different basis, the series of public lectures which were resumed this year. I would expect that these activities would attract the interest of new members and associates.

Nigel Williams

WILLIAM SWAINSON, F.R.S., 1789-1855 and

HENRY GABRIEL SWAINSON, 1830-1892

In July 1966 the Library bought a group of drawings by William Swainson, the naturalist, and a diary kept by his son, Henry Gabriel Swainson. These came from Mrs Janet Leeper, of London, a grand-daughter of William Swainson's youngest son, Edwin.

Of the two distinguished William Swainsons who arrived in New Zealand in 1841, the one of particular interest to Wellington is the naturalist. The other, the Attorney-General, lived chiefly in Auckland and published several books which although of interest are not uncommon. The naturalist also published books but they are less important to us than the first-hand records of early Wellington left by him and his children. William's own legacy was the many drawings he did between 1841 and 1849 of Wellington, the Hutt Valley, Porirua and the Waikanae coast. It appears that very few of his letters or papers have survived.¹ His children, however, wrote voluminously and their letters and diaries are still held by their descendants, who have kindly allowed many of them to be copied for the Library.

Of William Swainson's drawings the Turnbull already had in its collections four hundred or so scientific drawings and plates and fifty-six landscapes and tree studies done in New Zealand and Australia. There are many more in New Zealand, in libraries, galleries and museums, as well as in private hands. The collection just acquired by Turnbull comprises thirtyseven drawings of New Zealand and Australian interest and thirtythree 'Sicilian' sketches.

These drawings are a welcome addition to a strong collection of original works by the artist. The diary of his son, for the two years 1850 and 1851, is doubly welcome, not only as one of the very few original Swainson manuscripts in the Library but because it covers a period when Henry, who was in the Navy, was in the same squadron as the survey ship *Acheron* and based at Sydney.

The events in William Swainson's life which preceded his decision to emigrate to New Zealand were summarized by himself in an *Autobiography* which appears to be the basic source of subsequent notices, including those in the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*.² The original *Autobiography*, which is more informative than these paraphrases, was published in one of the twelve volumes he wrote comprising the Natural History section of Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. The publication of the autobiography in the *Treatise on Taxidermy, with the Biography of the Zoologists, and Notices of their Works* (1840)³ marked the announcement of his retirement from professional authorship and intended emigration to New Zealand. Briefly, Swainson's career had fallen into two periods - the Army 1806-1815;

scientific study and authorship 1815–1840. The third phase, pioneering in New Zealand, 1841–1855, was about to begin. He had joined H.M. Customs at fourteen, then transferred to the Commissariat of the Mediterranean Army at seventeen because of the opportunities to travel and study natural history. This was during the Napoleonic wars. When he retired on half-pay at the age of twenty-six he had served in Malta, Italy, and Sicily, had visited Greece and was shortly afterwards to go to South America. He knew many eminent naturalists and at the beginning of this new phase of his career was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society, and shortly afterwards, on the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks, a Fellow of the Royal Society. Other honours followed. He studied lithography and began publishing his *Zoological Illustrations* and other works, and presently turned to professional authorship mainly in association with the firm of Longman, Orme, Brown & Co, for whom he produced the *Cabinet Cyclopaedia* series on natural history.

Perhaps prodigious labour which included drawing illustrations on wood and devising his own theory of the classification of animals had begun to outweigh the charm of this occupation. At any rate by 1839 William Swainson, who had been a widower since 1835, was planning to emigrate. The only reason he gave in his *Autobiography* was that he wished to bring up his five children in simplicity, virtue and religion, and that ‘it is to accomplish *such* objects that I am about to transplant myself and them to a new soil, in the southern hemisphere ...’

His first choice was Australia. Letters passing between his father-in-law John Parkes and his brother C. L. Swainson indicate this as early as 26 January 1839.⁴ In Australia he had prospects of supplementing his half-pay of £130 per annum by an appointment from Lieutenant-Governor La Trobe and the agency of a property.⁵

On 10 June 1839, however, William Swainson’s name was entered as No. 43 on the New Zealand Company’s Register of Applications for Land.⁶ On 8 July 1839 his name appeared as a member of the Committee of the First Colony of New Zealand,⁷ a development which alarmed his brother, who thought it ‘something more than the greatest imprudence to venture the planting of a young family in a spot where not even protection from our Government is secured.’⁸ In the following February, William Swainson’s father-in-law wrote of his grandchildren, ‘... from the moment they leave England, I shall consider the grave as closed over them ...’⁹

For a time it was planned that the Swainsons would go to Hokianga to settle on land bought from Lieutenant Thomas McDonnell, whom William Swainson had met in London and who had offered Hokianga land to the New Zealand Company. A quantity of effects, including doors and windows for a dwelling, were despatched there in the *Patriot*.¹⁰ On 21 March 1840 Swainson wrote to the Church Missionary

Society stating his intention of settling at Hokianga and offering his services in promoting an inquiry in New Zealand into the truth of charges laid against the Society's missionaries.¹¹

The embarkation for New Zealand took place on 26 November 1840, when William Swainson, his second wife Anne and four of the five children¹² joined the McDonnells on the barque *Jane* which after long delays reached Port Nicholson on 24 May 1841.

At Port Nicholson, William Swainson parted company with Lieutenant McDonnell, abandoning the Hokianga scheme in favour of settling in Wellington. His son William later went to Hokianga to fetch back the property consigned on the *Patriot*,¹³ and the New Zealand Company allowed the rebate on passage money and freight customarily given to emigrating shareholders.¹⁴

The family lived for two years in Thorndon while a dwelling and cultivations were being prepared on leasehold land¹⁵ in the Hutt. By June 1843 they had moved there,¹⁶ to their new estate of Hawkshead. From the time of his arrival in New Zealand, William Swainson seems to have thrown himself wholeheartedly into the life of a settler, breaking in ground, planting hedges and crops and superintending the building of a house, in spite of harassment by the chief Taringakuri.¹⁷ He took part in community life, and his name appears through the pages of Ward's *Early Wellington* as vice president of the Masonic Lodge, committee member of the first Horticultural Society, Militia officer for Hutt, Justice of the Peace and Magistrate. He was interested in several properties, including the Rangitikei estate still associated with the family, and a number of transactions are recorded in Lands and Survey files held by National Archives.¹⁸ He hoped to participate in a scheme suggested by Governor FitzRoy by which absentee shareholders were to be kept out of a ballot for some fertile land of the settlers' choice, *i.e.* Wainuiomata, but which failed because the Company did not make a road, nor did the Government issue Crown grants. The memorial to the Governor which William Swainson drafted in 1848 begging for a road to the area met with refusal.¹⁹ In the same year part of the Hawkshead dwelling was burned²⁰ but the house appears to have been repaired and occupied for some time.²¹ Later the family lived at Fern Grove, on a section adjoining Hawkshead.²²

In his *Autobiography* of 1840 William Swainson had warned against putting faith in the names and promises of joint stock companies: in 1850, after nine years under the auspices of the New Zealand Company, he reviewed Edward Gibbon Wakefield's *View of the Art of Colonization* (1849), referring to 'the miserable failure of the Author's system in New Zealand.'²³ Earlier he had been writing to W. B. D. Mantell about leaving the cold and windy valley of the Hutt, in which nothing came to fruit, in order to settle in New Plymouth where he had six town acres.²⁴

There are indications elsewhere that he later contemplated abandoning New Zealand altogether.²⁵

Instead, he engaged with the New South Wales Government to work on botanical surveys, and on 12 May 1851, leaving his family in the Hutt, embarked from Port Nicholson in H.M.S. *Acheron*.²⁶ In one of *Acheron*'s sister ships which left Port Nicholson about the same time was William's son Henry Gabriel, who mentions his father's departure in the journal bought by the Library with this latest acquisition of his father's drawings. When Henry arrived in Sydney in H.M.S. *Bramble* on 24 June 1851 he found that his father had gone on to Newcastle in the *Acheron* and was to go from there to Moreton Bay.²⁷

William Swainson was in Australia for three years,²⁸ during which he made botanical surveys for the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania,²⁹ and also visited Fiji. His absence lengthened as the first engagement was followed by other offers, tempting because he needed money, so that his daughter's letters³⁰ were soon full of anxious hopes that he would speedily return in order to relieve his wife of the management of Hawkshead and oversee the education of the three youngest children, one of whom was born after he left New Zealand. When at last his return was imminent Mary wrote to a friend that her father would bring 'hundreds' of sketches, '... altho' he says he sees no scenery to be compared to N.Z. anywhere.'³¹ He returned on 18 June 1854, by the schooner *Munford* from Hobart Town, via Nelson.³² Mary, who was his eldest daughter, died on 29 September 1854 and William himself died on 7 December 1855³³ at Ferngrove, his second homestead in the Hutt Valley.

During his lifetime William Swainson must have made several thousand drawings and sketches. Not only did he draw natural history specimens and prepare the illustrations for his own publications, but he recorded his surroundings — houses, trees, roads and stockades. These small, fine sketches described the local scene for his own pleasure or the benefit of distant relatives or made a naturalist's note of typical or unusual vegetation. It seems that he often did several versions of one study, sending them to friends in the manner of snapshots.

Although the family papers contain references to fires, losses and destruction³⁴ of William Swainson's effects, a great many drawings are preserved in New Zealand. On the final division of the estate, after his widow's death in 1868, the drawings were shared among the seven surviving children and the children of his daughter, Mary. Some of these collections have reached libraries and museums in New Zealand and others are held by members of the family or collectors.³⁵

Many of the scientific drawings and New Zealand and Australian landscapes already in the Library were part of the share of William Swainson's youngest child, Annette Elizabeth, Mrs Wesley Turton, who

left her collection to the New Zealand Government in 1916.³⁶ The National Art Gallery's Swainson drawings are part of this gift.

The Alexander Turnbull Library's latest acquisition of Swainson drawings is part of the inheritance of William Swainson's youngest son, Edwin, whose grand-daughter Mrs Janet Leeper offered the sketches to the Library. Edwin never came to New Zealand, although three of his nine children settled here.³⁷ He received his share of his father's effects when they were distributed in 1873, some time after the death of the widow. His brother, W. J. Swainson, sent aboard the *Malay* a rimu box of his own make containing about one hundred drawings mounted by himself for uniformity of size, together with his father's seal and a few other mementos.³⁸

Mrs Leeper has told us all she knows about Edwin Swainson's one hundred drawings. 'My Mother³⁹ prized the William Swainson drawings which came to her as her "share". Mary [one of Edwin's six daughters] insisted on dividing them up, my Mother wanted them to be left all together. I remember this share-out and imagine it happened after Grandfather's death in September 1913 ... There is no doubt in my mind that Edwin's share of the drawings was intact until then, and that these drawings have gradually accumulated as the daughters died (unmarried except for my Mother and Annie who went to New Zealand before the share-out and died there)⁴⁰ and were finally in the hands of Dorothy Swainson who died here in 1959, the youngest by some 9 or 10 years of all that long family, and a most gifted musician and cherisher of family relics. Her home, like the others, was in France and the drawings arrived after this last war among her family possessions, having been stored in Paris ... since before the war. She herself was put in a prison camp and her house at Noirmoutier in Vendée commandeered by the Germans, but the stored furniture in Paris was not touched. Grandmother's box⁴¹ was among these Paris things and Henry Gabriel's Journal was with the drawings ...'⁴²

Although William Swainson's purpose seems to have been primarily to record, his drawings are carefully composed pictures. The design is gracefully balanced whether it relates objects in space — a few bent trees, a hut and some hills — or highlights a particular feature such as a giant punga against a lightly sketched background of bush. The New Zealand and Australian sketches are mostly in pencil and small, the space amply filled without crowding, an effortless mastery of relative proportions. Form and grace seem to have impressed him more than pattern, except when it came from the overlapping of palm leaves or intermingling of branches. His sense of proportion made him see things whole, so that while he could be delicately exact in the lines of trunks and branches the scale of his drawings did not allow fine distinctions between the pattern of one set of massed leaves and another. Shape and texture are the identi-



Round the first Gorge looking down, Hutt Rd. 28 October, 1847.

Pencil sketch by Wm. Swainson



Huts of first settlers Petone Beach. 1840

Pencil sketch by Wm. Swainson



Stockade at Taita Lower Hutt during Maori War. 17th October 1846

Pencil sketch by Wm. Swainson

fying features of his trees. After looking through a series of Swainson drawings one can look at growing trees and see them just as they stand in his sketches.

Atmospheric effects in these pencil sketches are sparingly applied. In the seascapes one can see a grey day with the air full of spray, and in the bush scenes the clearings are occasionally touched with sunshine. Therefore it is easy to discount the age of the sketches and the softness of the pencil and see in the scenes of the Petone foreshore the murky spray-laden look of a Southerly even when the flax bushes stand quietly and the thatch scarcely stirs on the huts.

The more austere sketches, like those ones of Petone, have a look which we recognize, but the foliated scenes are finished in a convention which gives them a slightly woolly effect. It may be that the sketches bring to mind steel engravings from nineteenth century illustrations and by analogy seem old-fashioned and English looking, so that in spite of the towering trees and crouching huts the human figures focussing the compositions look like the Englishmen they were, but on their native heath.

Some of William Swainson's drawings are sharply finished, others are rough sketches in soft pencil. Actual pairs of preliminary sketches and corresponding finished drawings are rare, but if the hundreds of drawings in New Zealand were assembled some inferences could be made about Swainson's working methods. What would be even more obvious than now is how often he returned to a subject and drew again and again the giant rata on Baron Alzdorf's property, a punga fern, or the gorges in the road through the Hutt Valley. It is doubtful if William Swainson's movements could be accurately traced from the dates on his pictures should a representative collection be assembled. There are indications, for instance in the Dandenong series, that the pictures were dated when finished, which could have been after the artist had left the district.

The thirtyseven New Zealand and Australian sketches recently bought by the Library are representative of William Swainson's drawings. Probably when the estate was distributed William John Swainson divided them fairly amongst the beneficiaries, choosing finished drawings and rough sketches and some from each period. He may also have devised the captions on the mounts, and as he was the eldest of the family and the earliest to know the country his titles have authority. The drawings include four studies of rata clinging to a totara, three views of gorges on the road to the Hutt, two stormy seascapes, and views of Petone Beach, stockades at Taita and Porirua and drawings of houses in the Hutt. One drawing, in red conté, shows an unusual cabbage tree in Nelson: dated 1854, it is thus a souvenir of the trip home from Hobart Town, via Nelson, in the schooner *Munford*, in June. There are six Australian sketches, representing New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Only one subject, the coast from Wollongong towards Sydney, 18 June

1852, was already represented in the Library's collection, by a sketch in the area dated a week previously.

The 'Sicilian' drawings, made during William Swainson's period of military service in the Mediterranean (1807-1815) are larger than the New Zealand sketches and some are carefully finished. Several are in water colour, others pen and wash, pencil and wash, or pencil. All are in his characteristic monochrome, grey or sepia, except a fragment on the back of a drawing, where sea, palm trees, flags and a soldier's coat are touched with colour. The drawings seemingly were mounted by Swainson himself and like the New Zealand drawings have survived more than a hundred years without foxing. Evidently he cherished these scenes, for one seascape is fully described on the back in his writing, with a note: 'Drawn in 1813 (finished 1838) on a voyage from Genoa to Palermo.'

William Swainson wrote in his *Autobiography* of his experiences when plague broke out in Malta. For two months his street was cordoned off and provisions were brought by the authorities and received into the house by an opening out through the door. 'This imprisonment enabled me to finish many of my Sicilian and Grecian sketches, and arrange the plants and animals. In short, I was almost sorry, on my own account, when our street was released from quarantine, and I had again resumed my official duties.'

Later, the withdrawal of the French from Italy and William Swainson's transfer to Naples and later Genoa enabled him to study art. '... the glorious works of the Italian painters, so profusely scattered in the churches and galleries of Rome and Florence, cooled for a time, my passion for natural history. I began collecting their pictures, sketches, and etchings, — particularly those of the Genoese school — without however, neglecting the plants and insects of Northern Italy.'

The Library's 'Sicilian' sketches, which may have passed through the plague in Malta, predate William Swainson's great period of enthusiasm for Italian art, but they do show, in the watercolours especially, more conscious artistic purpose than in the later years when technique and handling of composition were more instinctive, and the subject was pre-eminent. The watercolours show a greater interest in volume, form and light than in the New Zealand drawings. The subjects were different, of course — the huge bare mountains of Sicily, which Swainson said were 'perfectly woodless,' contrasted with the oppressive forests of New Zealand. Perhaps it was the closeness of the forest which made his New Zealand drawings small — or it may have been shortsightedness or lack of leisure or a fashion for small sketchbooks — but it is only in the Sicilian land- and seascapes that there is sweep and space. The New Zealand scenes are mostly details, small vistas framed in nearby trees or larger scenes seen small. Between the Sicilian drawings and those done in

New Zealand there is such a gap in time that without seeing the work of the intervening years other than the exquisite scientific illustrations it is idle to speculate about their contrasts.

The importance to us of the New Zealand drawings is that they exist, that William Swainson never lost his interest in what he saw around him in spite of the hardships, dangers and disappointments he encountered when he chose at fiftyone to emigrate to the colonies. We are indebted to him for numerous glimpses through an Englishman's eyes of the first encroachments on the wilderness.

Henry Gabriel Swainson, whose 1850-1 diary was bought with the drawings, was born on 6 December 1830, the fourth child of William Swainson. He was ten years old when he came to New Zealand and although he probably went to school during the two years the family spent at Thorndon his subsequent education must have been got at home for his 'Hawkshead Journals' kept in 1844⁴³ for his grandparents are a daily record of work on the property in company with his brother George. Although an erratic speller, he was a fluent and spontaneous writer, as his later letters show, and early cut childish pieties to a minimum to write succinctly and with enjoyment of the happenings of the district.

The young Swainsons all wrote home to their fond and anxious relatives, and many of their letters have been preserved.⁴⁴ Although the writers no doubt felt they were withholding the worst of their experiences, they have left many artless descriptions of life in the settlement which must have confirmed to excess their grandparents' fears for their welfare and survival. Henry Gabriel's letters of 1845-46 casually alternate stories of backwoods horrors with Swiss Family Robinson confidence and cheer. On 12 July 1846 he described an ambush, several skirmishes (in which he participated) and a murder, interspersed with social gossip, then said, 'We have a guard of Soldiers stationed at our house so you need not be allarmed for us amid all these horrible scenes so I hope you will put your mind quit at rest with respect to us ...'⁴⁵ He was then in the Hutt Militia, for which service he later received the New Zealand Medal.⁴⁶

In spite of his exuberance Henry was fretting to leave New Zealand. On 20 October 1845 he wrote to Mr and Mrs Parkes saying that ever since he had left England in the *Jane* he had had 'a strong attachment to [the sea] and now it has burst out in all its vigour ...' The next year, in which he joined the Militia while waiting for his future to be settled, was full of discussion of ways and means. He was afraid as his sixteenth birthday approached that he would be soon too old to make a satisfactory career in the Navy and, funds being short, was willing to work his passage home to save time. Once in England if the Navy failed him he was prepared to accept a place in a Liverpool merchant's fleet trading with China. For the Navy, influence was necessary and his uncle's friendship

with Sir Robert Peel was spoken of. Eventually, with the help of uncles on both sides of the family, a passage was arranged⁴⁷ and Henry left New Zealand on 7 March 1847 aboard the *Lady Rowena*.⁴⁸ He had been impatiently awaiting the moment for months and on 7 January 1847 had written, 'Everything is ready at a moments notice for my departure.'⁴⁹ 'If it was not for leaving my Father etc. etc. behind me,' he wrote on 7 December 1846, 'I should not have the least regret in leaving this country where I have seen so many persons ruined as I feel confident that I shall succeed in the profession I am now going into and as confident that I should not in any other except the army.'⁵⁰

Henry did join the Navy and succeeded quite well, rising to the rank of Staff Commander, although in the 1860s there were some long periods on reserve. In spite of offers from their grandparents the other young Swainsons remained in New Zealand. William John decided to put his faith in the colony and became a sheep farmer. George Frederick, who had been educated at Saint Johns College, Auckland, was a surveyor. Mary married J. W. Marshall of the 65th Regiment in 1849: she looked forward to their eventual return to England but died young and is buried in Bolton Street cemetery.

Henry's letters to his sister began on Christmas Day 1847, written from their grandparents' home in Harborne Road near Birmingham.⁵¹ The letters continue until just after Mary's death in 1854, so that some are contemporaneous with the 1850-1 diary. There must be other diaries of Henry's in existence, as correspondence at various times in his life indicates. His first seafaring journal, written aboard the merchant vessel *Lady Rowena*, got him into trouble in Valparaiso where the Captain found it, read it and, disliking a reference to himself, took Henry before the British Consul for a reprimand. The 1850-1 diary, which contains plenty of criticism of senior officers, begins with Henry's title, 'Private journal ...'

After months of suspense in England Henry began his naval career by joining H.M.S. *Havannah* in April 1848 and setting sail for New Zealand via Rio de Janeiro and the Cape.⁵² Mary wrote to her grandfather, '... I am sure tho' I am his sister I can safely say that Her Majesty never had a finer Midshipman enter her Service than he, & I am sure he *will* distinguish himself if he ever has an opportunity, & I do think he *will*, at any rate he will rise steadily by his own good conduct and Uncle Joes interest as long as he lives.'⁵³ Nevertheless, with Henry's best interests in mind she had prepared her grandfather for his return: 'Henry has a fine character naturally, but it is much counteracted by a great degree of self will, & selfishness, these you may remember were the besetting sins of his childhood, and they have grown with him.'⁵⁴

Fears that the parting with Henry might be for life were happily unfounded. *Havannah* was attached to the Australian station and Henry

was back in Port Nicholson on 26 November 1848⁵⁵ with all the news that Mary longed for of the large circle of beloved relatives and friends in England. He was not able to be at Mary's wedding in May 1849 but on the wharf at Hobart Town he saw her wedding dress taken aboard the *Emma* for Port Nicholson.⁵⁶

During the period of the diary Henry visited New Zealand twice, made two cruises in the Pacific and turned 21. He was a man of the world, decorously adult in Port Nicholson society; critical of the entertainment at parties in Sydney and Hobart and of the looks, dress and deportment of the ladies; and an outspoken observer in the Islands as well as a keen participant. He spent more than a year in the schooner *Bramble* chafing to get back to the *Havannah*, which he rejoined for the return trip to England; and he met up with the *Calliope*, his 'old ship' as he called her in memory of his Hutt Militia days when *Calliope* and *Driver* were at Porirua and the Swainsons were friendly with Captain Polkinghorne, Midshipman McKillop and the Honourable Lieutenant Yelverton, R. A.

Inside the diary is a note in the handwriting of Edwin Swainson's daughter Dorothy, 'Aunt Lilla (Mrs Henry G. Swainson) gave this book to my sister Mary saying "Here is your Uncle's diary you may like to read" — we all felt certain she had never read it herself —' Dorothy Swainson may have underestimated her aunt, who emerges from later Swainson correspondence as a favourite relative and seemingly not predisposed to be shocked. It must be one of Henry's vintage diaries, however, and appears to have been read to pieces. Every night on shore in Sydney was a ball or a party, every day in Hobart a picnic. 'Monday the 10th [February 1851] Got the "*Bramble*" under way & took a Pic-Nic party over to the other side of the river — It was given jointly by Captain Erskine and Miss King. No one was asked but spoons [girls to spoon with] so directly we landed they all paired off. I thought it rather a bawdy house turn out ...' Henry's objections were on grounds of style. In Fiji he accepted local manners: 'We then dined smoked and bathed. We performed the latter operation before about twenty women who at last became so excited that they caught hold of each other in all kind of indecent postures. When we came out I tried what could be done but there were too many together and I could not get any privately.'⁵⁷

The diary is full of gossip — about people in society, about quarrels and scandals in the navy, and about the missionaries and chieftains in New Caledonia, the Loyalty Islands, Fiji and Samoa. Terrible stories of hearsay are recounted and cruel and sad instances of his own experience: '... we have to take 8 natives back who were brought to Sydney from Aneitium [?] being the same that were in that disturbance at the Beche de Mer fishing in New Caledonia. We left Sydney with 9 all looking very ill. One poor thin skeleton died on Tuesday such an object I never saw.

We had had great difficulty in preventing his countrymen throwing him overboard alive two or three days previous to his death.'⁵⁸

Henry recorded on 4 January 1850 that Thomas Arnold had left Sydney in the *Shamrock* steamer for Hobart Town where he had got some Government appointment. In January 1851 he wrote: 'Saw Arnold & his bride who I do not admire at all.'⁵⁹

The diary ends with him spending Christmas with his uncle Charles Swainson, rector of Crick Church, Northamptonshire. An engraving of the church is enclosed with the diary, with two drawings of Henry's, one showing *Havannah* at anchor at Darling Point, Port Jackson. The other sketch signed by W. & H. S. is of the Hutt River.

Henry was in the Baltic squadron afterwards, served in the Crimea, and chased pirates in China Seas. 'We have been destroying no end of Pirates since I last wrote and we ought to get a good grant. It is a pity they dont pay you in the good old way of £5 a head. Dreadful butchery goes on in these expeditions, but it is the only way of ridding the coasts of the blackguards.'⁶⁰ Later he was Naval Instructor at the Chinese Naval College, at Foo Chow. He ended his naval career as Superintendent of Chronometers, Portsmouth.⁶¹

In spite of his keen interest in the Sydney and Hobart girls and an attachment to a certain Bessy, Henry did not marry until he was thirty-nine, and then it was to a distant cousin, Liliias Dunlop Findlay. Henry's brother William John, who had not seen him since the *Havannah* days, welcomed the news of the marriage, but wrote to Edwin: 'Liliias sent me a photo of herself — but it was taken *eight* years ago. I can not say much for her good looks — Henry does not seem to think much of them himself — for he wrote to me & said "her face is too Scotch to be pretty" — I think Liliias is quite right when she tells me Henry is so "matter-of-fact"!' ⁶² One of the New Zealand relatives, visiting England in 1881, wrote: 'I was much in Portsmouth with Uncle Henry and Aunt Liliias, both most hospitable to me. My aunt and I became great friends ... [she] was an accomplished musician and took me as her ADC to concerts ...' ⁶³

Henry and Liliias Swainson had no children. After a few years spent in China they lived at Portsmouth until Henry's death on 20 July 1892.

I. M. W.

NOTES

- ¹ Turnbull has three letters 1846-52, Swainson to W. D. B. Mantell. (Ms Papers 83, no 385); also H. Swainson to C.M.S., London, 21 March 1840 (Ms Papers 179/7). Linnean Society of London *Proceedings* 1899-1900 lists 236 correspondents of Swainson whose letters are held by the Society. Fifteen of the 934 items are draft letters from Swainson.
- ² *Ibid.* The list is prefaced by a critical biographical note. Liverpool Public Museums are preparing a biography for publication.
- ³ Turnbull has a typescript copy of the *Autobiography*, in Marshall, J. W. *Extracts from the memoirs of ...* (from *Memoirs* in possession of H. K. C. Marshall).

- ⁴ Parkes, John. *Letters to Mr and Mrs Parkes written by their grandchildren ... [and others]* 1839-48. Photocopied from originals in possession of the owner, the Countess of Iddesleigh, Pynes, Exeter.
William's brother Charles was not unsympathetic, '... my dislike and dread of the absorbing influence of commercial pursuits being very great, if the prospect be but tolerable for a livelihood, I should much prefer a most limited support in agriculture and more simple society [to] abundance in a life of business.' To John Parkes, 9 July 1839.
- ⁵ *ibid.* C. L. Swainson to John Parkes, 12 June 1839.
- ⁶ New Zealand Company Register of Applications for Land. NZC 33/1 (National Archives).
- ⁷ *First colony of New-Zealand. Literary, scientific, and philanthropic institutions for the benefit of the British settlers and native inhabitants of the islands of New Zealand.* [1839] Circular. Turnbull copy bound in: New Zealand Company. [Circulars] 1839.
- ⁸ Parkes, John. *op cit*, C. L. Swainson to John Parkes, 9 June 1839.
- ⁹ Micro Ms 64-5.
- ¹⁰ Marshall, M. F. *Letters of Mary Frederica Swainson to her grandparents in England.* 1840-54. vol. 1. (typescript, copied in 1948 from originals in possession of Miss Marshall, Marton). Mary Swainson to Mrs John Parkes, 5 March, 7 May 1843.
- ¹¹ Ms Papers 179/7. W. Swainson to C.M.S., London, 21 March 1840.
- ¹² William John, b 18 June 1824; Mary Frederica, b 6 May 1826; George Frederick, b 17 June 1829; Henry Gabriel, b 6 Dec 1830.
The youngest, Edwin Newcomb, b 20 Sept 1833, remained in England as the adopted child of Mr & Mrs Barron Field.
The three children of William Swainson's second marriage were born in New Zealand: Lucelle Frances (24 Mar 1842), Edith Stanway (28 April 1844), Annette Elizabeth (18 Aug 1851).
Swainson, G. M. *A short biography of William Swainson, FRS, FLS* [1961?] Typescript.
- ¹³ Marshall, M. F. *Letters ... to her grandparents ... op cit* vol. 1. Mary Swainson to Mrs John Parkes, 21 August 1842, 12 June 1843.
- ¹⁴ *ibid.* Mary Swainson to Mr and Mrs John Parkes, 3 Sept 1841.
- ¹⁵ Wakefield, E. G. *Adventure in New Zealand.* 1845. vol 2, p 243.
- ¹⁶ Marshall, M. F. *Letters ... to her grandparents ... op cit* vol 1. Mary Swainson to John Parkes, 10 June 1843.
- ¹⁷ Wakefield. *op cit* Ch X (vol 2).
McKillop, H. F. *Reminiscences of twelve months' service in NZ.* 1849. pp 174-9.
- ¹⁸ L. S. W 62/10 (National Archives).
- ¹⁹ *ibid.*
- ²⁰ Marshall, M. F. *Letters ... to her grandparents ... op cit* vol 2 (typescript, copied from originals lent by Mr Roger Marshall, Tutu Totara, Marton.) Mary Swainson to John Parkes, 13 Feb 1848.
- ²¹ Marshall, M. F. *Letters, mainly to her father and husband ... 1842-53.* (typescript, copied in 1962 from originals owned by Mr R. Marshall, Tutu Totara, Marton). Mary Marshall wrote to her father in Australia '... we all think it will be far better for you to buy a piece of land of your own, than build any more at Hawkshead where you never will have a *certainty* of purchasing, ...' Dated January 30th [ca 1854].
- ²² Marshall, J. W. *Extracts from the memoirs of John Willoughby Marshall.* (typescript, copied in 1957 by H. K. C. Marshall.) p 13. 'The first house was called Hawkshead. That was burnt down. The second was on an adjacent section, & was named Fern Grove, taking the name from the numerous fern trees around the house.'
- ²³ *New Zealand magazine*, 1850, vol 1 no. 1, p 84.
- ²⁴ Ms Papers 83/385. W. Swainson to W. B. D. Mantell, 18 Jan 1846.

- 25 Marshall, M. F. *Letters ... to her grandparents ... op cit* vol 1 Mary Marshall to Isabel Percy, 3 Sept 1853
- 26 *Wellington Independent*, 14 May 1851. *Acheron's* departure on 12 May noted. In the same issue was the announcement: 'The Royal Society of Tasmania, of which his Excellency the Governor is President, has recently elected his Excellency Sir George Grey, and Mr Swainson, Honorary Members of that Society. We understand that Mr Swainson will continue to give his assistance to the scientific objects of the survey of these Islands, so ably conducted by Captain Stokes, up to the latest period, for which purpose Mr Swainson proceeds to Sydney in the *Acheron*.'
- 27 Swainson, Henry Gabriel. *Private Journal commencing Jan 1st 1850 ending December 31st 1851 ... Ms.*
- 28 For the purposes of this article it has not been attempted to date William Swainson's movements in Australia, partly because information is not readily available and partly because such dates as come to hand in reports and letters and on sketches are not easily reconciled. One person interested in following Swainson's Australian career is Mr D. Dickison, who has corresponded with this Library over many years and whose last address was Stamps Office, 283 Queen Street, Melbourne. William Swainson's descendants no doubt have considerable information.
- 29 William Swainson's Botanical Report on Victoria, published in *Further papers relative to the discovery of gold in Australia*. Presented to Parliament, December 1854: Victoria, 24 Nov 1853 [1859] was roundly criticised in the 1902 Presidential Address to the Linnean Society of New South Wales (*Proceedings*, vol XXVI, p 796 *et seq.*) The President said that Swainson '... had the temerity to give an exhibition of reckless species-making that, as far as I know, stands unparalleled in the annals of botanical literature. As a "shocking example" of what lengths an unbridled systematist may go to, it certainly should not be buried in the pages of a geological Blue-book.'
- 30 Marshall, M. F. *Letters, mainly to her father and husband ... op cit*
- 31 Marshall, M. F. *Letters ... to her grandparents ... op cit* vol 1. Mary Marshall to Isabel Percy, 3 Sept 1853.
- 32 *N.Z. Spectator*, 21 June 1854.
- 33 Date from death certificate. He died of bronchitis, aged 66.
- 34 For instance Mary Swainson wrote about the loss of the *Prince Rupert*, '... all those goods of ours that could not go on the *Jane* were in her. All Papa's beautiful books — the illustrations were in her, the proofs I mean, besides others which had been bound just before leaving ... All the things were sold out of her, and those who could not collect their things had the money for them.'
- Marshall, M. F. *Letters ... to her grandparents ... op cit* vol 1. Mary Swainson to Mrs John Parkes, 23 January 1842.
- 35 Swainson, G. M. *A short biography of William Swainson ... op cit* This includes itemised lists of some Swainson collections, including 48 sketches given to Auckland Museum by Mrs B. S. Halcombe, more than one hundred owned by G. M. Swainson, and two smaller groups.
- The National Art Gallery collection, presented by Mrs Wesley Turton, is listed in *Early New Zealand watercolours and drawings from the Chevalier, J. C. Richmond and Swainson Collections at the National Art Gallery, Wellington, New Zealand [1961]* Among other collections are those of the Dominion Museum and the Hocken Library.
- 36 *N.Z. National Art Gallery. Early New Zealand watercolours ... op cit*
- 37 Charles, Annie (Mrs Ernest Dudding) and Daisy. Marshall, J. W. *Extracts from the memoirs ... op cit* p 17; also letter to the Alexander Turnbull Library from Mrs Janet Leeper, 29 August 1966.

- 38 Swainson, W. J. *Letters to Edwin and Henry Swainson, 1868-1887* (typescript, copied 1961 from originals in possession of L. H. S. Marshall, Makoitī, Marton.) W. J. to Edwin Swainson 19 January 1873.
- 39 Edwin Swainson's daughter Lilian (Mrs Vereker Hamilton).
- 40 This was Mrs Ernest Dudding, who possibly participated in the 'share-out', as she gave some drawings to Mr W. H. Preston-Thomas of Wellington, a descendant of William Swainson through his daughter, Mrs Halcombe.
- 41 This was not the rimu box in which the sketches went to England, but an oak box of an earlier day, the property of Mrs Leeper's grandmother, Helen Charlotte Swainson (née Whitehouse). Mrs Janet Leeper, 29 August 1966.
- 42 *ibid.*
- 43 Parkes, John. *op cit*
- 44 It would appear that all the originals are in possession of descendants. The Turnbull has some volumes of copy letters other than those cited here, as well as family genealogies collected by W. J. Swainson (Micro Ms 64-65) and later material mainly relating to the Marshall family.
- 45 Parkes, John. *op cit* Henry Swainson to John Parkes 12 July 1846.
- 46 Gudgeon, T. W. *The defenders of New Zealand*. 1887 Addenda, p.xxix.
- Swainson, W. J. *Letters to Edwin and Henry ... op cit* W. J. to H. G. Swainson, 10 April 1873.
- 47 Chapman, H. S. [Letters] 1843-51. p 561.
- 48 *N.Z. Spectator*, 10 March 1847.
- 49 Parkes, John. *op cit* Henry Swainson to John Parkes.
- 50 *ibid.* Henry Swainson to Joseph Parkes.
- 51 Swainson H. G. Letters mainly to his sister, while serving on HMS *Havannah* and HMS *James Watt* ... 1847-1858. (typescript, copied in 1962 from originals in possession of Mr R. Marshall, Tutu Totara, Marton.)
- 52 Parkes, John. *op cit* Henry Swainson to his uncle, 7 April 1848.
- 53 Marshall, M. F. *Letters ... to her grandparents ... op cit* vol 3. Mary Swainson to John Parkes.
- 54 *ibid* vol 2. Mary Swainson to John Parkes.
- 55 *ibid.* vol 3. Mary Swainson to John Parkes, letter begun 14 Nov 1848.
- 56 Swainson H. G. *Letters ... op cit.* To Mary, 21 April 1849.
- 57 Swainson, H. G. *Private journal* ... 1850-1. Entries for June 1850. (Dates not clear).
- 58 *ibid.* May 1850
- 59 Thomas Arnold, 1823-1900. He visited Hawkshead in June 1848. (Marshall, M. F. *Letters ... to her grandparents ... op cit* vol 3. Letter no 52. June 25. Also Bertram, J ed. *N.Z. letters of Thomas Arnold the younger* ... 1966. p.55)
- 60 Swainson, H. G. *Letters ... op cit* Henry Swainson to J. W. Marshall, 7 Nov 1858.
- 61 See Marshall, J. W. *Extracts from the memoirs ... op cit* p 16. for further details of Henry's career. He is said to have been employed after his retirement from the Navy by one of the Plearmant Company, trading to the West Indies. 'I believe he lost his ship and was without employment afloat.'
- 62 Swainson, W. J. *op cit* W. J. to Edwin Swainson, 20 Oct, 1871.
- 63 Marshall, J W. *Extracts from the memoirs ... op cit* p 53.

MAXIMILIANUS TRANSYLVANUS'S LETTER ABOUT MAGELLAN

By Andrew Sharp

Among the Alexander Turnbull Library's rare books is a copy of the printed publication in Latin in Rome in November 1523 of a letter from Maximilianus Transylvanus to the Cardinal of Salzburg giving an account of Magellan's expedition. One of the ships of the expedition, the *Victoria*, completed the first circumnavigation of the world, in what was perhaps the greatest voyage in history. Maximilian was secretary to the Emperor Charles V (Charles I of Spain) who sent out the expedition. The survivors who returned with the *Victoria* were summoned by Charles to his Court, at Valladolid in Spain, and Maximilian says in his letter: 'I have taken care to have everything related to me most exactly by the captain and by the individual sailors who have returned with him.' Maximilian's account, when compared with first-hand accounts by members of the expedition, proves to be far from exact, being garbled in a way which one might expect from a person relying on oral discussions who did not know the geography of the areas traversed or the precise course and events of the expedition. That defect, however, is inseparable from the charm of Maximilian's account, which throws light on Maximilian as a child of his age, in which enlightenment competed with fancy.

What may be described as the classical English translation of Maximilian's letter is that by Mr James Baynes of the British Museum in the Hakluyt Society's volume *The First Voyage Round the World, by Magellan*, edited by Lord Stanley and published in London in 1874.

It is not the purpose of this article to summarise Maximilian's account, but rather to quote and comment on some of its high lights.

Maximilian starts off with a graceful summation of the purpose of the expedition, to find the Spice Islands which were known to the Portuguese but only indirectly to the Spanish: 'One of those five ships has lately returned which Caesar [the Emperor] sent in former years, when he was living at Saragossa, to a strange, and for so many ages, an unknown world, in order to search for the islands where spices grow. For though the Portuguese bring a great quantity of them from the Golden Chersonesus, which we now suppose to be Malacca, yet their own Indies produce nothing but pepper. Other spices, such as cinnamon, cloves, and the nutmeg, which we call muscat, and its covering (mace), which we call muscat flower, are brought to their own Indies from distant islands till now only known by name, and in ships which are fastened together not by iron but by palm leaves. The sails of these ships are round and woven,

too, of the palm-fibre. This sort of ships they call junks, and they only use them with a wind fore and aft.'

The Spice Islands were the Moluccas, a few small islands in the eastern sector of the East Indies. Later in his letter Maximilian says that 'Magellan had a slave, born in the Moluccas, whom he had bought in Malacca some time back; this man was a perfect master of the Spanish language'. But Magellan himself did not see the Moluccas or have the opportunity of using his slave as interpreter there, for he died in the Philippines as the result of his own foolhardiness: 'The King of Mauthan [Mactan], seeing our men coming, draws up about three thousand of his subjects in the field, and Magellan draws up his on the shore, with their guns and warlike engines, though only a few; and though he saw that he was far inferior to the enemy in number, yet he thought it better to fight this warlike race, which made use of lances and other long weapons ... So, having charged the enemy, both sides fought valiantly: but, as the enemy were more numerous, and used longer weapons, with which they did our men much damage, Magellan himself was at last thrust through and slain.'

In a memorable passage, Maximilian testifies to the banishment of superstition by the experiences of the men of the *Victoria*: 'They seemed not only to tell nothing fabulous themselves, but by their relation to disprove and refute all the fabulous stories which have been told by old authors. For who can believe that these were Monosceli, Scyopodae, Spitamei, Pygmies, and many others, rather monsters than men ... it must be believed that the accounts of them are fabulous, lying, and old women's tales, handed down to us in some way by no credible author.'

After Magellan's death his men visited Borneo, and eventually reached the Moluccas, where they were on the whole well received. 'Having, therefore, loaded the ships with cloves, and having received letters and presents for Caesar from the kings, they made ready for their departure. The letters were full of submission and respect. The gifts were Indian swords, and things of that sort. But, best of all, the Mamuco Diata; that is, the Bird of God, by which they believe themselves to be safe and invincible in battle. Of which five were sent, and one I obtained from the captain; which I send to your reverence, not that your reverence may think yourself safe from treachery and the sword by means of it, as they profess to do, but that you may be pleased by its rareness and beauty. I send also some cinnamon and nutmeg and cloves, to show that our spices are not only not worse, but more valuable than those which the Venetians and Portuguese bring, because they are fresher.'

Another touch of realism in Maximilian's account is his telling of how the time-honoured notion of the Alexandrine geographer Ptolemy that a great tongue of land extended north and south to the east of Africa was refuted by the voyage of the *Victoria*: 'So the ship sailed again from

Theodori [Tidore in the Moluccas], and, having gone twelve degrees on the other side of the equinoctial line [12° south of the equator], they did not find the Cape of Cattigara, which Ptolemy supposed to extend beyond the equinoctial line; but when they had traversed an immense space of sea, they came to the Cape of Good Hope.'

Maximilian concludes his account with a deserved tribute to the achievement of the crew of the *Victoria*: 'Worthier, indeed, are our sailors of eternal fame than the Argonauts who sailed with Jason to Colchis. And much more worthy was their ship of being placed among the stars than that old Argo; for that only sailed from Greece through Pontus, but ours from Hispalis [Seville] to the south; and after that, through the whole west and the southern hemisphere, penetrating into the east, and again returned to the west.'

One does not need to be an experienced bibliophile to savour the thrill of holding in one's hands a book printed over four centuries ago. The Alexander Turnbull Library copy of the Rome 1523 edition of Maximilian's letter — the edition has a long descriptive title in Latin — is cased in a green morocco binding which cannot be regarded as contemporary with the original appearance of the edition. Attached to its flyleaf is an extract from the 1923 catalogue of the Scheepvaart Museum, Amsterdam, describing that Museum's copy of the Rome 1523 edition, with the statement that the edition was the first printed book about Oceania. But whereas this edition is dated November 1523, an edition of the letter dated January 1523 was published at Cologne. The aforesaid catalogue of the Scheepvaart Museum mentions this, saying that the date of its publication was actually January 1524, the basis given for this being that the Julian calendar differed from the Gregorian calendar. This reasoning does not appear to make sense, since the Gregorian calendar was not adopted until 1582, and the difference between it and the Julian calendar could not in any case make the difference of a year in the date. It would seem, therefore, that the claim that the Rome 1523 edition was the first printed book about Oceania is highly dubious. The Alexander Turnbull Library also has a copy of the Rome 1524 edition.

THE FOX WATER-COLOURS OF OTARAIA PA

The decision in 1965 to include the water-colour painting by William Fox *Wiararapa 1847* in the Library's next series of reproductions gave rise to a number of problems of identification and dating not all of which have been fully solved. The water-colour which is one on loan from Mr J. C. Wilkie, Otorohanga, shows in the foreground a terrace above a bend in a river on which is a small boat with a white sail. The further bank of the river appears to be steep-sided with forest to the water's edge. The bank in the immediate foreground is clear and level with a well-worn path rising up a small slope to the palisades of a pa on the crest of the higher terrace. There are a number of figures, European and Maori, on the lower slope in the immediate foreground.

Suggestions as to the locality depicted were sought from a number of persons with some knowledge of the Wairarapa and its history. The known places of Maori occupation in European times did not readily fit the details in the picture. The most positive suggestion was that the pa was at Matapihi Point on the Ruamahanga some miles north of Masterton. The writer, who was consulted at the time, had no record of any Maori pa at Matapihi in European times, and felt that it was definitely on the lower reaches of the river but was unable to name a site which matched the painting.

In June 1966, following the completion of colour copying, the original was returned to the Library when a renewed effort was made to identify the scene. X-ray examination failed to bring out any amplifying pencil note on the back of the paper while a subsequent lifting of the mount by the Auckland City Art Gallery¹ confirmed that the only note was that on the front. Apart from the characteristic features of Fox's style the misspelling of Wairarapa in his individual but understandable version as he used in numerous other places, apart from the initials 'W.F.', would confirm the painting as his. However a number of other water-colours of the Wairarapa by Fox were known to be in the outstanding collection of the artist's work in the Hocken Library. Concurrently with this investigation plans were in train for a selection from available water-colours for a national exhibition to be mounted in 1967. The Hocken Library Committee had kindly granted permission for the Library's paintings to be included and the collection as a whole was sent to Turnbull without prior selection of the Wairarapa paintings as had been suggested. On 15 July when the Hocken pictures were unpacked the major question of location was set at rest by the sighting of a seemingly identical painting entitled *Oteriah Pah, Ruamahanga River, Wiararapa Valley, 1857*.

The difference of ten years between the dates of the two pictures will have been noted. The Hocken water-colour has the predominant reddish-brown colour tone characteristic of much of Fox's later work. Cor-

respondingly the 1847 picture shows the stronger contrasting dark blues and greyish-blacks of his work of the early and mid 1840s. The same small boat and sail are included with the addition of a canoe while the foreground figures have been replaced by four cattle beasts being driven by two figures. Other detail corresponds except for minor changes in the angle of the pa and the appearance of the bush particularly at the water's edge on the further bank.

Before we speculate any further on the significance of the two sketches, the known information about the scene should be placed on record. The pa, the only known representation of which is Fox's sketch, was in active existence from 1846 to approximately 1850. It was situated on the true left bank of the Ruamahanga River on the Otaraia station then leased from the Maoris by Archibald Gillies at a point where the river bends to the southwest about half a mile from the present Eastern Lake Road. The site is on what is now the property of Mr Richard Martin, (Grid Reference 842232 NZMS, I, sheet 165). The pa is shown on two maps, one of 1855 and the other about the same year.² Although, according to documentary evidence the pa by then had been abandoned it is shown on the first, Captain Mein Smith's map, with scattered buildings to the north.

Today the slope which appears to have led to the pa on the rise above is hidden by a plantation. The elevation above the trees has a short hundred yard escarpment facing the river to the north of which is a valley and small stream with a burial ground by a stop bank. Beyond the burial ground, again, a further slope rises, known traditionally as 'Pa Hill'. This escarpment runs north for some distance and represents the river-eroded ends of the last slopes from the Aorangi Mountains. The name 'Pa Hill' in the absence of any clear archaeological evidence would seem to indicate this northern terrace as the probable site, were it not for the fact that the river at this point is some hundreds of yards to the west across ground which is unlikely to have been reclaimed from the river in European times. However a local authority on the river, Mr H. T. Parsons of Martinborough, thinks it probable that this reclamation and straightening had in fact been undertaken by the Martins in the past. The pa which would appear to have been only palisaded and without protecting trenches would therefore have been on the terrace shown in the accompanying photograph.

There is a record of a pa in the area in Rangitane times. When some fifteen generations ago, the Ngai-Tahu and Ngati-Kahungunu displaced the Rangitane from the Wairarapa and the slopes of Wellington Harbour, Best records that the latter occupied many pa the largest and most famous of which was the Potaka-kura-tawhiti Pa at Otaraia.³ The pa depicted by Fox had been erected only a year or two before his visit.

During the invasions from the north by Ngapuhi and Waikato in the early 1820s most of Ngati-Kahungunu in Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa

retired to the strongly defended sanctuary of Nukutaurua pa on the Mahia Peninsula. There is evidence both from Maori Land Court records and from the accounts of early European coastal visitors that this evacuation of the whole area was not as widespread or as lengthy as has been sometimes inferred. Nevertheless occupation was fugitive and precarious until the spread of Christianity⁴ and European settlement. Kaikokiikiri was reoccupied about 1842 and in the lower valley Tauanui was the first place to be settled.

Relations between the Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa Maoris seem to have been somewhat strained after the *heke* and it was in fact the rumoured threat of an invasion by Te Hapuku and his supporters from Ahuriri which led Ngatuere to build the pa. Colenso, passing up the valley in March 1846 from Te Kopi and McMaster's, recorded his observation of the pa: '... proceeded 2 miles to Otaraiā, where we were welcomed by Ngatuere, the Ch. and his party who were busy in buildg. a pa. This Chf. is still heathen, but always very kind, gave plenty of food, pork and eels, to lads ...'⁵

More detail was given by H. Tacy Kemp, Native Secretary, in a general report on Maori villages in the Wellington Wairarapa area. Otaraiā was '... situated about 12 miles from Huangarua, and is the Pa built about four years ago when the celebrated chief "Te Hapuku" threatened a hostile descent upon the natives of the valley in consequence of some insult offered by them to his son: he came down from Hawke's Bay but returned without doing any mischief. The Wairarapa natives were, however, obliged to make an atonement for the insult, and Ngairo was deputed to be the bearer of a considerable sum of money, together with some other articles of value, and to arrange a reconciliation which he accomplished. Ngatuere, Manihera and William King, are the Principal men of this Pa, and were the strongest opposers to the selling of the land. The Pa is now nearly a wreck, and since the peace with Te Hapuku, they feel more security in living in the plantation grounds, which are within a short distance of the Pa.'⁶

The report confirms the virtual abandonment of the pa and the dispersion into the cultivations shown on the map five years later.

Three years later, in 1853, Sir George Grey obtained from the Kahungunu their consent to sell lands in the Wairarapa and from September 1853 Donald McLean was engaged in completing the acquisition for the Crown of extensive areas in the district. Otaraiā was included in the Wharekaka Block the purchase deed for which was signed formally on 4 January 1854. Most of the deeds concluded at this time were not specific about minor reserves and Otaraiā pa and burial ground was apparently in a block of one thousand acres 'towards the south of the Waihora to be given to Manihera as a permanent possession which land shall be surveyed and laid out by Captain Smith.'⁷ This was apparently done.

In the later 1850s the Reverend William Ronaldson stationed at Papawai made periodic visits to the Maori settlements in the district. He mentions calling at Otaraia to see Manihera on at least two occasions⁸ but makes no mention of any pa thus confirming that by this time the chief with others was living away from it. By now the main settlement was at Waitapu near Tauanui.

Thirty years later, in 1888, some interest was expressed in the reserve by one Te Manga. A notice in the Maori gazette stating that the application would be heard at the sitting of the Native Land Court at Greytown on 7 June gave the boundaries as follows: 'Te ngutu awa o Waiopini – nga rere atu ki Kauru ki te awa o Maiho, ka whati ki te Kauro o Kaiatehaku, ki te Whitinga o te Huarahi, ka whati ki te Ngutu awa ki Ruamahanga, ka ahu ki runga tutaki ki Waiopini – nga i te ngutu awa.'⁹

The precise significance of the place-names recorded has probably now been lost beyond recall. The court hearing was deferred until 26 June when the well-known chief and Maori spokesman Whatahoro on behalf of Te Manga said that the latter wished the land to be surveyed. It was described as Native Reserve no. 63 in the Wharakeka Block on the bank of the Ruamahanga adjacent to Section 23.¹⁰ Whatahoro explained that it was not a reserve but a piece of land exempted from sale in the Block 'where an old pa stood on the bank of the Ruamahanga'. He applied for a survey 'in accordance with the boundaries described in the Deed'. The Court said that it would make representations to the Survey Department, but it appeared on reference to the map that part of the land now claimed had been sold. Although the case was technically only adjourned no subsequent appearance of the matter before the Court in the ensuing few years has been traced. However, although the deed referred only to an area of one thousand acres which clearly Manihera had sold during the intervening years, the burial ground at least must have been confirmed as a reserve either as a result of the application or later.

The remaining question and perhaps still the most difficult of all to determine was when Fox in fact painted the scene.

It was of course the absence of any known documentary record of Fox's journey on which the sketch was made which led to the difficulties in identification outlined earlier. Increasingly after the West Coast journey in February 1846 with Brunner and Heaphy, Fox's sketchbook tended to become his diary as the pressure of his official duties increased. His first visit to the Wairarapa was in April-May 1843 with Messrs Clifford, Vavasour and Whitehead. On this occasion the party followed the Maori track roughly along the present Rimutaka Road route to the Tauherenikau turning north to the bush swamp and plain area between Greytown and Carterton to the Ruamahanga. They returned south parallel to it to roughly the vicinity of Martinborough from where they crossed to the west and left the valley by which they had entered it.



Franca Villa Bridge – Aetna in distance – Sicily
Wash drawing by Wm. Swainson



Pa Hill Otarāia Station, August 1966



(Oteraia Pa) Wiararapa (sic) W. F. 1847



Oteriah (Oteraia) Pa, Ruamahunga (Ruamahanga) River, Wiararapa Valley,
Wellington, New Zealand. W. Fox. August 1857

Three sketches made on this occasion *In the Wairarapa Valley 1843* are in the Hocken Library, where also is the account of the expedition. They saw only one Maori and did not call at any occupied village.

In September 1843 after the death of Captain Arthur Wakefield at Wairau, Fox was appointed New Zealand Company Agent in Nelson where he was heavily involved for the next five years. In February 1848 he was appointed attorney-general for New Munster but remained in Nelson for a while longer. However in September after the death of Colonel William Wakefield he became Principal Agent for the Company.

In October immediately after his return to Wellington he was involved in the renewed attempts to purchase the Wairarapa and left with Lieutenant-Governor Eyre on a visit of inspection of the Wairarapa road on which the bush had been cleared to Mangaroa. His account of his impressions is as follows:

'The ride was of particular interest to me. In May 1843, accompanied by Messrs Clifford, Vavasour, & Whitehead I explored the Wairarapa and it then took us five days hard work, to force our way through the forest the same distance, as on this occasion, I rode on horse-back in 12 hours. On the first visit the only tenants of the Valley which we met, were a few Natives, and herds of wild pigs. On this, we were hospitably entertained by an English woman, engaged in the occupations of the dairy, and saw a fine herd of cattle at the door of her husband's hut. Of these, there are, I believe nearly 2,000 and of Sheep from 20 to 30 thousand now in the valley ...'¹¹

A strong implication of this report is that he was revisiting the district for the first time. To heighten the contrast he may have chosen to omit reference to any intervening journey the possibility of which is not however excluded by the actual wording used. The difficulty is not merely the Library painting dated *Wairarapa 1847* but another in the Hocken Library: *In the Wairarapa Valley, Wellington 1846*. Mr Northwood's station. The literal interpretation of these dates is that he visited the valley on two occasions in 1846 and 1847 or least he went there in one year or the other, painting the pictures in 1846 and 1847 respectively.

Northwood and Tiffen occupied their Ahiauruhe station in August 1845¹² and the scene depicted shows some extensive clearing and substantial huts – more than could perhaps have been done in a few months work. Otaraia, we recall, was being built in March 1846. In February 1846 Fox made the journey with Brunner and Heaphy to the Buller River and for the rest of the year was busy in Nelson. A sketching visit to the Wairarapa seems improbable to say the least. In 1847 he was likewise in Nelson except for one visit to Wellington. The movements of a person of Fox's position in the early years of the colony fortunately are likely to have been recorded. On 3 January Mr and Mrs Fox were report-

ed as leaving for Wellington in the barque *Hope*¹³ which vessel arrived on the 7th¹⁴. On 22 February the brig *Victoria* arrived in Nelson with the Foxes on board.¹⁵ He would appear therefore to have had a month in Wellington. He may have abandoned Mrs Fox to the social delights of Wellington while he dashed off to the Wairarapa on a Sketching trip. He is however much more likely to have been closeted with Colonel Wakefield for most of the time on urgent company business, although a journey is marginally possible. H. D. Bell and George Clarke were in the Wairarapa in February and March on land purchase negotiations but their reports make no mention of any visit in company with Fox or discussions with him. Press reports of Wairarapa activity, the letters of other visitors, the diaries of residents are all silent on the visit of Fox. If, in fact he visited the district between 1843 and 1848 only one such visit, possibly in January 1847, was practicable, when he may have sketched both Ahiaruhe and Otaraia. In February 1848 when he received his New Munster appointment he crossed briefly to Wellington, arriving on 10 February in the ketch *Supply*.¹⁶ He left in the same vessel on the 17th for 'Queen Charlotte Sound'.¹⁷

The last point which seems to call for comment, is the existence of the two paintings of different dates – 1847 and 1857. Fox in common with others of his contemporaries made two or more paintings of the same scene but was inconsistent in his dating, the year of many not being noted or, when given, being naturally the year when the painting was finished. Clearly, if the pa was in a derelict condition by 1857 it could not have been sketched in that year. Again, as pointed out earlier, the style of the second is in conformity with the work of his later period. There is still a possibility that further research or the rediscovery of relevant contemporary records will clear up the circumstances of the visit. Meanwhile in enjoying the reproduction we may be grateful to Fox for his interest and skill which enabled this unique record of early Wairarapa to be made.

A. G. B.

POSTSCRIPT

The summer 1847 journey *was* marginally possible. As proofs of this article are being corrected confirmation of Fox's visit to the Wairarapa in January-February 1847, by a most fortunate conjunction of circumstances, has been received. Captain T. B. Collinson in a letter to his father dated 31 January wrote: 'Mr Fox has gone with a party a few days journey up the country to the Wairapa [sic] Valley, taking with them, meat, biscuits & other supplies for ten days'. From the general context of the letter Collinson arrived in Wellington on 21 January and met Fox at the anniversary day celebrations on the 22nd. It is probable therefore that the ten days journey was from about the end of January to early

February. The Library is indebted to Mr T. W. Ramsay of Richmond, Victoria for kindly donating photocopies of the Collinson letters which coincidentally arrived in time for this postscript to be added.

REFERENCES

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- ¹² WAKEFIELD, E. J. *Hand-book for New Zealand.* London, 1848, p.124-5.
- ¹³ *Nelson Examiner* 9 Jan, 1847.
- ¹⁴ *New Zealand Spectator*, 9 Jan, 1847.
- ¹⁵ *Nelson Examiner*, 27 Feb, 1847.
- ¹⁶ *Wellington Independent*, 12 Feb, 1848.
- ¹⁷ *New Zealand Spectator*, 19 Feb, 1848.

CLYDE TAYLOR: AN APPRECIATION

It is given to few fortunate men to find their livelihood in a beloved hobby. Yet this is what happened to Clyde Taylor, the greater part of whose working life was spent as Chief Librarian among the books of the Alexander Turnbull Library, and who now enjoys his merited retirement among a well-stocked personal library at Tawa.

Clyde Romer Hughes Taylor was born in Havelock, Marlborough, in 1905. He inherited his love of books from his grandfather, an Auckland merchant who possessed a good library, and his literary ability from his father, a journalist who followed his vocation in many cities and towns. As a result of his father's wandering, Clyde attended no less than eleven schools.

In 1923 he commenced his public service career as a cadet in the Christchurch Branch of the Lands and Survey Department — a department which has trained many prominent civil servants. By a striking coincidence, the same department, in the same city, had trained Mr Johannes C. Andersen, whom he was ultimately to follow as Chief Librarian of the Turnbull Library. While in the Lands and Survey Department, Mr Taylor attended Canterbury College as a part-time student, obtaining his M.A. degree with honours in an arts course featuring economics, and also a Diploma of Journalism. At the university he met his future wife, who also holds an M.A. degree.

Finding that his particular degrees did not seem to be appreciated in his department, in 1929 he applied for and obtained the position of Librarian in the Department of Agriculture in Wellington. Then in 1933 came the opportunity which was to change his life, when he was selected as Assistant Librarian in the Alexander Turnbull Library. A year later he was awarded a Carnegie Fellowship, on which he attended the University of Michigan Library School, and visited outstanding libraries and rare book collections in the United States, Great Britain and European countries.

Back at the Turnbull Library in 1935, he served for a further two years as Assistant Librarian before taking over as Chief Librarian from Johannes C. Andersen in April 1937. At that time the staff consisted of four members — when Mr Taylor retired in August 1963 the number had increased to twentyfour.

It was in the light of his overseas experience that he made some of the key changes in library practice. These basically meant making the library more accessible, and building up a staff to make the collections more available to the general public. The simplest yet perhaps most striking step was to leave open the front door! Until then it had been closed, and few students had worked in the library. A small reading room was

fitted out, and modern library techniques and processes were introduced in various departments of the library.

The late winter of the depression was still casting a shadow on public expenditure in these first years. Mr Andersen had been greatly hampered in purchasing, having to list each book and its price before permission would be granted. Mr Taylor was successful in building up a broadly based acquisition policy, all operations of which he undertook personally for many years. At first he was allowed to spend £10 a month, but this amount was later increased to £400 a month. On this sum the Turnbull Library could not acquire as many literary and allied treasures as Mr Taylor would have liked, but the limitation made for shrewd buying. Mr Taylor endeavoured to strike a balance between the main sections of the Library, on the lines commenced by Alexander Turnbull. His efforts successfully carried the Library into the modern age, and he knew its holdings better than any individual staff member before or since.

It was his concern for expanding the limited resources of the Library, together with the necessity for a publication programme which led to his encouraging the establishment of the Friends of the Turnbull Library in 1939, for he had seen how successful such an organisation could be in the case of the British Museum. During Mr Taylor's lengthy and faithful service, numerous collections were bequeathed to the Library, notably the McLean papers and the Hogg and Trimble collections. All accretions to the Library's shelves in both new and antiquarian categories contributed to the unique value of the 'Turnbull' as a centre for research.

During Mr Taylor's term of office and since, scholars have come from all over the world to study in the small, crowded building at the foot of Bowen Street. Some of these visitors are world-famous men and women who spend weeks or months in the institution pursuing their particular field of study, others are students completing a thesis.

Although the Library has tended increasingly to become a New Zealand centre for historical studies in the New Zealand and Pacific subject fields, it is due to Mr Taylor's insistence that the balance of interest in Turnbull's original collection has been retained in at least English literature. During the time he was in charge it doubled its holdings and extended many times over, its manuscript resources.

With vigour and consistency he opposed the inclusion of the Turnbull Library in the National Library, for he feared that the specialised collections of the Turnbull might be swamped in the larger organisation, and that the Turnbull would lose its special place among scholars, as a first class research institution.

During his long association with the Turnbull Library there would be few literary personalities in New Zealand who did not make the acquaintance of Mr Taylor and benefit by his knowledge and wisdom.

Book selection was only one field of librarianship in which he excelled.

Others were as bibliographer, book-binder and repairer, and in his detailed knowledge of typography and paper. Often he was called upon to confirm or deny the authenticity of books or manuscripts for members of the public.

His reputation as a first class bibliographer won him an award of a Nuffield-Rockefeller United States Government Travel Fellowship in 1960 which enabled him to carry out further research abroad, and in 1962 he was elected a Fellow of the New Zealand Library Association.

Although the Turnbull Library was his main centre of interest he found time for many other associations to which he gave assistance. Only a few other equally dedicated men have had such a long service with the Polynesian Society as has Mr Taylor. Joining the Society in 1936, he became Secretary in 1939 and served in that capacity until 1958, then on the Council until 1963. As editor from 1949 until 1957 — part of the time jointly with Garth Roydhouse — he revived and extended the Society's programme of publication and arranged its library. In 1942 he prepared and published the *Index to the Journal of the Polynesian Society*, and since his retirement has been working on bringing this up to date, a task but recently completed and shortly to be printed.

Stemming from his interest in the Polynesian Society and the Turnbull Library's related concern for Oceanic materials, Mr Taylor was led to undertake the tremendous task of compiling *A Pacific Bibliography* of ethnology. This work, first published by the Polynesian Society in 1951, and the second edition of which appeared in 1965 under the Oxford imprint, is Mr Taylor's most enduring contribution to bibliographic scholarship.

His keen interest in numismatics led to his being elected a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand in 1939, and his appointment as editor of the *Numismatic Journal* in 1960. For twenty years he has served as New Zealand Secretary of the Hakluyt Society. Joining PEN in 1936, he served a term as President in 1952-53. During World War II he saw service overseas in the Army Education Service as a Sergeant in the Fiji Defence Force from 1943 to 1944 in Fiji, New Hebrides and New Caledonia.

The Government availed itself of his expert knowledge in another field, when it called upon him to serve as Assistant Film Censor, in which capacity he worked part-time for fourteen years.

It can thus be seen that Clyde Taylor has spread his talents widely, but his achievements in the Turnbull Library would give him most satisfaction on his retirement. Few public servants can claim to have been in charge of their organisation for a period of twenty-six and a half years, yet that is the term he served as Chief Librarian. It was a time of tremen-

dous change. He joined the Turnbull Library when, although it had a great name, few could enjoy its amenities, when he left it was open to all to benefit from its riches, and its friends and admirers were legion.

All who use the Library will join with the Friends in wishing Mr Taylor a long and happy retirement. Our best wishes are extended also to Mrs Taylor who so ably supported him at many official occasions.

A. S. Helm

It has fallen to me as President of the Friends of the Turnbull Library to write a memorandum on Mr J. R. Cole, lately and prematurely retired from the post of Chief Librarian, a task for which I am ill-equipped, since our association is relatively recent and of regrettably short duration, and for many of the details of his professional career I am dependent on others.

Here, however, are the bare bones of the matter. J. R. Cole received his primary and secondary education in Palmerston North, at the Central School and the Boys' High School, and after war service, attended Auckland University College, from where he obtained his BA and Diploma in Journalism. He was among the first to pass through the newly established New Zealand Library School, obtained his Diploma in 1947 and joined the National Library Service in 1948. Four years later an International Arts Fellowship took him to America to meet American writers and to do literary research, mainly at Princeton University Library. Back in New Zealand he became deputy Chief Librarian to the Alexander Turnbull Library, and ten busy years followed. The collection had grown too big, and in fact too heavy for the existing accommodation and a move had to be made to the Ford building in Courtenay Place to allow Turnbull's original building to be strengthened and renovated; a large part of the stock still remains in the Ford Building.

Together with the re-organisation of the stock went the organisation of the internal administration, to keep pace with the Library's increasing staff. Much of the Library's material is in manuscript, and to make the most interesting of it readily available, the publication of monographs has been furthered as a result of J. R. Cole's interest and work; the Journals of Edward Markham and of Ensign Best have so far appeared, the second shortly after his retirement.

His service as Deputy Librarian was broken by a period of nine months when he was acting Chief Librarian, in the absence of Mr Taylor, and again by two visits to South East Asia, one from 1956 to 1958 when he was UNESCO adviser to the Indonesian Government, and the other more briefly in 1962 under the Colombo Plan, as director of the National Library of Singapore.

In 1963 he succeeded Mr C. R. H. Taylor as Chief Librarian, but unfortunately the promise of the years was not to be fulfilled, for he was involved in a serious motor accident from the effects of which he never fully recovered, and as a result of which he was finally obliged to resign at the end of 1965, to the great distress of his friends and the obvious loss to the library service.

In 1948 he published a collection of his short stories under the title of *It was so late*, and in 1957 *Pompallier, the house and the mission ...* He has also written on library subjects as well as on aspects of New Zealand literature.

N. W.

NOTES FROM THE LIBRARY

ADMINISTRATION

Following the passing of the National Library Act in 1965 last; the undermentioned were appointed Trustees of the National Library in April: Chairman, Sir John Illott, F.R.E.S., J.P. Other members: The right Reverend A. K. Wairen, M.C., Professor J. C. Garrett, Messrs H. W. Freer, M.P., R. E. Jack, M.P., A. D. McIntosh, C.M.G., LL.D., D. J. Riddiford, M.C., M.P. Dr K. J. Sheen, Director-General of Education, Mr J. V. Meech, C.V.O., Secretary for Internal Affairs and Mr H. N. Dollimore, Clerk of the House of Representatives. Sir Ronald M. Algie, former Speaker of the House of Representatives was appointed a Trustee in December last.

Section 14(1)(b) of the National Library Act empowered the appointment of a Special committee of four members '... of whom one shall be the Secretary for Internal Affairs and one shall be a trustee appointed or holding office under section 9 of this Act and having special interest in and knowledge of the Alexander Turnbull Library, to advise the Trustees on all matters relating to the Alexander Turnbull Library, and to exercise such powers as are delegated to them ...'

In terms of this provision the Trustees at their first meeting appointed Sir John Illott, Mr D. J. Riddiford and Mr Ormond Wilson, the Chairman of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, to act with the Secretary of Internal Affairs as the Special Committee.

The Committee has since met on three occasions and has among other business approved revised rules for the Library, which with draft regulations have since received the endorsement of the Trustees. The Regulations define the conditions under which the Library material may be used and the circumstances under which it may or may not leave the Library. The Regulations after the approval of the Attorney-General and Cabinet will be formally approved by the Governor-General in Council.

Following the retirement of Mr J. R. Cole as from 31 December, 1965, Mrs I. M. Winchester was Acting Chief Librarian until the newly appointed Chief Librarian, Mr A. G. Bagnall, took up duties on 27 April 1966.

PUBLICATIONS

A reception was held by the Honourable D. C. Seath, Minister of Internal Affairs, on 30 March 1966 to mark the publication of the *Journal of Ensign Best* edited by Mrs Nancy Taylor and also to mark the end of responsibility for the Library by the Department of Internal Affairs. In terms of the National Library Act the Library as part of the National Library of New Zealand began its association with the Department of Education on 1 April.

In September the three Fox prints of Nelson and the Wairarapa were released. Publication of the Fox portfolio of six reproductions with an introductory essay by Dr E. H. McCormack is expected early this year. Plans are being made for a jubilee series of essays on the Library, including a memoir on Alexander Turnbull, for publication to mark the centennial of Turnbull's birth and the fiftieth anniversary of the Library's opening.

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Following the retirement of Mr J. R. Collins from 31 December, 1966, Mrs I. M. Winchester was Acting Chief Librarian until the newly appointed Chief Librarian, Mr A. G. Barnall, took up duties on 27 April 1966.

PUBLICATIONS

A reception was held by the Honourable D. C. Heath, Minister of Internal Affairs, on 10 March 1966 to mark the publication of the Journal of English Text edited by Miss Nancy Taylor and also to mark the end of responsibility for the Library by the Department of Internal Affairs. In terms of the National Library Act the Library as part of the National Library of New Zealand began its association with the Department of Education on 1 April.

THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY

The Society known as the Friends of the Turnbull Library was established in 1939. The objects of the Society are to promote interest in the Alexander Turnbull Library, to assist in the extension of its collections, and to be a means of interchange of information relating to English literature, to the history, literature, and art of New Zealand and the Pacific, and to all matters of interest to book-lovers. The Society carries out its objects chiefly by means of periodic meetings and the production of publications, of which the *Turnbull Library Record* is the main one. Correspondence and enquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary, The Friends of the Turnbull Library, Alexander Turnbull Library, Box 8016, Wellington.

OFFICERS

President: Canon N. Williams

Immediate Past President: Mr Denis Glover

Secretary, Treasurer: Mrs P. Purdie

COMMITTEE

Mr J. Berry

Mr P. Lawlor

Mr A. S. Helm

Mr C. R. H. Taylor

Mr B. Jones

Mr J. E. Trauc

Record Editor:

Mr A. G. Bagnall
Chief Librarian

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS FROM THE
ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

Published for the Library by the Government Printer:

McCORMICK, E. H. — *Tasman and New Zealand: a bibliographical study*. (Bulletin number 14) 1959. 72p, plates 7/6.

MARKHAM, Edward — *New Zealand or Recollections of It*, edited with an introduction by E. H. McCormick. (Monograph series, number 1) 1963. 114p illus. (some plates in colour) 30/-

BEST, A. D. W. — *The Journal of Ensign Best, 1837-1843*, edited with an introduction and notes by Nancy M. Taylor, (Monograph series, number 2) 1966. 465p plates (col. frontis.) 35/-

Published by the Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment
Trust Board:

The FOX PRINTS 1965:

issued in 1966 in an edition of 2,500 numbered copies of each of three reproductions in colour from watercolours by Sir William Fox, sometime Premier of New Zealand. This is the third in the Library's annual series of sets of prints. Two scenes are in the Lake Rotoiti and the Matakita areas of Nelson in 1846: the third is of Otarua Pa on the Ruamahanga River in the Wairarapa, in 1847. The coloured surface of each print measures approximately 9 x 12 inches. The reproductions sell at £1 each, singly or in sets, with a descriptive leaflet.

Forthcoming

FOX, Sir William — *A Portfolio of Six Views*,

taken from the original watercolours, three being in the Turnbull collections, three in the Wilkie Loan Collection of Fox watercolours; with an accompanying brochure by Dr E. H. McCormick. The views cover Kaiteiteri, 1846; Lake Rotorua, 1846; the Tiraumea river, 1846; Tuakau, Lower Waikato, 1864; Hokitika, 1872; and Pohaturoa rock, Taupo, 1874. The edition will be 2,000 copies. The price is expected to be approximately 7 guineas.

Published by the Friends of the Turnbull Library:

Captain James Cook's chart of New Zealand (1769-70), reproduced from the original in the British Museum by courtesy of the Trustees. Approximately 14 x 14 inches. Price 2/-