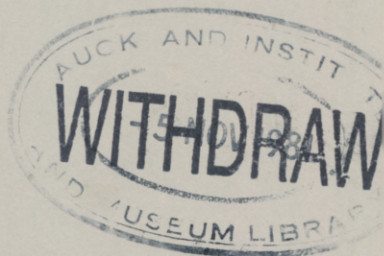


THE  
TURNBULL LIBRARY  
RECORD



WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND  
THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY  
MAY 1976  
VOLUME 9 (n.s.) NUMBER 1





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## PAPERS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

The Alexander Turnbull Library has been given the political papers of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Marshall, former Prime Minister and recently retired Member of Parliament for Karori, and those of the Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake his predecessor, at present member for Pahiataua and Minister of State. These papers are a major acquisition for the Library's collection of the papers of parliamentarians and with Sir Sidney Holland's papers in the Parliamentary Library give the National Library a strong collection covering the post war National Party administrations. Sir John's collection of papers is nearly perfect, covering the period from his entry into Parliament in 1946 up to his retirement, and will in due course be a major resource for historians, economists and political scientists researching into the period 1949-1972, a significant transitional period in New Zealand's history.

The papers will not be available for general use for some time. They are closed during Sir John's lifetime, except with his permission, and access will be limited for five years after his death. A group of trustees has been appointed to control access during this period and thereafter access will be granted to serious researchers by the Chief Librarian.

The Cabinet papers in the collection will be specially protected. The agreement made by the Library with Sir John is that Cabinet papers will be treated in the same way as the archival set of Cabinet papers destined for the National Archives and will be restricted for 25 years.

Sir Keith's papers have been transferred from the General Assembly Library where they were deposited some years ago and are under restrictions similar to those applying to the Marshall papers.

The Alexander Turnbull Library has been collecting the personal and political papers of Members of Parliament for many years and now has the most representative collection of such papers in New Zealand. They range from the more than 200 ft of the Marshall and Holyoake papers through the 60-70 feet of Sir Donald McLean's (MP 1866-1877), Sir Harry Atkinson (MP 1861-1891, 4 ft) and Richard John Seddon (MP 1879-1906, 8 ft plus 37 volumes of scrapbooks) to the six inches or so of James Edward FitzGerald's papers. In all the Turnbull has papers relating to 15 Prime Ministers, 41 Members of the Lower House, and 11 Members of the Legislative Council, but unfortunately very few match the completeness of the Marshall, Holyoake and McLean papers. In general only a small percentage of the papers of New Zealand's Members of Parliament has been preserved and serious students of New Zealand politics are becoming increasingly aware of the deficiencies of the historical record. In an attempt to remedy this situation the Turnbull Library has been making approaches to the descendants of MPs and to some MPs living in



retirement. The results have been disappointing; very few collections of papers have been kept. The Library proposes to continue approaching Members and their descendants but it has become clear that additional measures are necessary to ensure that some reasonably complete collections are preserved for the future.

Members of Parliament, especially backbenchers without office assistance, are forced to cull their papers ruthlessly to maintain control over what they regard as the most important. Their judgements are those of the politician and not of the historian and as a consequence material of historical value is being discarded.

The Turnbull Library is making an approach to a small number of MPs, selected to give a reasonably representative geographical coverage, and taking into account party, type of electorate (metropolitan city, provincial city, town, country) and special interests and affiliations, and inviting them to use the Turnbull Library as an archival repository for their papers while they are still in Parliament. In effect this will mean that the Library and the MPs will consult regularly on the weeding of files and the Library will take custody of those files for which current demand is low. These will be organised by the Library and kept in secure conditions with access limited to the Member or his authorised agent. A written agreement will set out the conditions of use by research workers after the Member's retirement or death. In this way a small number of complete or near complete collections will be guaranteed. These will be of especial value for studies of public opinion on major issues, for studies of the changing role of the Member of Parliament in New Zealand, for assessments of the demands electors make on their Member, and for studies of the operation of opinion groups. The archival repository programme places emphasis on the value of preserving the complete files of a few typical Members: if the Member chosen rises to Cabinet rank this will be an additional bonus for the historian. It is stressed that the Library will continue to seek the papers of other Members on retirement or death in addition to those selected for the archival repository scheme.

The members at present of the repository scheme are Mr J. L. Hunt, Mrs M. Batchelor, Mr J. R. Harrison, the Hon. H. C. Templeton, the Hon. E. S. F. Holland and the Hon. V. S. Young. In addition the Library has been given a selection of the papers of the Hon. R. O. Douglas and nearly complete collections from eight former members of the 1972-75 Parliament, Mr T. K. Burke, Dr M. E. R. Bassett, Mr M. R. Smith, Mr A. W. Begg, Mr C. R. Mayson, Dr A. T. Rogers and Mr J. W. Ridley.

J. E. Traue



## WRITERS' PAPERS

During a private five week tour of the United States last year, I visited five research libraries which, in one way or another, resemble the Turnbull. The purpose of the visits was, as much as anything, to meet Americans who might have similar interests to my own. Otherwise it was to glance at holdings relating to the American West and at the odd prize collection of writers' papers which might come my way. I write 'glance' because it was not my intention to compile a report or write an article. No notes were taken so I am now dependent upon available published materials, some of them souvenirs of my visits, and on my memory.

In September 1973 I had the pleasure of showing a little of the Turnbull to Dr Andrew Horn, then Dean of the School of Library Service of the University of California, Los Angeles, who had come to New Zealand to advise on library education. Before I left New Zealand I wrote to Dr Horn and he responded by offering to show me libraries in his city. This he did, kindly giving up two days of his time, and it was under his guidance that I visited the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, the Huntington Library, and the Department of Special Collections of the University of California Library, Los Angeles.

The William Andrews Clark Memorial Library is internationally known for its English literature collection, 1641-1750, with particular emphasis given to John Dryden and the final years of the seventeenth century. It also holds an unequalled collection of Oscar Wilde manuscripts and other materials. Amongst the other riches of the Clark are works of Eric Gill, many of his papers, books, and also some sculpture.

A visit to the Huntington, which occupied the remainder of the day, was enhanced by a sparkingly clear sky which enabled one to enjoy the two hundred acre world famous garden. I was also able to view the eighteenth century English paintings and drawings in the Huntington Art Gallery. The Huntington Library holdings include: "... 300,000 rare books; 200,000 reference books; 3,000,000 manuscripts (catalogued); microforms" in the fields of: "Incunabula; early English and American printed books; English and American literature; medieval English manuscripts; English history to 1837; American history to 1900; California history."

In one of the Huntington's exhibition areas I viewed manuscripts of Jack London, Emily Brontë, and Robert Louis Stevenson. Later, when taken to the Manuscript Section, I asked a librarian who was surrounded by a large number of archival boxes, whose papers he was working on. When he replied "Wallace Stevens" I nearly offered my assistance, gratis and for the next four weeks. Since then I have found the Huntington holds the papers of other twentieth century authors such as Robert Frost and Willa Cather.



Two days after I had left Los Angeles I found myself, by a fortunate accident, watching a television interview with Henry Miller. He is an old man now, over eighty, but one was quickly made aware that he had lost little of the warmth, humour and vitality found in his books which, only ten years ago, busybodies throughout the Anglo-Saxon world forbade us to read. What made the interview even more interesting was that, on the day after my visit to the Huntington, I had seen the collection of Henry Miller papers in the stacks of the Department of Special Collections of the University of California Library, Los Angeles. I did not take note of the current footage of shelf space of the Henry Miller collection but in 1961 it extended to 75 feet. The bulk of it has been presented by Mr Miller and the remainder by his friends. Comprising letters, manuscripts, and related printed materials, it includes letters written by people such as T. S. Eliot, J. C. Powys, Jean Giono, and Ferdinand Leger. The first donation was made in 1948 at a time, I would guess from what autobiographical accounts I have read about and by Henry Miller, when the censors were still keeping him poor. If U.C.L.A. were purchasing the Miller collection through what have now become the normal commercial channels, it is likely it would have to pay thousands of dollars.

Another gift received by U.C.L.A. was the Gertrude Stein collection presented by a private collector in 1974 and a third was a collection relating to Theodore Dreiser. Purchases of writers' papers and ancillary materials have also been made, among them the papers of Kenneth Rexroth who includes Henry Miller, Sir Herbert Read, and William Carlos Williams amongst his correspondents. Local writers who are known all over the world including those like Ray Bradbury and Raymond Chandler are also held. For many of my generation our first insights into southern California were provided by Raymond Chandler. It is also interesting to speculate how much Ray Bradbury's writing, science fiction though it may be termed, owes to the part of the world in which he now lives.

One of the mementos I have from my visit to U.C.L.A. is a witty and charming invitation to a reception held in 1972 by the Friends of the U.C.L.A. Library to commemorate the eightieth birthday of Henry Miller. Another is *A conversation on D. H. Lawrence; by Aldous Huxley, Frieda Lawrence Ravagli, Majl Ewing, Lawrence Clark Powell, Dorothy Mitchell Conway* . . . an edited panel discussion organised by the Friends of the U.C.L.A. Library in 1952. The volume includes prints of original photographs and a facsimile of a Lawrence manuscript held in the Department of Special Collections. The manuscript had been presented to Lawrence Clark Powell by Frieda Lawrence Ravagli.

Established thirty years ago the Department of Special Collections of



the U.C.L.A. Library has built up a first rate collection of writers' papers. While it might have had a fair amount of finance to draw on for purchases, it also seems that the strong personal interests of the librarians, particularly Lawrence Clark Powell, former University Librarian and Professor Emeritus of the School of Library Service, have had much to do with the acquisition and consequent preservation of the collections of writers' papers. Powell is a friend of Henry Miller's and was also friendly with Aldous Huxley and Frieda Lawrence Ravagli. In the Foreword to *Kenneth Rexroth; a checklist of his published writings*, Powell wrote: "I have always regarded literature and librarianship as inseparable. Librarians uninterested in the contents of books . . . are merely technical housekeepers . . . the authors I have collected personally and institutionally were meaningful for what they said and how they said it as well as being attractive bibliographical quarries . . . As a librarian I sought to be useful to Rexroth the reader and the writer . . . Kenneth Rexroth is one of the many contemporary writers the U.C.L.A. library has served with skill and devotion. In placing at Westwood [U.C.L.A.] his literary archives, Rexroth has ensured their care, study, and survival . . ."

The trip to Los Angeles had been a dog leg of my tour and, to somebody travelling at his own expense, had not been cheap, but, thanks to the personal introductions of Dr Horn—who also gave me some choice examples of fine printing done in the city—I left Los Angeles feeling rather pleased. It is not often that one is able to view in the space of two days, manuscripts and original editions of John Dryden, Henry Miller, Robert Louis Stevenson, Wallace Stevens, paintings by Constable and Reynolds, and sit in one of the grandest gardens of the world.

A week later I spent a morning at the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley. Internationally known for its collection on western North America, particularly California and Mexico, the Bancroft also holds a choice collection of manuscripts including notable holdings of Mark Twain based on an initial large collection bequeathed to the Bancroft by one of his daughters, Mrs Clara Clemens Sanossoud. During my visit I was mainly interested in the layout of the building and the holdings relating to the West, but when I dipped into the catalogue not only did I find they had over 1000 pieces of manuscript relating to that famous man of the West, Kit Carson, but also a good collection of D. H. Lawrence material, some of it purchased from Frieda Lawrence Ravagli.

The Bancroft neglects neither the publications nor the papers of contemporary writers on the local scene. One of my souvenirs of the Bancroft visit is the May 1975 issue of *Bancroftiana* which carries a brief article: "Bancroft's Contemporary Poetry Collection". The article com-



mences by describing the Berkeley Poetry Conference, a two week seminar in 1965 sponsored by the University of California's Extension Division, which featured readings and lectures by local and out of state poets, some of them, like Allen Ginsberg and Robert Creeley, having an international reputation. The Conference was taped and the tapes deposited in the Bancroft, but, "The Conference also served to render local tribute to the many poets representing the San Francisco Bay area poetry movement and stimulated keener interest in the growth of the University Library ongoing poetry collection which had begun in 1964 . . ." In 1967 a prominent San Francisco poet was appointed Poetry Consultant. He, being involved with the contemporary scene, has been able to give sound advice on whom and what to collect. Amongst the important material collected have been the archives of poetry publishers which contain correspondence from poets known some distance beyond the San Francisco Bay area.

From Berkeley I travelled over two thousand miles to Austin, Texas, crossing the Sierra Nevadas and passing through Colorado and New Mexico on the way. Some of the route lay close to the nineteenth century emigrant trails to California and from Colorado down to New Mexico it more or less followed the old Santa Fe trail. There was much spectacular scenery and the enjoyment of the trip was further heightened by reading at the same time Bernard De Voto's *The year of decision, 1846*, a literary history of that key year in American expansion to the West when emigrant trains first attempted to cross the Sierra Nevadas, the Mormons crossed the plains on their way to Utah, and, war being declared against Mexico, a force was marched down the Santa Fe trail to conquer New Mexico, California, and other south west territory for the Union. I stopped at Taos, New Mexico, for a few days and as well as examining the Kit Carson museum, I was reminded, from dawn to evening, of the genius of D. H. Lawrence. Over twenty years ago, when I visited Eastwood, Nottingham, the birthplace of Lawrence, I felt I had been there before. Lawrence lived in Taos only for some months but again I was in a place with which I already felt familiar. What library would not wish to hold the papers of a man whose writings so vividly express the essence of a place and its people as those of D. H. Lawrence do?

Although the Library of the Humanities Research Centre of the University of Texas at Austin was only established in 1958, it now ". . . holds definitive collections of printed works of most of the significant recent British and American writers. Of greater importance, the collections of many of those author's manuscripts are so extensive as to represent the majority of their extant papers, including manuscripts of their works and personal correspondence". Much of the success of the Texas



collection can be put down to Texas wealth and the Texan philosophy of "the biggest and the best". In 1959 £6,500 was paid for the manuscript of E. M. Forster's *Passage to India* and in 1960 £2,000 was paid for the manuscript of Lawrence's *Etruscan Places*. Since then Edith Sitwell's manuscripts and notebooks have been acquired for £17,928 and Graham Greene's for £14,550. More than once I have heard, including on Austin Campus, that purchasing for the Humanities Research Centre Library has caused auction prices for writers' papers to rise considerably. Yet not all the Centre's collections have been bought. Tennessee Williams has given his papers. James A. Michener has given a picture collection which documents American painting since the beginning of the century, and during my visit I was taken to a replica of Erle Stanley Gardner's study presented by himself. It seems I only had to ask and something any named author had written would be produced. I viewed page proofs of *Ulysses* with Joyce's alterations and papers of Ezra Pound, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, Henry James and Guy de Maupassant. I did not ask to see anything of Katherine Mansfield's, but if I had, a collection of her letters would have been produced. I also saw some great photograph collections, English and foreign as well as American. One of the interests of the Humanities Research Centre is in what they term "Southwest Pacificana". Publications relating to this appear mainly in the Grattan collection. Comprising 8000 items, I would guess it might be as good as any collection in the field held in any other American university library. The Grattan collection has lately been increased by a small but well selected collection of current New Zealand publications given by our Ministry of Foreign Affairs as part of a scheme initiated by Mr Peter Alcock to give New Zealand books to selected overseas libraries which have a particular interest in New Zealand.

In this article I have concentrated on some of the highlights to be found in collections of writers' papers found in America. If I have given the impression only the papers of the internationally famous are collected, it must be corrected. No current New Zealand author has the reputation of most of the writers I have mentioned, yet personal enquiries have revealed that New Zealanders have been approached to deposit their papers in American libraries. Some of these people appear to have responded favourably.

From one point of view it might be easy to criticise writers who have sold to a foreign institution. On the other hand if you take into account the market value of poetry, stage drama, and fiction in New Zealand, most of the criticism evaporates. The Authors' Fund was a great advance in rewarding New Zealand writers for their solitary toil but the incomes are still very low. Cyril Connolly's remarks are at least as applicable to New Zealand writers as they are to British: "The best American universi-



ties will not only pay for what an author has written but what he has tried to throw away; his note-books, correspondence, false starts; they will sort it all out for him with copies and even resident facilities for writing his autobiography. . . . He can look the milkman in the eye. It is probably the best thing that has happened to writers for many years."

New Zealand libraries cannot hope to purchase the papers of people like Graham Greene or Edith Sitwell and even if they could, they might have difficulty justifying why they should. With regard to acquiring the papers of writers of their own country it seems the justification might now have to be that so little has been done in the past. From now on an active programme will require staff, money, and enthusiasm. It is a fair guess that the latter requirement is there already and waiting only to be used, but that staff and money might only be supplied at the expense of responsibilities already incurred unless untapped sources are exploited.

Some writers, like Henry Miller, will be pleased to give their papers. Others will welcome the prospect of their heirs being able to turn the accumulated papers of many years into cash; few are the writers' families who have not had to pay in one way or another for the literary activities of their spouse or parent. Then there will be the writers who will wish or need to sell in their lifetime. The problem I shall mention now is likely to exist more amongst the latter people than the others, although it might be found amongst them too, and this is the self-conscious creation of archives. It is most likely to occur in the preservation of letters. It is easy to imagine a ruthless disposal or editing policy being carried out with inwards letters which do not show the recipient in the light he likes to see himself. Similarly people might be wary about the sort of letter they will write to a person who is known to be committed to disposing of papers to an institution for preservation and future consultation. Moreover the creator of the archives himself, particularly if he believes his own letters are worthy of carbon copies, might be tailoring his letters for posterity as much as he is writing them to the addressee. One of the basic values of archives lies in their being a *product* of an activity rather than a deliberate creation. Broadly speaking the more an archival collection is "created", the more it is spoiled. On the other hand the fact that papers are worth money might be an effective way of ensuring preservation. Much depends upon the character of the creator of the archives, on his vanity, honesty, wealth, humility, even his tidiness.

Ray Grover



## DR ISAMU KAWASE AND THE FIRST BOOK ON NEW ZEALAND IN JAPANESE

The Library was fortunate to purchase in a bundle at auction some time ago an unusual and still slightly mysterious item. Its interest in bibliographical, biographical and even historical terms has been brought out through a combination of expert assistance and even a measure of luck, which incidentally raises the whole problem of bibliographical control of oriental material.

The most important step, of course, was the initial purchase and provides a good example of the art of not judging a book solely by its covers. These are of stiffened paper with a pleasant pastoral half-tone of a shepherd leaning on his stock, dog at heel, gazing at a few grazing sheep. Whatever the sky was like it has been replaced by a bright orange wash—it could have been anywhere. The oriental characters of the text and on the covers may have been unhelpful at the time, but there was no mistaking the maps on the endpapers. Those at the (Japanese) front depict New Zealand solidly black, bearing aloft its proud flag, as the centre of the Southern Hemisphere of a world where other countries are mere outlines. At the end, pictorial maps of the three islands innocently show mountain ranges and where cows, wheat, geysers, whales and even Scots in kilts are to be found, arrows showing distances to other ports in traditional style. Apart from a considerable number of tables there are a few small half-tone illustrations typical of travel books—the Remarkables, Mount Cook, Wellington harbour, for example. The most surprising feature is a 12-page bibliography in English of English-language books on all aspects of New Zealand life, history and conditions ranging from Percy Smith's *Hawaiki*, the Proceedings of Grasslands Conferences 1-8 to Andersen's *The lure of New Zealand book collecting*. As the majority have publication dates in the 1920's and 30's it is an impressively comprehensive list; as some had been published after the start of World War II it became even more interesting to identify the work.

Through the Translation Service of the Department of Internal Affairs the Library was able to have translated the preliminary matter, including what was obviously a preface and contents list, the final page of the bibliography which was in Japanese and the final leaf. The transliterated title was 'Minami no Risokyo, New Zealand' (in English 'Southern Utopia—New Zealand'); its author being Isamu Kawase, who is noted as having written three other books between 1930 and 1941 on pasture and the breeding of livestock, especially sheep. This work was published by the Maruzen Company on 1 August 1941, three months before Pearl Harbour. Both the Library of Congress's massive *National Union Catalogue of pre-1956 imprints* and the printed catalogue of the (then)



British Museum Library were searched, but neither recorded the work, though the printed catalogue of the U.S. National Agricultural Library noted copies of several editions of his works on pasture development.

The initial vague temptation to assume that the work was propaganda was dismissed by the obvious personal links between the author and New Zealand. The dedication is "To Sir Cyril Ward and my friends in New Zealand" and the Preface notes that the author was in New Zealand in 1931-34 and that New Zealand had celebrated its centenary in 1940. While stressing resemblances, particularly climatic and geographical, between Japan and New Zealand, he is full of admiration for New Zealand's rich natural resources and advanced social services and looks forward to increased trading links and cooperation:

. . . At this point, New Zealand is leading the world [in public facilities] and we must feel pleased for the happiness of our society in that the social facilities of our country have been gradually coming into line with those of New Zealand in recent years. . . . there is a bright future for New Zealand. That is why I have written this book, hoping that the existence of New Zealand will add glorious colour to the coming Oceanic period. . . . I have no doubt that New Zealand will become more and more important in the Pacific Ocean and that its relationship with our country will be strengthened. I will be very grateful if this book helps to bring close these two countries . . .

though he admits that the effects of World War II are not yet known. Had it not been for other material held by the Library the problem of identifying the work sufficiently would have been over, although the authorial intent may have seemed slightly anachronistic.

In 1971 the Library was presented with Dr Kawase's 27-page typescript reminiscences in English which he has titled "A story of an agronomist of grassland who was educated in New Zealand, at the time of war period in Japan". The writing of these reminiscences was instigated by a remark made to him by a New Zealand acquaintance in Japan after the war which implied that during his stay in New Zealand he had been spying to provide information for the Japanese Navy and Army Department. Dr Kawase first wrote his story in 1950, intending it for publication after his death, but added a postscript in 1965 and sent it to New Zealand for possible publication in newspapers as he was hoping to make a further visit. On the title page he lists eight points in his career including the facts that he studied at Lincoln College in 1931-33 and Massey College in 1934, obtaining a Dip. C.A.C. from the former, that he wrote many books on grassland and New Zealand, that he is a founder of the New Zealand Society of Japan.



The reminiscences are chiefly concerned with his work on pasture development and the effect of World War II on him and his family and Japanese life in general, though he outlines first the events which caused his family to turn from a 500-year tradition of sake-brewing to Christianity and dairy farming. From an early age Dr Kawase was dedicated to developing grassland, establishing in the district of Nishinomiya a pioneer sheep farm—the biggest (with six sheep) in the vicinity—when he had completed his first university studies. Alas, all six sheep died and he decided to study grasslands farming scientifically. As facilities for this in Japan were virtually non-existent and through several contacts made at that time, New Zealand, particularly Lincoln College, appeared to be the ideal place, Dr Kawase arrived in Christchurch in 1931.

Though he was the first student from Japan he gives few details of his experiences in New Zealand, but we are referred to *Life and work at Canterbury Agricultural College* (Caxton Press, 1956) compiled by his former teacher Professor I. D. Blair which notes Dr Kawase's distaste for farm work, his impenetrable urbanity and ponders, perhaps rather ironically now:

We wondered later what Kawase, and later Nakano, took back to Japan and used during 1941-45, for they travelled widely in New Zealand, but post-war letters from the former make it clear that Lincoln is to him a very fondly remembered Alma Mater. (p. 166-7)

On his return to Japan, Dr Kawase continued experimental work on grasslands which resulted in two works being published—one adopted as a textbook. At this point (p. 5) he notes almost casually “Also in 1939, I published a book on New Zealand in Japanese, it was the first Japanese book written on New Zealand, and I got very good criticism it was sold over six thousand copies I believe.” As Dr Kawase is most specific about dates in the reminiscences there seemed no reason to suspect the 1939 date. What, then, was the 1941 issue which the Library had purchased? The Preface itself had clearly been written after 1940; was this a later issue or had he written two books—he mentions neither possibility, but he was in North China on his second research tour between May and November 1941. The problem of identification was further confused by a letter received from Dr Kawase in connection with his presentation to the Library of a copy of his book *The hidden history of the Japanese people* published in 1972 which attempts to trace historical links between the Jews, the Maori and the Japanese. Unfortunately for New Zealanders this book is also in Japanese. In his letter Dr Kawase refers to his earlier work—“The first book on New Zealand wrote in Japanese was written by me and published in 1937 . . .” stating that the only copy of it in New Zealand was one which he had personally presented in Japan to the son



of a former teacher. Consequently this "first book" seemed to be becoming more and more remote, but it was extremely fortunate that the owner of the copy Dr Kawase mentioned was in Wellington and willing to examine the Library's item, verifying that the two were the same. With a certain amount of relief it now seems safe to say that the Turnbull Library holds a copy of the first book on New Zealand in Japanese and that it was published in 1941.

The mystery which remains, of course, is Dr Kawase's apparent hesitancy to admit to his book having been published in 1941 while he is naturally proud of having written the first book on New Zealand in Japanese. From the contents list of the book there are also certain sections which it would be interesting to have translated when resources permit. In the "History" section of Chapter I there are the subdivisions "political revolution—development of the Maori people—World War II—post-war—contemporary period" and in the "State of affairs in New Zealand" section of Chapter V the subdivisions "national defence with fear of Japan" and "increasing religious colour". In fact it is difficult to see how these could have been written on the basis of experiences up to 10 years earlier.

According to the reminiscences Dr Kawase was under orders as far as at least some of his research work was concerned from the time that Japan was actively involved in North China, making two research tours there. As far as he can remember it was after the Battle of Midway in June 1942 that he was ordered to report to the Navy Department at Tokyo and instructed to produce five papers on New Zealand—its history and general condition, climate, the Maori, agriculture, other resources; preparation of these would exempt him from duty at the front. Dr Kawase notes (p. 7):

I was very much pleased to do this job with my best, because I beleived [*sic*] that there is no body in Japan who can dēfend New Zealand except me, I thought as myself that I had message to protect New Zealand as it is said pen is stronger than sword. Then I determined to do this job as my best with christian spirit.

I thought that I can defend New Zealand by reporting the truth, because from the point of christianity I do not agree to fight against others, and I have so many good friends in New Zealand. Secondly there is no possibility to invade to New Zealand and rule New Zealand by Japanese, and thirdly as I was educated in New Zealand and I owe my education and kindness and friendship to New Zealand, and I do not like to betray New Zealand as an enemy, and also to be an ungrateful fellow. Fourth, if I land on New Zealand again as a pilot of the troop, New Zealanders will feel of me as I was spying New Zealand and some one may kill me.



Anyhow my job to report on New Zealand is that I should write the truth, I beleived [*sic*] that the truth is the best and strongest power. I hope it shall crash [*sic*] the will of Japanese Navy and Military to invade into New Zealand.

As the papers which he was asked to prepare correspond almost exactly with the contents of his book, apart from its 70-page section on his New Zealand tour, it seems odd that the material had to be prepared again so soon, but Dr Kawase describes at length the work which he did and the interrogations to which he was subjected by the Navy Department and later the Military Department, the latter being chiefly interested in road and rail facilities. If his memory as to the date of his first contact with the Navy Department is correct it throws an interesting light on the extent to which Japanese military intelligence at first refused to accept Midway as a decisive check. The Navy Department apparently based its plans at first quite seriously on gaining the support of the Maoris and agitating them against Great Britain. This was to be achieved by broad-casts in Maori (by Dr Kawase) from Tokyo and submarine or parachute landings in areas where Maoris were concentrated. Dr Kawase seems to have convinced the military that this held no chance of success. Early in 1943 Dr Kawase gave a talk on New Zealand at the Military Department to a group which included Prince Takeda; he had been preceded by the Minister of Hygiene and Public Health, Dr Tsurumi, on the subject of Australia and is convinced that he would have declared a plan for invading that country to be similarly unlikely to succeed.

Shortly after this Dr Kawase was again summoned to the Military Department where he was presented with an unbound book and asked to make any corrections necessary, but not to look at the map at the end of it. He explains that this work, the title of which is not exactly remembered, was presented as a "landing plan on New Zealand" with the number 33, and was a geographical guide book, a mixture of his book "New Zealand" and a navigational guide book. The map, at which he managed to glance, had many red arrows on it pointing towards the coastline. It is this map which seems to have brought home to Dr Kawase that his desire to tell the truth about New Zealand, believing that the facts would preclude any further plans for invasion, had culminated in his betraying a country which had educated him and even threatening the lives of his friends. It is with relief that he records that the changing fortune of the Japanese forces meant the end of any such invasion, and also his contact with the military.

Dr Kawase subsequently returned to his research institute—the Kawase Grassland Farming Research Institute which had been established in 1934 and which still operates—though he was mobilised by the Science



and Technical Department in 1944-5 to implement his methods for increasing dairy cattle and casein production. The description of the virtual chaos of life in Japan at the end of the war is given in some detail, both in general terms and as it affected Dr Kawase's work and his family, several members of which were killed in the bombing. He does this with a particular reason—though for the historian the details would merely amount to a definition of the “conditions of war”, for Dr Kawase the experiences can only be accounted for by a stand of pacifism.

Dr Kawase, who is remembered as a generous disburser of boiled sweets to children when he was at Lincoln College and is known to welcome visits from and friendships with New Zealanders, was in an unenviable position from the time of his return to Japan. This is certainly brought out in his personal reminiscences and is probably supported by some of the aspects regarding his book on New Zealand which are still unresolved.

PENELOPE GRIFFITH

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## “JOURNAL OF A RAMBLER”

### JOHN BOULTBEE IN NEW ZEALAND, 1825-1828

A journal kept by John Boultonbee, 1799-1854, has recently come to the Library through the generosity of Rev. James Boultonbee, Dorset, and Dr Peter Boultonbee, Isle of Man. This record of the adventures of a sealer, describes life on the southwest coast of New Zealand in the 1820s; it deals also with people and other places. The writer made a copy about 1836 of this journal kept “in compliance with the wishes of a dear deceased Father. . . . more for the amusement of my relations and friends than with a view to that of the public.” He visited Brazil and Barbados in 1818-1819, and went to Van Dieman’s Land in 1823. Thwarted in his attempts to make his way to that “Second Elysium” of the South Seas, Otaheite, he was obliged to suffer great danger and privation sealing in Bass’ Straits. After returning to Hobart he proceeded to Sydney and served with the pilot’s crew at the penal settlement at Port Macquarie before joining sealers heading for the southwest coast of New Zealand where he was to remain from 1825 to 1828. Then with Sydney as his headquarters he was engaged in bunkering, salting fish and some whaling before embarking on a vessel which he left at the Swan River settlement, Western Australia. He spent “three wretched years” there, 1830-1833, acting as coxswain to the Governor, Captain James Stirling, amongst other occupations. With £26 in the world he joined a whaling vessel heading for the Timor Sea and later visited Manila before attempting to make his way to Madras by way of Singapore and Colombo where he arrived on 14 May 1834. We have no record of his activities after the end of this year apart from the fact that he died in Ceylon in 1854. This is no simple log kept by a semi-literate sealer but the work of a well-educated man, a keen observer of people, their patterns of life and customs, as well as the flora, fauna and physical structure of the many areas visited.

John Boultonbee was the youngest of nine sons of a Marine Officer who served in the American War of Independence and later became estate manager to the Earl of Macclesfield and others. To the detriment of family finances, Captain Joseph Boultonbee, 1759-1821, actively maintained his military interests until 1815 having raised a troop of volunteer cavalry in 1806 under the threat of French invasion. He retired from the Royal Marines shortly before his youngest son’s birth at Bunny in Nottinghamshire. Young John passed “through the hands of different persons, from the nurse to the schoolmaster” and was sent to a series of boarding schools from which he regularly ran away “being impatient of control, thoughtless and headstrong.” It is possible that this somewhat insecure



childhood formed the pattern for a chequered life during which he seemed unable to remain in one place or to tolerate the company of one group of his fellows for any length of time. The observations in his journal are those of a man brought up in an agricultural environment. He reveals himself as sensitive and romantic with acute powers of observation, but impulsive and quick tempered and given to introspection while excusing himself for his shortcomings. Forced by circumstances he suffered the perils and privations of a sealer always acutely aware that his manner and education set him apart from, and under the suspicion of, his tough companions and perhaps heightened his affinity with the indigenous peoples in the countries he visited.

After a brief account of his childhood culminating in a short time spent in a merchant's office in Liverpool, 1817, he launches into a record of his adventures at sea commencing with an account of a voyage to Bahia, Brazil under the care of Captain Walker, a brother officer of Lieutenant Joseph Bage Boulton, R.N., 1791-1865, who seems to be the brother most closely associated with John and into whose hands the Journal is likely to have come. John returned to England on board H.M. Schooner *Congo* serving as a clerk. At this stage of research it seems, in spite of the apparent evidence of Navy lists and family belief, that this is the only time he actually served with the Royal Navy although he mentions and enjoys his visits to naval vessels encountered in his wanderings. Next comes a short visit to Barbados where his family hoped he would settle. As always he reveals his skill in passing on vivid impressions. "On arriving at Pool Plantation, my destination, I alighted from my horse and walked up to the house where I found a middle-aged, swarthy, emaciated man, sitting on one side of the doorway, with his feet up against the opposite side, he appeared to take no notice of me, but kept his eyes fixed with a stupid and vacant look, expressive of nothing, but vacancy itself". In spite of this unpromising introduction Boulton stayed with the planter and his family for several months and was treated with great kindness until a situation was found for him on a neighbouring estate. However, after spending four months there he departed in disgust at the brutal treatment of the slaves. His first remarks are significant.

. . . at intervals the crack of the Cowskin (whip) was to be heard, succeeded in some instances by yells, but in more, by sullen, dogged silence. They [the slaves] all saw I was an Englishman, from my colour, being much more florid than those white people born in the country, and remarks were made, sufficiently audible for me, that convinced me they wished nothing more than that they had their master under the lash for a few hours.

Here the pattern of affinity with non-Europeans is established and follows



right through the narrative. Boulton removed himself to Bridgetown and was finally forced to work his passage to Dublin "in a dirty miserable Brig" arriving home penniless.

The next few years were spent with his family in North Wales where his time was passed "unprofitably and unsatisfactorily *viz* hunting and shooting in the romantic vallies (*sic*) of Carnarvonshire." The death of his father, the idle way of life and the unsuccessful courting "of a certain damsel" led him in 1823 to accompany his eldest brother emigrating to Van Dieman's Land. Edwin, 1790-1868, had a grant of land at Hobart Town, soon prospered and spent the rest of his life there. John, unable to find work, was forced to go "on board a miserable dirty Schooner of 45 tons burthen, going on a sealing excursion to Bass' Straits". The crew he described as the "refuse of merchant ships, former convicts, thieves and scoundrels fit for no society, void of every good quality". Before very long two escaped convicts were to be secreted aboard. Boulton felt himself to be under suspicion from the beginning. Ill provisioned and unseaworthy the vessel rode out a violent storm during which it drifted 400 miles or so. They cruised up and down the coast of Tasmania landing on various islands and making contact with sealing parties and groups of aborigines. The physical features of islands and inlets visited are described in detail in conformity with a pattern followed throughout the narrative.

He notes that sealers became so wedded to their life that they were unwilling to leave it—"they live very hard, frequently eating shellfish, and fernroot, when they are unable to get other provisions, or to catch fish—they (in the Straits) wear their beards long, and appear to have no inclination to keep themselves tidy; their general appearance is semi-barbarous. . . . They wear a kangaroo-skin coat, caps of the same, and mocassins. . . . A good dog is worth £5. the women are very fond of these dogs, and I think have a stronger affection for them than for their masters. When a boat's crew are going on a Kangarooing trip, their appearance is very singular, clothed in skin cloaks, with their woolly headed accomplices and dogs around them. I have seen several of the offspring of these parties; they are a clever, active sort of people and have a handsome countenance, notwithstanding the ugly physiognomies of their mothers; their colour is copper, with a sort of rosy healthy hue, long but not lank hair, and their dispositions are very prepossessing. Some of them have been sent to Sydney for the purpose of being educated at the Government School." The writer provides examples of the sufferings of sealers frequently made worse by the failure of owners to return with promised supplies. He describes in detail mutton-birding on Preservation Island—these birds forming an important part of the sealer's diet—followed by an account of seal hunting and its hazards and later in the narrative an account of whaling in the Timor Sea.



After two sealing expeditions on shore at Philip Island Boulton, "being completely tired out with continued hardships heightened by the disagreeable proceedings of the rascals on board, hunger stricken and disconsolate", decided to try to live alone on the island. He was landed with "6 lb. of biscuit dust, and 4 lb. of pork, some melon seeds and cabbage seeds and an old dog, of no service only as a companion." Soon he had to make his way to the mutton-bird rookery on the island. This was a journey of four days, with bare blistered feet as his moccasins quickly wore out. At one stage he was only able to obtain water by making a tube of albatross quills and sucking through them from a little hollow in a narrow rock crevice. On arrival he built a fire to cook a bird, fell asleep before it was cooked and woke to "find the whole island in a blaze;" his feet were a little scorched but his life was saved by the fact that he lay to the windward of the fire—the rookery was burnt out. He ate roasted eggs for several days and then had to hunt penguins for food "fit only for persons who are absolutely starving." After three months alone and starving he was rescued by his former shipmates and eventually made his way back to Hobart.

In June 1824 he returned to Sydney still hankering for Otaheite, but worked with a boat's crew for the pilot at the penal settlement at Port Macquarie for seven months spending his leisure time in solitary rambles amongst the natives, and fishing. Then, luckily for New Zealand: "... I was induced to go to New Zealand, to join a party employed Sealing by Messrs. Cooper and Levy, of Sydney. I agreed to serve them in this employ, for 18 months, on a certain stipulated share of what skins were procured, and to receive in advance 5£ in cash, and 5£ value in clothes or any other property." 24 men, 4 boat's crews embarked on board a Sydney Brig on the 14th of March 1825. "The contrast between these men and the sealers in Bass' Straits was remarkable for with few exceptions they were an orderly set of fellows. We were on good terms with one another, and as nothing but goodwill was manifested towards me, I could well pass over those defects of manner common to all people uneducated as they were."

On April 5 they anchored at George's Harbour where all the boats and provisions for six months were landed. Boulton's boat took provisions for six weeks, three muskets, a dog and their clothes and went about a hundred miles north. They stopped at Milford Haven.

... a wild romantic looking place, abounding in high mountains, and intermediate deep vallies—the woods are abundantly supplied with game; as woodhens, green birds [kakapo], *emus*\* etc—these birds are of large size, they lay their eggs in holes in the ground and in hollow trees and as they cannot fly, they are easily overtaken with dogs.



Later in a general description of the flora and fauna of the southwest coast of the country, an area which was to become very familiar to the writer both by land and by sea he makes further mention of birdlife:

The birds are not remarkably musical—the linnets are rather so; The Bell Bird [i.e. tui] is of a purple colour, with a white spot on the breast, shaped like a bell. The Saddleback is a brown bird with a bright red spot on its back like a saddle; these last two species, are about the size of a thrush. There are green parroquets (sic), large hawks, and several kinds of wild duck besides *Emus*,\* greenbirds and woodhens, which are birds of an excellent flavour.

Sealing parties were always on the alert for possible attack by parties of wandering New Zealanders and routine precautions were taken. At Open Bay [Jackson's Bay] Boulton's crew of six found tracks of a party of about thirty which attacked them in gathering darkness. This confrontation and its outcome in which no less than eight New Zealanders were killed was to give him a certain standing in his relations with the tribes in the area. The party, reduced by the loss of the Boatsteerer and another, now cautiously made its way to Dusky Bay and were comfortably settled there with the other crews making up the expedition until after 7 months an unnamed brig joined them and collected what was to the Captain a disappointing tally of 290 skins. This period at Dusky Bay was one to which Boulton looked back with nostalgia, the same sentiment he was to experience when exhilarated by whaling in the Timor Sea. He enjoyed the beauty of Dusky Bay as well as the company of his fellows and describes the nature of their sealing activities in the area going right into caves "sufficiently spacious to admit of 8 to 10 boats," to hunt their quarry. He mentions in passing the finding of "one of Cook's Medals among a heap of rubbish on Iron Island, it was a composite piece, of the size of a penny; . . . —this I foolishly gave away for a trifle, which I am sorry for as several of my friends would have liked to have had it. . . . There is a simple sketch of both sides of the medal with the journal. Boulton also sees himself as:

an altered person and changed from the delicate youth, to about as rough a piece of goods as ever weathered the wide world. Notwithstanding I was as hardy and robust as most people, there was something about me, which caused my boatmates to suspect I was a degree or two above their level, and I was often amused at their remarks. One day, as I was sitting writing, two or three of the crew observed 'he is a regular *scholar*, and keeps a log of all that is

\* My italics. The layman cannot but wonder if Boulton was in fact referring to the small bush moa.



going on'. One said 'I think he must be some swell's son, and he has spent his money, it is a pity such like chaps should come to this . . .'

The boat's crew now set off to join the brig which had "proceeded to the Straits to purchase flax, pork and potatoes". Boulton takes up the narrative:

. . . We reached Pahee, [Pahia] the most western settlement in Solander's Straits: As we approached the beach we saw some straggling natives carelessly walking towards the landing place; . . . On hauling up the boat, a white man made his appearance, dressed in a red shirt, and duck trowsers; this was no other than Jack Price of whom we had heard so many stories. He had a girl with him who spoke a few unconnected words of English. When we had secured our provisions and made the boat safe, we sat down to supper; surrounded by the boys, girls and women who remained, (all the men having gone to war with a tribe about 400 miles distant). It was amusing to see these people, peeping into our pockets, pulling up our trowsers, to see if we had good legs, and making other gestures, characteristic of the wild New Zealanders. The young woman who lived with Price was by far the best looking of the whole; her complexion was a bright olive, with a rather round face, black and large rolling eyes, and a luxuriant head of hair curling down in ringlets over her well formed shoulders. Some of the other girls were tolerably well-featured, but not so clean in their persons. However I felt in some degree attracted by those few charms they possessed, and I soon made choice of a female whom I presented with a brass curb, which I told her was an European lady's necklace! of this precious article the poor girl took special care, rubbing it over with ashes to brighten it, and as it was of brass, it was the more prizeable . . . I bought a few mats etc. and after answering their numerous half intelligible questions, the best way I could, I retired to sleep for the first time among natives.

Then follows a detailed description of the settlement comprising about 40 to 50 houses some about 30 feet long. ". . . The walls are about 2 feet high, but the roofs are lofty, being nearly 20 feet from the wall-plate to the ridge pole which is placed in a slanting direction, the highest end being next to the gable end where the door is. . . . On each side are platforms of a species of bamboo, which are elevated about 3 feet from the ground; on these the people sleep, or sit at work when they are making mats etc. The passage between the platforms is about 2 feet, and extends the length of the house."

They now proceeded to "Ruaboka" [Ruapuke] Island and it becomes



apparent that the Captain of the unnamed brig which returned to pick up the sealing party at Dusky Bay was John Rodolphus Kent (d. 1837). The writer mentions "there were likewise 2 of our brig's people here, who were left on the island by Capt. Kent to procure flax for him in his absence . . ." Kent was undoubtedly in the area in 1826 with the brig *Elizabeth* in the service of Cooper and Levy. Within a few weeks our hero left his party and with another of his group and a New Zealander joined Jack Price who had bought a leaky, 4 oared whaleboat. Now commenced another period in which Boulton was to suffer great privation and to look back with sentiments of nostalgia on conditions he had left behind. Be that as it may Jack Price is most vividly depicted and his reputation for "rashness" substantiated. There is a description of Price and his party returning from a mutton-birding expedition in their leaking boat in high seas with the two women bailing. "I must not forget to mention that one of the women screamed out lustily at this time, but Price's companion bore it with the utmost coolness; she had been with him before in many a gust and many a critical situation, which his rashness had placed him in. As to the native man he threw 9 bags of birds overboard, and in his fright so far forgot himself that he was on the point of going to throw the oars overboard but was prevented by us." The two women were "Nefittea", Price's wife, daughter of "Pohu", a chief and brother of "Taattooa", "headman of Otago", and Boulton's woman, bought from her father for a musket—"our little seraglio".

Captain Kent felt threatened enough by Price's activities to have had an unsuccessful attempt made on his life by a party of natives at Ruapuke which Boulton describes in detail. He also records the loss in the fray of his papers and books including his Bible, wanted by the natives to make cartridges. More important he sets down the causes of the animosity between the two men describing Kent's approach to the New Zealanders, his knowledge of the language, his partiality with the people. He created the impression of being "a Rangatira Nui (great chief) so that a great part of the natives swayed by self interest, and credulity, considered him as a man of consequence." Price, under the protection of "Nefittea", spoke of Captain Kent as a "tourekka", or "cookie" of no note. Boulton notes that "Nefittea's" family ties would have more influence over the natives than "Kent's persuasions". It is interesting to note the reaction of a young chief, "Topoi", who had been to Sydney, who told Kiroro (Price's attacker) that if he had killed a white man his own life would have been forfeit and "he would have been scouted by even the natives themselves, who for their own interest ought to encourage them, as their trade depended on them." Boulton himself shortly before leaving New Zealand was to become "the white man" of Otago tribes and is under no illusions as to the reasons for their gifts and

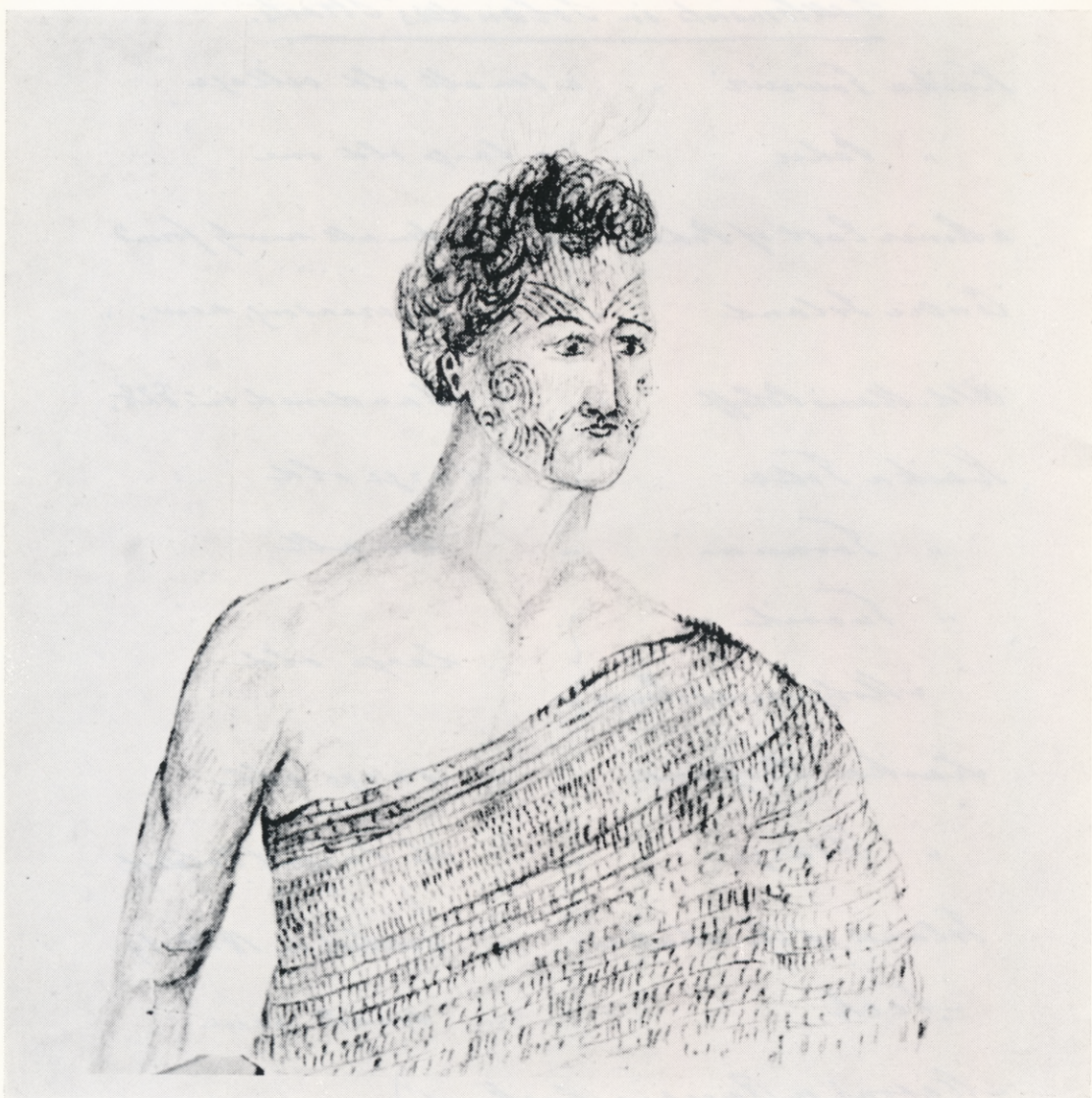


# SETTLEMENTS IN SOLANDERS STRAITS

## Settlements in Solanders' Straits.

Kaika Tuiwiri	"	a small old village
" Pakee	"	a large old one
a River East of Pakee	"	a small newly found
Centre Island	"	increasing, new.
Old Man's Bluff	"	abandoned in 1828.
Kaika Totar	"	large old
" Toonua	"	small
" Tuamika or Motynenxi River	}	large old
Kaika Bogana	"	large old
" Otargo	"	the largest & oldest
Island of Auahuka	"	settled in 1818-19
Peck	"	small new
Mason's, or Puceroa (Long Beach)	}	all small & newly found.
Codfish Island		
Boothatta		





"Tarbuka (Whakataupuka), chief of Ruabukka (Ruapuke) aged 34. . . . He was the most complete model of strength, activity, and elegance I had seen combined in any man!" *Journal of a Rambler*, page 123.



promises to him. He notes in passing "sometimes they would ask me to shew them how to write, which I did, on the sand."

Now a New Zealander's character springs to life when Boulton meets at Ruapuke, "Tarbuka", [Whakataupuka, (Taboca)], principal chief of the "Straits natives" who became his friend and protector. He describes the meeting

He saluted us by touching noses, and told us to stay with him,—he took particular notice of me, and called me Onée (Sand) from my having sandy whiskers. I was struck with admiration when I first saw Tarbuka, he was the most complete model of strength, activity, and elegance I had seen combined in any man. He was in height 5 feet 10 inches; his muscular well formed arms and handsome falling broad shoulders, well turned limbs, and erect stature, together with his active, lively gait, were such as could not be witnessed by any one without exciting their notice. His countenance was not exactly *handsome*, but very prepossessing, and bespoke a quick intelligent mind and all the Physiognomists in England in spite of their pretended knowledge, could not find out a feature (in his calm state) expressive of ferocity, or that blood-thirsty disposition which he has given evident proofs of possessing. . . . I have seen him with the white people playing and joking with him in as careless a manner as if they were amongst their countrymen, but only once, saw him show any sort of anger. . . .

Boulton made a simple sketch of Taboca, aged 34 [ca 1826] which survives with the Journal.

Taboca showed Boulton the measure of his friendship by saluting him and even placing his little daughter in his care as hostage as evidence of his protection when an ugly situation arose when the sealers reported the death of the chief's only son, Golok; it was he too who persuaded Boulton to place himself under the protection of the Otago chiefs "Tiaroa" and "Curratio". "Tarbuka told me, if I would leave my own way of clothing and dressed in a "*cokatoo*" [kākahu, cloak] I should be well liked, and as long as I staid amongst New Zealanders I should not want. He said the white people were too selfish." However Boulton gives more than one example of Taboca's great barbarity. Referring to his utter grief at the death of his son and the ceremonies related to the event he observes that "these rude sons of nature know no medium: in their anger; joy; friendship or sorrow, they are either one extreme or the other". This is followed a few pages later by an account of the chief's horrifying murder of a poor woman, the exposure and removal of her limbs etc from the body and its final burial by white men who could endure the situation no longer. The writer continues "I saw her head,



it was preserved, but the features were shrunk and her face had none of the round form which it possessed when alive." Elsewhere he names another head, that of a murderer Koura, and tells of the circumstances of his killing and the cooking and eating of his body. "... I saw the head of Koura sometime after at Ruabuka it was adorned with feathers, the hair remained and the whole of the face as when alive, except that in the place of the eyes, bright shells were fixed in their sockets, the teeth were visible. I cannot give you any account of how they preserve their heads."

All the time Boulton was in the South it is quite evident that the New Zealanders were concerned with inter-tribal wars and continually threatened by the possibility of retaliatory raids. When he first went to Pahia he noted that all the men were at war. On their second visit to the settlement, which Price looked upon as his home, they were given an account of this fight at "Ackalore or Kikoura" by an old man "Poree Pahbah" "a stout, tall fellow with a bushy beard, and his face and hands were stained with the juice of *Etotoo* . . . the redness of which might easily be taken for blood." He reported that 70 of the enemy had been killed by the Straits natives who had not lost a man by violence although a chief "Towiwi" had died of some ailment. As Price and his party made their way from settlement to settlement Boulton recorded the ceremonies arising from the death of this chief and heard of the cruelties practised on the raiders' captives ". . . Several of [the children] were tied up in lots and hung round the sterns of the canoes so that as they went along, they were choked (*sic*) by the waves . . ." Significantly Boulton notices near the end of his stay in the Straits area "the natives began to be alarmed at the report of 'Temiranue', coming to avenge the outrages committed by them, the last war (or massacre, rather,) at Ackalore. His coadjutor "Rowbulla", [Te Rauparaha] a chief at Cabbotti [Kapiti] Island, in Cook's Straits, had also threatened them, so that the natives of the Easternmost settlements were abandoning their homes, and forming fresh settlements in different places Ruabuka, South Cape etc."

Seasonal movement of native parties occupied in food-gathering is recorded especially as regards mutton-birding. On arrival at Bluff on one occasion the party saw 11 canoes and about 200 natives who had made their way from the "Eastward" to collect this essential commodity. Boulton carefully describes the canoes and their sailing capacity. Each chief had a particular island of mutton birds which he and his tribe kept for their own use and where during the season they lived for about a month. Here "they skinned the birds and took out the principal bones, after which they roasted them and put them into large bags, made by splitting immense sheets of kelp which abounds here—these bags being fastened up and kept air tight to prevent the birds from being tainted,



and I have eaten them after they have been 8 months in these bags and found the meat as fresh as when put in. It is by these means the New Zealanders, preserve their other articles of animal food." Methods of fishing for barracouta, planting and cultivating potatoes are noted. These latter were introduced by Captain Cook and by this time formed an important food as well as trade crop together with flax for dealings with the sealers and ships trading in and out of Sydney. There is comment on "Etotoo" (Tutu), the juice of which made a pleasant beverage in season. "When I was at Pahee I used the juice with a little gunpowder mixed as a substitute for Ink; and wrote a brief Journal of my adventures . . ."

The writer's interest in the customs of the New Zealanders is revealed throughout the narrative but he says the ". . . strange custom of 'tabooing' I do not understand, further than that it is a law strictly observed." He cites several examples of its operation with regard to the violation of a chief's head, food gathering near an abandoned house and its application in relation to fire etc. He also provides a simple answer based on native superstition which would account for the fact that there were no further incidents of the nature of the massacre of the crew of the *General Gates* which took place in December 1822.

Boulton was to be disappointed more than once in his endeavour to return to Sydney. This led him to join the Otago chiefs for a little time but he finally went to Bluff and joined yet another sealing crew for a further season. Now followed once more a period of hard work and hunger made notable for posterity by a visit to Pegasus Harbour. "[Here] we found a shipwright named Cook, 8 men and 9 women from the Bay of Islands, they had been greatly distressed for food and we were unfortunately unable to assist them." He describes Cook's contract with the Commander of the *Prince of Denmark*, William Stewart, to build "a vessel of 100 tons burthen" at Pegasus. The party was provisioned for six months but had been there for twelve and had abandoned the project to forage for food—"cockles, muscles (*sic*) and fern root." He noted the contrast between the lean and haggard men and their plump women. Each man lived with his woman in a two-roomed house "Cook had 3 or 4 children; his eldest boy could write, and spoke English very perfectly. The women washed, mended clothes etc—and they seemed to be much more expert at making mats than those natives in the neighbourhood of the Straits and far tidier in their persons." Boulton made the most of his time here as is indicated in his vocabulary appended to the account of his New Zealand experiences. There he notes more than one variation in speech between the New Zealanders of the Bay of Islands and the Straits. The sealing party returned some months later and found Cook and his people in great distress. "They had begun to build a small craft of about



25 tons to take themselves to the Bay of Islands: they had no iron or nails and were going to fasten her together with trunnels[?]. The women set to work cheerfully to make mats for sails and ropes of flax. This makeshift little bark was expected to be ready in 10 months time."

Boulton finally made his way to Sydney as a stowaway on board the *Samuel* on a voyage which probably ended there with a cargo of sealskins on 8 March 1828. To his account of life in New Zealand he adds a list of *Settlements in Solander's Straits* and another of *Men's names and characters*, comprising chiefs and other New Zealanders encountered on his wanderings including "Tuaviki" (Tuhawaiki, 1805?-1844), called Bloody Jack by the sealers, "Brother [i.e. nephew] both in blood and in disposition to Tarbuka." Women have their place in the list. There is also a vocabulary and comment on singing with examples of chants. He includes simple sketches: Whakataupuka aged 34, canoes including a double canoe, both sides of the Cook medal found at Dusky Bay, New Zealanders' houses, their weapons etc.

All the above comprises little more than half the adventures of John Boulton but the second section continues with the same keen observation and detailed description of his many adventures. He departed from Hobart Town in 1830 on a rundown whaling vessel, the *Ephimina*, heading for the Timor Sea. His relations with the Captain and crew became so bad that he insisted on his discharge at the Swan River settlement, Western Australia. He paints a grim picture of a colony which barely survived, becoming established in "a dreary, sandy and barren looking hole;" where food and other basic commodities became increasingly scarce and payment for work done was to be made in local paper money—"one might wear this makeshift rubbish away in one day, by chaffing, in one's pocket".

After three years of fluctuating fortune he sailed from Swan River in January 1833 on the *Sir Francis M'Naughten*, a whaler smuggling a cargo of muskets to Capang [Koepang] in the Malay Archipelago. Some time was spent here and Boulton left "with some regret, for my newly acquired partner on shore, had attracted me more than I could have believed." While journeying through the islands of the area the tale is told with dated entries and many vessels encountered are named (a notable omission in the New Zealand section). Comment is made as before on the many facets of life in the area—the people, their way of life, customs and politics, geographical details, vegetation, crops etc. Boulton reveals his strong preference for the native peoples as contrasted with their Dutch, Portuguese and Spanish overlords with particular prejudice towards Roman Catholic missionaries and their converts.

A lively account of whaling in the Timor Sea is given. This was not a successful venture in terms of whales captured but was memorable to



the writer because of the sense of well-being created by the exercise in the boats and the fresh sea air. He contrasts this with a relative state of lethargy experienced when leading a shore life. The vessel, completely unseaworthy, was forced to put in at the island of Ternate in the Moluccas. Its "burning mountain" was just beginning to explode for the first time in 16 years as they entered the harbour. They stayed here for three months until their ship which could not be repaired was auctioned. Boulton found this a pleasant place, a centre of trade with a variety of peoples—"Malays, Arabs, Chinamen, Bengalis and some slaves from Papua or New Guinea". There were also 500 Dutch troops and 2000 Malay soldiers. Here he felt and described an earthquake and spent a period of confinement in the watchhouse "but it was my own random temper that caused it . . . During my exile I passed my time in committing to paper the Malay and English words commonly used which I wrote down according to pronunciation."

On 20 August 1833 Boulton took a passage to Manila on a Spanish brig. "We were greatly crowded and the chattering of the garrulous Chinamen and "Skretching" (*sic*) of 600 parrots was deafening." These birds were to be sold at Manila for a high profit. He records disastrous fires at Manado, Dutch Celebes, and having contracted "a sharp attack of fever and ague" there he was to lie gasping in the brig's hatches for a month or more. In spite of great weakness he enjoyed his brief stay in the Philippines where he was cared for by kind friends and treated as a person of importance in spite of his penury. He now proceeded to Singapore arriving on 17 March 1834. "A month's dissatisfactory life" was spent here as he tried to obtain a passage to Madras where he hoped to find his brother George. His adventures as a Rambler come to an end with an account of a voyage to Ceylon. The vessel was heavily rigged and under-manned with "2 weak and 1 sick man" who soon became exhausted. They anchored in the Colombo Roads on 14 May 1834 "after six weeks boisterous passage and attended with thunder, lightning and rain."

Boulton brings the *Journal of a Rambler* to a close in a characteristic fashion. "I left the vessel determined to quit a life with which I had grown quite disgusted. I resolved in future never to subject myself to the annoyance of upstarts, mates, skippers etc whose insolence of office entirely satisfied me that I should never be able to reconcile myself to a seafaring life, in a subordinate situation, and I had no friends to interest themselves for my advancement." He was befriended and cared for by a "native born Dutch descendant" and his family. Having abandoned his attempt to reach Madras on hearing of his brother's death there two years before, these friends introduced him to an English merchant who apparently employed him. In fact evidence within the manuscript points



to the possibility of his having remained in Ceylon for the rest of his days hopefully enjoying the settled life he sought.

Time and research will uncover Boulton's later activities but in the meantime the reader may wonder what was the source of his later information from New Zealand especially as regards the wrongly reported death of Tuhawaiki, "Bloody Jack", in a confrontation with Te Rauparaha in 1836. There are a number of clues which strongly suggest that this copy of his journal was written shortly after his arrival in Ceylon and later revised in his and perhaps two other hands. This may well be supported in his use of unusually rough and porous paper perhaps made from jute and quite devoid of any watermark with the exception of one gathering signed C. Wilmott and dated 1833; inky thumb marks throughout the manuscript could indicate that the writing was done in humid surroundings. Incidentally a hand-stitched sailcloth cover has survived the ravages of time.

This deeply perceptive record of a man's thoughts and experiences in an occupation where his upbringing and education placed him apart from his fellows must be unique at least in the field of sealing where, apart from handicaps of illiteracy, men were too occupied simply surviving. There is much of interest to all students of the many facets of New Zealand's early history but recognition must equally be given to Boulton's comment on the peoples of the islands of the Malay Archipelago and the Far East. The reader comes to know a man with great interest in people many of whom befriended him in his times of need. He always seemed to come out of his expeditions penniless even to the extent of once having to stowaway on a vessel (the *Samuel*) carrying sealskins which he had laboured without any reward to obtain. His downfall lay in his pride perhaps, and certainly in a quick temper which, with a vivid imagination, carried him from situation to situation. John Boulton, his friends, associates and mere passers-by, and their many ways of life, step right out of the narrative to add substance to the bones of history.

June Starke



## NOTES ON MANUSCRIPT ACCESSIONS

### A SELECTIVE LIST OF ACQUISITIONS, JANUARY TO JUNE 1975

The following list updates the *Note* in the *Record* for October 1975. It is in two main categories. The first group comprises original manuscripts which have been donated or purchased by the Library. The second group comprises copied material lent by individuals or purchased. Included are important collections on microfilm bought from holding institutions but excluding material copied by the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau or as part of the Australian Joint Copying Project.

#### A. ORIGINAL MATERIAL

ALGIE, Colvin S., 1887-1916.

Diary, 1914-1915. 1 v. Donation: Mr D. C. Algie, Auckland.

Algie served as lieutenant in 6th Hauraki Regiment, N.Z.E.F., and died in France, July, 1916. Details of voyage, 1914, life in Egypt, particularly military camp duties, conditions and training. Account of landing at Gallipoli. Typescript.

BARTHOW, Frithjoe M. H.

Writings, 1942-1943. 15 items. Donation: Mr F. M. H. Barthow, Auckland.

Verses and accounts of incidents written while serving in the Pacific during World War II including information obtained from Japanese prisoners of war.

BEAUCHAMP, Richard Ralph

Papers, 1975. 2 items. Donation: Mr A. Fry, Wellington.

Correspondence and published article *A Family Affair or What became of Fred?* re Katherine Mansfield's uncle, George Frederick Beauchamp and his family.

BENNETT, Dr Agnes Elizabeth Lloyd, 1872-1960.

Diary, 1916-1917. 7 v. Donation: Mrs I. MacPherson, Kaitaia.

Record of service as medical officer both with New Zealand troops in Cairo and later with unit sent by the Scottish Women's Hospital to Serbia and attached to the Third Royal Serbian Army.

BIGGS, Reginald Newton, d. 1868.

Letter, 6 November, 1868. 4 p. Purchase.

To Arthur Tuke from Poverty Bay. Describes changes in military leader-



ship and instructs Tuke to maintain pressure on the Maoris to prevent the war from spreading. Four days later Biggs and his family were killed by Hauhaus.

BLOXHAM, Ann C.

Teacher's Workbook, 1931-1932. 1 v. Donation: Mr W. J. H. Baillie, Wellington.

Kept while teaching at Moonlight School, Otago, and describes times and topics of lessons.

BOULTBEE, John, 1799-1854.

Journal of a rambler with a sketch of his life from 1817 to 1834, including a narrative of 3 years' residence in New Zealand etc, [ca. 1836?]. 1 v. Indefinite loan: Rev. J. Boulton, Dorset, and Dr P. Boulton, Isle of Man. See note *Journal of a Rambler* on p. 18 for contents. Also *An account of the family of Boulton . . .*, by Rev. Thomas Boulton and others.

CARRINGTON Family.

Papers, 1861-1967. 24 items. Donation: Mr T. Waddell, New Plymouth. Personal papers, correspondence, surveyor's licences, land deed of Octavius Carrington, Provincial Surveyor, Taranaki; miscellaneous family papers, clippings and photographs, scrapbook.

CASTLES, Thomas.

Reminiscences, 1975. 14 l. Donation: Mr T. Castles, Upper Takaka.

Capture in Crete, 1 June 1941, and life as a prisoner of war Stalag VIII B, Germany with account of strike instigated by New Zealand prisoners of war. Photograph.

CHAMBERLAIN Family.

Notebook. 1 v. Donation: Estate of Mrs V. C. M. Chamberlain, Auckland.

Typescript notes on the Chamberlain family who arrived in Wellington on the ship *London*, 22 May 1842, and settled in Wellington and Wairarapa; prayers.

CHAMEROVZOW, Louis Alexis.

Letter, 29 May 1852. 2 p. Purchase.

Letter from Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, to Rev. Dr Venn, re the "new Bill relating to the Constitution for New Zealand".



COLDICOTT, Claude Ernest Addison, d. 1962.

Indenture of apprenticeship, 1899. 1 item. Donation: Broadwood, Northland.

Indenture to serve John William Robinson, chemist and druggist, Parnell, as apprentice, 1899.

COLENSO, William, 1811-1899.

Correspondence, 1845-1860. 178 items. Purchase.

Mostly letters in Maori from various Maori writers re Church and other matters, laments.

*Access subject to sorting.*

COTTRELL, Bernard V.

Papers, 1916-1919. 6 ins. Donation: Mrs F. Cottrell, Whakatane.

Correspondence and miscellaneous papers giving detailed accounts of service in N.Z.E.F. in France and Belgium, 1916-1919; postcards and photographs.

COVENTRY, Evangeline, d. 1963.

Papers, 1920-1923. 2 inches. Donation: Mrs D. Jesson, Wellington.

Seven letters from Horace Fildes, scrapbook and loose newspaper clippings largely relating to early Wellington.

CRUMP, Barry John, 1935-

Papers, 1959. 27 l. Donation: Mr A. Fry, Wellington.

Fragment of MS of *A good keen man*, 1959; biographical details.

DE BRES, Pieter Hendrick.

Two years Community Counselling Service, 1974?. 346 p. Donation: Mr P. H. de Bres, Christchurch.

A review written after two years service as Director of the Community Counselling Service in Hastings. Background and establishment of organisation emphasising co-operation in casework, counsel groups and community work, training and education programmes etc.

*Restricted access.*

DYE, Edward.

Correspondence, 1912-1920. 8 items. Donation: Estate of W. R. McKay, Wellington.

Letters to and from Harry Holland mainly to do with an invitation to visit New Zealand. Dye hoped that Holland would come to Waihi to help organise men into the miners' union and support the Socialist Party.



ELLIOT, Archibald John, 1902-1974.

Papers. ca. 2 ft. Donation: Mrs Archibald J. Elliot, Wellington.

Papers of New Zealand circuit manager of J. C. Williamson Theatres Ltd., comprising a large collection of letters from theatrical personalities, photographs and theatre programmes.

*Access subject to sorting.*

ELLIS and Burnand Ltd.

Minute books, 1903-1933. 3 v. Donation: Ellis and Burnand Ltd., Hamilton.

Records of timber merchants and millers.

*Restricted access.*

FUTTER, Frank Hall.

Futter tree and historical notes [1975?]. 2 items. Donation: Mr F. H. Futter, Eastbourne.

Records of descendants of James Futter, 1800-1873, who came to Wellington on *Lady Nugent*, 1841. He settled at Ngauranga and ran a hostelry there. Copies of photographs, newspaper clippings etc.

GAS Association of New Zealand.

Records, 1910-1970. 25 ft. Donation: Gas Association of New Zealand, Wellington.

Includes correspondence, annual reports, minutes of meetings and miscellaneous material.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

GOODFELLOW, Sir William, 1880-1974.

Biographical notes, 1973. 8 l. Donation: Mr T. G. Tyrer, Wellington.

From records of *New Zealand Dairy Exporter*. Typescript.

GRAHAM, J. Fergus.

Shakespeare's pen. 89 l. Donation: Mr J. E. Burt, Christchurch.

Essay supporting the thesis that Christopher Marlowe was the writer of Shakespeare's plays etc. Typescript MS with emendations.

GREY, A. B.

Poems, 1924. 35 items. Donation: Miss Cody, Masterton.

Poetry written by A. B. Grey while a patient at Pukeora Sanatorium, Hawke's Bay, 1924.



HADFIELD, Octavius, 1814-1904.

Letters, 1848, 1863. 2 items. Donation: Mrs B. Macmorran, Wellington. Letter written by Archdeacon Henry Williams, 1792-1867, to "My very dear child Kate" (Hadfield) with family news; another to Te Harawira (Hadfield) at Poneke from Te Rauparaha, 12 June 1848, with pencil notes by Hadfield on morality.

HAMPSON, Martin H.

Papers, 1889, 1940-1941. 3 ins. Donation: Mrs K. H. Hampson, Wellington.

Official and personal correspondence of M. H. Hampson, Counsel for the Maori people, including his Note on the Memorial of the Maori People of New Zealand to the Privy Council, November 1940. Letter book of John Rogan, 1823?-1899, Judge of the Maori Land Court, and reminiscences, 1889.

HANDYSIDE, Henry.

Report of survey of the Waiau-ua district, Province of Nelson [1861]. 1 v. Purchase: Mr Montague Handyside, England.

Illustrated with 19 pencil drawings and a map of the area.

HARDING, William Guy, 1883-

Waltzing Matilda in a canvas canoe, 1963. 119 p. Donation: Mr W. G. Harding, Silverstream.

Subtitled *An old man's recollections of a pioneering holiday*. An account of a trip from Masterton down the Ruamahanga River to the coast, across Palliser Bay to Turakirae Head accompanied by his sons Eric and Peter. Foreword and final pages written by Peter Harding. Typescript.

HENDERSON, Monica L.

Papers, 1860, 1915-1944. 35 items. Donation: Mrs E. M. Henderson, Lower Hutt.

Letters from members of Laird family serving in Great War, 1915-1917; also from servicemen in World War II from the front and prison camps, 1940-1944. Material relating to Macgregor Laird, 1808-1860, shipowner, who took an active part in expedition to open up trade on the River Niger, 1832.

HOOPER, Richard Henry, 1868-

Papers, 1902-1936. 4 items. Donation: Miss C. Hooper, Wellington.

Memo book, 1902-1933, containing financial and biographical information, monthly diary, 1923-1936, of longtime editor with the Depart-



ment of Agriculture; scrapbooks of MS, programmes etc. Hooper, a Fabian Socialist, was attached to High Commission in London, 1902-1909.

HORNIBROOK, Norcott de Bisson.

Diary, 10 June 1944-28 February 1945. 1 v. Donation: Dr N. de B. Hornibrook, Lower Hutt.

Record of service before being wounded on Italian front.

HOWELL, John Christopher Mark, 1922-

Letters, 1940-1956. 127 items. Donation: Lt.Cdr. J. C. M. Howell, Wellington.

Written to his parents during training as marine engineer, 1940-1942, and later service on Royal Navy vessels, in Indian waters and at Allied landing in Normandy, 6 June 1944, also in Scandinavia, 1945; postwar cruises including service at Aden during Suez crisis, September 1956. Sketch plan of Normandy landing.

HUGGINS, Herbert Augustus, 1867-1962.

Papers. 3 ft. Donation: Mr C. R. Hancox, Wellington.

Correspondence, ephemera and published material on astrology, funny money, election ephemera and a large collection of wartime newspaper clippings. Mr Huggins served in the Post and Telegraph Department, 1882-1923, and on Wellington City Council, 1925-1935.

*Access subject to sorting.*

HUNT, Charity Ann, comp.

Beard family record, 1973. 17 l. Donation: Mrs C. A. Hunt, Putaruru.

Descendants of James Beard, 1848-1903, and Ann Margaret Beard formerly Prince, 1852-1945. Cyclostyled material.

ILOTT, Sir John Moody Albert, 1884-1973.

Papers, 1909-1971. 2 ft. Donation: Mr J. V. Ilott, Wellington.

Financial records, cash books, papers etc.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

JEPSON, Cecil John, 1899-

Papers, 1852-1919. 17 items. Donation: Mr J. J. Jepson, Paraparaumu.

Paybook, 1852-1864, and documents re pension etc of John Wright, 1834-ca. 1913, who served in the Crimean War, in Malta and the West Indies before coming to New Zealand with the 57th Regiment in 1862. He was discharged in Wanganui, March 1864. Nominal Roll, Third New Zealand



Contingent for service in South Africa. Diaries, 1916-1919, address book, paybooks of C. J. Jepson who served with New Zealand Cycle Corps in Egypt, and France.

JOHN Brogden and Sons.

Record of repayment of labourers' promissory notes, 1873-1874. 5 l. Donation: Gordon Harcourt and Co., Wellington.

Records of labourers employed on railway construction.

JONES, Edward George Thomas, 1939-

A brief account of my family in New Zealand. 58 l. Donation: Dr E. G. T. Jones, St. Louis, Missouri.

Covers the life and experiences of writer's family, 1824-1971, but mainly after the arrival of Jones family, Otago, and Riordan family, Taranaki, about 1870. James Riordan served with Armed Constabulary in Taranaki and later with the Police Force before becoming a carrier in Taihape, 1907. Jones family went to Upper Hutt by 1915. Mention of Dodinski, Goodwin, Fisher and other families. Notes on settlement of inland Taranaki, early Inglewood, maps etc.

JURISS, Maximilian, 1878-1960.

Papers, 1883-1960. 6 inches. Donation: Mr H. C. Juriss, Wellington.

Primarily records of service in 1st World War comprising scrapbook of correspondence, reports, documents etc., also currency used in prisoner of war camps, programmes, photographs etc. Served in France with the British Army from 1915 including battle at Vimy Ridge, May 1916, where he was captured. After the War he served with the Inter-allied Commission and the British Red Cross in command of Russian prisoner of war camp in Germany; unpublished autobiography *Adventures of Swizz; one of the human moles of the 1914-1918 war*. Second scrapbook records career and contains many family photographs. Decorations and medals.

KAURI Timber Company.

Records, 1913-1951. 30 ft. Donation: Fletcher Holdings Ltd., Auckland. Records of the New Zealand operations of the Melbourne based Kauri Timber Co.; mainly letterbooks and financial records.

LAIDLAW, H.

Letter, 15 March 1871. 4 p. Donation: Mr C. A. Kenderdine, Wellington.

Written to John Nye Read and sent on to James Read in New Zealand re the manufacture of cement.



LAING, Thomas Meek, ca. 1893-1959.

Papers, 1917-1918. 15 items. Donation: Family of Mr T. M. Laing, Napier.

Soldier's diary, 1917 describing life aboard troopships on voyage to England, camp life near Aldershot; list of members of unit, 28th Field Artillery, ration cards, form letters, photographs etc. Manual for German mine thrower.

LAWLOR, Patrick Anthony, 1893-

Papers. 12 items. Donation: Mr P. A. Lawlor, Wellington.

*Where have all his books gone?*, by Pat Lawlor describing the dispersal of his Library. Catalogues of manuscripts, books, pamphlets etc of New Zealand verse in the library and a bibliography of his collection of editions of *The Imitation of Christ* by Thomas à Kempis. Letters from Keast Burke, 1956-1961.

LAWSON, Alan Wallace, 1892-

War records, 1914-1916. 2 v. Donation: Mrs A. W. Lawson, Auckland.

Scrapbook compiled to cover service in Egypt and at Gallipoli with Auckland Infantry Regiment, 1914-1915. Letters, postcards, material re King's College Old Boys reunions, Anzac Day service, 1916. Many clippings from Auckland newspapers and *Auckland Weekly News*. Photograph album covering Gallipoli campaign.

LIVERPOOL, Cecil George Savile Foljambe, 4th Earl, 1846-1907.

Letters, 1863-1867. 83 items. Purchase.

Letters give an account of his service on H.M.S. *Curaçao* in New Zealand, Australia and the South Sea Islands. Include detailed accounts of the Waikato-Tauranga war, mining in Australia and his cruise in the Islands; with pen drawings and maps.

LONSDALE, Edward, d. 1881.

Letters of administration of will, with copy of will attached, 30 August 1882. 2 p. Donation: Mr B. A. Carter, Essex.

Lonsdale lived at Ponsonby, Auckland.

LUNT, W.

Horoeka-Pukehinau Maku School District, 1953. 15 l. Donation: Mr R. J. Frame, Dannevirke.

Outline of establishment of settlement in the district with considerable reference to personalities: newspaper clipping re 75th anniversary of the Horoeka School.



McLEOD, J. D.

Diary, 1915-1917. 150 p. Donation: Mrs I. M. McLeod, Oamaru.

Detailed accounts of voyage to Suez, fighting at Gallipoli, 1915; Suez and France, 1916; hospitalisation in England; photographs, clippings and medals.

MAIR, William Gilbert, 1832-1912.

Letter, 8 August 1905. Purchase.

Written to Robert Mair and refutes charge of a Maori uprising in Whangarei; discusses the political scene and Maori politics.

MANIAPOTO, Rewi Manga, ca. 1815-1894.

Letter, 16 January 1879. Purchase.

To the Marquis of Normanby. Farewell to the Governor and asking him to explain to Queen Victoria the troubles between Pakeha and Maori, to tell her that, "in her hands is the destiny of my people".

MAORI Letters, 1858, 1861. 2 items. Purchase.

Taitutui to Tamati Ngamoke at Te Whanga postmarked New Plymouth, 16 October 1858; Matiaha Mokai, Wairarapa, 22 October 1861 re religious matters and associated with A. S. Atkinson, waiata pencilled on verso.

MITCALFE, Barry, 1930-

Papers, 1870-1974. 2 ft. Donation: Mrs J. Mitcalfe, Tauranga.

Correspondence, minutes, newspaper clippings and miscellaneous material relating to anti-war and nuclear testing activities. *Turangi: the town that Uncle MOW built.*

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

MORRISON, John Craig, 1918-1944.

Papers, 1940-1944. 61 items. Donation: Mr D. Morrison, Wellington.

Mainly journal and letters describing his life on voyage from New Zealand, training in England, Trinidad and Scotland, 1940-1941, and his service in the Fleet Air Arm in Malta, 1941-1942. Letters written after his return to New Zealand where he served as a training officer and later in the Pacific.

MORTON, Alfred Bishop, 1883-1915.

Diaries and papers, 1914-1918. 11 items. Donation: Mr E. L. Morton, Auckland.

Journey to Egypt and service at Gallipoli where he was killed. Details of fighting, information from Turks, official papers and letters of condolence.



MUFF, Dudley R.

Diary, 1942-1945. 57 p. Donation: Mr D. Muff, Christchurch.

Written and illustrated for his niece during internment in Stalag 383. Lighthearted detailed accounts of daily life there; photograph of camp.

NATHAN Family.

Book of registry of births, deaths and marriages in Auckland, New Zealand, 1843-1858. 12 p. Donation: Mr L. D. Nathan, Auckland.

Kept by Charles Davis, Registrar; contains entries for Nathan, Asher, Davis, Keesing and other surnames. Photocopy.

NATIONAL Council of Women of New Zealand.

Records, 1896-1973. 36 ft. Donation: National Council of Women.

Records of internal administration of N.C.W. at a national level, its activities as pressure group, and of individual members who served on commissions etc: correspondence, reports, subject files, conference and National Executive material, financial records, publications. Also correspondence etc relating to affiliated Nationally Organised Societies; correspondence, annual reports and returns of N.C.W. branches. Records re affiliation with International Council of Women.

*Restricted access.*

NELSON Province.

Miscellaneous papers, 1857-1858. 9 l. Donation: Nelson Provincial Museum.

Expenses re Nelson Provincial Building, notice of motion and order of the day, 8 April 1858 followed by minutes of meeting of Provincial Council, lists of sums due for passages of Immigrants to Nelson, 1857, including sureties, bonds signed in England. Typescript.

NEW ZEALAND. Ministry of Works.

New Parliament buildings, Wellington: first portion. Schedule of quantities. Worthington and Co., printers, [1913]. 1 v. Indefinite loan: The Building Surveyors' Institute, Wellington.

Contains four tenders with detailed prices and quantities used in tender accepted. Newspaper clippings.

NEW ZEALAND. Railways Department. Dunedin Station.

Rough notes on Gasmaking Works, 1919-1923. 1 v. Donation: Mr W. J. H. Baillie, Wellington.

Record of activities and occurrences kept by unidentified officer.



#### NEW ZEALAND Howard League for Penal Reform.

Minute book, 1954-1974. 1 v. Donation: Mrs S. O'Halloran, Auckland.  
Minutes of the Dominion Executive and the Auckland Branch, on penal reform, abolition of the death penalty for certain crimes and other matters involving criminal justice.

#### NEW ZEALAND Overseas Women Warworkers Association.

Minute books, 1925-1948. 2 v. Donation: Miss B. Basham, Wellington.  
Minutes recording annual meetings, activities on Anzac Day and organisation finances. The Association changed its name after World War II to the Ex Service Overseas Women's Association.

#### NEW ZEALAND Red Cross Society. Wellington Centre.

Records, 1922-1944. 19 v. Donation: New Zealand Red Cross Society (Wellington Centre) Inc., Wellington.  
Includes minutes of the executive board, finance committee and special committees as well as financial records and annual reports.

#### O'HALLORAN, G. S.

Autobiography, 1860-1894. 132 p. Donation: Mrs S. O'Halloran, Auckland.

The writer came to New Zealand from Victoria, 1861, and worked at gold-mining in Otago, hotel and store-keeping, driving and contracting in the Thames, Auckland and central North Island areas. He spent nine years with the Mounted Militia, 1865-1874, in Taranaki, central North Island and East Coast areas where he saw frequent action.

#### OLSSON, Hans.

Manawatu Gorge records, 1882-1907. 2 ins. Donation: Mr A. L. Olsson, Wellington.

Records of toll keeper on the road through Manawatu Gorge. Day book for work done, 1882-1886; monthly sheets of tolls taken at the Manawatu Gorge bridge, 1891-1906; tallies of traffic and stock using road, 1905-1906; floods, 1906-1907.

#### PARKINSON, Thomas.

A list of New Zealand and Australian lands the property of Robert Wainhouse Esq., 1844-1845. 61 l. Purchase.

Brief descriptions of properties in Wellington and district, New Plymouth and Nelson Town, each with a plan of the property. Notes recording renting and disposal of properties to 1851.



PASCOE, John Dobrée, 1908-1972.

Papers, ca. 1940-1972. 10 ft. Purchase.

Correspondence, diaries of mountain trips, drafts of books, photographs and miscellaneous material.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

PAUL'S Book Arcade, Hamilton.

Papers, 1946-1964. 2 ft. Donation: Miss J. Ward, Hamilton.

Files of bookseller comprising correspondence, reports etc. of D. Blackwood Paul reflecting his activities in Associated Booksellers, 1950-1952, 1961-1964, censorship, 1954-1963, bookselling course, 1946-1947, trade practices etc. Book lists and circulars, articles, customs file.

*Access subject to sorting.*

RIDDIFORD Family.

Papers, 1863-1912. 5 ft. Indefinite loan: Mr J. S. Riddiford, Martinborough.

Personal and station diaries of Riddiford properties. Diaries of E. J. Riddiford, Lower Hutt, 1878-1907, recording personal interests; Lionel Riddiford's diary, 1903; Te Awaiti Station diaries, 1863-1907, kept by E. J. Riddiford, R. Riddiford and various managers. Longburn, Longwood and Tablelands Station diaries. Stock records for Te Awaiti and Tablelands.

Also Te Awaiti Station shearing book, 1855-1885. Lists of shearers and the number of sheep shorn on given days and abstracts for a particular season. Microfilm.

ROBERTS, Sir Alexander Fowler, 1882-1961.

Letter book, 1904-1918. Donation: Mr John Roberts, Wellington.

Kept while working with Murray, Roberts and Co., in Dunedin; mostly business letters, particularly re grass seeds, some personal letters to retailers in Great Britain, and to his father.

ROBIESON, Maude E.

Correspondence, 1896. 6 items. Donation: Estate of Miss P. B. Trapp via J. B. Trapp, London.

Correspondence re her uncle, C. R. Carter's death and burial between Miss Robieson, H. H. Wolters, Carterton, and the Wellington firms of T. & W. Young and P. J. A. Wilson.



SALMOND, James David, 1898-1976.

The New Zealand Labour movement, 1840-1895, 1923-1924. 2 v. Donation: Dr J. D. Salmond, Dunedin.

Thesis for Ph.D., University of Otago, 1923-1924. Account of the emergence of trade union and working class movements, including the Eight Hours Movement, and their political activities. Volume of appendices describing individual craft and industrial unions and of the political manifestos of labour groups, Mr Spragg's investigation into the Sweating System in Dunedin, letters from old unionists and others.

SAUNDERS, Gordon Frederick, 1897-

Family and personal memoirs, 1975. 30 l. Donation: Mr G. F. Saunders, Wellington.

Records arrival of forebears in New Zealand: McHardie family farming in the Hutt after arrival in *Lady Nugent* 1841, and later near Bulls; James Saunders, 1856, gold digging, service in Maori wars, carter, in Featherston; F. Whybrow, 1863, settled in Greytown. Writer's childhood in Wadestown, Shannon and later during early youth at Ngaere, Taranaki, breaking in a dairy farm.

SCHAFER, Adele.

Papers, 1960-1975. 2 ins. Donation: Mrs A. Schafer, Wellington.

Typescript MS of notes and articles on comparison between Semitic and Polynesian languages; copies of correspondence on the matter with Albert Kalsbeek, Hawaii, articles and clippings. Manuscripts including play, *Maui, Prometheus of the Pacific*, and copies of Mrs Schafer's published articles, letters to the Editor etc.

SCRIMGEOUR, Rita

The Scrimgeours, 1972. 13 p. Lent for copying by C. G. Scrimgeour, Auckland.

Genealogy of the Scrimgeour family of Scotland and England from 1928. Typescript.

SMITH, Alfred Edward W.

Reminiscences, 1975. 5 l. Donation: Mr A. E. Smith, Christchurch.

Account of landing at Gallipoli, 25-26 April, 1915.

STEVENS, D. Burrell, d. 1916?

Diary, 1914. 1 v. Donation: Miss C. M. Stevens, Wellington.

Kept on Raupata Station, Taranaki, the diary describes farming activities, the weather etc.



SUTCH Defence Committee.

Papers, 1974-1975. 4 items. Donation.

Jury list, campaign to oppose the Security Service etc. Printed and cyclostyled material.

SWANSON, Arthur

Trial by enquiry, ca. 1967. 2 tapes. Donation: Mr E. J. McQuillan, Auckland.

Gallipoli Day broadcast compiled for the BBC based on the 1916 Commission of Enquiry into the failure of the Dardanelles Campaign. Includes comment by Sir Winston Churchill, and serving officers and officials. Original tapes held by British Broadcasting Corporation.

THOMAS Family.

Letters, 1915-1918. 19 items. Donation: Mrs A. L. J. Payne, Blenheim.

Letters to the donor Annie Thomas from her brothers George, Jack and Frank and other family members who saw service in the Great War at Gallipoli, in Egypt and France with periods in England; photograph of Ismailia.

THORP, Jean M.

Papers. 30 l. Donation: Mrs J. M. Thorp, Napier.

Research notes regarding *Tiffen Lodge*, a house built at Greenmeadows, Hawke's Bay, 1957. Information on H. S. Tiffen, first owner of the land, and on the district. Copies of relevant documents, correspondence, newspaper entries etc. Typescript.

WAIATA Recordings.

Poetry recordings. 28 tapes. Donation: Waiata Recordings, Auckland.

Poetry recorded by a number of New Zealand poets.

WALLIS, William Fletcher, 1874-1958.

Papers, 1892-1900. 15 items. Donation: Te Awamutu Historical Society, Hamilton.

Boer War relics, passes while serving with Transvaal Constabulary, letters and ribbons re the last Contingent which went to the South African War.


WATCHMAN, Robert.

Papers, 1915-1919. 30 items. Donation: Mr R. Watchman, Wellington.


Diary, November 1915-October 1916, May 1917-January 1919, describing



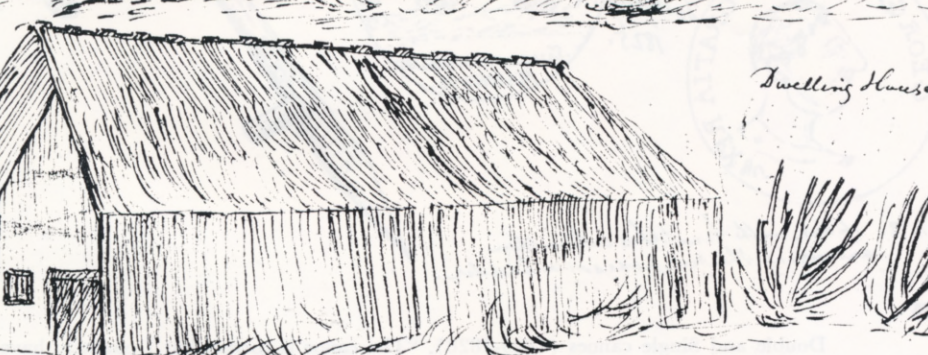
Sketches of the houses of the  
obliquely made, as are also the house & the  
1



2



Swelling House -



Swelling House -





the canoe is correct, but I ought to have drawn out 50 or 60 men, to represent a war canoe.

Double & single canoe

Double & single canoe



1. 2. spears, with knotholes cut in them answering the purposes of a ladder.

Double and Single canoes (1825-1828). "The canoe is correct but I ought to have drawn out 50 or 60 men to represent a war canoe."

Cook's Medal found amongst a heap of rubbish on Iron Island, Dusky Bay, 1825.



voyage to England, service in France, leave in London and Paris. Scrap-book relating to service in XXII Corps Intelligence, including captured German orders, details of weapons etc., extracts from prisoners' letters, posters and instructions on examining prisoners; photographs.

WEBSTER, Kohe Robert.

Lifting the tapu, 1972? 1 reel. Donation: Mr K. R. Webster, Wanganui. Tape of substance of talk given at conference of New Zealand Federation of Historical Societies held at Wanganui, April 1975. Covers the ceremonies involved in the lifting of the tapu on an old and unfinished Maori canoe found in the Whangamomona Saddle and removed from there, 1972.

*Restricted access.*

WELLS, C. S.

Diary, 1915-1916. 2 v. Donation: Mrs O. Meares, Auckland.

Journey to Suez, duties and conditions, fighting at Gallipoli, in the desert and later in France near the Somme, 1916.

WILLIAMS, Charles Athol, 1899-

Papers, 1922-1951. 10 ft. Donation: Mr C. A. Williams, Pukehou, Hawke's Bay.

Records of sheep stations in Hawke's Bay and the Williams family, including correspondence, receipts, accounts, newspaper clippings, notes. Also records of the Primary Produce Council and Emergency Precautions Scheme during World War II.

WILLIAMS Family.

Letters. 6 ins. Donation: Mr Greville Warren, Havelock North.

Letters from Archdeacon Samuel Williams and his wife to their daughter Mrs Lucy Warren, 1860-1925, mostly concerned with family news.

WILLIAMS Family.

Papers, ca. 1825-1975. ca. 5 ft. Donation: Mr C. A. Williams, Pukehou, Hawke's Bay.

Correspondence, diaries, photographs, pamphlets and other printed material, cassette tapes gathered together by Mr Athol Williams relating to Archdeacon Samuel Williams, 1822-1907, and his family with special reference to his missionary and secular life (from 1854) at Te Aute. Biographical material from various sources including three tapes of reminiscences of C. A. Williams. Mr G. W. Warren, Bishop Warren and



Mr B. L. Williams. Includes papers etc. relating to other branches of the family.

*Access subject to sorting.*

#### WOMEN'S Social Progressive Movement.

Records, 1929-1968. 1½ ft. Donation: National Council of Women, Wellington.

Minute books, 1929-1969, including annual and general meetings, and of discussion groups; annual reports, 1931-1942, brief history and material re winding-up of W.S.P.M., 1968; financial records.

*Restricted access.*

#### WRIGHT, John D.

Address to Papakura Historical Society, 1 December 1973. 11 l. Donation: Mr J. Wright, New Plymouth.

Comprises biographical notes on George Samuel Wright, 1802-1890, who came to New Zealand on the *Castle Eden*, 1851, and settled at Brunswick near Wanganui. He was involved in a skirmish with the Hauhaus at Tauranga-Ika, 28 December 1868. Copy of diary kept on the *Castle Eden*, 1850-1851 and J. D. Wright's comments on action against Hauhaus. Typescript.

#### YEATES, Mrs J. R.

Hire payment book, 1889-1900. 1 v. Donation: Mrs R. Stephens, Wellington.

Hire purchase record for Singer sewing machine.

#### YOUNG, Frances Lesley.

A Young saga, 1975. 355 l. Donation: Mrs F. L. Young, Stratford.

Unpublished biographies of William Young, 1813-1893, who settled in Auckland, 1840, and became Collector of Customs, Acting Postmaster General, Magistrate etc., and of his son William Spearman Young, 1842-1913, who was surveying in the South Island, 1857-1866, before farming at Kaipara Harbour and at Riverside, Taranaki. Great War experiences of descendants. Typescript.

### B. COPIED MATERIAL

#### BILLINGS Family.

Genealogical information. 4 items. Donation: Mrs J. R. Braybrook, Waihi.



New Zealand family of William and Eliza Billing and their Cornish antecedents. Photocopy.

BLACK, Charles Crofton.

Diary of a journey made round the world, 1889-1890. 97 l. Donation: Mr P. Black, Loxhill, England.

The writer visited New Zealand and travelled from Dunedin to Auckland; describes travel by coach, impressions of towns visited and people met. Photocopy.

BLACK, Walter C., d. 1914.

Diary and letters, 1914-1915. ca. 45 frames. Lent for copying by Mr A. G. Black, Hastings.

Lance Corporal Black served with the London Scottish Regiment in Northern France and was killed in action at Givenchy, December 1914. Papers cover his experiences and include letter from his commanding officer. Microfilm.

BOADEN Family.

Papers, 1744-1971. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr R. R. Boaden, Melbourne, Australia.

Letters, journals and genealogical information of Cornish yeoman family, members of which emigrated to Australia and New Zealand. Includes William Orchard's account of residence in New Zealand as shoemaker during goldrush, ca. 1872. Microfilm. Also papers, 1913-1926, of Richard James Boaden, 1886-1948, correspondence re purchase of a house built under the auspices of Housing Branch, Department of Labour, in Ellerslie, Auckland. Photocopy.

COWIE, Gordon R.

Diary and notebook, 1942-1946. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr G. R. Cowie, Lower Hutt.

Captain Cowie describes life as prisoner of war in Germany ending with capture of Oflag XC, Lubeck, by the Allied forces; his return to England; photographs, notes, sketches. Microfilm.

COWIE, William, 1853-1931.

Letter, 13 November 1876. 44 p. Lent for copying by Mrs P. M. Brandeis, Wellington.

Schoolmaster's account of voyage to Port Chalmers on board *Timaru*, July-September 1876. Photocopy.



DENTON, George, 1833-1910.

Journal, 1855-1856, 1862. 140 frames. Lent for copying by Mr Denton, Wellington.

Journal of a voyage from London to Nelson and Wellington in the *China*, August 1855 to January 1856. Account of journey to Dunedin and Gabriel's Gully; crossing to Melbourne in the *Blue Jacket* and return to England in the *Suffolk*, 1862. Microfilm.

FRANKLIN, William, fl. 1912.

Journal, 7 May-25 August 1874. 12 l. Lent for copying by Mrs M. Perry, Wellington.

William Franklin, bookbinder, records the voyage to Wellington on board the vessel *Conflict*; comprises brief entries recording illnesses, births, deaths etc and weather; first impressions of Wellington, food prices, wages etc. Also *The voyage of the Conflict*, verse by John Winter. Photocopy of typescript.

GASPARICH, Joseph George.

Papers, 1975. 2 items. Donation: Mr J. G. Gasparich, Napier.

Two manuscripts, *Gumdiggers and gumdigging*, and *The Kauri*. Reminiscences of son of Yugoslavian gumdigger, Northland. Describes recovery of Kauri gum, way of life of diggers and some well known characters; detailed description of milling Kauri forests and removal of logs by bullock teams. Photocopy.

HART, Sir Herbert, 1882-1968.

Diaries, 12 August 1914-18 May 1919. 509 frames. Lent for copying by B. Paine, Auckland.

Training and transport of troops to Egypt; the fighting at Gallipoli, in France at the Somme, Messines and Gravenstafel. Brigadier General Hart commanded 2nd, 3rd and 4th brigades and was with the occupation forces in Cologne, 1918-1919. Convalescence in Great Britain and France. Microfilm.

HOBHOUSE, Edmund, 1817-1904.

Letters, 1865, 1888. 3 items. Lent for copying by Mr Hodgson, Lower Hutt.

From Bishop of Nelson to H. W. Harris wishing him well with teaching post at Waikawa and other matters. Photocopy.

HOOPER, John Paris.

Diaries, 1916-1917. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr E. W. Hooper, Wellington.



Service with the New Zealand Division Signallers 14th reinforcements. Describes voyage to England via South Africa, training in England and service in France, April-December 1917; photograph. Microfilm and typescript.

**HORNEMAN, Francis Arthur.**

Account of the siege of Ladysmith, 1899-1900. ca. 140 frames. Lent for copying by Mr P. R. Horneman, Wellington.

Account of the siege and associated Boer War material. Horneman served in the Imperial Light Horse. Microfilm.

**JACKSON Family.**

Papers, ca. 1882-1884. 4 items. Lent for copying by Mr A. McG. Jackson, Jacksons.

Diary kept by Thomas Jackson of Jacksons, Westland, ca. 1882-1884, recording farming activities, weather, local visitors, swaggers and travellers. Jacksons was a staging post for coaches travelling to and from the West Coast. Genealogical information. Photocopy.

**KAURI Timber Company.**

Minute books, 1888-1939. 5 reels. Purchase.

Minutes of the Board of Directors, 1888-1939; minutes of the Kauri Timber syndicate, 1888-1891; minutes of shareholders' meetings, 1888-1939. Microfilmed from originals held by the University of Melbourne.

**KEEGAN, Patrick, 1871-1947.**

The first generation; a true story of early New Zealand. 431 frames. Lent for copying by Mr J. E. Heaps, Akaroa.

Typescript reminiscences written 1939-1945 about life in Akaroa, Wairarapa, East Coast and Bay of Plenty. Microfilm.

**LAMB, Robert, 1834-1895.**

Papers, 1855-1963. 61 l. Donation: Mrs M. Retemeyer, Wanganui.

Copy of information compiled by Mrs Retemeyer re Robert Lamb, architect, engineer and surveyor who came to Napier from Darlington, 1879. He was architect to the Hawke's Bay Education Board, and in addition to schools, designed many houses, commercial buildings and churches in the district. Mrs Retemeyer's notes concern these buildings, personal and family information. Robert Lamb's Commercial diary, 1894-1895, Certificate Ledger, 1889-1894, list of tenders, 1886-1893, photographs. Photocopied typescript.



LAUGESSEN, Christian Louis, d. 1915.

Reminiscences, 1872-1911. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr Carl T. Laugesen, Wellington.

Mainly concerned with years spent sawmilling in the Oxford area. Describes conditions of agricultural labour, European migrants and the economic difficulties of the small settler. From 1890 the family moved from place to place through both islands before settling in Auckland. Microfilm.

McCAW Family.

Papers, 1880-1965. 3 items. Lent for copying by Rev. J. C. McCaw, Paraparaumu.

Autobiographical sketch of William Theodore McCaw covering life at Wellington Training College, 1910, experiences in both wars, farming conditions, 1919-1930's. Sketch by Rev. James McCaw, Presbyterian Minister, 1894-1936. He served at Knox Church, Lower Hutt from 1910. Photocopy of typescript.

Rev. J. C. McCaw's Journal, 1949, kept while serving as ship's chaplain on *SS Atlantis*, describing ship's activities and holiday in the United Kingdom. Microfilm.

McKIRDY, Charles, 1839-1914.

Papers. 5 l. Lent for copying by Mr W. McKirdy.

Biographical information on Charles McKirdy who came to New Zealand in 1860, served on Wellington City Council 1873-1875, and carried out railway construction, Wellington-Masterton, Napier-Waipukurau, 1873-1876; letter from his brother in Capetown, 1842, describing way of life there, prices etc. Photocopy.

MASSEY, William Ferguson, 1856-1925.

The call of Empire, 1916-1917. 235 frames. Lent for copying by Mr W. F. Birch, Pukekohe.

Typescript subtitled *The War and related problems*. Comprises speeches, interviews and contributed articles on the war and post-war settlement problems and the consolidation of the British Empire. Compiled as result of a visit to Great Britain, October 1916 to May 1917.

MOIR, John Strachan, 1808-1896.

Journal, 1847-1896. 272 frames. Lent for copying.

Volume comprising irregular entries re events in the life of first pastor of St. John's Church, Wellington. Account of voyage to Lyttelton, by John



*Taylor*, 1853, Wellington earthquake 1855, building of St. John's Church completed August 1856, observations on growth of Wellington, family details etc. Notes on scriptural history, list of sermons, books read etc. Microfilm.

MORGAN, John Edward, 1921-

Diary, 22 September, 1942-26 April 1943. ca. 30 frames. Lent for copying by Mr J. E. Morgan, Renwick.

Service in the Royal New Zealand Air Force in Auckland and the Solomon Islands as an armourer fitting bombs etc. into aircraft and servicing the planes. Describes camp conditions and general activities of the men. Microfilm.

PRIEST, Owen George Whitaker, 1894-1916.

Papers, 1914-1916. 70 frames. Lent for copying by Mrs V. A. Brown, Hamilton.

Diary kept while serving with 3rd Battery, N.Z. Field Artillery. Records time spent in Egypt and service in Gallipoli; postcards and paybook. Microfilm.

REX, Helmut Herbert, 1913-1967.

Papers. 22 l. Donation: Hewitson Library, Knox College, Dunedin.

Biographical details of professor of Church History at Knox College, list of lectures and published articles, biographical jottings, obituary etc. Photocopy.

ROBERTS Family.

Papers, 1866-1975. 10 items. Donation: Mr E. T. Roberts, Culverden.

Genealogical material relating to Roberts and Trueman families; copies of marriage certificates, heraldic papers. Photocopy.

ROPIHA Family.

Maori notebooks, 1883-1903. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr B. L. Williams, Otane.

Five notebooks of genealogies and waiatas kept by Te Atua Ropiha, 1883-1903. One kept by Paora Ropiha, 1887. Microfilm.

SHAW, George Bernard, 1856-1950.

Letter, 15 April 1934. Donation: Mr John A. Lee, Auckland.

Congratulations and comment on Lee's *Children of the Poor*. Photocopy.



SUNDBERG, Peter Joel, 1871-1966.

Reminiscences, 1956. 298 p. Donation: Mr I. Holmquist, Auckland.

Childhood in Sweden, life at sea with visits to Americas, Japan and Australia, trading voyages to Kaipara Harbour area, 1897, before settling near Dargaville, 1898. Reminiscences of life and personalities in the district where he was engaged in gumdigging, sawmilling and as general storekeeper, and involved in community affairs. Photocopy.

TAYLOR, Basil Kirk, 1831-1876.

Diaries, 1862-1867, 1876. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr R. B. Taylor, Wellington.

Account of journeys around Wanganui district ministering to Maoris. Records of baptisms, marriages and burials etc.; military engagement at Moturoa, 15 May 1864, journey to and account of meeting near Taurimaranui between Wanganui, Waikato and Taupo Maoris, February 1876. Observations on Maori customs, flora and fauna and nature of country traversed. Maori vocabulary; sketches. Microfilm.

THOMPSON, Reginald Ephraim.

Diary, 1914-1916. 56 frames. Lent for copying by Mr G. W. Thompson, Motueka.

Record of war service from 12 August 1914. Detailed account of Gallipoli campaign before evacuation to hospital in England after becoming ill in July 1915. Details of personal kit, rations, expenses etc. Microfilm.

TOMPKINS, Gladys.

Papers. 7 items. Lent for copying by Miss G. Tompkins, Hamilton.

Diary, notebooks, newspaper clippings, re Miss Tompkins' internment in the Changi Prison Camp, Singapore, during World War II. Microfilm.

TUCKEY, Henry Phelps, 1875-1961.

Letters from South Africa, 1900. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mrs B. Macmorran, Wellington.

Service with 5th New Zealand Regiment during the Boer War. Troopship and camp life and descriptions of Beria, Marandellas, Bulawayo, Mafeking, Fort Tuli and elsewhere. Major Tuckey returned to South Africa after the war and made himself a name in diamond mining.

WARD, Charles A.

With General Rundle in the Free State; six months on active service with the St. John Ambulance Brigade, 1900. 83 l. Donation: Mrs C. Pickering, Raumati Beach.



Describes return journey England-South Africa; conditions on marches and during military encounters. Photocopy.

WARREN, John Byrne, 3rd Baron de Tabley, 1835-1895.

Papers, 1892-1893, 1895, 1899-1901. 2 inches. Purchase.

Letters, 1892-93, to John Lane and Elton Mathew, publishers, concerning the publishing of de Tabley's *Poems Dramatic and Lyrical* (1893). Correspondence, 1899-1901, of his sister Lady Leighton Warren re the publication of his remaining verse, *Orpheus in Thrace and other Poems* (1901); writers include Edmund Gosse, Richard Le Gallienne and William A. Sim. Extracts from de Tabley's diary, 1895, bibliography. Photocopy. Originals in the possession of the Bodleian Library, Oxford and Cheshire County Record Office.

WESTMACOTT Family.

Memoirs, 1842-1960. 5 reels. Lent for copying by Mrs E. Westmacott, Otorohanga.

Reminiscences of Herbert Westmacott, 1842-1915; of his youth in England; as manager for Clifford and Weld at Stonyhurst and Flaxbourne runs, 1864-1882; trading horses from New Zealand to India, ca. 1890-1898; and farming near Waimate before removal to Rangitoto in the King Country about 1910.

Memoirs of Major Horatio Herbert Spencer Westmacott, 1885-1960 written in unusually useful and precise detail, span childhood and youth in South Canterbury and family's move to King Country, also military service including Gallipoli landing. Microfilm.

WISNIOWSKI, Sygurd, 1841-1892.

Ten years in Australia. 332 l. Donation: Mr J. Podstolski, Wellington.

Translation from the Polish by Jerzy and Mary Podstolski. The writer visited New Zealand in 1864 and provides a description of conditions here and an account of goldmining in Otago. Photocopy of typescript.



## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### *The Beverley Randell collection of infant readers*

Hugh Price, co-editor and publisher with his wife Beverley Randell of the P.M. story books, presented to the library ninety-nine infant readers widely used in New Zealand as the nucleus of a collection of particular interest to educationalists and historians. The library, in recognition of Beverley Randell's considerable contribution to the writing and publishing of contemporary children's readers has designated this as the Beverley Randell collection.

These books, written specifically to help young children to learn to read, span a period of eighty years from 1882 and fall into twelve series. The earliest, the *Royal readers*, were published in England and widely used throughout the Empire until the outbreak of World War I. The first reader in the collection to be published in New Zealand is the third standard reader in the *Southern Cross* series published in 1888 by Whitcombe and Tombs who were also responsible the following decade for the *Imperial readers*. Whitcombe's third series, the *Pacific readers*, appeared in 1911 and with the restrictions imposed by World War I were in almost nation-wide use by 1919. These early primer readers were phonic exercises without meaning or story and it was not until the advent of the London-published *Beacon readers* in the 1920's that scientifically prepared basic readers were introduced into New Zealand schools. Whitcombe's followed with the publication of *Live readers for the modern child* which they in turn replaced in 1929 with the *Progressive readers* to support the new primary school syllabus. These readers were used throughout New Zealand for more than twenty years with some revision about 1940 but had become very dated by the time they were replaced by the *Janet and John books* published by James Nisbet and Co. of London which have now been superseded by the *Ready to read* series prepared by the School Publications Branch of the Department of Education.

This representative collection gathered over a number of years adds another dimension to the country's social history and is described by Mr Price in an article entitled *Lo! I am an ox!* to be found in the book supplement to *Education* vol. 24, number 3, 1975. The intriguing title is taken from the first page of a Whitcombe's *Imperial reader* of the 1890's where the young reader is carefully introduced to only two-letter words including the lovely question: Is my ox to go in as we go by?

### *Rare maps purchased from National Library of Australia*

The Library's map collection has benefited recently from a neighbourly gesture by the Australian National Library. Duplicates from the Tooley



Collection purchased by the Australians in 1973 have been offered to Turnbull on a first refusal basis and recently eight maps were selected for purchase. R. V. Tooley spent over 50 years in the London antiquarian map trade working for Francis Edwards and built up an extensive and important collection of maps of the Australasian area. The maps received by Turnbull are a coloured map of the *Pacific Ocean* 1842 published by J. Arrowsmith. The library now holds three of the seven editions/issues that have been traced. The Arrowsmiths produced many fine and accurate maps during the nineteenth century. *Carte reduite des Mers . . . entre L'Asie et L'Amérique* 1756; a coloured map with cartouche by J. N. Bellin, an important French cartographer. The map shows the then known parts of Australia and New Zealand. *Asia* (two sheets) 1696; uncoloured maps by V. M. Coronelli (an important Italian cartographer) which are missing from the Library's two atlases. The then known parts of Australia and New Zealand are shown. *Carte reduite du Grand Océan* 1802; an uncoloured map by J. B. Poirson, a French map publisher. *Hémisphère Inférieure* 1774; a coloured map by N. A. Chrysologue, a French cartographer. *Océanie* 1845; an uncoloured map by C. V. Monin, a French cartographer. The library holds the 1830 edition. *General charte von Australien* 1801; a coloured map by J. M. Reinecke, a German cartographer. The library holds the 1812 edition.

#### *Chief Librarian's visit to Australia*

The Chief Librarian, Mr J. E. Traue, visited Australia on official library business between 12 October and 7 November 1975. The primary objects of the visit were to complete negotiations with officers of the National Library of Australia for an exhibition of pictorial items from the Nan Kivell Collection to come to New Zealand in exchange for an exhibition of pictures of Australian interest from New Zealand public collections, to discuss matters of common interest (especially policies on manuscripts, maps, music, oral history, publications, and the acquisition of current Pacific Islands printed materials) with National Library staff and to seek manuscript materials in private hands relating to New Zealand. As well opportunity was taken to visit antiquarian booksellers, collectors, and a wide range of research libraries and to attend the sale in Launceston of the Clifford Craig Collection of Australian and Pacific books, manuscripts, maps and pictures. Visits were paid to Launceston, Hobart, Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney.

#### *Howard Mallitte Antarctic Paintings and Drawings*

In 1963 the N.Z. Navy decided an artist should make a record of one of the expeditions H.M.N.Z.S. *Endeavour* made to the Antarctic. Howard Mallitte was working for the Tourist and Publicity Department and, as



an ex-naval officer who had drawn ships from boyhood, seemed an obvious choice. He flew down to Scott base in October, 1963, and stayed there for about two months, making the return trip on H.M.N.Z.S. *Endeavour*. The majority of the paintings and drawings he made have generously been presented to the Alexander Turnbull Library by the Tourist and Publicity Department.

There are 74 items in a variety of mediums and they make a fascinating and lively account of life for the men who visited and worked in the Antarctic. There are many individual portraits, including one of the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Fergusson, who made a flying visit that year. Then there are detailed drawings of the places where the men spent their time, at Scott base, Hallett station and on the ship. The galleys even show salt and herbs and Kiwi lard. The machines are there, too. There are scenes inside the radar hut, in the generator room and in the workshop. A moment of relaxation shows 'The Antarctic's first resident budgerigar and owner'. Outside there are penguins in the snow, midnight in October and strange clouds.

This is a welcome and valuable addition to the Library's collection of Antarctic material.

### *The Gold Prints 1976*

The Endowment Trust Board has decided on three watercolours by Col. Charles Emilius Gold (1809-71) as the 1976 Turnbull Library Prints. The artist, little known, commanded the 65th Regiment ("Royal Tigers") during the time it was stationed in New Zealand, 1846-65, being based on Wellington much of this time. Gold was for a time in command of the operations in the Taranaki Wars. Irrespective of his ability as a soldier, he made many most attractive paintings, of which the Library holds a large collection. Janet Paul contributes an appreciation of Gold the artist, in the accompanying text-sheet. The three prints reproduce *Rata Tree, Wellington [Harbour], 1849*; *New Plymouth, 1860*; *Tree-fern and Ferns*. The folder for the full set will bear a fourth print in colour, *Camp of 65th Regiment, Waitara, 1860*. It is anticipated that the Gold Prints will be released in early September.

### *Distinguished Visitors*

An unusually large number of visitors, especially from overseas, called at the Library in recent months. The French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (M. Bernard Destremau), accompanied by the French Ambassador (M. Albert de Schonen), two officials from the Quai d'Orsay and Mr Ken Comber, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the



Minister of Arts, inspected material relating to early French associations with New Zealand, particularly the Chazall watercolours deriving from Duperrey's voyage and the Charles Meryon depiction of the death of Marion du Fresne. M. Destremau was received by Sir Alister McIntosh, who presented him with a copy of Andrew Sharp's *Duperrey's Visit to New Zealand in 1824* and a set of the *Colonial Wellington* prints. Mr W. L. Brown, State Librarian, Tasmania and current President of the Library Association of Australia, came on from the Library Conference in Christchurch to spend a day or so studying Tasmanian associations. Sir George Cartland, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Tasmania, in Wellington for the Vice-Chancellors' Conference, was also interested in the same subject. Both had been hosts to Mr Traue on his Australian visit in October last, as had Sir Thomas Ramsay, leading Melbourne industrialist with New Zealand associations, founder of the Kiwi Shoe-polish empire and a noted book collector. Dr E. F. D. Roberts, the National Librarian of Scotland, and Mr Harry King, Librarian of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge, also visited the Library; the latter is on secondment to the Canterbury Museum to assist in setting up the P. J. Skellerup library in the new Antarctic Wing. Fleur Adcock, whose poetry has been accorded high critical acclaim, was on the Turnbull staff some twelve years ago, before joining the staff of the Foreign and Colonial Office Library in London. She called in to see the few remaining colleagues here. Richard Adams, best-selling author of *Water-ship Down* and *Shardik*, was interested in the Milton collection and also admired the strength of the Pacific voyages collection.

Another visitor of note was Mr John Maggs, a principal of Maggs Brothers, the famous antiquarian booksellers of Berkeley Square, London, who carry stock valued at around £1,000,000. He came on from the Craig auction in Tasmania to spend three days at the Turnbull. Although Mr Maggs called briefly several years ago, this was the first occasion he had an opportunity to study something of the manuscripts, rare books and paintings, to get a better idea of what the Library seeks, and why. The late Mr Turnbull built up a major part of his collections with the aid of the greatest booksellers in the world, Bernard Quaritch, Francis Edwards and Maggs Brothers, all of London. The Library has maintained contact with all three but only Maggs still remains a family firm. In recent years John Maggs has acted for the Turnbull whenever it buys at auction at Sotheby's and Christie's. Mr Maggs was particularly impressed by the Conservation Laboratory, one of the best he had seen. He believes firmly that it is the duty of institutions to take all possible measures to preserve the treasures they acquire. Subsequent information from Los Angeles, his next professional stop after relaxing in Tahiti, confirmed his warmest appreciation of the hospitality afforded him by the Turnbull



and senior staff members: he was still praising our conservation techniques, and in his position proves a most valuable unpaid public relations officer for the Library.

Following the March meeting of the Art Galleries and Museums Association of N.Z. the directors of three provincial museums visited the Turnbull, Messrs Ron Lambert (Taranaki), Warner Haldane (Gisborne) and Ian Rockell, formerly on the staff here (Rotorua). Mr Austin Davis, newly appointed director of the Bishop Suter Art Gallery, Nelson, Miss Jan Eskett, Art Librarian of the Hocken Library, and Mr David Harrowfield, librarian of the Antarctic collection of Canterbury Museum, were among other visitors from A.G.M.A.N.Z.

### *Exhibitions*

Major exhibitions have been mounted at regular intervals on a much larger scale than previously, involving many staff members. All have been very well received by the public. *Electioneering New Zealand Style* was a new departure in presentation and some of the techniques then developed have been retained, one of the most striking being the display of photographs in two large plastic panels suspended from the ceiling. With the very generous assistance of Pacific Films Ltd., a special four-minute sound film montage in colour was made to the ideas of the coordinators of the exhibition, Mr Tom Wilsted (Manuscripts Librarian) and Mr Jeavons Baillie (Conservation Officer). This was presented on a do-it-yourself push-button projector, proving extremely popular. The film was also shown in its entirety on television, with a good coverage of the exhibition as a whole. Another innovation was the continuous playing in the foyer of tapes of speeches of political leaders of the past 40 years: which sounded incredibly timeless apart from escalating figures in financial matters.

The December exhibition, linked with the "Come Alive" campaign, was on the theme of *New Zealand at Play: Sport and Recreation* [past and present]. Again very extensive use was made of photographs, posters, programmes and other ephemera to present a varied and colourful display that was both informative and of general appeal. The exhibition was particularly well attended by visitors to Wellington over the holiday period.

The Turnbull's contribution to the Wellington Festival in March was an exhibition depicting *Wellington 50 and 100 Years Ago*, based on the years 1876 and 1926. Paintings, books and photographs contrasted the two periods, employing recurrent themes and in many instances presenting comparative developments. Visitors were admonished to note recognizable scenes as they are to-day, and to consider what they want their city to be like in another 50 years, in 2026.



## Functions

*Electioneering New Zealand Style* was opened by the then Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. E. Rowling, and the large guest list was extended to include many politicians (of both persuasions), historians and social scientists, as well as the more usual representatives of cultural and commercial circles. It proved a most rewarding public relations exercise in bringing in many who previously had little knowledge of the extent of the Library's holdings. Despite a strenuous all night sitting of the House preceding the opening, a highly satisfactory turn-out of Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament was achieved. The Prime Minister spoke approvingly of the Library's approach to selected serving Members to acquire their papers, thus ensuring the preservation of records of a cross-section of contemporary political life. The same day came the public announcement that Sir John Marshall had agreed to deposit his papers in the Turnbull. The flurry of publicity about the exhibition in all media included two editorials, one inspired by Sir John's papers. The Friends generously met the not inconsiderable expenses of this reception, which was undoubtedly a milestone among such events held at the Library, and very well worthwhile.

The Endowment Trust held the usual preview to launch the 1975 *Colonial Wellington Prints*, in October. The ceremony was honoured by the presence of the Governor-General and Lady Blundell, on their first visit to the Library. Their Excellencies were received by Sir Alister, who mentioned that the new issue brought to 37 the number of colour prints published by the Endowment Trust in the past 12 years, about a quarter of these being now sold out, with others in very limited supply. Sir Denis praised the enterprise and spoke with appreciation of the significance of such pictorial records of our past. As a Wellingtonian whose family had been associated with the city for over a century, he found the current prints of particular interest.

The third book by Anthony Murray-Oliver, the Library's Education Officer, was launched at a reception given at the Library by his publishers, The Millwood Press, in February. The guest speaker was Sir Alister McIntosh, who emphasized how appropriate it was that the event should take place at the Turnbull, where the author has been employed for so many years: also, because *Captain Cook's Hawaii as seen by his artists* had drawn heavily upon the resources of the Library, so richly endowed with Cook publications by the founder, reinforced by so much material from Professor Beaglehole's unrivalled researches. Sir Alister recalled that when Ambassador in Rome he had the pleasure in 1970 of presenting to His Holiness the Pope, on behalf of our Government, a



copy of Mr Murray-Oliver's second book, *Captain Cook's Artists in the Pacific*, while his first, *Augustus Earle in New Zealand*, gained the Wattie New Zealand Book of the Year Award in 1969.



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PUBLICATIONS OF THE  
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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).

*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.

COLONIAL WELLINGTON PRINTS, 1975—3 prints in colour from watercolours by Barraud, Brees, Wallace, with illustrated text-sheet, in folder bearing a fourth colour-print; \$10 the set of 3 prints, or \$3 a print. Edition of 2,500 hand-numbered sets.

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FULL DETAILS OF THE GULLY, ANGAS AND OTHER PRINTS ARE  
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*Friends of the Turnbull Library are granted 10% discount on all prints, the price to them for Colonial Wellington, Gully or Angas Prints being \$9 the set, or \$2.70 for single prints. There is no discount on Greetings Cards.*

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## THE TURNBULL LIBRARY PRINTS

*The Angas Prints, 1973*—details overleaf

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Five watercolours by Captain William Mein Smith, Royal Artillery (first Surveyor-General to the New Zealand Company) are reproduced in colour as three prints, two of which carry two pictures:

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- 2 A Road through Bush (coloured surface  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 9$  inches)
- 3 'A Wet Day. July 1853' [on the Huangarua River, Wairarapa] (coloured surface  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$  inches) *WITH* Cliffs between Te Kopi and Whatarangi, Palliser Bay (coloured surface  $7 \times 10$  inches)

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Each set is supplied in a folder illustrated in full colour with the Te Aro and Thorndon portions of the 3-part 1842 Wellington panorama engraved after Mein Smith in *Illustrations to Jerningham Wakefield's 'Adventure in New Zealand.'* Similar to the Heaphy views, the folder illustrations each measure  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$  inches and constitute two further prints which may be framed.

*Note:* Stocks are exhausted of *The Queen's Prints* (Heaphy's Thorndon, Te Aro and Nelson views), The Heaphy 1964 Prints (Hokianga, Egmont and Chatham Islands); The Barraud Wellington 1861 and the Napier views; and the Jubilee Print of von Tempsky's watercolour of the attack on Te Putahi Pa.

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