

In this regard, although dependent upon Australian inputs in the earliest phase of forging her scientific traditions, New Zealand later drew strongly upon the re-emerging influences in Britain. When the French had finally departed after 1846 science in New Zealand became the meeting ground primarily for English, Scottish and German scientific traditions, traditions richly varied and occasionally conflicting.

Rev. Richard Taylor (MS Papers 254 and 953, MS 1843-50 and MS 1830-54), Colenso and others represented the clerical-missionary tradition, so strong in philology and linguistics; A. S. Thomson stood as a representative of the military and medical influences, out of which sprang, too, many of the surveyors. The Nelson settlers with their Literary and Scientific Institute (1841) came already equipped to plant their ready-made culture on a receptive soil of their own tilling, and some settlements, particularly Otago and Canterbury, were founded with strong ideas on the relations between the structures and institutions (including the scientific ones) of society. Thus there was started the strong legacy of *provincial science*, an understanding of which is fundamental to an understanding of national science.

Walter Mantell and William Swainson FRS were two representatives of the important Banksian English amateur tradition in science who settled in and bequeathed to New Zealand their inheritance: their counterparts in Sydney were the members of the Maclay family and circle. Turnbull possesses copies of Swainson's botanical notes made in Australia (1853) from the originals in the Mitchell Library (Micro MS 503) and the Art Room holds the original drawings of eucalypts he made while in Australia (E131). Copies of the Swainson family papers (qMS 1810-79) provide another departure point for the study of a man whose ideas on philosophical zoology and classification as a Quinarian had earned him a world-wide reputation in science long before he migrated to New Zealand in 1840-41.<sup>16</sup> The Art Room also houses remarkable volumes of Swainson drawings, sketches and prints of mammalia, birds, insects and plants. The sometimes repeated remark that Swainson did nothing for science after reaching New Zealand is, in the light of these collections alone, absurd.

The most arresting proof that the English tradition—particularly in classical geology—reached New Zealand by the middle decades of the nineteenth century lie in the Mantell collections housed in the Turnbull. We could hardly wish for a better comprehensive introduction to the principal figures of English and New Zealand geology and science from the early part—to geologists the historically classical part of the last century (see esp. MS Papers 83, MS 1822-52, qMS 1839, qMS 1813-43, qMS 1814, MS ca.1843, MS 1830-1852, all containing Gideon Mantell materials). Under qMS 1821-51 are letters of G. A. Mantell to Charles Lyell (2 vols) and qMS 1830-61 those to Benjamin Silliman (4 vols).