

and organisational development more firmly into the country's historiography. Elsewhere I have critically reviewed what has been attempted in this sphere.⁵ Here it is our purpose to review the wealth and occasional weaknesses of materials in the history of science deposited in *one repository*, the Turnbull Library. Other New Zealand repositories, too, possess valuable items in the field, in some topics richer and in others supplementing those resources of the Turnbull.

Clearly not all items or collections can be surveyed here; rather the attempt is made to set the collections within the *preliminary framework* of a critical historiography of science for New Zealand. 'Science' here means anthropology, medicine, technology as well as the physical and life sciences. I have avoided, too, the sometimes spurious division between 'pure' and 'applied'.

I. *Cook's Legacy and the French Connection, 1766-1820*

Fortunately, since both Australia and New Zealand have produced many fine scholars and researchers into the European origins of their societies, and nurtured, moreover, collectors of rare books and manuscripts which form the bases of our national and provincial collections, it is no surprise to find the Turnbull Library endowed with materials, some originals and many copies, relating to the sea-borne antecedents of our European civilizations and the state of indigenous Pacific societies at the time of first European contacts.

For the acquisition of many copied materials from the 'Cook period'—part of the 'Banksian era' of British science (1770-1820)—we owe a considerable debt to the Turnbull Library's staff and to Cook's Boswell, J. C. Beaglehole (see e.g. contemporary copies of correspondence with Admiralty, etc. (qMS 1768-71) and 'Journal' of the *Endeavour* from the original in the Australian National Library, Canberra. The same applies in some measure for materials relating to Sir Joseph Banks, whose letters and journals, 1768-1810, including correspondence with Bligh, Solander, the Forsters etc. from the Mitchell Library, Sydney (MS Papers 155) and letters and papers relating to Cook's voyages, 1745-1815, from the Webster Collection (qMS 1745-1814) are represented in Turnbull.

Of considerable interest to scholars of Cook's and Banksian science is the two-volume contemporary transcript of Banks's *Endeavour* 'Journal' (qMS 1768-1771) made for his friend Captain Constantine John Phipps, R.N., and Banks's holograph instructions on the bread-fruit tree drafted for the gardener on the *Bounty* expedition, one enterprise which arose, of course, out of Cook's scientific explorations. These 'instructions' (8p.), bound with a broadsheet published by the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce on 22 January 1777 offering premiums for successfully conveying the bread-fruit to London and