Other trans-Tasman influences on an emerging New Zealand science tradition included J. C. Bidwill (family papers MS Papers 1323); Lady Jane Franklin (MS Papers 375); C. A. A. von Huegel (see correspondence with A. Hamilton and von Haast (MS Papers 1256/1 and MS Papers 37/106) and his uncatalogued 'Journal' from original in Dixson Library, Sydney), and one whose Australian experience, although important, was minimal when set against his far-seeing theoretical and practical contributions to provincial and later science and technology in New Zealand—particularly in Wellington and its Province—J. C. Crawford. The Turnbull holdings of Crawford's letters, correspondence, publications and works surely rank as one of the most significant on any individual active in New Zealand science before 1890 (MS Papers 1001).

Colenso's establishment at Paihia became one small mecca for the 'frontier' scientists visiting New Zealand. Science in the 1830s ran neck-and-neck with the rising tide of colonising, idealism and other outside interest in New Zealand. At the formal level of administration much of the islands' destinies were closely linked with men like James Busby (see e.g. his correspondence from originals in Auckland Institute and Museum (qMS 1833-1834)), Edward J. Eyre, William Hobson and George Grey, whose Australian experiences in science and related matters were important. This nascent governmental influence on New Zealand science is exemplified in the work of Dr Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary, 1844-56, who used the travel opportunities of his office to advance science (see his typed manuscript letters and journals (MS 1844-1856) from originals in the General Assembly Library and other correspondence in McLean Papers and Mantell Papers, etc.). Others who stood in the same tradition of science in government or in the government service included A. S. Thomson—whose correspondence unfortunately is poorly represented in Turnbull—David Monro[15] (e.g. MS 1842-54), a government-oriented advocate of science in Provincial and General Government assemblies; Walter L. Buller (qMS 1892-94, qMS 1888 and MS Papers 48); Isaac E. Featherston, (represented in others' correspondence e.g. Mantell and von Haast); Edward Shortland, 'a profound Maori scholar', (see e.g. qMS 1844) and copies of his journals in the Hocken Library and Auckland Institute (Micro MS 354-57 and 396) and Walter B. D. Mantell, a descendant from strong scientific stock through his father Gideon A. Mantell FRS, who bequeathed to New Zealand some very significant papers in the history of science.

More so than in Australia—except perhaps in South Australia—the Company settlers, especially in the founding phase between 1840-1860, left New Zealand with strong intellectual-scientific traditions as part of their commitments to education, improvement and intellectual pursuits.