in science. Hector, for instance, set up the first government scientific establishment in New Zealand—other than a survey—in Dunedin when he brought in the competent analyst William Skey and employed the botanist and draughtsman John Buchanan (qMS 1860-90, inwards correspondence of Buchanan from, among others, F. von Mueller, T. Kirk, A. McKay, from originals in Mitchell Library). Buchanan's sketchbooks are also in the Art Room, full of interesting botanical and zoological illustrations and other scenes (E209/Art). Indeed the topic of scientific drawing, painting, sketching and visual representation in New Zealand and the Southwest Pacific is one which any serious student might commence in the Turnbull Art Room. Bernard Smith[20] has opened our eyes to the possibilities in this direction, but infinitely more remains to be done.[21] Most early scientists in the field were also competent sketchers and sometimes painters.

Otago, also with an intellectual head-start, has gone some way towards elucidating its scientific-technological-medical origins using the archival and documentary evidence available abundantly in the Hocken Library.[22] The Hector Collection, for instance (Hocken Library M442-45) was used by Burnett and Ewing towards an assessment of Hector's role as a geologist and scientist in Otago. The greatest chagrin for any serious student of Hector, however, is the almost faceless anonymity of the man after his move to Wellington in 1865 to preside over the *most extensive science empire* in any Australasian colony before 1890-1900. He it was who confirmed for science in New Zealand as distinct from medicine—although he was an Edinburgh MD—the ascendancy of the rich Scottish scientific tradition. The Turnbull holdings on Hector, properly analysed and sifted, may give us more insights into Hector the man as opposed to the formal scientific bureaucrat. Hector correspondence is found, for example, among the Atkinson (MS Papers 91), Buller (MS Papers 48), Haast, Enys, Berggren and McLean Papers and there are other papers, journals and miscellaneous items relating to Hector's work (qMS 1871, qMS 1863, qMS 1863-4, qMS 1862).

Even by the mid-1860s it was clear that New Zealand, however strong the internal rivalries, had neither the long-term resources nor abilities to sustain unlimited and questionably efficient provincial financial commitments to science. The New Zealand Exhibition in Dunedin in 1865, the first public demonstration of the colony's potential and achievements in science and industry, confirmed the follies of continuing largely unco-ordinated resource and map surveys within the confines of artificial provincial boundaries. Under MS 1865, qMS 1865, MS Papers 707/1-2 and qMS 1865 Turnbull possesses a valuable collection of correspondence, jurors' reports, essays and papers relating to machinery and other technology which usefully supplement the official record of this Exhibition. Here is one record of the state of New Zealand science in 1865,