

It would be appropriate to close this review by referring to the papers of a man and his pupil who representatively gave new directions to modern science and to New Zealand's place in the world of science i.e. Sir Ernest Rutherford and Sir Ernest Marsden. Under MS Papers 560 is Rutherford's letter of 11 September 1903 to Isenthal asking for the despatch of pure radium to Montreal for his research and under Misc. MS 1445 two letters of Rutherford to his former and much misused teacher Alexander Bickerton. Marsden, who emigrated to New Zealand under Rutherford's influence, became *one* architect of modern New Zealand science especially as Secretary of DSIR, 1926-1947. His extensive papers (MS Papers 1342) reflect a life-time's devotion to scientific culture and practice in New Zealand and the Pacific.

The above review of scientific holdings in the Turnbull Library has, despite the wide-ranging interpretation of science, necessarily left some areas and individuals unnoticed. Rather than aim for 'completeness' it has sought to indicate the possibilities for the science historian in one repository by developing the importance of certain themes and setting them against the holdings and the country's scientific development and strengths. It has been seen that G. M. Thomson's and Cockayne's confidence in New Zealand's past scientific accomplishments is vindicated by the unpublished *and* published record.

In 1787 one of Cook's scientists, George Forster, was confident that his Enlightenment world of science would leave a permanent mark on the Pacific. The variety of people, traditions and scientific works and research accomplished in New Zealand is and was remarkable for a country of its size and population. What remains now is to document its development more thoroughly and at that level of scientific and historical awareness demanded by the modern world of scholarship in the history of science, medicine and technology. Faced with these records we have, no student can any longer doubt the role of New Zealand as a centre for research, teaching and ideas in all branches of 'science'.

MICHAEL E. HOARE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to acknowledge the generous assistance of the staff of the Turnbull Library, particularly those of the Manuscript Room, in facilitating research and access to the many papers discussed in this review. As elsewhere throughout the world the scholar finds himself beholden mightily to those who curate, know and respect the collections with more than 'professional regard'.

NOTES

1 Quoted from George Forster's essay on Cook discussed and partially translated in M. E. Hoare, 'Cook the Discoverer: an Essay by George Forster, 1787', *Records Australian Academy of Science*, I(4), 1969, pp. 7-16.