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THE TURNBULL LIBRARY RECORD



WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND
THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY
OCTOBER 1974
VOLUME 7 (n.s.) NUMBER 2

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TWELVE WATER COLOURS OF GLACIERS IN THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY

Julius Haast and John Gully: collaborators

On 8 February 1864 Dr Julius Haast, M.D. [!], F.G.S.¹ read a paper to the Royal Geographical Society, London. His title was *Notes on the Mountains and Glaciers of the Canterbury Province, New Zealand*. The President, Sir Roderick Murchison, in his prefatory address, referred to three papers of great interest from 'the southern portion of Australasia, New Zealand'; two were by Dr. J. Hector and James McKerrow, the third being 'a most important account of the highly interesting journeys of the provincial geologist, Dr Haast In the year 1861, the rivers Ashburton and Rangitata were traced by Dr. Haast to their sources in Mounts Arrowsmith and Tyndall. In 1862, the course of the River Tengawai was followed, and the mountain range crossed to Lake Tekapo, the affluents of which were traced to the Godley Glacier and Mount Darwin. Lake Pukaki was visited, and its sources to the declivities of Mount Cook ascertained; and the Naumann Range, from whence the Dobson & Hawkins take their rise and flow into Lake Ohau was explored.'² The President continued to describe Haast's comments on the features of glacial action 'which he has thoroughly described in all its different phases, and illustrated by a series of very beautiful, coloured sketches upon a large scale. The sketches are now deposited in the archives of our Society . . .'³ To which remarks the President added, in the print of his address, a footnote: 'I earnestly hope that chromolithographic copies of these very remarkable coloured sketches of New Zealand Glaciers will be soon published. Glacialists and Alpine travellers should possess them.'⁴ But this was another pious publishing hope. No such copies were made. Instead, the 'very remarkable coloured sketches' remained in the archives of the Royal Geographical Society for 110 years, until 1974, when the Society offered to sell them back to the country of origin for £5,000.⁵

A listener to this address might easily have thought that Julius Haast was himself the painter and may not have observed that the paintings were signed, very unobtrusively, *J. Gully*. In Haast's address⁶ as printed there is another reference to these watercolours: it is an editorial footnote, page 92, which reads 'Dr Haast sent to the Society a number of well executed water-colour drawings representing the Alpine scenery of the Canterbury Province, and the following descriptions of glaciers are compiled from his explanations of the different views.'

At the time of this lecture (1864) John Gully would have been little known as a painter even in New Zealand. The 'generous guileless' and 'modest' Gully⁷ was born in 1819 in Bath, England, where as a

young man he had some training as draughtsman in an engineering workshop. He came to New Zealand in 1852 and took up land in Taranaki, the setting for his earliest paintings here. Not a physically strong man, he gave up farming for clerical work in New Plymouth. He settled in Nelson in 1860 with his family.⁸ H. F. Von Haast first describes Gully as 'giving drawing lessons at Nelson College'⁹ which he did until 1863 when he was appointed draughtsman under J. C. Richmond in the Nelson Survey Office. By 1865, three paintings are listed in the official catalogue of the New Zealand Exhibition by 'John Gully, Esq. artist & exhibitor.'

In the Haast MS papers in the Turnbull Library are a number of letters from Gully to Haast, dating from 1863 to 1886. In the earliest one we find the first evidence that Gully had worked from sketches made in the field by Haast: 'I have been to Lake Roto Iti with Richmond and can testify to the correctness of the outline you gave me to copy when I first came to Nelson.'¹⁰ This must refer to sketches made by Haast soon after he was appointed by the Nelson Provincial Government to make a topographic and geological inspection of the western districts of the Nelson Province in a survey expedition with James Burnett and two Maori labourers from 8 January to 28 August 1860.¹¹

So Haast knew, in the first year of their acquaintance, that John Gully could interpret his accurate survey panoramas; and must have trusted the artist's eye for atmosphere, his knowledge of South Island landscape forms and his technical competence as a watercolourist before asking him to illustrate the lecture to the Royal Geographical Society. But did Gully see the glaciers himself? Or were all these watercolours also made from Haast's own sketches? When did Gully paint them? If they are copies from Haast's own survey drawings how accurate is Gully's work? Why does Von Haast's son and biographer refer to these paintings on the walls of Latimer House, Christchurch (Haast's new home in 1881)?¹²

The most important result of setting out to answer some of these questions was the examination of MS Papers 37 in the Library. The collection contains about 150 drawings in pencil, ink and watercolour by Haast himself.¹³ The earliest dated drawing is 14 January 1860—'Wairau Range'. The group covers Haast's surveys in central Nelson, the Grey and Buller watersheds, and the Southern Alps from their Canterbury approaches from 1860 until March 1864. There is another considerable group in June 1865 around the Franz Josef Glacier, Lakes Taylor and Sumner and the Teremakau. The latest watercolours are dated March-April 1866. They are 'Ramsay & Lyall Glaciers from Mein's Knob', 'Towards sources of Rakaia & glaciers from Griffith's hut' and 'Brownings Pass from first Creek above junction of Stewart'

[Harman?] Some are small, quick works, colour records of the fall or fan of a glacier, the disposition of moraines, the profile of a peak; others are careful panoramas giving compass bearings, detailing and naming peaks over such an area that the narrow ink drawing may unfold for one hundred centimetres. One is struck by Haast's accurate eye and the speed of his work (sometimes three vast panoramic drawings will be dated on two consecutive days.) He often uses watercolour but colour he limits strictly to a cerulean blue wash for water or sky, a scrubby grey which follows the structures of rock formations, and *terre verte* in quick dry brush strokes to suggest the vegetation. He sometimes notes on his drawings the kind of trees growing or the line of permanent snow; very occasionally he draws a station hut or sheep yards but these he was seldom near.

We have, from the Haast/Gully correspondence, a number of references to Haast's drawings (or more elaborate drawings made by Haast from his field sketches)¹⁴ and, later, to photographs as sources of Gully watercolours.¹⁵ 'I suppose it would not be necessary to come down first, as I have no doubt that I could do any of this work in the Draughtsman Office that could be required ...'¹⁶ On 2 June 1865 Gully returns sketches to Haast and the drawings he had made from them. He goes on to tell Haast that he has sent five sketches to the Otago Exhibition; 'One is from the peak of Mt. Cook and I have taken considerable liberty with your sketch, having supposed myself to be on the left hand spur in your drawing and rather near that bit of glacier on the left hand top corner ...'¹⁷ And again: 'I am not a surveyor, although I can plot the survey work when sent into the office, in fact that is at present my principal occupation—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your last letter enclosing another print of the Glacier. This, with the former ones, will help me considerably until I see the Glaciers themselves and judge it with my *own* eyes.'¹⁸

Haast must have replied suggesting that Gully should come with him on an expedition and see the Glaciers for himself, because Gully writes that he cannot accept Haast's kind offer: 'Our present Superintendent would not listen for a moment to a proposition of 2 months leave of absence—I have a child very ill—but I will not give up the idea of doing those Glaciers some day.'¹⁹

Since these last letters well post-date the Glacier watercolours sent to the Royal Geographical Society, we can fairly conclude that Gully must have worked from sketches and had not seen the glaciers themselves. A later letter,²⁰ posted with three sketches, quite specifically confirms their collaboration: '... (and, by jove I have forgotten to enclose the originals) the price being, as you offered £10.10.0²¹ ... I will send your own sketch in a letter next time!' If further evidence were

needed Haast's son and biographer, H. F. Von Haast, refers to 'Gully's pictures of the glaciers, exhibited at the Royal Geographical Society's meeting, and Chevalier's view of Mount Hooker ... all from Haast's sketches ...'²²

The biographer also remembers these paintings hanging in the drawing room of Latimer House in Christchurch but, from his letters, it is more likely that Gully copied the original watercolours (for Haast as well as for some of his friends).²³ Of the twelve paintings sent to illustrate the lecture it is possible to find Haast's prototypes for eleven.

In the following list, the title of Gully's watercolour is given first and the call number, date and title of Haast's drawings below.

1. The West Coast of the Province of Canterbury. From the northern bank of the River Grey.
C97/51a Southern Alps from Grey River June 186-
Inscribed in German. Shows view from sea coast.
Ink and water colour 11 x 49.5 cm.
2. The Ashburton Glacier. Main source of the river Ashburton. 4825 ft.
C97/27 Gletscher mit Wasserfall. 14 Mai 1861
Ashburton Glacier inscribed on drawing.
Ink and water colour 27 x 87 cm.
3. The Clyde Glacier. Main source of the River Clyde (Rangitata) 3762 ft
C97/25 Great Clyde Glacier, real source of Rangitata. March 1861.
Ink and watercolour.
4. Sources of Godley River. Classen and Godley Glaciers, 3550 ft.
C97/61 Source of River Godley 24 Feb. 1862. Pencilled at base: Classen Gla.' on left and Godley, on right.
Watercolour, pencil and ink 17 x 76.5 cm.
5. On the great Godley Glacier No. 5.
C97/60 From central Terminal Moraine of Great Godley Glacier, 5 March 1862.
Watercolour 16 x 51 cm.
C97/60a From Terminal Moraine of Great Godley Glacier 5 March, 1862. In pencil above drawing Haast has written and underlined 'This one'.
6. Two Waterfall Glacier. Valley of River Macaulay, 4080 ft.
C97/65 Two waterfall Glacier—Macaulay River, 10 March 1862.
Watercolour 16.5 x 32 cm.
7. Macaulay Glaciers 4375 ft.
C97/83a Macaulay Glaciers. Sources of River Macaulay. Bearings from end of Chain line. 10 March 1862

Watercolour 17 x 43 cm.

8. Lake Pukaki 1746 ft.

There is no Haast drawing to correspond with this painting.

9. The Great Tasman Glacier. From West Bank of the River Tasman. 2774 ft.

C97/61a The Great Tasman Glacier, sources of the Tasman River 16 April, 1862.

Watercolour, pencil 17 x 33.5 cm.

10. View of Mt. Cook and the Moorhouse Range from the Valley of the River Tasman.

C97/66 View towards the sources of [?] with Mt. Cook and Moorhouse Range 18 March 1862.

Watercolour 14.5 x 41 cm.

11. Mt. Cook with the Hooker Glacier from the Mueller Glacier.

C97/64 Mt. Cook with Hooker Glacier from Muller Glacier 5 April 1862.

Watercolour 21 x 14.5 cm.

12. The Tasman and Murchison Glaciers. From the Mt. Cook Range.

C97/63 Collage of three photographs and ink on blue paper made by Haast of 'Nordaussicht von Lindagrat' showing Haast, Rudolf and Tasman Glaciers. [April 1862]

Photographs and ink on paper.

How closely did Gully follow the drawings supplied? If one compares, for example, the two versions of the Macaulay Glaciers it can be seen that Gully follows faithfully the form of projecting rock peaks and pinnacles and keeps the general shape of the ice-field, but, in inventing foreground, subtly alters the spatial sense of Haast's original in which the bluff on the right is so near that the viewer is closely involved with the weight and flow of the glacier itself. In Gully's version the glacier is distanced and made only a quarter of a view, composed according to Gully's own pictorial sensibility. His colour is richer, more varied than the abstracted, plan-like observation of the geologist which is transformed by the painter's own observation of atmosphere and handling of tone into a more familiar 'picture'.

This same process can be seen in the two interpretations of the Two Waterfall Glacier; but here, Gully's invention of foreground (sharp rocks and skeletal trees on the left) and a long middle distance of valley flat, traversed by tiny figures, gives a poetic grandeur and vast sense of space to his version. He has not, in any way, distorted Haast's facts of the shape of glacial field, in its relationship to containing peaks or its fall down the rocky escarpment, but has used his skill in handling water-colour and his sense of pictorial composition to make Haast's drawing vividly understandable.

The four pairs illustrated show how closely Gully keeps to the essential structure of the prototypes even when he tames or enhances—with sunset glow, invented vegetation or foreground rocks, sweeping clouds or cold afternoon mist.

And so to our final question: when did Gully paint these twelve watercolours? Since they were in London for exhibition by February 1864 they must have been done either in 1863 or, possibly, after April 1862 which is the latest date for any of the Haast prototype sketches. An account²⁴ of a row in the Committee of Supply of the Canterbury Provincial Council gives us the answer:

*A sell for the Government Geologist*²⁵

The Canterbury Government
(Wise that Government of course is)
Paid a certain foreign gent.
To develop our resources;
Which his name is Julius Haast.

...

He's a good geologist,
And his knowledge is extensive,
If we lost him he'd be missed,
Keeping him though, comes expensive!

...

Thatcher's rhyme voiced the prejudices of Canterbury councillors who expected a geologist to produce wealth—gold, coal seams, diamonds—men in whose view a negative finding was the equivalent of a broken contract. The Council in Committee of Supply, 29 November 1862, voiced its feelings and declared stringent opposition to paying £1125 for the expenses of the Geological Department. What had Mr. Haast done for the Province? 'He had produced a few fossils and reptiles, and had sent down a cart-load of vegetables to feast the Christchurch philosophers ... he had been to Mount Cook and looked at the Glaciers ...' Mr Davis of the Committee amplified his hostility to the foreign scholar whose learned reports showed that he had 'read some books, and sucked the brains of some better men than himself'. Haast's offences were underlined by tiresome extravagance '... he had got some gentleman to furnish him with a lot of pictures to decorate his room in the Government Buildings'. The 'gentleman' was John Gully. We are indebted to Mr. Davis's diatribe because Heinrich von Haast adds a footnote: 'These pictures were twelve water-colour paintings from his [Haast's] sketches of mountains and glaciers, and of Lake Pukaki by John Gully, drawing master at Nelson College, who was afterwards to

become one of New Zealand's leading artists, and to whom Haast extended, from time to time, a helping hand.'²⁶

So, somewhat laboriously, we have now established that these twelve watercolours purchased by the Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust in 1974 were all adapted from Haast's own drawings made on expeditions between March 1861 and April 1862, and that the set was finished before 29 November 1862. Gully, with 'an hour and a half' to spend each day on painting, had worked quickly and well.

Janet Paul

NOTES

¹ To his recently conferred Fellowship of the Geological Society should be added the honorary degree recently conferred by the Royal Württemberg University of Tübingen, 'post eruditionem bene comprobatum' in October 1862. H. F. Von Haast *The Life and Times of Sir Julius Von Haast* pp 230, 330

² *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* v 34 (1864) p clii

³ *Ibid* p cliv

⁴ *Idem*

⁵ ATL File 3/1/1/4 Mar 1974

⁶ *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* op. cit pp 87-96

⁷ ATL MS Papers 113/6; J. C. Richmond to W. M. Hodgkins 20 Mar and 5 Jun 1889

⁸ *Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* v 1 pp 885-6

⁹ *Life and Times* ... p 44

¹⁰ ATL MS Papers 37/68; Gully to Haast 4 May 1863

¹¹ *Report of a topographical and geological exploration of the Western Districts of the Nelson Province, New Zealand* ... Nelson, 1861

¹² *Life and Times* ... pp 842-3

¹³ These drawings are now housed in the ATL Art Collection (Call No. C 97) and an inventory is available

¹⁴ For examples of Haast's more elaborate watercolours see ATL Art Collection A 149

¹⁵ *Life and Times* ... p. 572. In 1869 E. P. Sealy had taken a photographer to Mt Cook

¹⁶ ATL MS Papers 37/68; Gully to Haast 1 Aug 1865

¹⁷ *Life and Times* ... p 332

¹⁸ ATL MS Papers 37/68; Gully to Haast 2 Sep 1865

¹⁹ *Ibid*; Gully to Haast 2 Jan 1866

²⁰ *Ibid*; 22 Jan 1866

²¹ Previously Gully had sold his watercolours to Haast for £2.10.0 and then for £5.5.0—even then at a cut rate; see Gully to Haast 8 Oct 1865

²² *Life and Times* ... pp 842-3

²³ Gully to Haast 4 May 1863 and 2 Oct 1865 requesting Haast's permission to copy work already done for him

²⁴ This account and the quotations by H. F. Von Haast in *Life and Times* ... pp 264ff

²⁵ *Life and Times* ... pp 260-1

²⁶ *Ibid* p 264

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

(In belated resumption of series commenced March 1968—Record Vol. 1 No. 3).

Annie R. Butler's *Glimpses of Maori Land* (1886) is scarcely a title of middle-ranking significance in the New Zealand rare book world, either in content or scarcity. For decades the regular sequence of copies at Bethune & Co's auctions did little more than escape the ultimate scorn of 'two bob' prices, and hovering at about the 6/- or 7/- mark for many years recently reached into double figures. At the June 1973 sale the book received a double accolade, firstly in attaining a new inflationary level of eleven dollars and also a few words of muttered approval from a particularly discriminating observer beside me.

Impelled by this searchlight flash I shook the dust from my own copy to reconsider its status. Perhaps after all it deserved better of posterity. The book is simply an account of a visit to New Zealand in '188-' of a few months' duration by the author and a married couple, the author's sister and brother-in-law who was 'a tired clergyman from one of our great Midland towns.' Its tone is indicated by the name of the publisher, the Religious Tract Society, while Hocken's bald annotation, 'Visit amongst the missionaries and natives in the Wellington, Napier, and Auckland districts' holds out little more promise. The religious preoccupations of the party certainly dominate the text and at first glance diminish its appeal to the prevalent scepticism of the mid-20th century. Nevertheless, more persistent dipping revealed the often quite shrewd observation and comment which enlivens the narrative. Social custom and data such as the cost of basic items, servants' wages, clothes and schooling are facts of present-day concern.

Almost as a reward for a more just appraisal I realised for the first time the significance of a pencil note at the foot of page 1 on my copy which revealed the identity of the visiting clergyman:- 'Rev'd George Tonge—Vicar of Christ Ch. Sparkbrook Birmingham' who is simply 'G' in the text. With the encouragement of this clue came a wish to get behind Miss Butler's coyness, not merely about the year of their visit, but, consistently with her wish to conceal, the name of the ship itself. At last, by page 52 fairly close reading gave the name as *Eporem*, a form repeated later, itself unknown, and after a moment's reflection a possible anagram. If, however, the name is read backwards we recognise immediately a well-known sailing vessel of the 1870s, the *Merope*. There was no reason to doubt Miss Butler's statement that they arrived in July and that invaluable research aid Brett's *White Wings* confirmed that the *Merope* did, in fact, reach Wellington on 16 July 1880 having left England in April¹ while the passenger list published a few days in ad-

vance of the vessel's arrival² included in the list of saloon passengers the Rev. G. and Mrs Tonge and Miss Butler.

The party's missionary dedication was displayed on the voyage out by a concern for the spiritual welfare of the steerage passengers and later by visits to leading Anglican clergymen throughout the North Island—Cook Strait was not hazarded. Wellington, not normally the subject for much tourist enthusiasm in books of the period, receives a good measure of attention. The boarding-house, the shopping facilities, basic costs, Mount Cook School—a 'General Store' for the children of M.P.'s, lawyers, doctors, workmen and sweeps, 'Lyall's Bay' and even fair Kaiwarra, culminating in a visit to Parliament. The visitors listened to the Supply debate on a typical 1880 depression resolution to reduce the education vote and noted but did not name the Minister of Education 'strikingly like Bonaparte in figure' a guise in which the Hon. W. Rolleston might be recognized with difficulty. Miss Butler's normal accuracy could be checked and established by her reference to an incident in the House the following day. A very sharp earthquake interrupted the speech of Major Te Wheoro who stood impassively until his frightened pakeha listeners regained their composure.³

The Tonges and Miss Butler continued by sea to Wanganui which 'has a name for drinking, and it cannot lose it' (p. 98) Surely, after forty years the deeds of E. J. Wakefield should have been allowed to fade! There is much on Putiki, the Mission, and the church with its congregation now down to eleven faithful from the earlier total of often two hundred; and on the two Mrs Taylors, the widows of the Revs. Richard and Basil. From the reference to the store of missionary curiosities in Mrs. Richard Taylor's home and 'above all her hundreds of sketches with which Mr Richard Taylor illustrated his letters and journals' (p. 99) it seems likely that they saw the Taylor sketch-book which 91 years later found its final resting-place in the Turnbull Library. 'Bull's Town' and its evangelistic saviour Gordon Forlong receive honorable mention while a chapter describes a visit to an unidentified sheep run managed by a 'Mr W.' which a little research would tend to confirm as Heaton Park, then and for many years managed by Robert Wilson. A brief halt in Palmerston North with the temperance protagonist led on to Hawke's Bay, Napier, Hukarere School and Te Aute, Wairoa, Gisborne and of course the Williams family in their several persons. In Auckland, time was spent with the Rev. B. Y. Ashwell and a succession of missionary widows, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Kissling, Mrs. Kempthorne and Mrs. White. Miss Butler gives a quite touching picture of the relics of an age which had tried in all conscience to do its best for the Maori as well as setting up a girls' welfare institution, the Mildmay Association. The few illustrations engraved from Miss Butler's sketches are in no way remarkable in

subject but there are hints of a sketch-book in which other less hackneyed themes would be interesting to us today. The situation which caused Annie Butler and her relations to visit New Zealand was often repeated in the 19th century but few writers of her background and standpoint have left such a graceful and occasionally significant series of vignettes of their stay.

Edward Wakefield's *New Zealand after fifty years*, although written by a more famous name than *Glimpses* . . . is in every sense less worthy. The most common edition with its cover displaying a period stereotype of a moa and an Indian-like Maori in front of an equally distorted nikau with a tent-like structure in the background is as physically unattractive as its text. The purpose of the book, according to the introduction, was to give readers a 'correct idea' of New Zealand's origins and destiny. Hocken described it as 'A sketchy account of the Colony's present position'. However until Mr. J. H. Christie some years ago, when working in National Archives, drew my attention to the official file⁴ dealing with the financial involvement of the Government of the day in its publication, all aspects of this process were quite unknown to me.

Edward Wakefield (1845-1924) was a son of the ill-starred Felix, a brother of Edward Gibbon Wakefield. After being brought to New Zealand at the age of six with his parents he was in due time taken back to England to complete his education. In 1863 he returned to New Zealand to join the *Nelson Examiner* at the age of 18. After a brief apprenticeship he became a civil servant for about eight years under the patronage of Edward Stafford (an uncle by marriage) with whose support he returned to journalism in 1874 as editor of the *Timaru Herald*. Between 1875 and 1887 he represented Geraldine and later Selwyn in the House of Representatives for some nine years. Colonial Secretary for a whole six days in the short-lived 1884 Atkinson Ministry he seems to have possessed some of the less attractive Wakefield political virtues such as a certain deviousness without vision or real personal dedication. The writer has noted elsewhere Wakefield's ironic dismissal of the Rev. W. S. Green's epoch-making visit to the Alps on the doorstep of Timaru⁴ and his action over the book now on the table before us seems to show a quotient of insensitiveness to the country's public relations which ostensibly were his concern at the time.

The story in brief was that a book was intended for preparation jointly by Wakefield and a Count de Jouffroy D'Abbans for distribution initially in France at the Paris International Exhibition of 1889. The Count, a shadowy figure in Wellington Society in the 1880s during part of which period at least he appears to have been French Consul, would repay a little study but there is no reason to doubt either his capacity to produce such a work or his quite disinterested intention to do so and so to help a country in which he had passed some years.

By December 1888 when the Agent General in London, Dillon Bell, received instructions that the Government was taking 1,000 copies with consequential distribution plans, the work seems to have been fairly far advanced. Bell in a letter written on Christmas Eve⁵ noted that the Minister had agreed to take the copies of a handbook in the French language 'if the work should be satisfactory'. He would be happy to report as soon as he received a copy 'but from the interest which Count D'Abbans has always taken in the Colony, I can hardly doubt that his work will be of service in making our resources known in France ...' An enthusiastic prospectus was issued:

The Paris International Exhibition, 1889/ [rule]/ 'New Zealand in 1889.'/ 'After fifty years.'/ by/ Count Louis de Jouffroy D'Abbans/ and Edward Wakefield./

It was claimed that this important work was designed to furnish 'a complete geographical, historical, political, social and commercial description of the Colony' and would be illustrated by a large number of original plates, portraits and drawings reproduced by new processes by 'Goupil and Cie'. A total of 70,000 copies of the book in English, French, German and Italian would be ready for the opening of the Exhibition on 5th May, 1889. The first edition was guaranteed to consist of 30,000 in English, 20,000 in French, and 10,000 each in German and Italian. There was an advertising section at the end of the volume in which space could be obtained at £20 per page.

Two months later, in February 1889, G. F. Richardson as Minister of Lands authorised Bell to take in addition to the thousand copies in French at eighteen pence each a further thousand in English at half-a-crown a copy 'if in your opinion the work is found to be satisfactory.'

One imagines in the interim much feverish activity and collaboration between the Count and Wakefield in preparing the manuscript with its multiple translations for publication and distribution. The Count at this period appears to have been in Paris waiting hopefully for Wakefield to appear. There was no doubt about Wakefield's energy but it was to be expended on an effort of his own and not on a product of collaboration. In September, four months after the opening of the Exhibition, Wakefield wrote somewhat belatedly from New York to Bell to present him more or less with the *fait accompli* of his own work.

'... I was advised on many grounds to endeavour to get a publisher commanding the American field as well as the English, and with that object I came to New York in June last, intending to go speedily to London and Paris. A considerable delay, however, occurred ... Messrs Harper & Brother, who are considered the first publishers here, after keeping the M.S. for three weeks, offered to publish the book on fair terms, but declined to go to the expense of the illustrations, which I

deemed essential. I then called on Cassell & Co. . . . and they . . . agreed . . . 30 plates—and in a very attractive form. I at once signed the Contract, and went to work, for Cassells made it a condition that I should see the book through the press myself . . . This I have done. You know my capacity for work of old, but it has been taxed to the utmost here . . . I hope to have the pleasure of sending you an advance copy in a week or two. I now write mainly to explain the delay, which vexed me extremely, but which was quite unavoidable. . . . I may say that I have done the whole thing out of my own resources, which are scanty enough, and have laid out more than £400 in the preparation and publication of the book; so that the £125 which the Government agreed to pay me for 1,000 copies is a matter of great importance . . .⁶

Wakefield concluded by citing the U.S. periodicals for which he was writing articles on New Zealand and claimed to 'have already taught the Americans more about New Zealand than they ever knew before.' He looked forward to seeing Bell in London 'about the end of the month'.

Less than four weeks later, early in October 1889 the book appeared—according to Wakefield 'with great éclat.' He expressed obvious anxiety that the copy which he was sending would meet with Bell's approval. The few errors in Maori names would be corrected 'on the plates' and Bell 'would readily see' that the author had 'purposely and studiously avoided the handbook or encyclopaedic style . . . I hope you will like the pictures. The selection may seem eccentric, but it is not without design, the object being to give a general idea of the condition of the Colony by suggestive illustrations, rather than to illustrate particular passages in the letter press'. If Bell approved he was asked to send authority to Cassells, New York to print the promised 1,000.

It was clear from Bell's draft telegram that the Government were to get the 2s 6d. edition copies exactly as the copy supplied 'only corrected in literals and printed on lighter paper and bound handsomely in paper instead of cloth.' Perhaps the most significant revelation was Wakefield's statement that he had himself drawn the design on the cover.⁷ In his acknowledgment by letter Bell could not say 'that I am not disappointed with the book' but that mere disappointment would not justify him from withholding his formal approval. He nevertheless insisted on seeing a specimen copy before the whole was printed so that he could see the paper and binding and 'especially how the illustrations are to be produced.' He asked about progress on the French edition. 'The Count told me in Paris that he was daily expecting to see or hear from you; but now the Exhibition is closed, and the object of the arrangement is therefore frustrated.'⁸ In a letter to the Minister, recapitulating the sorry history of Wakefield's journalistic excesses, Bell said that the Count's ver-

sion of the understanding was that Wakefield would assist him in the compilation of the work and was expected to arrive 'almost immediately'. And in a later letter he again went over the Count's position. His French edition 'was long ago ready to be printed . . . [but] Mr Edward Wakefield who has engaged to assist him in bringing out the English edition, had asked him to wait until he (Mr. Wakefield) arrived in Europe before making any arrangement;' Wakefield, however, had brought out the English language edition without any reference to Count D'Abbans, who had no profit in view in the matter 'his only object being to give his countrymen a fair account of New Zealand.' Had Bell known of the full circumstances he would certainly have made it a condition of the Crown's acceptance of the thousand copies that 'the Count should be free to bring out his French edition at any time and in any way he might think fit . . .'

Among the many unanswered questions on this unfortunate publishing venture was the extent to which the Count's work was original or a revised draft of an outline which Wakefield had possibly given him. In view of the apparent break-down in communication the stronger probability is that the draft by Count D'Abbans was his own, although were this so Cassell could have little ground for insisting on the prior issue of the American edition. One is tempted to wonder whether this condition had not been suggested or at least encouraged by Wakefield.

At the time of writing an insufficient number of copies has been examined to be dogmatic about the precise nature of each issue. There would appear to be at least four: the New York issue with the errors, no actual copy of which has been seen; the 'first' New York issue in red cloth which appears to have been followed by a similar binding in brown similarly illustrated as the 'first' but with a leaf of advts. before the title-page; one London issue in paper of which no firmly identifiable copy in original state has so far been seen and the 'commercial' London issue in plain blue cloth with cover-title: *New Zealand of To-day* which has at the end of the six leaves of advts, present in all other issues, a further eight which are 'Selections from Cassell and Company's Publications'. All issues seen, however, as the correspondence would indicate, are from the same type setting and carry on the back of the title-page the note: 'Copyright, 1889, by O. M. Dunham . . . Press of W. L. Marshon & Co., Rahway, N. J. U.S.A.'

Some indication of the character of the Agent General's issue may be seen from the advance copy in yellow paper covers on which the absurdities of Wakefield's design are accentuated. Turnbull's copy has his note: 'This one of the advance copies sent from New York to Agent General in 1889 from whom I got it. The work was pub here (London) in 90'. The copy has the same preliminary leaf of advts. as the

New York copy in brown cloth. The inference is that the Agent General's issue was not significantly different from the yellow-paper version. My own copy is a rebind, ex the Library of the Liverpool Geographical Society trimmed to the same size as the paper back specimen but regrettably without the original covers. It is a reasonable inference that it was from Bell's embarrassing legacy. The best that the unfortunate Count D'Abbans could do at Paris was to distribute a French version of a leaflet or folder which under the title *Les Merveilles de la Nouvelle Zélande, La Norvège des Antipodes*, reflected, however inadequately, the current official standards of tourist promotion.

A. G. Bagnall

NOTES

¹ *Evening Post* 16 Jul 1880

² *Ibid* 13 Jul 1880

³ The earthquake and Te Wheoro's reaction are mentioned in *Evening Post* 29 Jul 1880, the incident occurring on the 28th. The Supply Debate attended by the visitors was the preceding day, the 27th

⁴ NA File L90/147.

⁵ Agent General to Minister for Immigration 24 Dec 1888

⁶ Edward Wakefield to Agent General 9 Sep 1889

⁷ Wakefield to Agent General 11 Oct 1889

⁸ Agent General to Wakefield 13 Nov 1889

⁹ Agent General to Minister of Lands 28 Feb and 2 Apr 1890

MORE KATHERINE MANSFIELD MANUSCRIPTS

Katherine Mansfield's oldest sister, Mrs Vera Mackintosh Bell, died on 3 February 1974 in Ottawa, leaving the last of her Mansfield material to the Alexander Turnbull Library. It will be remembered that Mrs Bell donated to the Library in 1968 the very large scrapbook of Mansfieldiana which she had compiled through half a century. What has come to us now, apart from some books and newspapers cuttings, are some interesting and valuable manuscripts.

There are twelve letters from Katherine Mansfield herself, eleven of them to her sister Vera between 1908 and 1922, and one to her father, Harold Beauchamp, which, written in November 1921, is very revealing. In it Katherine attempts to explain to her father why she has been silent for so long. The explanation involves her shock at being told by her cousins in Menton that he grudged the allowance of £300 a year he was making to her and he felt that her husband ought to be providing for her. The letter ends with a plea to him not to turn away from her. 'Never for a moment, in my folly and my fear, have I ceased to love you and to honour you.' Before sending this letter to Vera, Beauchamp wrote on it a note emphatically denying that he had ever grudged anything he had given to any of his daughters. This letter is not among those of which he deposited typed copies in the Turnbull many years ago.

There are two letters from Chaddie to Vera after Katherine's death and funeral; one from Elizabeth Von Arnim to Katherine; a telegram from Murry to Chaddie informing her of Katherine's death; a letter from Kay, the Manager of the London Branch of the Bank of New Zealand, to Beauchamp, about Katherine's ominous physical condition; two from Beauchamp to Vera after Katherine's death; two from Beauchamp to Kay about financial arrangements for his daughters (from which it is clear that Katherine was the most heavily subsidised of the three of them); one from Antony Alpers to Vera enclosing a typescript copy of *A Last Talk With Katherine Mansfield* by A. R. Orage, published in *The Century*, November 1924.

Altogether this material comprises an important addition to the Turnbull's body of Mansfield manuscripts.

Margaret Scott

ALEXANDER TURNBULL: HIS LIFE HIS CIRCLE HIS COLLECTIONS

A biography launched

The dedicated, conscientious and impartially judicial labours of Dr E. H. McCormick for some five years culminated in the launching of the biography at the end of July. It was a comment on the accepted physical inadequacies of the Exhibition area in the Free Lance building as well as on the great interest in the event that two functions were necessary to place the biography firmly in the hands of Friends and first-line readers. The initial gathering, that of the Friends of the Turnbull Library, was in the early evening of Monday 29 July and the second, at the invitation of the body responsible for commissioning and publishing the book, the Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust, was at the same time in the evening of the 30th.

Dr McCormick was present at both functions to receive thanks and congratulations, official and private. Professor D. F. McKenzie as President of the Friends conveyed his enthusiastic appreciation to which Dr McCormick appropriately replied, before submitting to the ordeal of signing copies for an impressive queue of purchasers. At the second evening, Sir Alister McIntosh as Chairman of Trustees introduced the Minister of Education, the Hon. P. A. Amos, who formally congratulated the author and the Library. Dr McCormick's second piquant and individual speech of acknowledgment within 25 hours was followed by an address from the Chief Librarian, Mr. Traue, who by placing the biography and the heritage of its subject in a wider context, made an almost impassioned but effective plea for continuing and essential support from benefactors of today and tomorrow.

Nothing in print dates more rapidly than a commemorative speech—even Lincoln at Gettysburg has been cut down to size by modern commentators—but we have a duty to place on record the remarks of the Minister and the Chief Librarian as typical of the feelings of many at the functions. Our tape recorder again proved its fallibility but Dr McCormick has kindly resurrected his acknowledgments on the second occasion. We are grateful particularly for the biographical overtones; somewhat less muted and uninhibited in the original version and its subsequent private gloss. The Editor, too, would like to take this belated opportunity as the book's partial instigator and often harrassed consultant, to express his profound satisfaction and pleasure at every aspect of the work and its production. It is as difficult for him to express adequately his gratitude to Dr McCormick publicly as it has been privately in the two years since the text was completed.

On this occasion, the launching by the Library's Endowment Trust of the biography of Alexander Turnbull, we are gathered together for a twin purpose—to congratulate the author, Eric McCormick, on a fine piece of sustained research and presentation on a subject fraught with many challenges to the biographer's skills, and to honour Alexander Turnbull's public spirit in bequeathing his library to the community.

The two, the man and his library, are inseparable, and Dr McCormick has managed with great skill to relate the man and his times to the building of his library; to show how an otherwise ordinary man, once fired with the passion of the collector could create a quite extraordinary library.

It is a big book in all senses—five years of research and writing, 350 pages, a detailed catalogue of a great private library in the making, and a thick slice of New Zealand's social and intellectual history. But if one has the courage, as the Endowment Trust had, to bring together a scholar with Dr McCormick's reputation and New Zealand's greatest book collector, then one must expect a big book.

In his lifetime, Alexander Turnbull built a superb library of 55,000 volumes plus thousands of pictures, prints, maps and manuscripts most of them relating to New Zealand and to the Pacific, but with other strong collections, particularly in English literature. On his death in 1918 he willed the collection to 'His Majesty the King ... to constitute a reference library in the City of Wellington ... to be kept together as the nucleus of a New Zealand national collection ...'

It is a Wellington library, but national in its scope and interest, and it was fitting that in 1966 it became a research and reference arm of the National Library of New Zealand within the Department of Education, and that it will be housed in appropriate surroundings with the rest of our national collections in the new National Library Building, the first stage of which has just begun in Molesworth Street.

Alexander Turnbull has had to wait 56 years for his biography (a lengthy period in this more 'abrasive' age when biographies can be summoned to appear within a day of one's achieving greatness) because his reputation has been created by his Library. If it had been dispersed on his death, this biography would never have been written. This Library and its growing reputation have constantly enhanced the standing of its creator.

One of the fundamental principles which the Educational Development Conference has suggested should inform and shape educational policies is that 'The search for meaning, purpose and identity in life is necessary for the health of both the individual and society.'

Might I suggest that the same is true of a nation, and that the role of a research library like Turnbull, with its all embracing collections relating to every aspect of life in New Zealand, which has provided generations of scholars from Turnbull's day to the present with the raw materials of our history, is to assist us, scholar or citizen, to conduct our endless search for meaning, purpose and identity in our history.

Reply by Dr. E. H. McCormick.

Wellington abounds in associations with my past. I have only to look round this gathering to recognize a number of faces familiar—in rather different manifestations—since schooldays. Professor McKenzie brings back recollections of his more substantial near namesake, my first academic patron. And the Minister's presence reminds me that a few doors from here, in buildings now demolished, once flourished a unique educational establishment. One half, known as Banks College, provided tuition for embryo accountants and typists as well as cramming facilities for adolescents who had left school without securing the indispensable Matric or Public Service Entrance. The other half, Wellesley College, was a preparatory and secondary school for the sons of gentlemen and the professional classes, to make a fine and perhaps invalid distinction.

The twin institutions, so different in character, were presided over and owned by Mr Harry Amos, a notable man in his day—athlete, Rotarian, clubman, tycoon—and not least notable because he had succeeded in extracting substantial profits from the unpromising business of education. I met him—or, more accurately, I called on him by appointment—in the late twenties when, after a spell of sole-charge teaching in Nelson, I wanted to return to the city to continue university work and, I suppose, further my career. Mr Amos was willing to help and employed me to teach at his two colleges, paying me £500 a year. After about eighteen months, my savings from this princely emolument plus the proceeds of a scholarship enabled me to leave for Europe.

Looking back, I recognize in Mr Amos (the other Mr Amos) one of the earliest of my good angels—those benign figures who have appeared at critical junctures to give direction to my purposeless activities or to smooth my path once I had committed myself to some project I was ill equipped to undertake. I have known many such ministering spirits in the course of a chequered existence. I recall with special gratitude Dr G. H. Scholefield who, I suspect at the instigation of the youthful A. D. McIntosh, rescued me from post-depression penury in Dunedin and brought me back to Wellington. Here I was introduced to a conspicuous member of the shining host, J. W. Heenan, and met other representatives—J. C. Beaglehole, Oliver Duff, John Pascoe—all associates and mentors in Centennial enterprises.

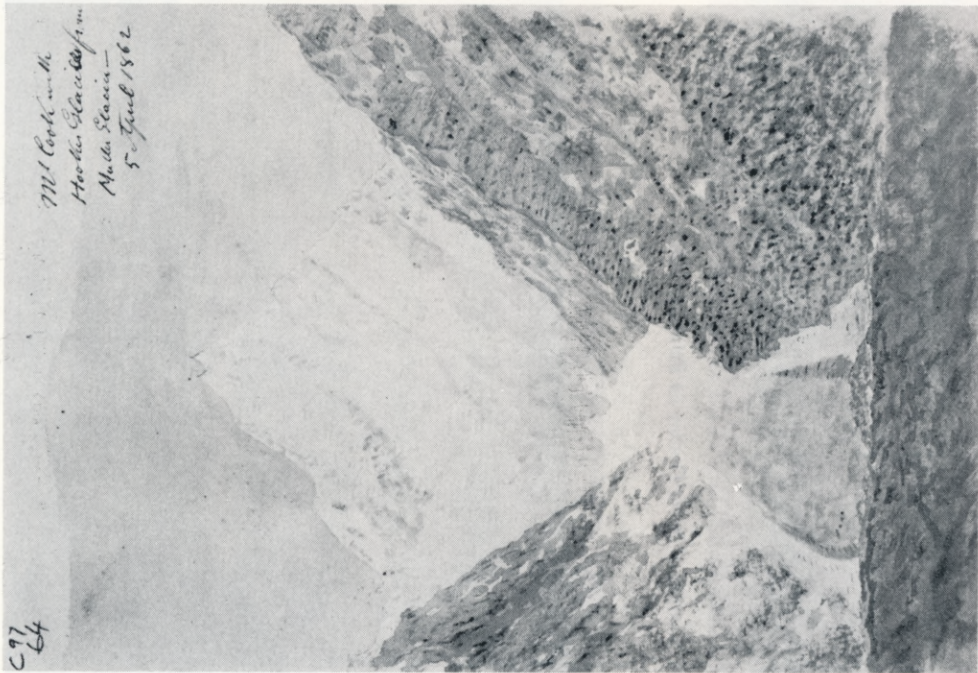
I pass over nearly two decades and a further clutch of angelic presences to light on Clyde Taylor, then the Turnbull's Chief Librarian, who went to endless trouble to house the Field-Hodgkins collection and make it available for my use. Not only that but he arranged for the publication of a small exercise in pedantry on the subject of Abel Tasman. His successor, John Reece Cole, performed a similar service some years later in commissioning me to edit the journal of Edward Markham, an exercise that led to more rewarding work on Augustus Earle.

Now, to skip a rather barren period, I come to the biography of Alexander Turnbull. Here benign presences hover thickly and debts are many: to the Turnbull Trustees for commissioning the book and so patiently awaiting its completion; to Graham Bagnall, at once its chief begetter and solicitous midwife; to Clyde Taylor who must now be awarded a double, if not triple, halo for relinquishing his own claims (only for the present, I hope) and generously helping with sources. Next throng seraphim from the library staff: chief among them Miss Margery Walton, so regrettably absent today; Mr. Murray-Oliver, the living link with so much of the Turnbull past and the acutest of my critics; Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Starke of the manuscript room, ever vigilant on the author's behalf and Alexander Turnbull's; Mrs. Paul whose taste and typographical skill are reflected in the book's design and illustrations. Nor must I omit acknowledgements to the distant printers who so faithfully carried out their exacting—and sometimes contradictory—instructions. All these with others mentioned in the preface have contributed to what is, in reality, a common enterprise. So much generosity, so much altruism, so much self-effacement, so many good angels—one is almost compelled to believe in heaven.

The Chief Librarian, Mr. J. E. Traue, concluded the formal proceedings
Turnbull died in 1918 at the age of fifty. He had some standing in Wellington as a businessman and a collector, enough to be caricatured in the Free Lance of 1912 by a local versifier:

Alec Turnbull's a bookhunter bold
Who lavishes leisure and gold
On pamphlets terrific
About the Pacific
And books on the Maoris of old

Fifty-six years later he is honoured by a full-scale biography written by Dr Eric McCormick, commissioned and published by the Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust Board with the financial assistance of the Henry Baxter Fleck Memorial Publications Fund, and launched in a State library which bears his name, a major division of the National Library of New Zealand.



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Mount Cook with
Hooker Glacier from
Mueller Glacier—
5 April 1862

Mount Cook with Hooker Glacier . . . 5 April 1862
Julius Haast



Mount Cook with the Hooker Glacier from the Mueller Glacier
John Gully



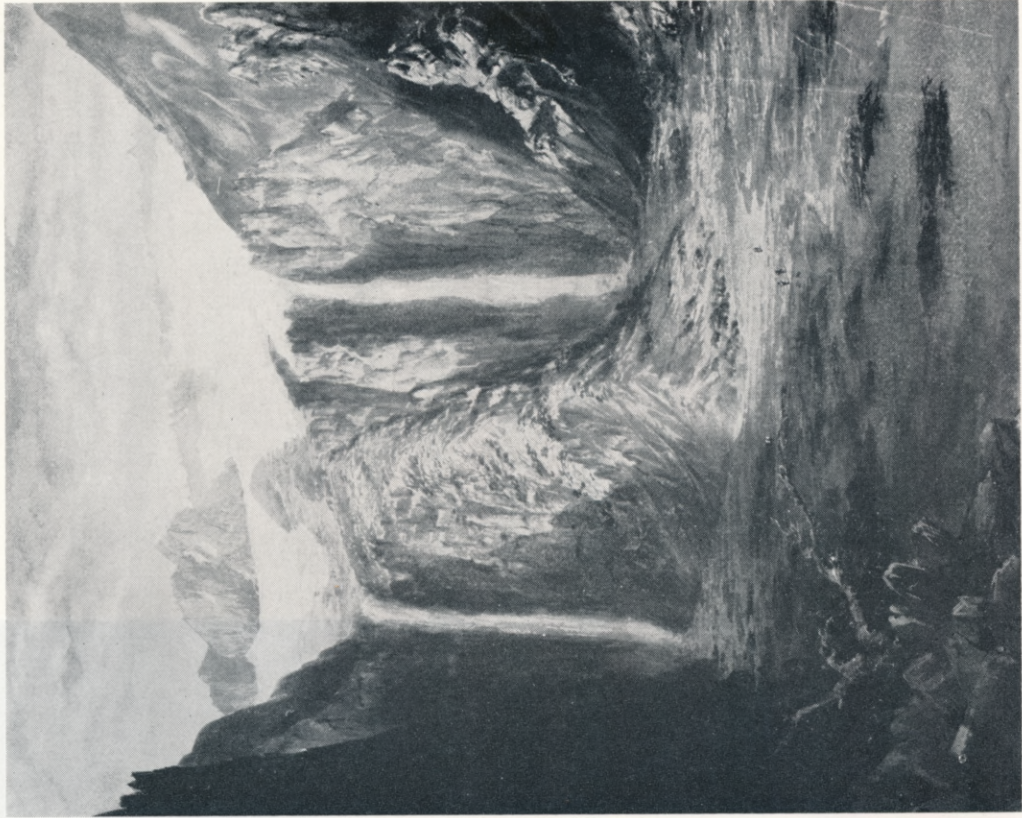
Julius Haast, Sources of River Godley 24 February 1862



John Gully
Sources of Godley River
Classen and Godley Glaciers.



Julius Haast Two waterfall Glacier.
Macaulay River 10 March 1862



John Gully Two Waterfall Glacier. Valley of
River Macaulay.

Walter Turnbull, the shrewd Scot who founded the family fortune, should be well pleased with the return on his son Alec's investment in this Library.

But we should be mistaken and very badly misled if we view this simply as the story of a successful businessman who bought his own memorial. Alexander Turnbull had no conscious desire for a memorial; he was a modest man with the selfless aim of building a New Zealand national collection to, as he put it, 'assist future Searchers after truth'. While we may honour him with eulogies and a biography we honour his memory in a more fitting manner by respecting his intention, the creation of a national collection. Turnbull was perceptive enough to discern a need in his society well before it was officially recognised and he lavished his leisure and gold in meeting that need. This function tonight is further evidence, if that is now needed, that his judgment was right, that New Zealand was in need of a national research collection to assist it to discover the truth about itself.

By collecting books above all, Turnbull made certain that his intentions would be fulfilled. Man is by nature a collector, and the collecting instinct reaches its apotheosis in books. No other product of man is so much man himself, and so capable of inspiring other men. Turnbull's collection has served to inspire almost three generations of scholars, librarians, collectors, members of the public, and even Governments, from time to time.

Unfortunately in 1918 when Turnbull left his collection to the nation the government was not inspired. They accepted the gift, purchased Turnbull's home on Bowen Street to house it, appointed Johannes Andersen as librarian, instructed him to care for it, and thought their job well done.

The climate of opinion which had impelled Alexander Turnbull to build his collection had changed. That extraordinary but premature outburst of personal, political and national self-confidence that marked the coming of age of the first New Zealand born generation at the end of the nineteenth century, reflected in the literature, the social legislation, the labour laws, the reaching out towards a New Zealand destiny in the Pacific, had passed. It was not until the approach of the 1940 Centennial that the challenge implied in Turnbull's legacy began to be recognized officially.

Government awareness of the importance of research collections has increased as New Zealand society has matured. The National Library Act of 1965, the commitment to the construction of a National Library building on Molesworth Street, the willingness to provide special funds to build the Turnbull collections, all are indications of the growing support of Governments.

If I had to characterise Government's performance of *its* trusteeship of Turnbull's bequest I think I would choose the language of horseracing. 'Government's track record is solid but not outstanding. A conscientious starter with few expectations. Responsive under strong public stimulation. With experience is showing signs of developing a strong finishing run. Not among the front runners.'

The front runners were consistently elsewhere, among Turnbull's friends and acquaintances in business and scholarship, other collectors, and increasingly among the public at large. They had one thing in common, they shared Alexander Turnbull's faith in the importance of a New Zealand national collection. Their names from the great to the humble are recorded in the bookplates, the named collections, the named bequests, the special funds, the donation book and the annual report. The Mantell Collection, the Trimble Collection, the Shirtcliffe Endowment, the Sir Joseph Kinsey Collection, the Earp Collection, the Earp Bequest, the Percy Watts Rule Collection, the Von Haast Papers and the Von Haast Bequest, the Sir John Ilott Collection, the Alexander Coutts Bequest, the Fleck Bequest with the Fleck Special Fund for rare books and the H. B. Fleck Memorial Publications Fund which has made the publication of this biography possible. The Atkinson Collection, the Sir Harold Beauchamp gift, the Henry Wright Collection, the Mathew Cable Collection, the Field Collection; Sir Alexander Howard's Bequest, one of the latest, of £5,000 worth of sixteenth century books, mostly bibles, and in 1962 the first of a new kind of gift, the British Petroleum purchase of the Guy Scholefield papers as a gift to the library.

These are some of the thousands who have given books, manuscripts, pictures and money to build on Alexander Turnbull's nucleus. Together, government and private support has more than trebled the collection in 56 years.

Although I have no wish to under-emphasise the importance of money, or in any way to suggest to government and others that we don't need more, it has taken more than money to build this kind of library. Belief, belief in the importance and value of a comprehensive research collection has been necessary. And on that note it is appropriate that I should turn from the public which has given so generously, to the public's servants, the librarians, Alexander Turnbull's librarians.

Johannes Andersen, Clyde Taylor, John Cole, Graham Bagnall, men who with Turnbull shared John Milton's belief that books are not dead things but they are indeed man's truest immortality—that Shakespeare is more surely the substantial first folio than the shadowy man of Stratford. Men imbued with Turnbull's passion for collecting, each of whom has built his personality and his beliefs into the collections.

Alexander Horsburgh Turnbull, bookman, New Zealander, collector par excellence, would be proud of what his librarians have wrought. I

hope that he will forgive us if in our quest for excellence in some fields we have neglected others dear to his heart. The John Milton collection, Turnbull's other great collection alongside the New Zealand collection, has not received the support it deserves. We hope to do better.

I have on other occasions attempted to define the essence of this extraordinary institution. I have likened it to a pyramid, a man-made artifact, built with loving care, book by book, manuscript by manuscript, by picture, sketch, map, plan, photograph, to provide an eminence to enable the scholar and the citizen to see a wider horizon, even a new country. I have called it the collective memory of a nation. I have called it a burning glass, a lens to enable us to focus on our past.

But on this occasion I think it best to leave the definition to its founder, Alexander Turnbull.

'Those who come after us will be discriminating enough, I feel sure, to blow away the mists . . . that obscure the real history of the Dominion and to bring into view the men who really worked with their hands and risked their lives for the good of their country. My books and manuscripts I hope will assist future searchers after the truth.'

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

Report by the Chief Librarian, J. E. Traue

This report marks the first full year of occupancy of the second floor at 44 The Terrace, the temporary headquarters of the Library until the National Library Building is completed towards the end of the decade. The new premises, despite some inadequacies, have functioned well and are providing a higher standard of accommodation for staff and stock than the old building in Bowen Street. However, little progress has been made towards the solution of the library's overall accommodation problems. The growth rate of the collections, stimulated by the added responsibilities assigned to Turnbull after the creation of the National Library in 1965, is still accelerating and this year may well set a record. Some additional accommodation has been made available at Gateway House in Dixon Street, to which the Photograph Section and microfilm unit have been shifted from the local government Building on The Terrace, but more will be required before the occupancy of the National Library Building. It appears inevitable that the fragmentation of the collections, at present divided between The Terrace, the Colonial Motor Company building in Courtenay Place, the Turnbull house on Bowen Street, Gateway House, and miscellaneous basements, will continue with all its consequences for staff and users.

The Bowen Street building is currently being used for storage but it is hoped that a wider use for the building as a display and exhibition centre will be possible. The continuing interest of the Wellington City Council in the preservation of the building is greatly appreciated.

The increasing growth of the collections reflects the widening reputation of the Alexander Turnbull Library as the national collection of research materials relating to New Zealand. Two particular matters demand recognition. First, the longer-term effects of the extended collecting expedition undertaken by the Chief Librarian last year in the United Kingdom are now showing. A steady flow of gifts and offers for purchase has been stimulated by the visit and one bequest of £5,000 worth of sixteenth century books is directly attributable to Mr Bagnall's presence in London. Heartened by this success a collecting expedition to Australia and further visits to the United Kingdom are planned. Second, the special grant of \$45,000 from the Government to assist in making three purchases that would otherwise have been beyond the library's resources is welcome recognition of the national importance of Turnbull's collections. Three major collections became available within months of each other, the Chazal watercolours of the Duperrey expedition which visited New Zealand in 1824; a group of original water-

colour portraits of Maoris by G. F. Angas; and a collection of over 300 watercolours by Sir William Fox, a former premier of New Zealand. The special Government grant enabled the library to secure two collections entirely and five of the Angas portraits for a total of \$49,900.

Prices for books, manuscripts and pictures in the United Kingdom, the library's main overseas source, have been high for the last few years, and this has resulted in a substantial flow of material to dealers and auctioneers. The library has had an unparalleled opportunity to bring back important collections of research material to New Zealand, and this year a record sum of over \$100,000 was spent on acquisitions. The Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust has, as in the past, made a significant contribution to purchases during the year.

The growing depth of the collections is attracting an increasing number of research workers from within New Zealand and from overseas, particularly Australia, and an extended publicity programme is making the resources of the library more widely known to the general public. As a national research library the Alexander Turnbull Library has a responsibility to ensure that its collections and services, a substantial capital investment, are used to as full an extent as practicable. Present conditions, especially accommodation, and to a lesser extent staffing are hindering the library from achieving its full potential within the National Library.

This year is marked by the retirement of A. G. Bagnall, Chief Librarian from 1966 to May 1973, who came to the library at a critical point in its development, guided it through the initial stages of the transfer from the Department of Internal Affairs to the National Library, and established its new role within the larger organisation. This period also saw the publication of two volumes of his major contribution to New Zealand bibliography, the *New Zealand National Bibliography to the Year 1960*.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions have continued at an increasing rate with a quite substantial growth in pictorial and manuscript materials. Important purchases include 27 seventeenth century items added to the Milton collection, including the *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio* of 1651; 7 additional Defoe titles; *Captain Cook's florilegium* (1973); Peron's *Voyage of discovery to the southern hemisphere* (1809); Jerome Osoriot's *History of the Portuguese during the reign of Emmanuel* (1752), and five Golden Cockerel Press editions and the Officina Bodoni edition of Aesop's fables added to the fine printing collection. The library continues to receive New Zealand publications under the Copyright Act and substantial quantities of microfilm from the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau and

the Australian Joint Copying Project. The British Library supplied 183 reels of microfilm of New Zealand newspapers.

Important art and manuscripts acquisitions are noted elsewhere as well as some of the major donations made during the year.

Donations

The library once again acknowledges the generosity of those who have contributed by donation to the growth of the collections. The outstanding donation was a bequest of £5,000 worth of sixteenth century bibles and prayer books from English and continental printers by Sir Arthur Howard. Another significant donation was that of 65 Thomas Arnold letters from Mrs Moorman. New Zealand materials include the Sir Joseph Heenan papers from Lady Heenan; a selection of Sir John Illott's papers from Lady Illott; Greenwood family papers from Miss P. Greenwood; a William Mein Smith diary from Mr H. H. Trapp; and 30 J. C. Richmond drawings from Mrs E. H. Atkinson. A full list of donors is published in the *Turnbull Library Record*.

Cataloguing

During the year, 2,647 books and pamphlets were catalogued as well as sound recordings, microfilms and pamphlets. This is a substantial drop on the previous year, brought about first by staff shortages and second by the need to deploy catalogue staff elsewhere to support essential services. The section continues its responsibility for the compilation of the *New Zealand National Bibliography*, noted below, the maintenance of the Union Catalogue of pre-1801 imprints held in New Zealand, the control of the periodicals unit and binding programme and supervision of the cataloguing of the library's special collections.

New Zealand National Bibliography

Throughout the year monthly issues of the *New Zealand National Bibliography* were prepared, listing 1613 titles, including 5 art prints, 19 sound recordings, and 8 music scores. Also listed were 283 new periodical titles and 81 ceased periodical titles. The annual cumulation for 1972 appeared in July 1973.

The editing has been completed and typesetting is well advanced for the third volume of the *New Zealand National Bibliography* covering the letters P-Z for the period 1890-1960, and publication of this volume is expected later in the year. The editor and principal compiler, Mr A. G. Bagnall, formerly Chief Librarian, is working on the volume covering the period up to 1890 and work will commence shortly on the final index volume which will also contain a supplement.

Reference Services

The advantages of less crowded working conditions for the Reference staff in the temporary accommodation on the Terrace have been apparent during the year. Although less than half the book and periodical stock is on the premises it is better housed with space for expansion.

5,352 readers used 17,958 books during the year; 230 books and periodical articles or photocopies were lent to other libraries; there were 436 telephone calls and 763 letters were answered.

Ph.D research subjects included early reactions between church and society in Samoa, censorship, publicity and propaganda in New Zealand 1939-45, penal legislation of New Zealand 1909-73. Topics for broadcasting and film documentaries included Gate Pa, the Napier earthquake, the land wars, and Te Kooti.

Manuscripts

The increased space and better housing available for the manuscript collection has paid dividends in improving conditions for the staff, but a rapidly accelerating acquisitions programme raises problems for future expansion. It is, however, hoped that this will be partly solved by the installation of compact shelving at Gateway House.

Acquisitions during the year included further letters of Thomas Bernard Collinson, a journal of William Gisborne's trip from Auckland to Rotorua in 1847, 6 volumes of illustrated journals and notes of Samuel Stutchbury, naturalist and geologist, incoming letters to Sydney Waterlow from Katherine Mansfield, Middleton Murry and other members of their literary circle, the diary of William Jowett, 1820-21 who spent nine months in New Zealand on H.M.S. *Dromedary*, further letters to and from Thomas Arnold, a South African war diary and 5 volumes of Ernest Clifton's First World War diaries. Among the more important local acquisitions were the records of St. Peter's Church in Willis Street, Wellington Chamber of Commerce minute books, the records of Wellington Jaycees, 73 volumes of farm diaries and letterbooks of the McRae family of Southland and further Trade Union material from the West Coast. In addition many people lent material for copying by xerox or microfilm.

During the year there was a sharp increase in the number of readers using manuscripts—963 compared with 680 last year, and 231 letters requesting information were answered.

Art Collection

Last year, noted as a vintage year for the art collection, has been surpassed. Accessions have risen three-fold from 863 to 2,530, including

852 watercolours and drawings and nine oil paintings, all of historical and topographical significance. Some 300 photographs and colour transparencies of other works of art, significant for the library's collections but held elsewhere, have been added during the year. A notable addition is the New Zealand Heritage collection, donated by the firm of Paul Hamlyn, comprising 915 colour transparencies as well as photographs of works of art published in the series *New Zealand's Heritage*.

Three outstanding purchases were made during the year by the Endowment Trust with the backing of a special government grant of \$45,000. The largest in number and in spread of historical interest is the Wilkie Collection of paintings by Sir William Fox. Of the 337 already in the Library's possession, 93 document New Zealand landscape and the remainder Fox's mid-century travels in U.S.A., Cuba, the Middle East, Europe, England and Australia. The bulk of the collection has been on loan in the library since 1964 and a selection was exhibited at the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts Gallery in 1972. Another was the watercolours, proof plates and hand coloured engravings done in Paris for Duperrey's *Atlas*, 1826, which recorded the voyage around the world of 1822-25 from sketches done by the expedition's artist, Jules Le Jeune. This supplements an earlier purchase of photographs of Le Jeune's original drawings and a microfilm of his journal. The third was a group of five original watercolours by George French Angas of Maori chiefs painted in 1852.

The substantial investment made by the library in historical works of art in the last few years is a response to the amount of material available and to the demand for illustrative materials from scholars, publishers, newspapers, advertising agencies, and television and film studios.

Map Collection

The development of the existing collections of maps held by the Turnbull Library and the General Assembly Library to form a National Map Collection is under review. Progress is being made on defining the scope and aims of the collection but the amalgamation and rationalisation of the existing collection is hampered by lack of space and staff. Use of the Turnbull map collection has increased during the year. Contributing factors are the relocation of the map collection in the main library and the increasing awareness among users of the value of maps as research tools. Two notable acquisitions during the year were the K. A. Webster collection of maps and plans (mostly relating to Otago) and the Sir John Hall collection covering the area in the vicinity of Hororata, Canterbury.

Photograph Section

Because of change in accommodation and shortages of staff elsewhere in the Library the statistics of Photograph Section for 1973-74 reveal a decline in some of the basic activities of the Section. Chief of these is the reduction of the accessioning and cataloguing of new stock which is down by half of what was done in 1972-73 and three-quarters of 1971-72. Orders are down by a third from last year. These figures are disquieting because there is abundant evidence from elsewhere in the Library and from other institutions holding pictorial materials that the demands for illustrative material for research, publication, and broadcasting purposes has been increasing year by year.

Gateway House is a mile from the Library and our major processors, National Publicity Studios. It has greater space for housing the collection but its distance has resulted in a significant loss of staff time. Lack of staff in the Library's Reference Section and in the National Library's Microfilm Unit has resulted in the effective reduction of the Section's staff by a third.

Conservation

Work on the fitting out of ground and first floor rooms in Mayfair Chambers for the conservation laboratory, begun in May 1973, was completed in January. The ground floor workshop houses a comprehensive range of equipment for document restoration, and the first floor provides office accommodation and a small photographic studio with a dark room. The lamination machine, modified by the Physics and Engineering Laboratory of the D.S.I.R. to convert plastic laminate from roll to sheet form, is now under test. As soon as staff are appointed the long planned programme of conservation of documents and photographic recording of pictorial materials will be set in motion.

With the detailed planning of the National Library building under way the Conservation Officer's specialised knowledge is being increasingly drawn on by librarians and architects.

The transfer of microfilming activities from the Terrace to Gateway House in Dixon Street has exacerbated the already difficult staffing situation. Some additional staffing is essential if the microfilming programme, a matter not just of Turnbull but of national importance, is to continue at an acceptable standard. A National Library Microfilm Unit is being created to deal with all microfilming, and the General Assembly Library camera has already been transferred to Gateway House. The co-operation of the Government Printer in extending staffing assistance to the programme is greatly appreciated.

Exhibitions and Public Relations

The library received a high level of publicity during the past year and grateful acknowledgement is given to the national press and the Broadcasting Corporation for radio and television coverage.

School parties and varied adult groups continue to visit the library frequently and are addressed by members of the staff, while outside organisations call for speakers from time to time. The new premises and the several special exhibitions have also brought large numbers of the general public into the library.

The major exhibitions presented were the five Angas watercolour portraits with supporting materials relating to the artist, and the Chazal watercolours depicting Duperrey's Pacific voyage in the eighteenth-twenties; the Cook-associated material assembled from other New Zealand institutions for the Oregon Exhibition, shown briefly before shipment to the United States; recent acquisitions by the Endowment Trust; a memorial exhibition of medieval manuscripts, incunabula and fine printing from the collection donated by the late Sir John Ilott; and pictures and manuscripts relating to Thorndon and Old St. Paul's.

In line with the library's policy of making its collections widely available to the public many items have been lent for exhibition elsewhere during the year. The most important activity of this nature has been participation in the International Cook Exhibition being mounted for six months from 1 July 1974 in Portland by the Oregon Historical Society. On behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the library has undertaken all arrangements for the collection and shipment of paintings and manuscripts to add to the Turnbull contribution. The Education Officer, Mr A. A. St. C. M. Murray-Oliver is New Zealand coordinator for the exhibition and at the request of the Oregon Society is being sent to Portland by the Ministry to supervise the mounting of the New Zealand material, and to assist with the general preparation of the exhibition catalogue.

During the year the library lent paintings to the Robert McDougall Art Gallery, Christchurch, for the Commonwealth Games Art Exhibition; to the Manawatu Art Gallery for an exhibition of Manawatu scenes; to the Waikato Art Museum; to the Wairarapa Arts Centre for the William Beetham exhibition; and to the National Museum for an Auckland Islands exhibition. In co-operation with the Wellington Regional Committee of the N.Z. Historic Places Trust an exhibition to mark the reopening of Old St. Paul's was mounted by the library in the church. Photographic displays on Katherine Mansfield were lent to Downstage Theatre, Wellington, and to the Court Theatre, Christchurch, for Mansfield readings, and with manuscripts and published material by Mansfield were shown at the Auckland Public Library for the United Women's Convention.

At the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the library mounted an exhibition of modern prints of historical New Zealand paintings for display by the Arts Council of Australia. The library also selected twelve nineteenth century New Zealand paintings from the collections for the calendar prepared by the Tourist and Publicity Department for use by New Zealand missions overseas.

Functions at the library included the presentation of the Angas and Chazal watercolours by the Hon. Henry May, M.P. on behalf of the Government, the launching of the 1973 Turnbull Library Prints, four addresses under the auspices of the Friends of the Turnbull Library by Professor W. B. Todd, Mr A. G. Bagnall, Mr Nicolas Barker and Professor Wallace Kirsop, and farewell ceremonies for the retiring Chief Librarian, Mr A. G. Bagnall.

A new departure in public relations was the preparation of an audio-visual presentation by the advertising agency Dobbs-Wiggins McCann-Erickson free of charge as a public service. The presentation, entitled 'Alexander Turnbull and his Library', will be of great assistance in presenting the library and its services to a wide variety of audiences.

Publications

The 1973 print series reproduced four Angas watercolours recently purchased by the Endowment Trust. The Friends of the Turnbull Library produced two issues of the *Turnbull Library Record* during the year. Printing of Dr Eric McCormick's biography of Alexander Turnbull, the third publication sponsored by the Endowment Trust's H. B. Fleck Memorial Fund, is now complete and copies will be on sale by the middle of 1974.

DONATIONS 1973/74

Mr J. J. Andrews, Mr Ross Annabell, Mrs M. Atkins, Mrs E. H. Atkinson, Mr Nicolas Barker, Mr J. M. Barr, Mrs Evelynne D. Barrett, Mr G. L. Bedggood, Mr J. B. Bennett, Mr F. C. Bettjemann, Mr M. Bettjeman, Miss N. M. Buckland, Mr R. I. M. Burnett, Mr W. B. Burt, Mr Peter Cachemaille, Mr D. Catchpole, Mrs M. A. Coleridge, Miss D. Collier, Mrs P. Cousins, Mr G. R. Craddock, Mr Elsdon Craig, Miss Crompton-Smith, Mr P. J. Cusack, Miss Dora H. de Beer, Dr Esmond de Beer, Mrs M. Drennen, Miss Ella M. Dwyer, Mr Francis Fanning, Mr W. A. Flack, Mr J. H. Ford, Mr & Mrs R. H. B. Foster, Mrs Dorothy Freed, Mr C. V. Goodhard, Mrs Gwen Goodwin, Mr Ross Gore, Miss Emma Grayson, Miss P. Greenwood, Miss G. M. Haylock, Miss Ethel Beauchamp Hazelwood, Mr Ashley Heenan, Mr David H. Heine-man, Mrs Juliet V. Hobbs, Mr D. L. Holmes, Mr O. Hughan, Mr Don Hunt, Mr Ben Iorns, Mr Kevin Ireland, Mrs George Irwin, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Jarvis, Mr C. C. Jordan, Mr Malcolm R. Larsen, Mr Pat Lawlor, Miss J. I. Lee Martin, Misses Erna & Hilda Lieber, The Very Rev. J. M. McKenzie, Mr Ian F. MacLaren O.B.E. M.P., Dr Mervyn McLean, Miss H. R. Mason, Mrs Mary Moorman, Mrs E. J. Noordhof, Mr W. R. S. Owen, Mr W. C. Pearce, Major W. N. Pharazyn, Mrs Wendy Pond, Mrs L. B. Quartermain, Mr C. F. Riley, Mr John B. Rowntree, Mr Frank Sargeson, Miss Robin Scholes, Mr F. G. F. Sheppard, Mrs E. B. Simcox, Miss R. D. Smith, Mr R. M. Startup, Mrs Joan Stevens, Miss M. Sutherland, Mrs Nancy Taylor, Dr A. A. Tennent, Mr F. J. B. Townsend, Mr H. H. Trapp, Mrs A. Wachner, Mrs R. R. Watts, Mr J. V. Wilson, Mr Ormond Wilson, Mrs Ormond Wilson, Miss A. Woodhouse.

FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT 1973-74

Membership

The increase for the year was 128 and membership is now 785.

Meetings

On 29 November Nicolas Barker, editor of the *Book Collector* and official biographer of Stanley Morison, gave a fascinating lecture on 'Printing and publishing, past and present'. The audio-visual presentation on the Library made by Dobbs-Wiggins McCann-Erickson Ltd, was shown beforehand and enjoyed by an audience of about 60.

Professor Wallace Kirsop, President of the Bibliographical Society of Australia and New Zealand, spoke to about 50 members on 28 March on the secondhand book-trade in Australia in the 1860's, a subject which was of great interest to the audience.

On 4 April the Friends of the Museum held a joint meeting with the Friends of the Turnbull Library and heard a talk by Miss Phyllis Edwards of the British Museum (Natural History) Botany Department Library. Miss Edwards illustrated her talk with excellent slides of items in the Library.

Dr Norman Gardiner of La Trobe University on 30 May spoke of his research in the Turnbull Library on the Victorian writer, Geraldine Jewsbury, and by extensive readings from Miss Jewsbury's letters in the Mantell Collection gave a most interesting portrait of this unusual woman.

Publications

Two numbers of the *Record* appeared. The October issue was regrettably delayed until March but the May issue is being distributed now.

Turnbull House

Your Committee has been most active in efforts to preserve Turnbull House and to this end has submitted an extensive report to the Wellington City Council, the Trustees of the National Library (Special Committee on the Turnbull Library), the Director of the National Museum, the Chairman of the Council of the National Art Gallery and the Chairman of the Historic Places Trust. The proposal submitted was that Turnbull House be refurbished and used as a downtown art gallery for the display of 19th and early 20th century New Zealand paintings held by the National Art Gallery and the Turnbull Library.

Generally, the proposals have been very well received in principle, but negotiations are continuing and it is too early yet to judge our success. Major decisions by Government will be necessary in respect of roading plans and of preserving and earthquake-proofing the building, but it should have an immediate life of at least ten years, within which time it can be made an essential part of Wellington's cultural life and heritage.

Officers

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| President: | Professor D. F. McKenzie |
| Imm. Past President: | Canon N. Williams |
| Hon. Secretary: | Miss M. Walton |
| Hon. Treasurer: | Miss D. Sherratt |
| Committee: | Mrs I. M. Winchester, Messrs J. Berry, D. J. M. Glover, L. C. Staffan, C. R. H. Taylor, J. E. Traue and I. McL. Wards. |
| Hon. Editor, Turnbull | |
| Library Record: | A. G. Bagnall. |

D. F. MCKENZIE
President

Annual General Meeting

Following the Annual General Meeting on 4 July Professor P. A. W. Collins, Professor of English at the University of Leicester, gave an animated and entertaining lecture on 'The Victorians and tears'. On this occasion the Friends were pleased to have as their guests members of the Victorian Studies Association of New Zealand.

FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 1974

1973

| \$ | | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|----------------|--|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | ACCUMULATED FUNDS | | | |
| 3,154 | Balance at 1 April 1973 | | 4,443.01 | |
| 1,289 | Excess for Year | | 278.21 | |
| <u>\$4,443</u> | | | | <u>\$4,721.22</u> |
| | <i>Represented by:</i> | | | |
| | ASSETS | | | |
| — | Cash on Hand | — | | |
| 984 | Cash at Bank | 476.80 | | |
| 1,427 | Post Office Savings Bank | 1,489.37 | | |
| 1,694 | Stock on Hand | 1,326.21 | | |
| <u>4,105</u> | | | 3,292.38 | |
| | INVESTMENTS | | | |
| 266 | Post Office Savings Bank | 272.08 | | |
| | (Hugh Walpole Endowment) | | | |
| | Other: | | | |
| — | Perpetual Trustee | 1,000.00 | | |
| | Taranaki Harbour Board Stock | | | |
| 952 | (At cost-Nominal Value \$1000) | 952.50 | | |
| <u>1,218</u> | | | 2,224.58 | |
| 5,323 | | | 5,516.96 | |
| | LESS LIABILITIES | | | |
| 173 | Sundry Creditors | 68.66 | | |
| 27 | Subscriptions Received in Advance | 40.50 | | |
| <u>200</u> | | | 109.16 | |
| | HUGH WALPOLE ENDOWMENT | | | |
| 258 | Balance 1 April 1973 | 266.08 | | |
| 8 | Interest Received | 6.00 | | |
| <u>266</u> | | | 272.08 | |
| | LIFE MEMBERSHIP RESERVE | 414.50 | | |
| — | Plus: Contributions During Year | — | | |
| <u>414</u> | | | 414.50 | |
| <u>\$4,443</u> | | | | <u>\$4,721.22</u> |

STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 1974

| 1973 | INCOME | 1974 |
|---------|---|----------|
| 1,608 | Subscriptions | 1,909.97 |
| | Profit on Sale of Publications | |
| | General—Including Wakefield, & | |
| 760 | Duperrey Journals | 322.40 |
| 108 | Sue Skerman Prints | 102.00 |
| 120 | Interest | 149.55 |
| | Donations—Mr. Bagnall's Retirement | 189.62 |
| 71 | Other | 90.13 |
| 400 | Donation from V. U. W.— Re Beaglehole | — |
| 3,067 | | 2,763.67 |
| | EXPENSES | |
| 124 | Printing & Stationery | 272.95 |
| 30 | General Expenses | 30.73 |
| 29 | Audit Fee | 45.00 |
| 1,489 | Journal Printing | 1,580.65 |
| 106 | Postage | 137.46 |
| — | Donations—Other Organisations | 84.00 |
| — | Presentation to Mr Bagnall | 166.67 |
| — | Meeting & Farewell party expenses | 122.05 |
| — | Repairs and Maintenance—Stove | 30.95 |
| — | Lecture Fees | 15.00 |
| 1,778 | | 2,485.46 |
| \$1,289 | EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE | \$278.21 |

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the records of the Friends of the Turnbull Library (Inc.) for the year ended 31st March, 1973. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet and above Statement of Income and Expenditure correctly sets out the financial position and the transactions for the year, according to the records and explanations given to us. We have accepted the Secretary's Certificate as to the quantities and values of stock of the Society as at 31 March 1974.

Wellington
28th June 1974.

MORRIS PATTRICK & Co.
Honorary Auditors.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Archive of New Zealand Music

The Library has in the past as part of its policy of building a comprehensive collection of printed material relating to New Zealand bought a range of printed music. At present all printed music covered by the New Zealand Copyright Act is being deposited in the Library and this is being supplemented by the purchase of phonograph records of works by New Zealand composers and performances by New Zealand musicians. A little manuscript music has been added from time to time together with letters and diaries of musical personalities.

Early this year a major stimulus to the Library's music collecting policies was given by the Composers Association of New Zealand. Three members of the executive, Professor Douglas Lilburn, Mr David Farquhar and Mrs Dorothy Freed, called on the Chief Librarian to discuss the possibility of Turnbull becoming a repository for unpublished music by New Zealand composers. After lengthy discussions the Library decided to adopt a wider view and to create an 'Archive of New Zealand Music' to include the whole range of musical research materials including published and unpublished scores, phonograph records and tapes, programmes, photographs, the letters and diaries of musical personalities, and the archives of musical societies and organisations, and to accelerate its collecting in this area. Circular letters were sent to a wide range of composers outlining the nature of the proposed archive and asking for a 'statement of intent to deposit'. The response has been very good and already two major collections of scores have arrived in the Library. Further publicity is being given to the archive and in the near future a direct approach will be made to performers and to a range of musical societies.

The Library at present lacks equipment and facilities for playing records and tapes but is considering the provision of a limited range of facilities. Plans have been made for a fully equipped audio room in the new National Library building with the full range of equipment for playing and recording music tapes.

In a new departure for the Library the Chief Librarian has invited a number of people prominent in the musical world to act as consultants to the Library to advise on the building and administration of the Archive of New Zealand Music.

International Cook Exhibition in Oregon to Mark the Bicentenary of the American Revolution

In 1976 each state of the United States will celebrate the Declaration of Independence. Cook sailed on his third voyage a week after the

Declaration was signed and Cape Foulweather on the Oregon coast was his first landfall in the American North-West, hence the State of Oregon is making the third voyage bicentenary the subject of its revolutionary bicentenary. It was agreed that an international Cook Exhibition should be mounted by the century-old Oregon Historical Society, an influential private body that maintains its own very fine modern museum and library in Portland. The National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, was approached for exhibits but the museum already planned its own exhibition in 1976. Consequently Oregon advanced its celebration to 1974, in order to obtain much material from Greenwich. The exhibition runs for six months from July and is the largest Cook exhibition ever presented, with a score of countries participating.

Since the Turnbull has the strongest Cook collection in this country, when Oregon made an official approach to New Zealand for a large number of items the Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked for the Library's assistance. On behalf of the Ministry, the Library acted as its agent in assembling and packing exhibits, and Mr A. A. St C. M. Murray-Oliver was appointed New Zealand Co-ordinator for the exhibition. The Society's associate director, and later the chairman of the exhibition committee, both visited New Zealand to choose items from the Auckland City Art Gallery, the Auckland Public Library, the National Museum, Government House, the Bishop Suter Art Gallery in Nelson, the Hocken Library, Dunedin, and of course the Alexander Turnbull Library, which provided the greatest bulk of manuscripts, pictures and books associated with Cook. Two private collectors also contributed.

From the Turnbull collection were chosen Cook's *Eagle* Log 1755-56; the Hicks *Endeavour* Journal; the transcript of Banks's Journal made for Constantine Phipps; the second and third voyage journals of Bayly, the astronomer; and many other less spectacular manuscripts. A fairly large selection of rare published volumes was accompanied by the recently acquired crayon portrait of a New Hebrides native by Hodges, backed by nearly a hundred rare and varied prints. The six paintings from other institutions, with the *Resolution* figurehead from the National Museum, were briefly on display at the Library before shipment.

The Oregon Historical Society asked that Mr Murray-Oliver should visit Portland for a fortnight to compile the exhibition catalogue, intended to be a definitive reference work. Entitled *Captain Cook, R. N., the resolute mariner: an international record of oceanic discovery*, the 97 page catalogue is lavishly illustrated. Cabinet approval was given for this visit and a substantial sum provided for all costs within New Zealand together with Mr Murray-Oliver's air fare. The Society generously made him their guest while he was in Portland. Travelling via Honolulu and Papeete, and visiting the Huntington Library as well, he made useful discoveries as well as gaining much new knowledge from

working with the catalogue. Although he was able to supervise the unpacking of the New Zealand exhibits, unfortunately none of those from other countries arrived while he was in Portland during April-May, and he had to work from lists only. It was particularly regrettable that the twenty items sent by Russia were not available for inspection.

From the outset the Society had stressed the importance they placed on the exhibits asked for from this country and our contribution was in fact superior in both size and quality to any other, not excluding even that from Greenwich. For this reason, as well as because New Zealand's was the first to arrive, with a representative in Portland, both New Zealand and the Alexander Turnbull Library reaped a great deal of publicity in extensive television, radio and press coverage, establishing a most favourable image in the Pacific North-West.

Reports received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicate that the exhibition has been most successful and that in Portland there is warm appreciation of New Zealand's participation and the considerable assistance provided by the Turnbull Library.

Cook Celebrations in the Pacific

To commemorate the 1774 Cook discoveries and exploration in the New Hebrides the British High Commission requested the assistance of the New Zealand Government in staging a Cook exhibition at the Cultural Centre in Vila, New Hebrides. The Library assembled a display of photographic enlargements of pictorial and textual material from its very extensive collections of Cook, on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The local climatic conditions in the New Hebrides unfortunately precluded the exhibition of any of the original materials in the Library.

New Zealand National Bibliography to 1960

In amplification and up-dating of a reference to the *New Zealand National Bibliography* in the Annual Report of the Chief Librarian it may be mentioned that the Editor of this journal, in another guise, is under contract with the State Services Commission to complete the retrospective volumes of the Bibliography, two of which have been published. The working records, as far as they have been completed are in the Library in safe storage in a fire-proof cabinet known to users, from the name of its maker, as 'Chubb'. It had been hoped that Volume 4 which completes the 1890-1960 section would have been published this year. However, unexpected problems in the supply of paper have compounded other delays arising from the editor's post-retirement pre-occupations and the best that can be expected is that the volume will be in the hands of users before too much of 1975 has elapsed.

The Editor can continue this still considerable task only with the sustained assistance of staff in the Catalogue Section of the Library. In addition to a vigilant general oversight on Volume 4 by Miss K. S. Williams much of the routine final checking and proof reading has been undertaken by Mr V. G. Elliott.

Within the last few months work on Volume 1, the section to 1889, has been actively resumed, from which point Miss Williams acts as Assistant Editor. At this stage no date can safely be set when the four thousand or so entries which will be included can be said to be ready for printing. If the entire project including Volume 5, the Index volume and Supplement, were to be out before the end of the decade the survivors from the task would doubtless be most gratified. The transcription of over 3,000 titles has been completed but if the Turnbull has the country's most extensive New Zealand collection it is far from having everything. Checking which has already been undertaken in Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Sydney, Canberra and London will need to be continued to pick up the last few hundred outliers. While many of these are works which contain only a section dealing with aspects of New Zealand life many are complete pamphlets or books of some research significance.

Postcards and Greetings Card, 1974

As previously advised in advance, the Friends are publishing two Postcards in colour of Heaphy's 1841 views of Thorndon and Te Aro. These are now available from the Library at 20 cents each. There is also a black and white greetings card from a pencil sketch by William Swainson, of the Taita Gorge, selling at 15 cents. All three cards measure approximately 6 x 4 inches. An envelope is supplied with each.

RECENT MANUSCRIPT ACCESSIONS

New Zealand Shipping Company

Early in 1973 P. & O. (New Zealand) Ltd, began the transfer of many of the early records of the New Zealand Shipping Company. The material has arrived in several lots during the past eighteen months and further additions are expected. The collection includes early balance sheets with supporting financial material (1873-1879), letterbooks, minute books, miscellaneous financial ledgers and printed material.

New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association

On 16 July, 1974, the officers and members of the New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association gathered for a social function in the Alexander Turnbull Library to mark the formal transfer of its early

records to the Library's manuscript section. The material transferred included correspondence, minute books, programmes, annual reports and volumes listing record performances by New Zealand athletes dating from 1887. It is hoped that this will be the first of many collections added to the library, documenting New Zealand sporting activity.

Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand

An extra dimension was added to the Library's manuscript collection with the acquisition, earlier in the year, of the records of the Royal Forest and Bird Society. The files of the Society reveal its wide interests and accomplishments—native birds, national parks, animals, conservation matters, and more recently the Manapouri issue.

New Zealand Farmers' Union Papers

Negotiations begun in 1973 resulted in the Library acquiring the records of the New Zealand Farmers' Union from its establishment in 1904 to its succession by the Federated Farmers of New Zealand in 1944. The collection includes the minute books of both dominion and branch meetings, and should prove an invaluable record of early farmers' organisation.

TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY
OF NEW ZEALAND

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Appointed by the Governor-General:

Dr I. D. Blair, Professor J. F. Duncan, Professor J. C. Garrett, Mr C. W. Mace, C B E, Hon. D. J. Riddiford, M C (deceased 26 October 1974)

Elected by the Library Committee of the House of Representatives:

Hon. Sir Roy E. Jack, M P, Hon. W. W. Freer, M P

Statutory Trustees:

The Director-General of Education (Mr A. N. V. Dobbs)

The Secretary for Internal Affairs (Sir Patrick O'Dea, K C V O)

The Clerk of the House of Representatives (Mr E. A. Roussell)

TRUSTEES SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

Chairman: Sir Alister McIntosh, KCMG
Hon. D. J. Riddiford, Ormond Wilson, Professor D. F. McKenzie, and
the Secretary for Internal Affairs

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NEW ZEALAND AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF

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Deputy National Librarian: Mr P. E. Richardson
Executive Officer and Treasurer, Alexander Turnbull Library
Endowment Trust: Mr T. D. Patterson
Conservation Officer (attached to Alexander Turnbull Library)
Mr W. J. H. Baillie, MSc, DIPCONS

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

Chief Librarian: Mr J. E. Traue, MA, FNZLA
Assistant Chief Librarian: Mr R. F. Grover, BA, ANZLA
Reference Librarian: Miss M. Walton, MA, ANZLA
Chief Cataloguer: Miss K. S. Williams, MA, ANZLA
First Assistant Catalogue Section: Mrs M. J. W. Caudwell, BA, DIPNZLS
Assistant Editors, New Zealand National Bibliography
and Senior Cataloguers:
Mr G. A. M. Clover, MA, DIPNZLS, Mr V. G. Elliott, MA, BLITT,
DIPNZLS, Mrs P. Goldsmith, MA, DIPNZLS, Miss R. M. C. Salmond,
BA, DIPNZLS
First Assistant Reference Section: Miss J. V. Horney, BA, DIPNZLS
Reference Assistants:
Miss S. E. Dell, BA (HONS), DIPNZLS, Miss A. L. Paterson, MA
DIPNZLS
Manuscripts Librarian: Mr T. P. Wilsted, MA; *Subject Specialist*
(Manuscripts): Mrs J. E. Starke, BA (HONS), ANZLA
Manuscripts Assistant: Miss C. M. Dickie, BA (HONS)
Acquisitions Librarian: Miss D. M. Sherratt, BA
Education Officer: Mr A. A. St. C. M. Murray-Oliver, MA, ANZLA
Art Librarians: Mrs J. E. Paul, BA (HONS), Mrs B. S. Francis, MA
Map Librarian: Mr P. L. Barton, ANZLA
Photograph Librarian: Ms G. A. Swann, MA, DIPLIB

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

WAKEFIELD, E. J. *The London Journal of Edward Jerningham Wakefield, 1845-46* edited by Professor JOAN STEVENS from the MS. in the Library. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 4. The H. B. Fleck Memorial Fund, published jointly with Victoria University of Wellington) 1972. 182p., 8p. illus. (col. frontis.), folding map. \$6.00 in N.Z. (Price to Friends \$4.75). Limited edition of 750 copies.

Duperrey's Visit to New Zealand in 1824 edited by ANDREW SHARP. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 3. The H. B. Fleck Memorial Fund.) 1971. 125p., 6 plates, 2 maps. \$4.75 in N.Z. (Price to Friends, \$4.25). Edition of 1500 copies only.

BEST, A. D. W. *The Journal of Ensign Best, 1837-43* edited by NANCY M. TAYLOR from the MS. in the Library. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 2.) 1966. 465p., plates (col. frontis.) \$3.50 in N.Z. (Price to Friends \$3.15).

MARKHAM, E. *New Zealand [in 1837] or Recollections of It* edited with an introduction by Dr E. H. McCORMICK from the MS. in the Library. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 1.) 1963. 114p., illus. (some plates in colour), map. \$3.00 in N.Z. (Price to Friends \$2.70).

John Cawte Beaglehole: a bibliography compiled in the Alexander Turnbull Library and published jointly by The Friends of the Turnbull Library and Victoria University of Wellington. 1972. 48p., portrait. \$2.00 in N.Z. (Price to Friends \$1.00). Edition of 1000 copies only.

McCORMICK, E. H. *Tasman and New Zealand: a bibliographical study.* (Bulletin no. 14.) 1959. 72p., plates. 75 cents nett.

McCORMICK, E. H. *Alexander Turnbull: his life, his circle, his collections.* (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 5. The H. B. Fleck Memorial Fund.) 1974. 324 p., illus. \$10 (Price to Friends \$8). Edition of 1000 copies only.

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