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OCTOBER 1976
VOLUME 9 (n.s.) NUMBER 2

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TURNBULL LIBRARY MANUSCRIPT
HOLDINGS IN THE HISTORY OF
NEW ZEALAND SCIENCE: A REVIEW

What Cook has added to the mass of our knowledge is such that it will strike deep roots and long have the most decisive influence on the activity of men.

George Forster, 1787¹

Cook's major legacy to the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand was European settlement and science: his discoveries came near the beginning of a new awakening in the European scientific consciousness and his spheres of exploration had the novelty, scope and expertise to arouse, stimulate and further new ideas on the origins of man and nature. The Pacific therefore was and remained a repository of modern European science, and our civilizations there, indigenous and colonial, drew on and contributed in fundamental ways to the development of European science.

In 1859, the year of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, Arthur Saunders Thomson, surgeon to the 58th Regiment in New Zealand (1847-58), an expert Maori ethnologist, meteorologist, zoologist and respectable statistician, noted in his *The Story of New Zealand*—undoubtedly up to then the best general review of scientific research in New Zealand to appear since Dieffenbach's *Travels* (1843)—that

New Zealand presents one of the best proofs in the world that every portion of the earth has its own peculiar forms of animal and vegetable life . . . [and is] an admirable geological school.²

Sixty years later, at the first New Zealand Science Congress in Christchurch in 1919, Leonard Cockayne, a world figure in botanical ecology, remarked that a 'history of New Zealand science itself in its various branches [would] form the basis for future advances'³ and, seven years later, in a Legislative Council debate on the Health Report on the future of scientific and industrial research in the Dominion, George Malcolm Thomson, the country's best informed scientific politician, confidently asserted that 'the immense amount of research carried out in New Zealand had been probably for its population more than in any other part of the Empire'.⁴

With such a respectable legacy of scientific research, experimentation, teaching and the application of science and its methods to the human experience and natural environments in New Zealand it is, perhaps, time for historians to consider introducing this field of intellectual, social

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

giving an extract of John Ellis's description of the plant, were incorrectly dated and bound under '1777' in an original Turnbull binding (qMS 1777), but their origin most probably was circa 1787. Correspondence between Banks and Thomas Pennant and others is to be found in MS papers 155.

As Beaglehole latterly conceded, the science of Cook's voyages owed most to his 'philosophical' expert companions, the Linneans and others who sailed with him. From the second voyage (1772-75) the Library possesses 'Nota relativement aux Curiosités Artificielles qu'on a rapportées de la Mer du Sud' (Misc. MS 1169), dated London, 17 February 1778, and purportedly in the hand of George Forster. It is a catalogue of Pacific artefacts, giving broad collecting locations, and possibly prepared for sales which the elder Forster hoped his son would make after a visit to Paris in October and November 1777.⁶ Of considerable importance for any student of the scientist's role and attitudes on voyages of discovery is the two-volume journal log kept by William Bayly, astronomer in the *Adventure* under a rather lax commander, Tobias Furneaux, and again in the *Discovery* on the third voyage (qMS 1772-9).

More problematical, however, is a small volume (19 x 14 cms) entitled 'Hodges's Drawings of New Zealand Plants' (E104/Art) containing twenty coloured sketches of plants, some only partially completed. The provenance of this item is obscure but there is some slight indication from the handwriting and signature that one of the Forsters—possibly an artist daughter of J. R. Forster?—may have had some part in the work. There are several entries in various hands including two-and-a-half pages of brief descriptions of eight plants. Four folios also appear to be missing since the plants are numbered only from 5 to 8 and thereafter there is no further numbering. The 'voyage' provenance of this item deserves further research, since its attribution to Hodges is open to doubt.

The scientific voyages of the eighteenth century aroused an immense interest in linguistic anthropology—a tradition continued ably by missionaries and in which later New Zealand scholars excelled. Sir Charles Blagden's 'Notes on Polynesian Languages' (qMS c1790), from originals in the Library of the Royal Society of London, provide a useful introduction to students investigating the origins of European linguistic perceptions in the Pacific, a study by Banks, the Forsters, French observers and others.

New Zealand remained for many decades a frontier zone of contact for European science, part of the greater Pacific strategy of scientific and political exploration. For the French this involved seeing New Zealand as part, and not at first a central part, in their thinking on the *Mer du Sud*. Jean-Baptiste-Charles Bouvet de Lozier suggested a

strategy for circumpolar Antarctic navigation three decades before Cook's second voyage⁷ (see e.g. photocopy letter of instructions for an expedition in *L'Aigle* (qMS 1739) from the originals in the Bibliothèque Nationale). Marchant argues justifiably for greater attention from Anglo-Saxon scholars to the role of the French in New Zealand development before 1840s. Before 1826-27—the date of Dumont D'Urville's second visit—Marchant suggests French exploration was 'characterized by science and cartography'.⁸

Marchant shows that Australian and New Zealand records tend to be poor regarding French activity in the region because of a contemporary British failure to take cognisance of France's well-defined 'prescriptive rights' in the Pacific. For *science* itself, it must be admitted that Turnbull seemingly stood in this same British tradition *vis-à-vis* French achievements. Dunmore has listed copies of French exploration materials in the Library before 1969⁹ and for what is available in French repositories in detail on science Marchant is the authority. To understand more fully the *very neglected* field of French contributions to scientific research in the New Zealand Group more materials would need to be acquired from the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, where, for instance, are deposited natural history manuscripts of scientists like Commerson (with Bougainville), Labillardière (with D'Entrecasteaux), Quoy (with Freycinet), R. P. Lesson (in the *Coquille* under Duperrey, 1822-25) and so on. Here, too, are housed, further valuable Forster manuscripts on New Zealand natural history.¹⁰ As a repository of copied records of the French voyage *principals* rather than the subordinate scientists the Turnbull is, however, a good starting point for research (see e.g. the microfilm collection (Micro MS 325-31 and 337-44) of Records of French Exploration in the Pacific, 1701-1849, as well as copies of the exploration records).

While science at one level became part of the 'rivalry' between British and French enterprise in the southwest Pacific, at another level, in their convict settlements in New South Wales, Norfolk Island and Van Diemen's Land, the British were unconsciously founding new centres and bases for scientific research in the region. The decade 1810-20 marked the nadir of British science at home and in the colonies. In matters taxonomic, for instance, the 'natural methods' of the de Jussieus were applied to Pacific life forms in France as a protest against the Linnean system's so-called 'artificiality', but when Robert Brown, Matthew Flinders's botanist, did the same in his excellent *Prodomus Florae Novae Hollandiae et Insulae Van Diemen* (London, 1810) it was a publisher's disaster.

British science in 'Australasia' was for the first time temporarily compelled to look largely to its own resources. The death of Banks in 1820 confirmed the passing of an era.¹¹

II. Forging 'local' science traditions, 1820-1860

In British science as in much else New Zealand became a 'frontier' dependency of New South Wales and then, temporarily perhaps, of Hobart Town.¹² It is at this point, in preparation for a later potent fact of New Zealand scientific life, the 'Australasian scientific community'—so strong up until 1914-18 and perhaps for a decade thereafter—that we can commence the closer more detailed documentation of a New Zealand scientific tradition (or rather traditions).

Was John Savage, the Sydney rebel surgeon and pioneer vaccinator, the forger of this Trans-Tasman scientific tradition when he called at the Bay of Islands in 1805? How much was scientific curiosity about New Zealand aroused in Sydney and Hobart by tales and observations borne back by whalers, sealers, traders and missionaries? In 1821 the little Philosophical Society of Australasia commissioned competent men in the ship *Surry* to carry out a scientific survey of Macquarie Island while prospecting for seals. In that year, too, wrote Douglas Mawson later, there ended an important phase of subantarctic exploration.

Journals such as those by J. R. Kent (in the *Mermaide* in 1823 (Micro MS 504)) and John Boulton (in New Zealand 1825-28, (qMS 1817-34))¹³ give us some indication of the sort of 'scientific gossip'—perceptive, stimulating and tempting—which reached and surely was passed around Sydney and Hobart Towns. In 1826 Samuel Stutchbury, later Government Geological Surveyor in N.S.W. (1851-55) was at the Bay of Islands in March and April as naturalist to the Pacific Pearl Company (1825-27). This seminal phase of his Pacific experience has only been more fully revealed through the recently acquired 'Journal' and notes on Stutchbury (6 vols., fMS 1825-55).

From correspondence examined in Turnbull something of the excitement, influence and intimacy between the scientific teacher, Allan Cunningham from N.S.W., and the botanical pupil, William Colenso at Paihia, Bay of Islands, that cradle of New Zealand science, can be captured. Cunningham came first in 1826 but later—following his brother Richard at Whangaroa and Bay of Islands, 1833-34—he returned to set Colenso more firmly on the path of a life-long scientific career.¹⁴ Central to this relationship and its ramifications in science are Cunningham's papers, 1816-28 (7 vols., fMS 1816-1828, including the 'Journal' of 1826, original in Sydney), the extensive Colenso collections (e.g. MS COL 1853-63, typescript journals and letters and MS 1838-1880, correspondence with R. C. Gunn and the Franklins (Tasmania), J. D. Hooker, etc.); the letters of Colenso (qMS 1836-1898) and his scientific 'heir' in Hawkes Bay, Henry T. Hill (MS Papers 4; 146 and 172) and the J. D. Enys materials, containing inwards correspondence from Cunningham, James Hector and others (MS Papers 670).

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 Monro¹⁵ (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.

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 1840-41.¹⁶ 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).

The Mantell Papers are replete in scientific correspondence between Walter and Gideon and a Scrapbook (originally qMS 1810-1840) of circa 300 pages containing many zoological drawings by William Swainson (now under E295/Art). Correspondents represented in the Mantell Papers include J. L. R. Agassiz, C. Babbage, the Brogniarts, Robert Brown, William Buckland, J. D. Dana, Humphrey Davy, W. M. Fitton, Davies Gilbert, W. J. Hooker, Roderick Murchison, Richard Owen, J. Sowerby and H. E. Strickland. W. B. D. Mantell's New Zealand correspondents include John Buchanan, Buller, Colenso, J. C. Crawford, Featherston, H. O. Forbes, J. von Haast, O. Hadfield, James Hector, Alexander McKay, and others. Quite apart from correspondents overseas and Walter's other letters, reports and journals (e.g. MS Papers 940 and MS 1847) these papers form the starting point for any serious study of the interaction between workers in anthropology and the geological sciences in New Zealand from 1840s to 1890s. As a bonus of plenty in an already replete cornucopia of scientific historiography the Mantell Papers also contain William Swainson correspondence from sources like J. G. Children, Allan Cunningham, John Gould, R. H. Schomburgk, A. Sinclair, S. Stutchbury (1828-53), an important supplement to Swainson correspondence held in the Linnean Society of London. To my knowledge the Mantell holdings must rank as one of, if not the most comprehensive, original nineteenth century collections relating to the history of science in Britain and Australasia in any Australasian repository.

Scientists rarely work successfully in isolation—perhaps this was Swainson's dilemma?—and New Zealand's were no exception. The massive corpus of correspondence and interaction between individuals in the Australasian colonies, some of it reviewed here, shows that we can speak confidently now of a continuous informal association *within New Zealand* science from 1830s onwards as a part of the region's science. In 1837 Sir John Franklin formed the Tasmanian Natural History Society which became the rallying point in its excellent *Journal* for the Australasian scientific community in 1840s and in 1851 it was taken as the obvious model for the New Zealand Society formed under Sir George Grey in Wellington (MS Papers 121), a most remarkable early manifestation of the determination to institutionalise science.¹⁷

In 1852 the Auckland Museum was started and throughout the 1850s there emerged a greater awareness among the scattered workers and embryonic scientific communities in mechanics' institutes, libraries and collections that science could be an important part of improvement and development. Visiting ships again brought British (and American) scientists to New Zealand (e.g. Horatio Hale manuscripts, qMS 1839-40 and MS 1840) and some like J. D. Hooker (qMS 1868-70) became seminal influences on the country's science (see also Micro MS Coll 10,

manuscripts from Kew 1766-1938). In 1839-41 the presence of Ernst Dieffenbach (MS Papers 798 and 1109 and in MS 1839) as naturalist to the New Zealand Company had seemed to portend a continuing government commitment to scientific investigation but that hope was shattered by Governor Gipps' parsimonious policies from N.S.W.¹⁸ Rather it was the initiative of one representative of New Zealand's own nascent scientific tradition in Auckland, the inventive, innovative, versatile Dr A. G. Purchas—who persuaded his Provincial Government to employ Ferdinand Hochstetter, geologist to the Australian *Novara* expedition, to examine brown coal deposits from the Hunua field. This heralded the next era of New Zealand science in 1859-60: the age of growing governmental involvement and the institutionalisation of science. Hochstetter, who re-introduced the German-Austrian tradition of science into New Zealand, is represented in Turnbull by correspondence in the Haast Papers (MS Papers 37) and in other smaller items (Misc. MS 338 and MS Papers 915).

III. *Provincialism and Hectorian Centralism, 1861-1905*

At first the initiatives lay and were firmly grasped by the emerging scientific cultures at the provincial level. Julius von Haast, later Provincial Geologist in Canterbury (1861-68), accompanied Hochstetter on an apprenticeship survey introduction to New Zealand natural history in the North Island and Nelson (MS 1858) and remained in the country to represent the great Humboldtian tradition of German science as a resident leader and doyen of institutionalised science in Christchurch (see esp. MS Papers 37 and 171).¹⁹ Haast correspondence appears in other collections including those of E. P. Ramsay (MS Papers 942), the Australian naturalist; Mantell (MS Papers 83); J. D. Enys (MS Papers 670) and Sven Berggren (MS Papers 1002).

In 1862 J. C. Crawford (MS Papers 1001), the importance of whose papers we have mentioned above, was appointed Provincial Geologist for Wellington and at the same time came the appointment of James Hector to Otago in the same capacity. Science now thrived—whether wholly efficiently is another matter—on interprovincial rivalry and a degree of local determination to emulate Otago's rather successful applications of science and technology to problems arising from the prosperity of the gold-rush period. For governments, Provincial and General, the scientist now emerged in the guise of one who might, when economy demanded, find minerals, coal and other wealth to tide a sagging exchequer and workforce over until better times on the land, the run and the overseas markets. But the scientist saw himself as more fundamentally useful and motivated than that.

How motivated and how useful we can judge from the original materials now available on this period of embryonic professionalism

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 Smith²⁰ 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,

if studied against the Hocken Library holdings of the same Exhibition (e.g. MS 39, 334, M5q7AL and Minutes of Meetings of the Commissioners).

Hector, with support from the Weld Government, moved his scientific establishment to Wellington in 1865. But provincial science and its associated institutions largely survived, although hard pressed, the centralisation and consequent dwindling of provincial fiscal resources by appealing to local sentiment and support for funding and management. Hence the comparative richness of New Zealand provincial scientific societies, institutions, museums and collections. The coming of the University Colleges bolstered, indeed renewed, provincial scientific efforts. The Turnbull Library houses some evidence of this provincial academic activity in the papers and correspondence of A. C. Gifford and A. W. Bickerton (MS Papers 259), a valuable record of their common interest in astronomy and other things. We do well, I think, not to dismiss Bickerton too lightly as a crank.²³ The 'Auckland tradition' is represented by copies of Thomas Kirk's correspondence with T. F. Cheeseman (qMS 1869-98).²⁴ The present research is showing that for a more thorough-going appraisal of the emergence of science in the provinces ample collections exist already in the research libraries of the respective centres, e.g. Auckland Institute and Museum (whose manuscript holdings in this area are considerable), Canterbury Museum, Hawke's Bay Museum and Art Gallery, Nelson Provincial Museum and, of course, the Hocken Library.²⁵ Research by others like C. A. Fleming and G. Parsonson is demonstrating the potency of the traditions and legacies of provincial science in the national scientific estate in the latter half of the nineteenth century and, indeed, down to the present time.

The setting up of central government scientific services in Wellington clearly had a quickening impact upon the scientific life of the capital.²⁶ The principal official scientific archives generated by Hector's establishment which comprehended the Colonial (later Dominion) Museum, the Geological Survey, Colonial Laboratory, Observatory and Botanical Gardens are today housed in the National Museum in Wellington, which also possesses records relating to the Wellington Philosophical Society and the New Zealand Institute of which Hector was manager.²⁷ Whatever the later criticisms levelled at Hector's science empire—and they were many and in some cases justified—it did provide a most useful training ground and introduction to local scientific problems and possibilities for generations of scientists. Frederick W. Hutton (correspondence in MS Papers 941 and 1256 and Misc. MS 1096) and Alexander McKay (MS 1863-c 70, qMS 1865 and MS Papers 242) were two scientists who contributed much and gained correspondingly from their work with the Geological Survey.

The 'Wellington school' of science, if such we may call it, was surely

one important 'invisible college' in New Zealand science. It embraced men like James Park, Thomas Kirk (see qMS 1869-1898 cited above and letters to the Hookers in Kew, qMS 1890-1898 and official correspondence as Chief Conservator of State Forests, 1885-1888, qMS 1960, typescripts from National Archives) and, later, Leonard Cockayne (represented in qMS 1909, MS 1971) and George Hogben (qMS 1861-1904), both as I see it, key figures in the reform of New Zealand science in the first decades of the twentieth century.²⁸

During Hector's reign the mood and political philosophy of the century changed but the central scientific establishment largely did not and, consequently, when the Liberals challenged the old values in the 1890s their utilitarian practical expediency forced out the unreformed theory and practice of a bygone era.²⁹ As one result Hector's empire was dispersed back to other government departments and science was obliged to reform itself internally—as some in the University of New Zealand were seeking to do in that institution in the face of considerable conservatism.³⁰

Facets of the decline and fall of old-world outmoded approaches in science and the newer attitudes may be gleaned from the Hutton, Kirk and other correspondence in many of the collections already cited including the Buller, Enys, Haast, and Mantell papers. The new ideas appear, too, in the correspondence and work of men like the Thomsons, G. M. and J. A., father and son (represented in Hill Papers MS 172, Haast Papers MS Papers 37 and Enys Papers MS 670). I think it can be shown that in many matters scientific, awareness ran ahead of political and community—urban and farming—awareness in assessing what the real needs were for New Zealand as she moved into the twentieth century with its new technical and scientific challenges. The triumph of scientific-technical 'reform' over 'conservatism' in the old 'gentleman amateur' tradition which had sustained science in the Company settlement days came slowly with the First World War and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. It was predicted, fought for and gained by those who were aware of irreversible trends overseas. New Zealand's leading scientists were not insular throughout this period. It is a pity that we do not yet have, apparently, the papers—in Turnbull at least—of the Cottons, Kirks, Thomsons and others to show us how far-seeing they indeed were.

IV. *Twentieth Century Directions*

Since science grew exponentially in the present century its records became in consequence more diffused. The question might well be asked how well or how much have specialists, government, DSIR and university departments set out to preserve their archives. The answer, alas, might be rather hair raising!

In the Turnbull Library the bases for some studies in twentieth century science are being laid. Antarctic scientific exploration is one area. Records are extant of the British Antarctic Expedition (MS 1907, qMS 1908, qMS 1908-09, MS 1907-09) and later expeditions (e.g. Micro MS 754, MS Papers 880/1-2, MS Papers 405 and the A. S. Helm Papers on the Ross Sea Committee and Trans-Antarctic Expedition). Aviation is represented in some items (MS Papers 240, M. W. Buckley and MS Papers 419, H. M. Mackay's papers). Medical studies and records are another area where more preservation should be attempted to supplement the holdings of, for example, R. B. Bakewell on medical conditions in the New Zealand contingent to the Boer War (MS 1892-1908) and the diary of the versatile, remarkable Agnes Bennett as a medical officer in the First World War (included in Bennett Papers MS Papers 1346). Dr Agnes Bennett, indeed, exemplifies in the collection housed in the Turnbull the immense scope and creativity of a woman in science and society.

When the daunting yet necessary task of attempting a critical study in depth of New Zealand contributions to Polynesian anthropology is undertaken the extensive Turnbull papers of J. C. Andersen (e.g. MS Papers 148), P. Buck (e.g. MS Papers 775, Micro MS 599), Elsdon Best (e.g. MS Papers 72, MS 1899- and qMS 1901-31) and the records of the Polynesian Society 1845-1940 (MS Papers 1187) and its editor S. P. Smith will provide a vital fundament. The earlier story can undoubtedly be studied in the papers of missionaries and other scientists (e.g. A. Hamilton, MS Papers 1256, Correspondence with prominent scientists, 1861-1910). If anyone proposes studying the conservation movement and wild life protection in New Zealand a start might be made with W. L. Buller's letterbook (1892-94) to Ballance and Seddon on Little Barrier and Resolution Islands as bird sanctuaries (qMS 1892-94) or by examining Buchanan's, Cockayne's and others' earlier reports and correspondence as well as more recent materials (qMS ca.1947 and MS Papers 1069). MS 1867 contains descriptions by Albert Kilminster of the early Wellington bush environs. Under MS Papers 444 are the records (1922-71) of the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society.

However widely we interpret the possibilities of scientific life in twentieth century New Zealand there is evidence throughout of some rich and varied thinking. MS Papers 904 contain records of the first Town Planning Conference in Wellington in 1919 and qMS 1909-1919 the Rhodes Scholarships Applications. The modern meteorological historian would find scope in S. L. Muller's early observations for Blenheim, the Wairau and Nelson (MS 1861-91 and MS 1862-90), from a Raoul Island diary of 1908-11 (qMS 1908-11) and the Martin family station diaries of 1879-85 (Micro MS 487).

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.

- 2 Thomson, A. S. *The Story of New Zealand, past and present, savage and civilised*. London, 1859, vol. I, pp. 12 and 20.
- 3 Presidential Address to first N.Z. Science Congress, *N.Z. J. Sci. Tech.* 1 (4-5), 1919, p. 241.
- 4 Second reading debate on Health Report, Legislative Council, 8 August 1926, *N.Z.P.D.* vol. 210, pp. 222-26.
- 5 Hoare, M. E. *Beyond the 'filial piety': science history in New Zealand, a critical review of the state of the art* (Second Cook Lecture, 1976), Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1976 (at press).
- 6 See Hoare, M. E. *The Tactless Philosopher: Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-98)*. Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1976, pp. 175-77.
- 7 Spate, O. H. K. 'Between Tasman and Cook: Bouvet's Place in the History of Exploration', in Andrews, J. (ed.), *Frontiers and Men: A Volume in Memory of Griffith Taylor (1880-1963)*, 1963, pp. 174-86.
- 8 Marchant, Leslie R. 'The French Discovery and Settlement of New Zealand, 1769-1846: A Bibliographical Essay on Naval Records in Paris' *Hist. Studies Aust. & N.Z.* 10, 1963, pp. 511-18 and 'France and New Zealand: 1769-1846: a List of Naval Records in Paris', 26 pp., mimeographed, Dept. of History, University of Western Australia, Perth (1962). A copy of this is in the Manuscripts Room, Turnbull Library, where there are also lists of French scientific materials in French repositories.
- 9 Dunmore, J. *French Explorers in the Pacific*. Oxford, 1965 and 1968, vol. II, pp. 392-95.
- 10 Listed more fully in Hoare, *Tactless Philosopher*, p. 375.
- 11 For some consideration of this and other aspects of historiography of N.Z. science see *Some New Zealand Contributions to Science and Medicine, 1769-1903* (Essays accompanying a Catalogue of Exhibition held at a meeting of the Australian College of Physicians, University of Auckland, 16-17 February 1976), Auckland, Pelorus Press, 1976.
- 12 Hoare, M. E. 'The relationship between Government and Science in Australia and New Zealand' *Jl. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 6(3), 1976, pp. 381-94.
- 13 See e.g. Starke, June, 'John Boulton in New Zealand, 1825-1828', *Turnbull Library Record*, 9 (n.s.) (1), 1976, pp. 18-30.
- 14 For some discussion of this aspect of Colenso's career and a brief consideration of science in New Zealand see Bagnall, A. G. and Petersen, G. C. *William Colenso . . .*, Wellington, 1948.
- 15 For Monro and his place in N.Z. science see Wright-St. Clair, R. E. *Thoroughly a Man of the World: a biography of Sir David Monro MD*, Christchurch, 1971.
- 16 See Winchester, Iris M., 'William Swainson, F.R.S. 1789-1855 and Henry Gabriel Swainson, 1830-1892' *Turnbu Library Record*, 1 (n.s.) (1), 1967, pp. 6-19.
- 17 Hoare, M. E. '"All things are queer and opposite": Scientific Societies in Tasmania in the 1840s', *Isis*, 60 (2), pp. 198-209 and Bastings, L., 'History of the New Zealand Society, 1861-1868. a Wellington Scientific Centenary', *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 80 (3-4), pp. 359-66.
- 18 Bell, Gerda. *Ernest Dieffenbach: Rebel and Humanist*. Palmerston North, 1976, esp. pp. 80-84.
- 19 See Von Haast, H. *The Life and Times of Sir Julius von Haast . . .* Wellington, 1948. The MS of this monument of 'filial piety' is deposited in the Turnbull Library under MS 1948.
- 20 Smith, B. *European Vision and the South Pacific, 1768-1850 . . .* London, 1960.

21 See e.g. McLernon, C. R. 'Early Geological Maps of New Zealand'. *N.Z. J. Geol.* 18 (5), 1974, pp. 745-51.

22 Two Otago theses on Hector by J. L. Ewing (1929) and R. M. Burnett (1936) were based upon the Hocken Collections. Among more recent studies are those by A. B. McRobie, 'An administrative history of the Otago Museum' (M.A., Univ. of Otago, 1966) and G. S. Parsonson, 'A brief history of the Otago School of Mines, 1871-1971', (pamphlet 8 pp. (n.d.) Dunedin). Professor Parsonson's researches may well provide future models in New Zealand of the potential for local science history as part of the intellectual heritage in each province. Certainly the studies emanating from Otago have paved the way for much more in this field.

23 For a positive view of Bickerton see Burdon, R. M. *Scholar Errant: A Biography of Professor A. W. Bickerton*. Christchurch, Pegasus Press, 1956.

24 The serious student of Cheeseman would start, of course, in the Library of the Auckland Institute and Museum where, too, many scientific MSS are deposited. For Cheeseman see e.g. MS 57, 58 and 419 in that repository. The copies of the Cheeseman-Kirk correspondence in Turnbull are from the Auckland Institute.

25 I have been privileged to examine relevant papers in each of these institutions. The Taranaki Museum also has some very useful papers in this area of enquiry. The National Archives Collections are rich in departmental science.

26 This is not to deny the importance of the Wellington scientific community under Provincial Government. The Crawford Papers offer more insight into this for example.

27 This important collection is the veritable fundament of a national science archive. It is continued chronologically in part by the records and archives of the Royal Society of New Zealand for which see Hoare, M. E. 'Archives of the Royal Society of New Zealand, 1908-54 (formerly the New Zealand Institute)', *Archifacts/Bulletin of the Archives Committee of the New Zealand Library Association*, 8 (July 1976), pp. 5-8.

28 Hoare, M. E. *Reform in New Zealand Science 1880-1926* (Third Cook Lecture, 1976). Melbourne, Hawthorn Press, 1976.

29 See Dick, I. D. 'The history of scientific endeavour in New Zealand', *N.Z. Science Review*, 9 (9) pp. 139-43.

30 Some of the 'reformers' indeed were academic scientists. See Beaglehole, J. C. *The University of New Zealand: an historical study*. Wellington, 1937.

THE JAMES GIBB AND JEANIE GIBB PAPERS

The Alexander Turnbull Library has recently been presented with two manuscript collections that should be of considerable value to students of Australasian social and religious history. The James Gibb Papers, a collection donated by the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, and the Jeanie Gibb Papers, presented by Mrs Phyllis Gibb of Melbourne, provide new insight into the persistency and style of Australasia's ethical crusaders from the 1880s through until the mid-1930s. Together, the collections reveal that the leaders of the crusades to introduce the teaching of the Bible into the state schools in New Zealand were also leaders of crusades against gambling, permissiveness on the stage, opium smoking, Sabbath recreation, public bars, and (a few of them), against rearmament in the mid-1920s and early 1930s.

These collections paint a clear picture of the involvement of James Gibb, a Presbyterian minister, dubbed by Richard Seddon 'more of a politician than a parson', who undoubtedly led the lobbyists and propagandists who crusaded to persuade politicians that the Kingdom of God should be brought to New Zealand by act of Parliament.

Of the two collections, the Jeanie Gibb Papers is the more limited in usefulness. Consisting of two books of newspaper cuttings this collection deals mainly with Gibb's Scottish youth and the milieu of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland wherein he spent his childhood and youth. One section of cuttings deals with the theological strife that divided the Presbyterian churches of Australasia in the 1880s and 1890s.

The James Gibb Papers form a much more extensive collection, consisting of :

- (a) A large collection of correspondence dealing with Gibb's involvement in Australasian church life and social crusades, from 1882-1935. (There is some correspondence between Seddon, Ward, Massey, Semple and other notable New Zealand political leaders.)
- (b) Gibb's correspondence with soldiers during the First World War and replies.
- (c) Gibb's correspondence as Home Mission Convenor of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand.
- (d) Minutes of several meetings of the New Zealand Anti-Opium Association.
- (e) Two books of press cuttings concerned with Gibb's crusades and preachings.
- (f) Some family correspondence.

A small collection of pamphlets includes uncommon titles such as: Fussell, J. H., *Mrs Annie Besant and the Moral Code: a Protest*, Point

Loma, California, 1909. Gibb, J., *Bible in State Schools League: Address at Wanganui*, Wellington, 1913. Kirkby, J. C., *Three Lectures Concerning the Social Evil: Its Causes, Effects and Remedies*, Adelaide, 1882. MacGregor, J., *Marriage and Divorce. The Ecclesiastical and Rational Conceptions of Marriage Contrasted*, Dunedin, 1898. Nicholson, M. N. *The Lord's Day and the Servant's Duty*, Bristol, 1891. Rainy, Principal R., *Imperial Legislation for Regulating Vice*, London, 1872.

To date research on the James Gibb Papers has been undertaken by Professor Ian Breward, in his preparation of *Godless Schools?* (Church, 1967), and by the writer, as a major source of material for his doctoral dissertation, 'The Social Crusader: James Gibb at the Australasian Pastoral Frontier, 1882-1935'.

New Zealand historians are increasingly showing interest in 'ginger groups' who have pushed and shouted, left and right of the central figures of the political stage. These collections should provide a variety of new insights into the nature of several of these groups.

LAWRENCE BARBER

NOTES ON A NEW ZEALAND PAINTING
BY WILLIAM STRUTT (1825-1915)

William Strutt was in New Zealand from March 1855 to July 1856, arriving in New Plymouth on 27 March 1855. He purchased a block of rural land of over 100 acres about 10 miles from New Plymouth, when he cleared a section by burning and felling the bush, and built a bush 'whorrie' where he lived with his wife and child.

Two albums of drawings and watercolours, purchased from the artist by Alexander Turnbull in 1913, are a valuable historical record of the life of a colonist in the New Zealand bush.

Also in the Alexander Turnbull Library are two oils by William Strutt. The most important of these, which depicts a group of Maoris on a beach, was formerly known as *The Beach, New Plymouth*, probably because of its affinity with a pencil and watercolour drawing of the same name in Strutt's albums (C1/2). This drawing includes some of the same elements as the oil painting: a procession of Maoris carrying produce up the beach, a laden cart drawn by two bullocks, and a Maori in a short, feather cloak driving a pig tied by its hind leg.

The oil painting has also been reproduced in *From Plymouth to New Plymouth*, by R. G. Wood (Wellington, Reed, 1959) as 'Return of the Ngatiawa Maoris of New Plymouth'. However, R. G. Wood gives no evidence to support this title, and the possibility of the oil representing the return of the Ngatiawa seems unlikely for several reasons.

The Ngatiawa Maoris returned to New Plymouth before Strutt's arrival in New Plymouth, i.e. in 1848. (See: Charles Hursthouse: *An Account of the Settlement of New Plymouth, in New Zealand*. London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1849, p. 51.)

In all cases, Strutt's major colonial history paintings were based on events to which he was an eye-witness or, at least, which occurred when he was present in the country, so that he was able to gather eye-witness accounts to aid him in his reconstructions.

It is unlikely that Strutt, had he wished to reconstruct this event, would have reduced a scene of such magnitude, as described by Hursthouse, to a mere four canoes, three dozen Maoris, two bullocks and a few pigs. Nor would he have missed the opportunity to paint Maoris on horseback.

Nowhere in his *Journals* does Strutt mention either the return of the Ngatiawa, or that he painted a scene such as this on the beach at New Plymouth. Yet his other historical pictures, even those which remained at the stage of a preparatory drawing, are described in considerable detail.

In his later years, when writing his *Autobiography*, Strutt had

photographs of a number of his paintings and drawings mounted in an album, to serve as illustrations to the work when it was published. This album is now in the possession of the artist's grand-daughter, Margaret Strutt-Davies, in Edinburgh. The painting in question is included, and labelled in Strutt's own hand:

Maoris beaching their canoes and going off to market, at Onehunga near Auckland.

Strutt describes this scene in his *Journals*, as witnessed by him at Onehunga prior to his departure from Auckland on the *William Denny* on 4 July 1856.

Before leaving Onehunga a pretty sight presented itself to us. The morning was lovely, and the charming bay and beach were quite animated with a fleet of canoes, just arrived with all sorts of produce for the Auckland market. The picturesque canoes were beached to the lively song of the natives, their contents landed, and the tribe gathered together to hear a short speech from a fine old chief, which done, the kits (native baskets) were shouldered, or strapped to the backs of the bearers, with the strong and handy slings, each generally as well, carrying a huge cum cum or pumpkin, while not a few drove fat pigs tied by one leg to the market.

G. Mackaness, ed. *The Australian Journal of William Strutt, A.R.A., 1850-1862*. (2v.)
Sydney, Halstead Press, 1958. Part II, p. 20.

In the *Albums*, Strutt includes 8 small sketches of Maoris at Onehunga and Taranaki (C1/14). Two of these relate directly to the oil painting, being preliminary sketches for the seated figure with his back turned, second from the right, and for the semi-recumbent woman with a hat at the back of her head at centre right.

However, Strutt also included several figures based on his New Plymouth drawing: the Maori with the short feather cloak driving a pig, from the drawing of *The Beach, New Plymouth*, (C1/2) reappears almost unchanged to the left, and the seated figure in a blue cloak holding a mere, to the right of the standing chief, derives from a drawing of Rawiri, a chief sketched by Strutt in New Plymouth (C1/6).

The promontory in the background is reminiscent of the Sugar Loaves in New Plymouth.

So the painting must finally be regarded as a composite work. While the caption in the album of illustrations to Strutt's unpublished *Autobiography* indicates that the *subject* of the picture is the scene on the beach at Onehunga as described in his *Journals*, the painting also includes landscape and figure elements derived from his Taranaki drawings.

HEATHER CURNOW

DONORS' EXHIBITION

This year, for the first time, a special exhibition presented a wide selection of donations to the Library over the preceding fifteen months. It is intended that such an exhibition should become an annual event, as a gesture of appreciation to past benefactors as well as *pour encourager les autres*. The exhibition was mounted by Tom Wilsted, Manuscripts Librarian, and Jeavons Baillie, Conservation Officer, but almost all senior staff were involved to some degree. The display deliberately concentrated upon a great variety of items to the almost total exclusion of books, with the intention of showing how very widely the Library tries to cast its net in building up research collections covering every aspect of New Zealand history and our way of life at each and every period.

Manuscripts naturally played a prominent part, including material acquired through the WARDOCUMENT project, with paintings and sketches, prints, maps, music, gramophone records, tape recordings, photo-copies, photographs, posters, programmes, postcards and every type of ephemera. As a result of excellent publicity secured by those responsible for mounting the exhibition, including most useful television coverage, an unusually large number of visitors came to view it, many of whom had not been in the Library before. The objective was well achieved, in that the term 'library material' now has a much more concrete meaning for several thousand people, at first hand: and, in consequence, many more donations have been received, all in their own way important, whether a quite minor item or a major manuscript collection. Some emphasis had been placed on the policy of securing representative papers of Parliamentarians, including the recently acquired Sir John Marshall papers.

A handsomely-presented brochure, listing all donors of the preceding fifteen months with some introductory comment and indicating how small a selection of material could be shown, was sent to the 566 donors and their families, with an invitation to a special Donors' Preview, held from 2 p.m.-5 p.m. on Sunday, 13 June, when over 200 took advantage of the opportunity. Library staff were in attendance to assist visitors with any enquiries, and at intervals the Chief Librarian (Mr J. E. Traue) briefly summarized the intention of the occasion. The brochure also accompanied the invitations to the official opening of the exhibition on the following day, Monday, 14 June, at 5.30 p.m.

The scores of thousands of donations in the fifty odd years since the death of the founder would now have an aggregate current market value of several millions but their worth cannot be estimated in dollars alone. Gifts have ranged from Sir Joseph Kinsey's library of 20,000

volumes and the Fleck Bequest of an entire estate of some \$50,000, to a single photograph. The Library covers many specialised fields of research although primary emphasis is on every aspect of New Zealand and the whole Pacific area, together with English literature and rare books, including mediaeval manuscripts and the history of printing from the 15th century to the present day. Only by continued active collecting can the Turnbull retain its position as a leading centre of learning.

Sir Alister McIntosh, when opening the exhibition, emphasized the part the Endowment Trust has to play. 'In the last five years the Trust has spent some \$75,000 in purchases for the Library's collections. It has published three books and five sets of colour prints from original paintings in the Library, and has made grants toward overseas travel by staff members carrying out further research.' The purchases, additional to those normally made by the Library, have included rare books and New Zealand historical paintings and manuscripts. Some have been aided by generous grants from the Lottery Funds and from the T. G. Macarthy Trust. Sir Alister thanked the Friends of the Turnbull Library for so kindly financing both the Donors' Exhibition functions and also the brochure. He also stressed that the Endowment Trust requires substantial continuing monetary support by way of bequests, donations and grants. Prices have soared, competition by private collectors has increased and ever more important material is coming on the market in consequence. Special purchases must continue to reinforce the many donations of library items.

The Chief Librarian's speech was so well received by the large audience, and is so particularly apposite for the Friends of the Turnbull Library, that it is printed in full below.

"The exhibition which we are about to open this evening is to honour 566 persons, associations, societies and business firms who have donated objects to the Library's research collections in the period January 1975 to March 1976. We honour these 566 by name in the exhibition brochure; vicariously we also honour the many thousands more who have donated books, pictures, photographs, maps, prints, newspapers, periodicals and manuscripts from the time of Alexander Turnbull, the many thousands who shared Alexander Turnbull's belief in the importance of a national research collection for New Zealand, a national research collection which would have a continuing and vital role in interpreting New Zealand's past to each new generation, which would in Turnbull's own phrase 'assist future searchers after the truth' about our country.

"This exhibition is the first of its kind held by the Library and after the success of our open house for donors yesterday afternoon I think we should give serious consideration to making the donors' exhibition a regular feature of the Turnbull calendar. The William Andrews Clark Library in Los Angeles has its Founder's Day as an excuse for a whole

day's festivities with lunch, dinner and sundry musical and dramatic entertainments. As heirs of a less exuberant tradition than that of Los Angeles I think we could manage a few hours once a year to pay a deserved tribute to our founder and those who continue to build on the foundation he laid, the Library's donors.

"Today the State and its agencies are the patrons of most of the world's great libraries and it is almost inevitable that this should be the fate of a mature research library. Running a large library is an expensive hobby and with few exceptions the state is the only body able to marshal the resources now required. But the great libraries were not the *creations* of state agencies but of individuals and families; of the Turnbells, Hockens, McNabs, Carters, Greys and Reeds in New Zealand; the Mitchells, Dixsons and Fergusons in Australia; the Huntingtons, Clarks, Morgans, Clements, Bergs, Bancrofts, Newberrys, Wideners in the United States; and in England the Bodleys, Cottons, Pepys, Sloanes and Harleys. But the assumption by the State of the role of patron of the great libraries has not ended the flow of private giving to research libraries. The British Library, the National Libraries of Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard, Yale, the New York Public Library, the Clements, the Clark, Mitchell, Turnbull, all continue to receive a steady flow of donations and bequests. People continue to believe that they as individuals ought to contribute to the growth of research libraries above and beyond the contributions of the state, just as in countries which provide a level of state welfare services far beyond that of past centuries people continue to contribute as individuals to the welfare of the less fortunate. I believe that there is a relationship and that these two kinds of giving are the obverse and reverse of our humanity. In charity we recognise our common mortality, the inevitability of sickness, pain and death, of the 'heartache and the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to' and we band together as mortals to ease the common burdens. And if it is from a recognition of our mortality that we give for charity then it is from our recognition of the immortality of the creations of man's hand and mind that we support great libraries. Shakespeare's body has long gone, his personality is but a pale shadow, but his creations grow more substantial with each century.

"As animals are driven by a genetic imperative to look to the welfare of the next generation man is driven by a cultural imperative to transmit the experience of the past to future generations. All those who have given objects and money to build the Turnbull collections have responded, even if unconsciously, to that same cultural imperative that built the great libraries of Alexandria and Pergamum, the libraries of the middle ages, the British Museum, the Library of Congress, the

Bibliothèque Nationale, the New York Public Library and the Huntington.

"We in New Zealand because of our special historical experience have responded well to the welfare imperative and our record of public and private charity is good, but we have not yet felt the full force of our own cultural imperative. As a colonial outpost of Western European civilisation we have looked elsewhere for the preservation of the records of our Western European past, to the Public Record Office, the British Museum, Oxford and Cambridge. In the uncertain future that faces us as a country cast upon its own resources to make its own way in the world we shall need the self-assurance that a sense of our distinctively New Zealand past can give. Cicero's comment is as appropriate to a country as it is to an individual: 'To be ignorant of what happened before you were born is to be forever a child.'

"For those who feel that in such uncertain times as these research libraries are a cultural luxury, a good thing, but a luxury notwithstanding, I commend the example of Prussia in 1810. Napoleon had crushed the Prussian Army, occupied Berlin, and ruined the economy. The response of the Prussian people was to create a new university, the University of Berlin, to match the great German universities of Heidelberg, Göttingen, Munich and Cologne. In a time of trouble they responded with an act of faith in the creative and renewing power of scholarship. Wilhelm von Humboldt, the great German scientist and the head of the new university, summed up his feelings thus: 'The state, like the private citizen, always acts wisely and politically . . . when in times of misfortune it uses its efforts to establish something looking to future good and connects its name with such a work.'

"Our donors have helped to establish 'something looking to future good' and have connected their names with such a work."

NOTES ON MANUSCRIPT ACCESSIONS
A SELECTIVE LIST OF ACQUISITIONS,
JULY TO DECEMBER 1975

The following list updates the *Note* in *The Record* for May 1976. It is in two main categories. The first group comprises original manuscripts which have been donated to or purchased by the Library. The second group is made up of copied material lent by individuals or purchased. Included are important collections on microfilm bought from holding institutions but excluding material copied by the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau or as part of the Australian Joint Copying Project.

A. ORIGINAL MATERIAL

ANGUS, Henrietta Catherine, 1908-1970.

Papers, 1842, 1937-1970. 2 ft. Deposit: Trustees of estate of H. C. Angus via Mr K. W. Angus, Lower Hutt.

Includes correspondence and lists of paintings, notebooks and diaries relating to visit to England, 1958-1959, and a large number of notebooks with notes from books on art history and painting techniques.

Restricted access.

BASSETT, Michael Edward Rainton.

Papers, 1972-1975. 27 ft. Donation: Dr Michael Bassett, Auckland.

Correspondence, subject files, submissions to committees and miscellaneous papers re Dr Bassett's term as Member of the House of Representatives, 1972-1975.

Restricted access.

BEAGLEHOLE, John Cawte, 1901-1971.

Papers, ca.1947-1971, ca.3 ft. Donation: Dr T. H. Beaglehole, Wellington. Further addition to collection of Professor Beaglehole's correspondence, texts of articles, annotated proofs of his works, research notes, photographs and miscellaneous material.

Access subject to sorting and restriction.

BEGG, Aubrey W.

Papers. 1972-1975. 1 ft. Donation: Mr A. W. Begg, Invercargill.

Correspondence and miscellaneous material re setting up a container port at Bluff collected during his term as Member of the House of Representatives, 1972-1975.

Restricted access.

BENNETT, Agnes Elizabeth Lloyd, 1872-1960.

Lowry Bay papers, 1906, 1926-1960. 6 ins. Donation: Lowry Bay Association, Wellington.

Lowry Bay Estate Company Ltd. correspondence etc. 1931-1948, and other papers relating to Dr Bennett's property *Honda* including photographs and water colours; Lowry Bay Association letters and circulars, 1936-1960; historical notes, also correspondence and papers re Housewives of Lowry Bay activities in World War II.

BORTHWICK, Basil Charles.

Short stories, 1975. 3 items. Donation: Mr B. C. Borthwick, Christchurch.

Based on the writer's experiences in World War II. *Heinz Schutz—paratrooper*, (a visitor's impressions of Christchurch), *The Schonner* (life in prisoner of war camp) and *Capture of the island of Zante* (Ionian Islands, 1941). Typescript.

BROAD, John Mapourika Evelyn, 1912-1969.

Papers, 1942-1945. 19 items. Donation: Mrs J. E. Broad, Wellington. Diaries kept from the time of his capture in the Western Desert in 1942 until his escape from Italy in January 1944 having been held in prisoner of war camps in North Africa and Italy. These form the substance of *Poor people, poor us* published in 1945. Collection includes 5 water colours by Allen Broad and map illustrating the work. Also typescript MS and Italian language notebooks.

BURKE, Thomas Kerry.

Papers, 1972-1975. 15 ft. Donation: Mr T. K. Burke, Rangiora.

Correspondence, subject files and miscellaneous material re term as Member of the House of Representatives, 1972-1975.

Restricted access.

BURNETT Family.

Records, 1846-1953, ca.6 ft. Donation: Mr Ward Burnett, Fordell, Wanganui.

Joseph Augustus Burnett brought his family to New Zealand on the *Hastings* in 1856 and settled in Wanganui where he had a baker's and confectioner's shop before taking up land at Fordell in 1859. The family home *Oneida* was built in 1870. Collection includes correspondence and farm diaries, 1919-1921, 1932-1934.

Access subject to sorting.

BURT, William Beverland.

Chatham Islands papers, 1863-1974. 12 items. Donation: Mr W. B. Burt, Chatham Islands.

Additional papers comprising official letterbook, 1883-1902, kept by Major J. G. Gascoyne, President Magistrate, and R. Stone Florance, Postmaster and Stipendiary Magistrate, and Major Gascoyne's official correspondence, 1889-1897. Scrapbook, 1863-1974, containing letters

and papers of Shand and McClurg families, E. B. Chudleigh and other residents, also World War II servicemen, Dr Agnes Bennett and others, 1877-1970, newspaper clippings and photographs; land deeds, 1900-1904 and printed material.

BUSBY, James, 1800-1871.

Papers, 1857-1866. 10 items. Deposit: Mrs E. A. Williams, Tokomaru Bay.

MS. *The Colonial Question by Colonus Septuaginarus* addressed to W. E. Gladstone, proofs and newspaper clippings on the topic, 1866.

(BWAIDOGAN Grammar), ca.1900. 90 l. Purchase.

Grammar and vocabulary of the Bwaidogan language, Goodenough Island, Papua New Guinea. Typescript with MS annotations from the library of Dr Arthur Capell.

CHAPMAN Family.

Papers, 1879-1914. 7 items. Donation: Mr J. J. Chapman, Wellington. Indenture between John Eli Chapman as bookbinder and J. R. Blair, 1880, bookbinders' notes with prices etc. and career details 1879-1908. Diary of F. L. Chapman, 4 August-31 December 1914 describing mobilisation and service with Samoan Advance Party, sapper's notes, maps of France.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND in New Zealand. Diocese of Wellington. Papers, 1840-1855, 1934. 8 items. Donation: Miss B. Plant, Curator, Old St. Paul's, Wellington.

MS copy made by Rev. Robert Cole of registers recording marriages, baptisms and burials in Wellington, 1840-1846. List of births, deaths, marriages, burials and baptisms in the parish of Kapiti compiled by Rev. Octavius Hadfield for a census of Ngatiawa tribe; Maori confirmations at Pipitea, Wainui and elsewhere, 1855. Canticle for Toc H service at St. Paul's pro-Cathedral, 25 April 1934, by Robert Parker, MS music.

CHURCHES, Thomas, fl. 1845.

Letters, 1845. 2 items. Donation: Mrs E. O. Rice, Glastonbury, England.

Farmer's letters to his family with impressions of Auckland, abundance of food and thriving crops as compared with conditions for rural poor in England; Maori customs especially cooking methods, brief account of confrontation with Hone Heke at Kororareka, news of friends.

CLAPHAM, Ian.

Clapham Family Tree, 1972-1975. 1 v. Donation: Mr I Clapham, Feilding.

Family details of Joseph Charles Clapham, warehouseman, 1794-1857, and his wife Sarah Susannah Clapham (Tomlinson), 1794-1865, who arrived at Port Nicholson with their family on the *Birman*, 1 March 1842.

COHEN, Myra, b. 1892?

Westland metal, (ca.1955) 58p. Donation: Mrs A. H. Salmon, Lower Hutt.

Subtitled *Experiences of earlier days on the West Coast*. Life in Reefton and Greymouth at the turn of the century, work as dental assistant at Reefton Hospital, Grey River flood 1914, visit of Prince of Wales 1920, Sir Charles Kingsford Smith's first Trans-Tasman flight 1928, etc.

COMMONS, Daphne Rowena.

Papers, ca.1910- ca.1935. 3 ft. Donation: Mrs G. Lawrie, Auckland. Diaries, lecture notes, correspondence, notebooks, photographs, clippings etc. of a nursing sister. Lecture notes cover training at Auckland Hospital and later, 1912-1918 and diaries, ca.1912-1927. Sister Commons served with the N.Z. Army Nursing Service in Egypt and elsewhere during World War I and letters to her family are in the collection. Also *Chronicles of the N.Z.E.F.*, 1916-1918, N.Z. Trained Nurses Association papers and later personal correspondence.

Access subject to sorting.

CORSO.

Records, 1944-1970. ca.50 ft. Donation: New Zealand Council of Organisations for Relief Service Overseas, Wellington.

Correspondence files, minutes of executive meetings, financial records, photographs, newspaper clippings and miscellaneous material. Also nine magnetic recording tapes, 1958-1962, re CORSO appeals and other broadcasts dealing with the organisation.

Access subject to sorting and restriction.

CRESSWELL, Walter D'Arcy, 1896-1960.

Letters, 1955, 1958. 5 items. Donation: Dr Baykov, London.

Two letters to Mrs Baykov including poem *Golden Wedding*, "which I should be happy to have put into Ukrainian should you care to do so". MS notes in Ukrainian.

Restricted access.

CROOK, Gordon.

Major Project in Printmaking, 1975. 3 items. Donation: Mr G. Crook, Wellington.

Subtitled *Handmade papers and paper casts—a personal philosophy*. Forms an interim report to Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council of New Zealand. Samples of paper and paper cast. Typescript.

DOUGLAS, Roger Owen, 1937-

Papers, 1969-1975. 50 ft. Donation: Mr R. O. Douglas, Manurewa.
Parliamentary papers of R. O. Douglas including material relating to his Cabinet portfolios of Broadcasting and Housing.
Access subject to sorting and restriction.

DOWNES, Thomas William, 1868-1938.

Diaries, 1921-1926. 6 v. Donation: Wanganui River Scenic Board, Wellington.

Daily records of Supervisor, Wanganui River Trust Board, covering state of the river, maintenance, expenses, personalities living in the area etc. Manuscripts relating to Maori history, some letters and newspaper clippings re the Wanganui River tipped in.
Access subject to conservation and restriction.

FENTON, Francis Dart, 1821-1898.

Land deeds, 1864. 2 items. Donation: Mr T. B. Clarkson, Wellington.
Grant of Mayne Islands, Hauraki Gulf, to F. D. Fenton under the Auckland Waste Lands Act, 1858, and conveyance to Sir George Grey, February-March 1864.

FRANKLAND, Frederick W., 1854-1916.

Papers, 1865-1945. 6 ins. Donation: Mormon Genealogical Library, Wellington.

Diaries, 1865-1872, describe education in England, travels in Europe including notes on philosophy, Christianity and mathematics. Also diaries, 1876-1886 (brief entries) kept in New Zealand, wills and legal documents. Notebooks and diaries of his son H. Frankland, 1921-1928, of Foxton. Sketches.

HARRIS, Alexander Rowan, 1899-

History of Wireless in New Zealand before the Broadcast Age, 1902-1923, 1975. 1 v. Donation: Mr A. R. Harris, Mosgiel.

Scrapbook compiled by the Secretary of the Old Timers' Club of the New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters from letters and diaries of Leslie Harvey Steele, 1888-1975, T. R. Clarkson's notes etc. and A. R. Harris' contributions to *Break In*. Correspondence, notes, photographs and clippings.

HARSANT, Florence Marie.

Reminiscences, 1905, 1913-1914. 183 p. Donation: Mrs F. M. Harsant.
MS account of experiences of travelling organiser for Maori women on behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union recording travels round Maori communities in the Bay of Islands, 1913-1914, with recollections of personalities and the way of life at the time; similar journey to Gisborne, Tokomaru Bay area to Rotorua, March-May

1914. Also account of journey from Taranaki to Lake Taupo where her father opened the Waitahanui School, 14 July 1905.

HAYES, Dawn Muriel, 1928-

Papers, 1955-1967. 15 items. Donation: Mrs D. M. Hayes, Whangarei. Correspondence, typescript manuscripts of poems and short stories; related newspaper clippings and periodicals.

HOGGARD, Noel Farr, 1913-1975.

Papers, 1933-1975. 10 ft. Donation: Mrs N. F. Hoggard, Wellington. Correspondence with authors, financial records, published and unpublished manuscripts re *Arena* and other magazines printed and published by Hoggard.
Access subject to sorting.

HOLCROFT, Montague Harry, 1902-

Papers, 1968-1974. ca.2 ft. Donation: Mr M. H. Holcroft, Sanson. Further papers comprising correspondence and drafts of essays, short stories and articles, 1968-1974.
Access subject to sorting.

HOLLEY, Catherine Frances, 1885-

A skeleton plan for a government of New Zealand, 1923. 5 p. Donation: Mrs C. F. Holley, Wanganui. Article written for Sir Thomas Wilford and forwarded to M. J. Savage as basis for reform in government.

HOOPER, George Leonard.

Papers, 1834- ca.1855. 6 p. Donation: Mr F. L. Jones, Petone. Reminiscences covering childhood in Canada and journey to New Zealand via Australia in 1854 and work in Nelson and Collingwood diggings.

HOWARD, Earl.

Howard pioneers of Tasmania, 1975. 1 v. Donation: Mr E. G. Howard, Clayton, Victoria.

Detailed account of the descendants of four Howard brothers, farm labourers, who emigrated from Norfolk to Tasmania in 1857 covering their careers etc. The only New Zealand association is William Edward Sessions, 1842-1917, who settled in Dunedin in 1863 and became clerk to the Otago Provincial Council and later with the Crown Lands Department. Duplicated typescript.

ISIS (ship), H.M.S.

Evacuation from Kalamata, 26-27 April 1941. 5 items. Donation: New Zealand High Commission, London.

Accounts of the evacuation of New Zealand troops from Kalamata, Greece, 26-27 April 1941, written by Lieutenants E. H. Simpson, 22 Battalion, J. Rose and others, 27 Machine Gun Battalion, 2 N.Z.E.F. and Sub. Lieutenant D. Williams, H.M.S. *Isis*. Includes despatch from H.M.S. *Isis*. Typescript.

LAMMAS, William George, 1877-

Letter, ca.1901. 2 items. Donation: Mrs R. Beddow, Waikanae.

Trooper's account of daily activities in carrying out scorched earth operations against the Boers during the South African War. Photograph.

LIARDET Family.

Papers, 1799-1939. 3 ins. Donation: Mrs J. E. Broad, Wellington.

Letters, photographs, newspaper clippings, family tree and notes re Liardet, Macdonald and Venables families, particularly with reference to William Frederick Evelyn Liardet, 1799-1878, who emigrated to Melbourne in 1836 including photographs of his watercolours. Also St. Clare Evelyn Liardet's letter with impressions of New Zealand in 1892.

LIGHTBAND, George William Wales, 1834-1909.

Diary, 26 November 1863-12 July 1864. 1 v. Donation: Mr G. A. P. Lightband, Lower Hutt.

Mr Lightband, whose family were early settlers in Nelson, accompanied William Jenkins and a party of Maori chiefs who visited England, 1863-1864. Diary covers the visit and the homeward voyage. Related clippings tipped in.

LONDON Missionary Society.

Letters, 1876. 1 v. Donation: The Library, University of Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby.

Reports by S. Macfarlane and W. G. Lawes of the L.M.S. in Papua New Guinea of voyages in s.s. *Ellengowan*. Includes exploration up the Fly River and a voyage from Port Moresby to China Straits. Besides news of the mission records impressions of peoples encountered, their way of life and customs as well as description of country passed through. Typescript.

LYTTELTON Ships' Tally Clerks' Industrial Union of Workers.

Papers, 1928-1974. ca.6 ft. Donation: Lyttelton Ships' Tally Clerks' Industrial Union of Workers, Lyttelton.

Records include correspondence, industrial awards, financial records and miscellaneous material.

Access subject to sorting and restriction.

MAIR Family.

Correspondence, ca.1860-1936. 3 ins. Donation: Mr I. D. Johnstone, Hamilton.

Letters between members of the family of Gilbert Mair (1797-1857) mainly to Mrs Matilda Sissons. Writers include Captain Gilbert Mair and William Gilbert Mair and members of the Buller family particularly Lady Charlotte Buller; correspondence between James Davis, clerk in Audit Office of New Zealand and his wife Mrs Jessie Eliza Davis and members of Davis family. Photographs.

MAORI Legends. 4 items. Donation: Yvonne P. Johansson, Auckland. Translations of Maori legends transcribed from manuscripts (ca.1850) in the Library of the Puckey family. Typescript.

MARSHALL, Sir John Ross, 1912-

Papers, 1946-1975. ca.400 ft. Donation: Sir John Marshall, Wellington. Legislative papers of Sir John Marshall including cabinet papers, briefs, reports, files and miscellaneous material. Also Campaign Committee papers and accounts, 1946-1972.

Access subject to sorting and restriction.

MARTIN, James Allworthy Lee, 1910-1968.

Papers, 1942-1945. 6 ins. Donation: Miss J. I. Lee Martin, Hamilton. Letters to his family describing his training and flying career in Canada and England, accounts of places visited while on leave and comments on conditions in England. Flying Log and Training Course notebooks.

MAY, Claude B., d. 1917.

Papers, 1915-1920. 3 items. Donation: Miss M. Hutchinson, Wellington. Captain May served with 6th Border Regiment, South African forces, and was killed in France. Mostly concerned with location of his grave with a long letter from A. Dunstan Adams describing service with Capt. May; sketch map of Gallipoli.

MAYSON, Charles Richard.

Papers, 1972-1975. 4 ft. Donation: Mr C. R. Mayson, Hastings. Correspondence during his term as Member of the House of Representatives, for Hastings, 1972-1975.
Restricted access.

MEARS, E. W.

Letter, 27 March 1840. 1 item. Purchase.

Letter to William Swainson, 1789-1855, written from Australian and New Zealand Agency, London re land in New Zealand, with Swainson's note on verso 'Prices of Shares'. He arrived in Wellington on the *Jane* in June 1841.

NAIRN and Sons Ltd.

Ledger, April 1898-November 1899. 1 v. Purchase.

Financial transactions of Christchurch seed merchants including newspaper clippings on gardening.

NEAL, Pearl E.

Letters, 1941-1944. 27 items. Donation: Mrs P. E. Neal, Nelson.

Letters mostly from Canada and the Middle East to families who provided hospitality to servicemen while in camp in the Nelson district during World War II.

NEW ZEALAND Academy of Fine Arts.

Records, 1911-1962. 17 ft. Donation: New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, Wellington.

Includes correspondence, financial records and members' registers. There is a large section on exhibitions and material on other activities including relations with other art societies and the Association of New Zealand Art Societies.

Also Minute books, 1882-1970 recording executive meetings of the Academy covering activities and policies and listing officers of the Academy. Microfilm.

NEW ZEALAND Bank Officers' Guild.

Minute Books, 1919-1955. 7 v. Donation: New Zealand Bank Officers' Guild, Wellington.

Minutes of the New Zealand Bank Officers' Guild and the New Zealand Bank Officers' Industrial Union of Workers. Includes circulars, reports, newspaper clippings and correspondence.

NEW ZEALAND Football Association.

Records, 1973-1974. 5 bundles. Donation: N.Z. Football Association, Wellington.

Official teams and score cards for New Zealand Football Association National League games, 1973-1974.

NEW ZEALAND Labour Party. Auckland Women's Branch.

Minutes, 1917-1975. 6 v. Donation: New Zealand Labour Party. Auckland Women's Branch, Auckland.

Also includes minutes of the Women's International Political League, 1917-1925.

NEW ZEALAND Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. Ltd.

Minute books, 1881-1882, 1936-1939. 2 v. Donation: Dalgety New Zealand Ltd., Wellington.

Local Board Minute Book No. 5, April 1881-August 1882 and No. 18,

December 1936-October 1939.

Restricted access.

NEW ZEALAND Maori Women's Welfare League.

Records, 1951-1970. 9 ft. Donation: N.Z. Maori Women's Welfare League, Wellington.

Activities of individual branches and League organisation reflecting various aspects of Maori life including housing, arts and crafts and social work. Conference papers, 1951-1969, Newsletters, 1962-1970, Dominion Executive correspondence, 1963-1967, Submissions and Resolutions, Annual Reports, 1953-1968, Te Paea Trophy, 1951-1970, Maori Council papers, 1964-1970, and miscellaneous papers.

NEW ZEALAND Polo Association.

Records, 1899-1969. ca.3 ft. Donation: Mr J. G. Wilson, Taupo.

Collection includes Rules, 1899-1954, programmes, 1909-1969, letterbooks, 1900-1909, ledger, 1901-1925, minutes, 1901-1947, Journal, 1901-1947 and miscellaneous material.

Access subject to sorting.

NEW ZEALAND Press Association.

Records, 1880-1960. ca.120 ft. Donation: New Zealand Press Association, Wellington.

Minutes, letterbooks, correspondence, contracts and miscellaneous material.

Access subject to sorting and restriction.

PARIS, Rev. Percy Reginald, 1883-1942.

Papers, 1902-1954. 3 ins. Donation: Mrs H. Armstrong, Wellington.

Inwards letters, photographs, newspaper clippings etc. of Minister of Wesley Church, Wellington, 1935-1942, and President of Methodist Church, 1938, including letters from Queen Salote Tubou of Tonga and M. J. Savage; material re Percy Paris Memorial Library at Trinity Methodist College, Auckland, 1952-1954, bookplates and block.

PARKER, Robert, 1847-1937.

Papers, 1869-1928. 2 ins. Donation: Miss J. Moriarty, Wellington.

Family letters from his departure for New Zealand, 1869-1888, miscellaneous letters on musical matters, letters of appreciation and congratulation especially on the celebration of fifty years' service to music in Wellington, 1928. Parker's notes *On some essentials to a good vocal training*, musical compositions, programmes for musical festivals held in Wellington under his direction, 1894-1903, photographs, newspaper clippings.

POLYNESIAN Society.

Correspondence of Secretary-Treasurer, 1950-56. 9 ins. Donation: Mr C. R. H. Taylor, Tawa.

Minutes and agenda of Council meetings. Donation: Mr P. L. Barton. Cyclostyled.

PRENDEVILLE, J. S.

Diary, 25 June-24 October 1872. Donation: Mr D. M. Prendeville, Wellington.

Kept on board the ship *Bebington* during a voyage from Ireland via England to New Zealand. Particular details of religious observances and trials of voyage.

Te PUNI, Henare.

Leases, 1881. 4 items. Donation: Mr G. France, Upper Hutt.

Deeds between Henare Te Puni and Archibald Paisley Stuart for lease of land bordering the Korokoro Stream, Petone.

REED, Alexander Wyclif, 1908-

Papers, 1974, ca.3 ft. Donation: Mr A. W. Reed, Wellington.

Correspondence and notes compiled while writing *Place Names of New Zealand* published in 1975.

REEFTON Electrical Transmission of Power and Lighting Company.

Records, 1888-1895. 12 l. Donation: Mr M. Smyth, Oamaru.

Leaves from letter book mainly re ordering of equipment.

RICHARDS, Rhys Morgan.

An historical Geography of Chatham Island, 1962. 1 v. Deposit: Mr R. Richards, Wellington.

Volume I of Master of Arts thesis in Geography presented to the University of Canterbury, 1962. Illustrated typescript.

RIDLEY, John W.

Papers, 1972-1975. 15 ft. Donation: Mr J. W. Ridley, Tokoroa.

Correspondence and subject files kept during his term as Member of the House of Representatives for Taupo, 1972-1975.

Restricted access.

RIGG, Sir Theodore, 1888-1972.

Memoirs, 1914-1918. 3 items. Donation: Mrs E. M. Penhale, Upper Hutt.

Experiences as volunteer relief worker with the Society of Friends. Training in England, reconstruction work in the Marne Valley, 1914-1915, followed by relief work in the Balkans; maps, photographs and correspondence. Diary of his wife, then Miss E. M. White, and letters form basis of account of relief work with orphans in Russia, 1918.

ROBBIE, George Alexander, 1875-1917.

Diary, 1915-1917. 3 items. Donation: Mrs M. R. Ward, Christchurch. Training in New Zealand, voyage to Egypt and military life there and in France. Detailed accounts of leave and training in England and trench warfare in France, June 1917.

ROBERTS, Robert H., 1901-

Papers, ca.1915-1925. ca.1 ft. Donation: Mr T. Wilsted, Wellington. Personal correspondence, MS drafts of stories and poetry, school reports etc., of a clerk with Levin and Co. Ltd.
Access subject to sorting.

ROGERS, Anthony Trevelyan.

Papers, 1972-1975. 8 ft. Donation: Dr A. T. Rogers, Hamilton. Correspondence and subject files re Dr Rogers' term as Member of the House of Representatives for Hamilton West, 1972-1975.
Restricted access.

ROSS, John O'Connell.

Papers, 1975. 2 v. Donation: Rear-Admiral J. O'C. Ross, Lower Hutt. Two unpublished manuscripts. *John Rodolphus Kent—Master Mariner*, an account of the trading activities and exploration of the New Zealand coast by Captain J. R. Kent, d. 1837. *McDonnell of Hokianga. A biographical account of the life and times of Lieutenant Thomas McDonnell, Royal Navy*—'naval officer, mariner, trader, land dealer and sometime . . . Additional British Resident at Hokianga' who purchased land at Te Horeke in 1831, together with the *Sir George Murray* built there. Typescript.

RULE, Percy Watts, 1889-1953.

Correspondence, 1928-1952. 2 ins. Donation: Mr W. Hart-Smith, Perth, Western Australia. Primarily letters from Denis Glover and Leo Bensemann, 1941-1951, re publications of the Caxton Press; correspondence with Willi Fels, 1942-1944, re coin collection together with *Willi Fels, C.M.G. 1858-1946*, published by Otago Museum, 1946, photographs and obituary; correspondence with Mrs Nettie Palmer, 1928, and Noel Coward, 1941.

RUNCIMAN, William M.

Diary, 26 May-20 August 1881. 42 l. Donation: Mrs J. Runciman, Taumaranui. Kept on voyage from London to Auckland by *Hermione*. The writer, a chemist from Dunbar, Scotland, was going with his family to settle at Drury. He provides a detailed description of life as a third class passenger and mentions many fellow passengers. The account commences with prices for goods and services in London at the time. Typescript.

RYALL Family.

Papers, 1867-1926. 12 items. Donation: Mr D. J. Ryall, Rangiora. Denis Ryall, d. ca.1907, an early settler in Barrytown, served as member of Grey County Council and other local bodies. Besides leases, miscellaneous letters, notes and photographs, collection comprises Barrytown Public School Register, 1867-1926, copies of petition to Minister for Mines re road construction and related papers, 1882, account of public meeting, 1894, Barrytown Miners' Association notes, 1895, etc.

SARGESON, Frank, 1903-

Papers, 1972-1975. 4 items. Purchase.

Corrected typescript manuscripts of works published by Martin Brian and O'Keefe, London. *Once is enough* (two versions), 1973, its sequel *More than enough*, 1975, and *A game of hide and seek* in *Man of England now*, 1972.

SMITH, Murray Robert.

Papers, 1972-1975. 32 ft. Donation: Mr M. R. Smith, Whangarei. Correspondence, subject files and submissions to committees during term as Member of the House of Representatives, 1972-1975.
Restricted access.

SMITH, Ralph, 1887-

Retrospection, 1975. 63 p. Donation: Mrs J. F. Boyd, Wellington. Reminiscences from childhood in Napier and district including memories of Te Kooti and W. Colenso; work on Poporangi Station, as storekeeper at Makuri, in the King Country and Taranaki recalling incidents and personalities; World War I service with N.Z. Rifle Brigade in Middle East, France and hospitalisation in England, 1914-1918. Verses and family details.

SOUTH AFRICAN War Veterans' Association.

Records, 1941-1968. 1 ft. Donation: South African War Veterans' Association, Hamilton.

Northland branch records, 1941-1968, including minute books, correspondence, annual reports, cash books, newspaper clippings etc., mainly relating to conferences and reunions. Auckland branch records in two minute books, 1950-1974, describing the general activities of the branch until its dissolution in 1974. Waikato branch records, 1945-1973, including minutes of meetings, annual reports and balance sheets, 1952-1967, cash book and roll of members.

STEVENSON, Gilbert Buchanan, 1884?-1953.

History of Otekaieke Station. 2 items. Donation: Granville Books, Dunedin.

The writer worked on the Station near Oamaru in his youth and traces

its history concluding with reminiscences of life there. Typescript. Also clipping from *The Oamaru Mail*, 4 May 1957.

TEMPLETON, Hugh Campbell, 1929-

Papers, ca.1950-1975. 50 ft. Donation: Mr H. C. Templeton, Wellington. Correspondence, papers, notes, photographs and printed material relating to his studies at Oxford University, and his career with the Department of External Affairs in Western Samoa, and with the United Nations, as Member of the House of Representatives for Awarua, 1969-1972, together with research and policy papers re the National Party, 1972-1975.

Access subject to sorting and restriction.

THOMSON, Bruce.

Papers, 1914-1974. ca.6 ins. Donation: Mr B. Thomson, Wellington. Material relating to service with New Zealand Ambulance Service in World War I and II including diary kept in France, July-August 1917, and unpublished history of 13th Field Ambulance in World War II by J. E. Page and B. Thomson, photographs, reunion material etc. Theatre programmes.

THOMSON, John Bell, 1836-1896.

Papers, 1848-1896. 2 ins. Donation: Mrs M. C. B. Horner, New Plymouth.

Letters, newspaper clippings, accounts etc. of Police Inspector who came with a police force from Victoria as a result of the goldrush in Otago in 1863. He served in Southland, Auckland, Wellington and Taranaki. Letters primarily concerned with family matters but some comment on police affairs and places visited. Information on Thomson and McCrostie families.

TIFFEN, Frederick John, 1828-1911.

Papers, 1807-1914. 2 ft. Donation: Mrs P. Feickert, Havelock North. Journals, records of farming activities in the Wairarapa and Hawke's Bay after his arrival in Wellington in 1845, especially land transactions in Hawke's Bay and records of Elmshill Station purchased in 1859. Also *Frederick John Tiffen* compiled by A. M. Andersen to mark the centennial of Elmshill, 1959; genealogical material re Tiffen and Monteith families.

TYLDEN, Charles Ryland, 1842-1913?

Reminiscences, 1842-1912. 22 p. Donation: Mrs M. C. McCarty, Whangarei.

The writer came to New Zealand with the 70th Regiment in 1862 and provides full account of skirmishes in the Waikato, Wanganui and New Plymouth districts. After discharge from the Army he returned to

New Zealand to farm in Pukekohe area, 1868-1881 before practising law in Auckland until 1912.

WATKINS, Rees, 1864?-1926.

Letters, 1890-1899. 38 items. Donation: Mrs E. O. Scelly, Auckland. Letters to his family in Wales from Hawke's Bay where he worked for the Railways Department before taking up land at Ashley Clinton. Details of pioneer farming.

WELLINGTON land deeds, 1888-1898. 10 items. Donation: Mr R. L. Horsham, Wellington.

Deeds regarding land in Tory Street area owned by Joseph Pudney, carter, and George Greenfield, bricklayer. Mortgages and agreement with Wellington City Council for drainage works, 1897-1898; Plan of part of Town Section 261.

WELLINGTON Regional Planning Authority.

Papers, 1945-1969. ca.30 ft. Donation: Wellington Regional Planning Authority, Wellington.

Correspondence, working files, traffic censuses and other records.
Access subject to sorting.

WILLIAMS, Brian Leslie.

Papers, 5 items. Donation: Mr B. L. Williams, Otane, Hawke's Bay. *The Treaty of Waitangi*, 1967. Photocopy of typescript. Also H. and W. Williams Memorial Trust Incorporated—accounts for St. Lawrence Homestead Farm, 1901-1938, maps.

WRIGHT Family.

Papers, 1874-1950. 6 ins. Donation: Mr J. Wright, New Plymouth. Correspondence of John Wright detailing experiences on the Western Front and in the Middle East, 1915-1919, together with wartime letters of Thomas Pollock. Miscellaneous letters and papers of Edward Wright re financial matters, 1874-1875.

YOUNG, Venn Spearman, 1929-

Papers, 1972-1975. 5 ft. Donation: Mr V. S. Young, Hawera.

Correspondence and subject files kept during his term as Member of the House of Representatives for Egmont, 1972-1975, including Homosexual Law Reform Bill.

Access subject to sorting and restriction.

B. COPIED MATERIAL

ANDERSEN, Aileen Mary.

A Story of Dr Thomas Hitchings, 1816-1894, 1957. 20 l. Lent for copying by Hawke's Bay Art Gallery and Museum, Napier.

Account based on reminiscences and newspaper reports of life of Napier's first doctor written for his grand-daughter, Miss Maxine Edgar. Describes his arrival in Napier in 1856, service as Native and Provincial Surgeon etc., practice of medicine and as member of Hawke's Bay Provincial Council, 1858-1867, community activity and family details.

BAKER, Raymond Danvers.

Four months at Anzac, April-August 1915. 68 l. Lent for copying by Dr and Mrs M. J. Taylor, Auckland.

Reminiscences of private who served with the Canterbury Infantry Battalion at Gallipoli before being wounded and evacuated. The account ends with his return to Wellington, 25 December 1915. Photocopy of typescript.

CARKEEK, Wakahuia, 1931-1967.

Inwards letters, 1967. 5 items. Lent for copying by Mrs H. Carkeek, Wellington.

Comment on *The Kapiti coast* by various writers including Norman Elder and P. Simcox with reference to Maori place names, genealogies etc. Photocopy.

CHRISTIE, J. H.

Research papers, 1972-1975. 5 items. Donation: Ministry of Works and Development, Wellington.

Letters and papers resulting from Mr Christie's research into career of Morgan Carkeek, 1846-1927, as surveyor in government service; account of fatality at Makohine Tip, Rangitikei County, November 1893; history of building specific roads including copy of unsigned report re Wakatipu-Milford Sound Road, 1890. Photocopy.

COOPER, Thornhill, 1840-1940.

Both sides and between, 1929. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr C. T. Laugeson, Wellington.

Reminiscences, 1860-1869, written for his grandson describing voyage to and from England and Melbourne, 1860-1861, his arrival at Port Chalmers as sailor aboard *Lady Young*, 1863, and experiences as bank clerk and gold buyer on Otago goldfields, impressions of New Zealand towns at the time. Thornhill Cooper returned to England by *Ruahine*, 1868, and describes places visited in England and Europe. Newspaper clippings. Microfilm.

CROCOMBE, Marjorie Tuainekore.

Maretu's Narrative of Cook Islands history, 1974. 1 v. Donation: Mrs M. T. Crocombe, University of the South Pacific, Suva, Fiji.

Mrs Crocombe's draft of her translation of Cook Islands history written about 1870 by Maretu, (ca.1802-1880), an early convert to Christianity and London Missionary Society missionary from 1833 with biographical

notes, annotation and analysis of the work, the original of which is in the papers of the Polynesian Society. Photocopy of illustrated typescript.

DALRYMPLE, John Taylor, 1839-1904.

Letters, 1871-1881. 11 items. Lent for copying by Mrs H. Tobin, Wellington.

Letters to his father in Dunedin while farming in Palmerston North-Bulls district with comment on progress of railway construction and service as Member for Manawatu in the Wellington Provincial Council; associated family material. Photocopy.

ENGST, Johannes Gottfried, 1819-1910.

Notebook, ca.1906. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr B. S. Cox, Christchurch.

Engst and four other Evangelical missionaries from the Gossner Mission of Berlin arrived at the Chathams in 1843. Notes in English and German include sermon jottings, material on land titles, Maori leases and European settlement in general; outline of original aims of the Mission and Engst's personal friction with particular settlers. Microfilm.

FARRELL, Edward Alphonsus.

History of Huntly, ca.1965. 51 l. Donation: Mr E. A. Farrell, Huntly. 'A detailed record of events' from the commencement of commercial mining about 1868 partially based on reminiscences of writer's father who settled in Huntly in 1889. Describes conditions for miners, disasters, industrial troubles, floods etc. as well as community activities and personalities. Photocopy of MS.

GRANT, Isabella, fl. 1870.

Diary, 21 September-15 December 1870. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Dr C. S. Withers, Wellington.

Account of voyage from Gravesend to Dunedin on s.s. *Otago* written by a young girl travelling with her parents to settle in New Zealand. Microfilm.

HASTINGS Central School.

Log books, 1886-1971. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr W. E. Langford, Hastings.

Kept by the Headmaster the logs record daily activities at the school and any unusual events. Microfilm.

HILL, Leslie Holland.

Diary, 1915-1919. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mrs P. Hill, Blenheim. Records training at Trentham, embarkation in November 1915 and experiences in Egypt prior to his service in France which continued through to the Armistice. Notes on the air war as viewed from the ground including the use of balloons and parachutists. Microfilm.

HOUSE, William Norman.

The history of the Collingwood district, Nelson Province, 1840-1940. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr W. T. Davis, Pakawau.

Thesis presented for M.A. in History, 1940, under the pseudonym 'Amour'. Covers the area in general terms with particular emphasis on exploration and mining in the Provincial Government period; maps and photographs. Microfilm.

KIMBELL, Alfred Charles, 1840-1913.

Papers, 1840-1913. 11 items. Lent for copying by Mrs J. A. P. Hutchison, Petone.

Journals of voyages London to Melbourne by *Blue Jacket*, 1862-1863, and Melbourne to Invercargill by *Spy*, 1863. Birth, marriage and death certificates, photographs, notes on Kimbell family etc. Photocopy.

LATOUR, George de, d. 1890.

Diary, 1 May 1887-28 February 1888. 1 reel. Purchase.

Diary of a planter and trader on Aore Island in the New Hebrides, 1885-1890. His influence over the local chief gave him access to land and an ample supply of labour but involvement in local politics resulted in his murder in 1890. Original in the Fiji Museum, Suva, Fiji. Microfilm.

LIVERPOOL, Cecil George Savile Foljambe, 4th Earl, 1846-1907.

Logs, 1862-1867. 4 reels. Purchase.

Logs kept by C. G. Foljambe, naval cadet and midshipman, while serving on a number of vessels of the Royal Navy. These logs, illustrated with maps and sketches, complement the recent purchase of letters which form the basis of his work *Three years on the Australian station* published in 1868. Originals in the possession of the National Library of Australia. Microfilm.

LYALL, Alfred C., 1924-

Diary, 18 September 1951-27 May 1953. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr A. C. Lyall, Opotiki.

Record of service with 16th Field Regiment during the Korean War. Describes journey to Japan and activities before joining his unit in Korea, action near Imjin River, furloughs spent in Seoul and Japan. Microfilm.

McKAIN, Douglas Mary

Diary and commonplace book. 2 reels. Lent for copying by Hawke's Bay Art Gallery and Museum, Napier.

The McKain and Villiers families who intermarried settled at the Spit, Napier, in 1850. Entries for important events, recipes, copies of letters etc. and continued by other hands, particulars of family births, deaths and marriages. Microfilm.

MARCHAND, Etienne, 1738-1810.

Voyage autour du monde . . . , 1790-1792. 1 reel. Purchase.

Account of voyage of *Le Solide* under the command of Captain Etienne Marchand and sponsored by the House of Baux, merchants of Marseilles, 1790-1792. Includes visit to the Society Islands, the north west coast of America particularly Nootka Sound, to the coast of China and return to Marseilles. The illustrated journal provides comment on people and their way of life, observations on flora and fauna etc. Original in the possession of Bibliothèque Municipale de Marseilles, France.

MARTIN, Hannah, b. 1830.

Reminiscences, 1830-1863. 2 items. Lent for copying by Mr W. H. F. Phillips, Stokes Valley.

Reminiscences by Hannah, sister of John White, 1826-1891, describing wreck of the *Fortune*, Norfolk Island, 17 May 1835, and life there and at Hokianga. Information on the White family. Photocopy.

MATTHEWS Family.

Records, 1856-1912. 2 reels. Lent for copying by Messrs. E. N. and I. Matthews via Kaitaia Public Library.

Account book for Rev. Joseph Matthews (1808-1895) who came to Kaitaia in 1835, and Matthews Brothers, 1856-1863, 1870; diaries of his son Richard Henry Matthews (1835-1912) farmer, builder, naturalist and lay reader, 1863-1912, recording daily activities, local events and personalities, botanical notes, church affairs, accounts, prices etc. Also diaries of his sons, Ernest Crowther Matthews, 1894, and Walter Lambly Matthews, 1898-1900. Typescript. Microfilm.

MEAD, Arthur David, 1888-

Papers, 1953-1963. 8 items. Donation: Mr A. D. Mead, Linden.

Abandoned farm settlements on Wanganui River tributaries, Mr Mead's notes written in 1963 and letters, 1953-1955, from W. Stewart and H. Thompson, surveyors who carried out subdivisional surveys in the area. Photocopy.

NATUSCH, Sheila Ellen, 1926-

Papers, 1975. 2 reels. Lent for copying by Mrs S. Natusch, Wellington.

The cruise of the Acheron, 1848-1851. Manuscript account of the voyage based mainly on a narrative kept by G. A. Hansard and held at the Hocken Library and the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich; includes coastal survey of the South Island in the *Acheron* under the command of Captain John Lort Stokes. Also *The Chatham Bible story*—most of this text deals with the settlement of the island by the Gossner Mission of Berlin with particular reference to Revs. J. G. Engst and Johann H. C. Baucke. Microfilm.

NEW ZEALAND. Ministry of Defence.

Honours and awards citation registers, 1914-1919, 1939-1940. 2 reels. Lent for copying by Ministry of Defence, Wellington.

Register of the honours conferred, decorations and medals awarded to New Zealanders serving in the New Zealand Army during World War I; a similar record for those New Zealanders serving with the Royal New Zealand Air Force in World War II. Microfilm.

ORMOND Family.

Papers, 1730-1847, 1974. 3 v. Donation: Mrs C. A. D. Wierzbicki, Sanson.

Photocopies of correspondence and accounts made from Ormond family records held at Wantage and Haverfordwest. John Davies Ormond, 1832-1917, came to New Zealand with the Lieutenant-Governor E. J. Eyre, in 1847 and settled in Hawke's Bay.

PAREMATA Mill.

Account book, 1852-1857. 1 reel. Lent for copying by the Historic Places Trust, Wellington.

List of cash accounts and amounts of wheat milled. The mill was started by John Bedggood at Waimate and many prominent persons of the area are listed. Microfilm.

PORTER Family.

Papers, ca.1830-1877. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mrs L. Vondruska, Wellington.

Letters to Mrs Anne Maria Porter (Powell) from her family and friends in England, India and New Zealand. She came to Wanganui with her father, Thomas Powell, in 1853 after the death of her mother in Calcutta. She married in 1856 David Porter, surveyor, whose letters describe life in Wanganui and Wellington and incidents while surveying. Notes, clippings etc. Microfilm.

SHAND Family.

Records, 1837-1882, 1975. 1 reel. Lent for copying by Mr A. C. Shand, Culverden.

Farm account books and ledgers kept by John Shand and his son Thomas J. W. who came to Canterbury in 1851. Records of John Shand and Sons re their properties including Avon Lodge, Riccarton, Rawcliffe run and Springston reflect interests in farming, horse breeding and racing and financial activities. Mr A. C. Shand's notes on the family with some analysis of the records. Microfilm.

SUTTON, Raynor George.

A history of Magnus Motors, 1907-1968, (1968). 4 reels. Lent for copying by Mr J. R. Greenfield, Taupo.

Typescript and photographic history of firm of motor dealers founded by Godfrey W. Magnus. Information on vehicles sold and branches in New Zealand cities illustrated with sales brochures etc. A section describes activities of Austin Motor Corporation, the British Motor Corporation and the Austin Distributors' Federation. Microfilm.

TAMIHANA, Rewi.

Records, 1883-1962. 1 reel. Purchase.

Includes registers of Maori births, deaths and marriages in the Wairoa district, Hawke's Bay, also an account book, 1899-1906, recording Maori landholdings there; Ngati Porou whakapapa compiled by Mr J. Kau-raria. Microfilm made by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, U.S.A.

THURSTON, Sir John Bates, 1836-1897.

Journal, 23 June-7 August 1893. 1 reel. Purchase.

Kept by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific during his cruise to inaugurate the British Protectorate over the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Original held by National Archives, Fiji. Microfilm.

BISHOP SELWYN'S MAP

The Library recently purchased from James Dally an annotated map formerly owned by George Augustus Selwyn, first Anglican Bishop of New Zealand. The map entitled: *The islands of New Zealand, from the Admiralty surveys of the English and French marine, from the observations of the officers of the New Zealand Company and from private surveys and sketches compiled by James Wyld* was first published in 1841. As far as is known there are four editions of this map, all held by the Library. The Selwyn map measures 122 x 88 cm, folding to 13 x 23 cm. The scale is circa 1:1,440,000. This map should not be confused with the smaller map issued by James Wyld entitled: *To the Right Honourable, The Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c., &c., &c., this chart of New Zealand from original surveys is respectfully dedicated*. The latter is based on the McDonnell map published in 1834 by Wyld. There are a number of versions of the third edition of the smaller Wyld map.

The Selwyn map has in the Bishop's own ink and pencil script lists of place names, small sketches, coastal profiles, small charts, etc. The areas of greatest interest are Port Abercromby, Great Barrier Island, Hauraki district, Akaroa, Otago harbour, Tautuku, The Bluff or Awarua, Aparima and Stewart Island. Lake Te Anau is sketched in with a track leading to it, Lake Hawea is named with a track leading to it and a track is marked beyond the lake suggesting that the Maori route to the West Coast had been mentioned to the Bishop. Further north is an unnamed lake (probably Ohau, Pukaki or Tekapo) with a track leading to it from the 'Wanganui River'—the present Ashburton River?

This map is referred to in Selwyn's letters to his mother. It seems likely that it was kept as a 'master' by Selwyn and that information gleaned from overland journeys was recorded on it upon his return home. When he was visiting places on the coast he may have carried the map on the vessel with him, as it would be relatively safe. It is in a good state of preservation which suggests that it was not carried overland and subjected to the wet bush conditions prevailing.

This is a significant map acquisition and complements other Selwyn material held by the Library.

P. L. BARTON

WATERCOLOURS
BY GENERAL GOLD & OTHER 19th CENTURY
MILITARY ARTISTS IN NEW ZEALAND

This exhibition, mounted for the issue of the Gold Prints, will remain on display until December. It was prepared by the Art Librarians, Mrs Janet Paul and Mrs Sherrah Francis, assisted by Jeavons Baillie, the Conservation Officer; but, as is standard practice in current exhibitions at the Library, items were drawn from all types of material. Paintings by Gold himself are the main feature, largely drawn from the 34 purchased at auction at Christie's, London, by the Endowment Trust in February 1971 for 890 guineas, but the Library had previously held five works by this artist. Those bought in London were the New Zealand items from a large collection put on the market by his granddaughter-in-law. C. E. Gold (1809-71) served in the 65th Regiment (the Royal Tigers, commemorated by a local tavern) for 32 years and was in command for 15 years. He arrived in New Zealand in 1847, remaining until 1860, taking part in the Taranaki Wars. The 65th was stationed in Wellington from 1846-65 and Gold was here for ten years. He made many attractive watercolours of this area, as well as of Taranaki, and these are well represented, with other studies reflecting the fascination which the New Zealand forests exerted upon him.

A large selection of manuscripts also displayed gives some impressions of Gold and of Wellington in his day. C. W. Richmond writes to his wife: 'The Col. seems a pleasant gentlemanly soldierly fellow, with that air of perfect ease & quiet these men get . . . Mrs Gold a ladylike Canadian—a great many children but looks a young woman—just passing in appearance the culminating point. Dresses very well and is quite a Belle. You would have envied her black velvet.' But not all opinions of either the Colonel or his lady were quite so favourable. The Colonel approved of Wellington and when he was farewelled, with a purse of 150 guineas, he admitted how impressed he had been by 'a society where all the amenities of English life are to be enjoyed . . . where elegance and grace are united with ease and unaffected refinement.'

Much superior to Gold as an artist, much more sophisticated in his technique than Gold's appealing naïveté, was Colonel E. A. Williams, some of whose work is dramatically presented on large perspex panels suspended at the far end of the display area. Some of the very fine watercolours purchased at auction locally by the Endowment Trust in 1974 are shown, highlighted by large photographs blown up from detail of topography and troop movements in Taranaki, with highly

dramatic effect. Other artists of the period are also represented, including von Tempsky and Lt. H. Stratton Bates.

Added interest derives from proclamations issued by Gold during the emergency at New Plymouth, with contemporary newspaper extracts, other photographs and a variety of appropriate militaria such as soldiers' belts and cartridge boxes, together with an arresting arrangement of a regimental colour, a sword and a rifle complete with fixed bayonet. Acknowledgement is made to the National Museum and Mr Baillie for the loan of such items.

LAUNCHING OF GOLD PRINTS

The usual reception held by the Endowment Trust to launch each new issue of prints took place on 17 September. The guest speaker at the pre-view was the Chief of Defence Staff, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Webb, K.B.E., C.B., a particularly appropriate choice in that Charles Emilius Gold, C.B., assumed command of the armed forces in New Zealand in 1858 and, ten years later, also attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. Sir Richard, however, denied any artistic ability on his own part, in response to a suggestion that last century this had been a useful attribute in gaining general rank. General Webb spoke of Gold both as a soldier and as an artist: in the former capacity his ability has been much criticised, both in his own time and subsequently, although Professor Sinclair among other critics admits that Gold's position was not an easy one. Gold's paternalistic attitude to his young married officers was exemplified by his admonishing them they should not be imprudent in action but should remember that they were family men.

Introducing General Webb, Sir Alister McIntosh, K.C.M.G., chairman of the National Library Trustees and of the Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust, noted the Library's 'double responsibility of preserving its collections and making them available to the people of New Zealand. Inevitably there are conflicts between preservation and use and the conflict is possibly sharpest over the collection of original paintings and drawings. Our major climatic blessings are the worst enemies of watercolour paintings. The moisture encourages fungal growth, the foxing so noticeable on books and pictures on paper, and the hard sunlight bleaches. Even in the carefully controlled conditions in the Library it is unwise to expose watercolour paintings to artificial light for extended periods of time.' Sir Alister continued that one solution to making at least some of the important pictorial records of

our history available to a wide range of New Zealanders is the publication of colour prints. To date the Endowment Trust has published 14 sets of Turnbull Library Prints presenting 48 separate pictures, and indeed well over 60 if one includes illustrations on folders and text sheets. Thus the Turnbull, 'the research arm of the National Library, is playing its part in extending the services of the National Library out into the libraries, offices and homes of New Zealand.'

Sir Alister remarked upon the number of colonels who, serving in this country last century, were artists of some competence, and who all subsequently became generals—Gold, Hamley, McCleverty, Robley, Warre and Williams, all of whom are well represented in the Turnbull art collections, both recording the New Zealand Wars and in other fields. Nor should Majors Bridge, Heaphy and von Tempsky be forgotten.

The prints are now on sale at the Library. The first, painted in 1849, shows a glimpse of Wellington Harbour beyond a huge tree in heavy bush; the second, a few scattered houses in New Plymouth in 1860, with a cloud-wreathed Mount Egmont as backdrop; the third is a beautiful study of a tree-fern surrounded by other ferns. As is now usual, a fourth colour print is reproduced, full size and also suitable for framing, on the folder that is supplied with the set of three prints: it shows the army tents of the 65th Regiment camped at Waitara in Taranaki in 1860. The text sheet of biographical and background notes on Gold and his Royal Tigers—with an appreciation of his artistic ability, by Janet Paul—this time carries three black and white illustrations, of a landslip on the Hutt Road caused by the earthquake in January 1855, of ferns in the forest 1851, and of the scene of the Wairau incident of 1843.

Friends are asked to note that rising production costs and increased postal charges have necessitated a higher price for this year's print issue. Single prints in the Gold Prints sell at \$4 each; the set of three, with the folder bearing a fourth print, is \$12. But the usual discount of 10 percent to Friends still applies, the cost to Friends thus reducing to *\$3.60 for single prints, \$10.80 the set*. Illustrations of the three prints are given on a supplement to the illustrated catalogue of prints, and other Library publications, available free on request. *The Library's post office box number has been changed and is now: P.O. Box 12-349, Wellington.*

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT 1975/76

The Alexander Turnbull Library collects, maintains and makes available within the Library a range of research materials on New Zealand, the Pacific, English literature, John Milton, early printed books and the development of the art of printing. It is responsible for the national collection of library materials relating to New Zealand and for the production of the *New Zealand National Bibliography*.

Building the Collections

The past year has seen the manuscripts collections, the personal papers of individuals and the archives of institutions, businesses and associations, developed in depth and scope. Particular emphasis has been placed by the Library in recent years on collecting papers and records relating to New Zealand's immediate past which, it is considered, are in greater danger of damage or destruction than materials of the early colonial period. The two special subject collections developed last year, the Archive of New Zealand Music and the War History Documentation Centre, have been strengthened and two new ones inaugurated, the Women's History Research Collection and the archival repository scheme for the political papers of Members of Parliament.

In the last few years research workers have shown an increasing interest in the contribution made by women to the development of New Zealand society and the Library has responded by undertaking to develop its existing collections on women into a national research collection. Emphasis has been placed on the personal papers of outstanding individuals and the archives of national women's organisations and during the year major deposits were received from the National Council of Women and the Maori Women's Welfare League. The Library's collection of the papers of Members of Parliament has long been the strongest in New Zealand containing as it does papers of 13 Prime Ministers, 41 members of the House of Representatives and 11 members of the Legislative Council, but it has been proving increasingly inadequate to meet the demands of research workers. In order to ensure the permanent preservation of some complete sets of the papers of Members of Parliament the Library has approached a small group of Members of Parliament selected to provide a representative coverage by geographical area, political party and type of electorate and invited them to use the Library as an archival repository during their Parliamentary careers. The scheme at present covers six Members and it is proposed to increase the numbers to 10 or 12. During the year the political papers of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Marshall were donated to the

Library and agreement reached on the transfer of the Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake's papers from the General Assembly Library. Additions to the manuscript collections continue to be announced to research workers through the *Turnbull Library Record* and *Archifacts*.

The collection of seventeenth century Milton related books has been significantly strengthened during the year. Mr V. G. Elliott a rare book specialist on leave from the Library in England has been employed by the Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust to identify and purchase a wide range of minor seventeenth century titles. Purchases in other fields include a number of eighteenth century Swedish language titles for the Pacific collections, the first and second series of William Swainson's *Zoological Illustrations* (1820-1832), two rare New Zealand pamphlets *Notes on a Short Tour Into the Interior of the Northern Colony of New Zealand . . .* (1852) and Bishop Selwyn's *Are Cathedral Institutions Useless?* (1838), and two examples of the work of Edgar Mansfield the noted New Zealand binder. Seven rare Pacific maps given by the Prime Minister of Australia to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Rowling, M.P., were deposited in the Library. Major additions to the photograph collections included the Shotton albums and negatives and copies of the W. H. Davies and George Moore negatives.

The rate of growth of the collections of original art materials declined during the year. Donations have fallen and the effects of inflation and rising prices for paintings and drawings have considerably reduced the Library's ability to purchase original works. The major purchase during the year, made by the Endowment Trust, was of five watercolour Maori studies by J. J. Merrett. The Library's programme of photographic copying of important works held outside New Zealand was advanced considerably by the visits of one of the art specialists to the Australian National Library, the Mitchell Library, National Maritime Museum at Greenwich and the British Museum.

The Library is once again indebted to those who have contributed by donation to the growth of the collections and acknowledges their generosity. A full list of donors is published in the *Turnbull Library Record*. The role of the Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust in purchasing highly priced books, manuscripts and pictures for the Library and in making funds available for related activities is noted elsewhere in this report. Donations rose from 519 last year to 639, a new record.

Conserving the Collections

The Conservation Laboratory with a full-time staff of one technician and a photographer can do no more than make a token contribution towards maintaining the national collections. The Laboratory represents

a substantial capital investment the potential of which cannot be realised with such a small staff.

The conservation of the nation's newspaper collections is being continued by the programme of microfilming in Wellington, Dunedin and Hamilton. In Wellington the library staff prepare work for three cameras stationed on library premises and operated by the Government Printing Office. Outside Wellington the staff of the Dunedin and Hamilton Public Libraries prepare work for the Government Printing Office but production has been disappointing and the overall results support the conclusions of the Management Services of the State Services Commission, namely that the most effective and efficient method for preserving newspapers is to set up a greatly expanded central microfilming unit under the control of the National Library. Further delays in the recommended expanded microfilming programme for rare and brittle New Zealand newspapers will result in a small proportion deteriorating beyond recall and an increasingly larger proportion requiring time-consuming and expensive treatment before they can be microfilmed.

The Early Printed Book Collections

The 55,000 volumes of printed books bequeathed to the nation by Alexander Turnbull in 1918 included several thousands of early printed books. Over 1,500 were sixteenth and seventeenth century English books and the collection was strong in works by and relating to John Milton and in English prose, poetry and drama. The Library's early printed books (titles printed before 1801) now total in excess of 9,000 volumes and provide the most significant research collection of its kind in New Zealand. In recent years the growth of the collection has accelerated to such an extent that it now accounts for over sixty per cent of all known early printed books held in libraries in New Zealand. Regular expenditure has been supported since 1971 by an annual grant of \$1,000 from the funds of the Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust. The purchase of some 600 early printed books relating to John Milton in 1975 and the bequest of 60 sixteenth century Bibles and prayer books from the estate of Sir Alexander Howard in 1973 has been supplemented by substantial purchases of minor seventeenth century Milton related items in the United Kingdom this year. The Library has accepted national responsibility for the bibliographic control of early printed books in the country since 1967 when it began the Union Catalogue of Pre-1801 Imprints in New Zealand Libraries, a card catalogue showing the location of such books. Earlier, in the 1950s with the assistance of a \$9,000 grant from the Ford Foundation, Turnbull accepted a national role in the acquisition of early English books by subscribing to the series of microfilms for items listed

in Pollard and Redgrave's *Short-Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland and Ireland . . . 1475-1640* and Donald Wing's *Short-Title Catalogue . . . 1641-1700*. When completed these will provide New Zealand with copies of some 120,000 early English printed books. To date the Library has received 1,856 reels of microfilm in these two series and lends 50-60 reels a year to scholars in universities throughout New Zealand.

With the development at the National Library of Australia in Canberra of a research collection in eighteenth century studies around the David Nichol Smith collection the Turnbull has concentrated its resources on building a research collection around the already strong core of books relating to John Milton and the mid-seventeenth century. During the year the Library purchased a microfilm edition of the *Unpublished State Papers of the English Civil War and Interregnum* supplementing the volumes of the published Calendars of State Papers of the period held by the General Assembly Library. The National Library's research resources in mid-seventeenth century English literature, politics, government and religious controversy should now be able to support a high level of scholarly research in New Zealand.

Relations with the Library's Public

An expanded programme of exhibitions within the Library allowed the general public to see more of the wide range of the Library's resources for research. A special display of legal documents together with political cartoons by George Cruikshank was mounted for the Law Society Conference, another exhibition was prepared for International Women's Year and to launch the Women's History Research Collection, a display 'Electioneering New Zealand Style' was mounted prior to the Parliamentary elections to launch the archival repository scheme for the papers of Members of Parliament and was followed by 'New Zealand at Play' a display of materials on recreation and sport. Two Wellington exhibitions were held, one of photographs of Wellington 100 years ago and a special exhibition 'Wellington 50 and 100 Years Ago' for the Festival of Wellington. The Library supplied pictorial materials for the South Pacific Festival in Rotorua, to exhibitions at the Auckland, Dunedin and Wanganui art galleries, and for the Dürer and Nairn exhibitions at the National Art Gallery.

All sections of the Library providing services to the public report substantial increases in demand. Overall demand on the photographic collections has increased by some 50 percent and substantial increases are recorded for other pictorial materials, for manuscripts and for genealogical inquiries. The Library cannot with its present level of staffing meet increases in demand of this order and consideration is

being given to appropriate measures to restrain certain categories of demand.

In September the Library acted as co-sponsor with the National Archives for a week-long Seminar on Archives Administration and in November organised a one-day seminar for map keepers from throughout New Zealand to follow a Victoria University Extension seminar 'The Changing Shape of Cartography in New Zealand'.

Publications included two issues of the *Turnbull Library Record* published by the Friends of the Turnbull Library, the 1975 print series of three views of colonial Wellington published by the Endowment Trust, the regular monthly issues of the *New Zealand National Bibliography* and its 1974 annual cumulation. Planning is under way for the publication of a revised edition of the *Union Catalogue of New Zealand and Pacific Manuscripts*.

Detailed accounts of the Library's acquisitions and of other activities are recorded regularly in the *Turnbull Library Record*.

FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY

ANNUAL REPORT: JUNE 1976

Membership: The steady growth of the Society has continued: five years ago, in March 1971, the membership stood at 594; this year, after an increase of 160 for the year, membership stands at 1,102.

Subscriptions: Following the last Annual General Meeting it was agreed that the subscription should be raised to \$5 per annum.

Meetings: Three meetings have been held during the year. The first, on 5 August 1975, was an amusing lecture by Professor Robert Halsband, editor of the Lady Montagu letters and biographer of Lord Hervey. The title of this lecture was 'Biography and Literature—uses of 18th Century satire'.

On 18 February 1976 the National Librarian for Scotland, Dr E. F. D. Roberts, gave an illustrated lecture on 'Books in the Middle Ages'.

More recently, on 17 May, Dr Judith Wright, Australian poet and visiting New Zealand as the first Senior Anzac Fellow, spoke on the literary ties between Australia and New Zealand and of the need to strengthen them.

Publications: Two numbers of the *Record* were published in October 1975 and in May 1976.

The Turnbull House: A Council, of which your President is chairman, has been administering The Turnbull House in Bowen Street during the year. The intention is to make a central city gallery and display centre, with rooms available for meetings and other activities of several different organisations with a cultural bias. The first task has been to assess and plan what must be done to the building so that it can fulfil its new purpose. Mr Chris Cochran, through the courtesy of the Ministry of Works and Development has completed a survey and has prepared estimates of costs. Applications to the major philanthropic societies and to the Minister of Internal Affairs have been made for grants so that these costs may be met. Some money is in hand, mainly from gifts of Mr Frank H. Canaday, and a grant from the Izard Trust and other gifts. The Council for The Turnbull House will issue a financial statement in the near future, when it is hoped that work on the necessary refurbishing may begin. The plan allows for a gallery complex on the 1st floor, and for Museum display on the second floor. The Turnbull Library uses the large rooms on the ground floor meanwhile, but when these are vacated they will serve as reception and committee rooms. The Turnbull House has a very useful future ahead of it.

Turnbull Library: The Society has been able to support the Library in some of its functions by making contributions to help defray some of the entertaining costs. This is really an exercise in public relations

and increases in donations to the Library confirm the wisdom of such a course.

Committee: President: Mr I. McL. Wards; Immediate Past President: Professor D. F. McKenzie; Hon. Secretary: Miss M. Walton; Hon. Treasurer: Miss D. Sherratt; Mrs J. Hobbs, Mrs J. Winchester, Messrs J. Berry, D. Glover, L. C. Staffan, C. R. H. Taylor, Dr J. R. Tye, Canon N. Williams and Mr O. Wilson.

Mr A. G. Bagnall and the Chief Librarian (ex officio) were appointed Honorary Editors of the *Turnbull Library Record*.

I wish to close this report by thanking this committee for its co-operation during the year, especially Miss Margery Walton the Honorary Secretary and Miss Darea Sherratt the Honorary Treasurer.

I. McL. WARDS,

President,

The Friends of the Turnbull Library.

Friends Gift to mark Caxton Quincentenary

The Committee of the Friends of the Turnbull Library have decided to donate to the Library the Scholar Press facsimile editions of three of William Caxton's most interesting books to mark the quincentenary of the establishment of the first printing press in England in 1476. The three items are Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* (1485) from the only known complete copy in the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York; Aesop's *Fables* (1484) from the only known perfect copy in the Royal Library, Windsor; and Jacobus de Cessolis' *Game and Play of the Chess* (ca. 1482). These Scholar editions will make accessible as never before a group of works whose bibliographical importance and rarity is matched by their literary and historic interest. They amply display Caxton's craft as a printer, his enterprise as a publisher, and his abilities as scholar, editor and translator. The cost of the set will be £210.00.

The Library is planning to display the three facsimiles in an exhibition of early printing to be mounted late in 1976.

Important Painting of Heke's War Donated

The Library holds a most useful collection of nearly 40 paintings by Major Cyprian Bridge (later Colonel) and Lance-Sergeant John Williams, mostly in watercolours but including some crayons and sepia washes. Almost all relate to the Northland engagements of the eighteenth-forties. Some are in duplicate, a few in triplicate, for John Williams not infrequently made copies after Bridge—and also after watercolours by other officers. Unusually for that somewhat class-conscious period, the Major and the Lance-Sergeant even shared a sketchbook, hence it would seem that the latter's artistic ability enabled him to break the normal bounds of military rank. An interesting acquisition, over twenty years ago, came from a descendant of Bridge, in the form of 10 watercolours which had been copied for the artist, in England, from his originals which are now also in the Library.

The latest Bridge watercolour is of particular interest and was donated through the good offices of Mrs A. L. Smythe, another descendant of the artist. When she called at the Library last year, the routine enquiry was made of her as to whether she might possibly have any paintings or manuscripts of her ancestor's. She did not; but mentioned that a cousin in England owned a watercolour by Cyprian Bridge. At her request that lady most generously sent out the painting, as a donation to the Turnbull.

It is particularly useful historically as it closely resembles another

watercolour by Bridge in the Library and another again, by John Williams (one of four by that artist held in the Hocken Library, Dunedin). All are from approximately the same vantage point but vary slightly in their depiction of the Battle of Puketutu (sometimes known as Te Mawhe or as Okaihau, at the time). On 8 May 1845 the British forces under Lt.-Col. Hulme attacked Hone Heke's large and strongly fortified pa but after a day's bitter fighting, with heavy casualties on both sides, were forced to withdraw. The three watercolours show stages of the attack, including a group of friendly Maoris in the foreground. Puketutu stood close to Lake Omapere and the new acquisition clearly shows in much greater detail, along with other new information, how the wounded were evacuated along the marshy shores of the lake. The Library, and future historians researching this engagement, must be grateful to the two ladies responsible for this most worthwhile addition to our records.

Turnbull Contribution to Govett-Brewster Gallery Exhibition

An exhibition entitled 'Painting in Taranaki' was held at the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery 16 September to 10 October.

Thirty-four items from the Alexander Turnbull Library were included in the exhibition. Part of the intention was to discover if there is 'Taranaki art'; certainly there is art which describes Taranaki. Mount Egmont, of course, has had an almost alarming attraction as a subject but it is interesting to realise that two of the most important paintings in New Zealand art 'Mount Egmont from the south' by Charles Heaphy and 'Taranaki' by Christopher Perkins, have been inspired by this backdrop to New Plymouth. The paintings from the Turnbull Library included views ranging from the early primitive, James Crawford, to the more 'artistic', by C. D. Barraud.

The exhibition has provided an excellent opportunity to show a series of Taranaki views by Sir William Fox. These were painted in his later period and use brilliant colours with almost naive enthusiasm. Sketches made by soldiers during the Maori wars feature prominently but there are lesser known artists such as Sophia Lysaght and a lively view on an expedition on the Mokau River by Stephenson Percy Smith.

However, the exhibition in Taranaki of these paintings from the Alexander Turnbull Library was not achieved without a great deal of time and effort. There is a question of responsibility—should important and irreplaceable paintings travel round the country? If one decides to take the risk, what is the safest way to travel? Then they have to be listed, photographed, mounted. All this means a strain on the Library's already over-extended resources, a strain which will affect increasingly the Library's ability to implement its policy of making its collections available to other institutions.

New Zealand National Bibliography to 1960

The three volumes of the retrospective *New Zealand National Bibliography* which have been published so far have received only passing mention in this journal. This may possibly be explained by the close association between the Library and the editor of both the *Bibliography* and the *Record*, Mr A. G. Bagnall. It is appropriate to draw attention to the project now, as with the publication by the Government Printer of Volume IV (P-Z) in April this year the alphabetical main entry sequence of some 27,000 items for 1890-1960 was completed. Apart from those items to 1909 included in Dr Hocken's bibliography there has previously been no cumulative bibliographical approach to the period.

Volume II (A-H) was published in 1970 and Volume III in 1972; for the former the editor received the John Harris Award. This New Zealand Library Association award is for 'the published record of notable work, whether in the bibliographical, critical, historical or administrative fields which will be a contribution to New Zealand librarianship' and since its institution in 1962 there have been only three other recipients. The three volumes of the bibliography published so far are the tangible result of nearly 30 years' dedication to a task which is now approaching completion. Final checking of entries for Volume I (to 1889) has begun—the scope limitations for this period are wider, particularly to 1869, and entries will be lined off in descriptive bibliographical form so there will be immediate differences from Volumes II-IV, but similarities to Dr Hocken's work. The number of entries already prepared and those which have yet to be done indicate that there will be approximately 5,000 items—Dr Hocken's bibliography (to 1909) contains 3,500—considerably more than originally anticipated.

To complete the set of 5 volumes as originally planned is the Index and Supplement volume—the supplementary section including corrections and amplifications to existing entries as well as items recorded for the first time. The Index will provide approaches by subject, title and added authors where appropriate. Although it is difficult to give a likely publication date for Volumes I and V, it is hoped that entries will be ready for the press by the end of 1977. Preparation of entries for the retrospective *New Zealand National Bibliography* is carried out by Ms P. Griffith in the Cataloguing Section of the Alexander Turnbull Library, with the Head of that Section, Miss K. S. Williams, as Assistant Editor, although the ultimate responsibility still rests with Mr Bagnall, despite his 'retirement' in 1973.

Retirement of Hon. Editor

This issue of the *Record* represents the completion of ten years' publication in the new series which I commenced in 1967. Editorial responsibility since 1974 has been shared with Mr J. E. Traue as Chief

Librarian. The putting to bed of the 21st number of this decennium is a convenient staging point to hand over to younger and more committed successors. The Committee of the Friends at its meeting on 29 September confirmed the appointment of Mr J. E. Traue as Editor and Ms Penny Griffith as Assistant Editor. I am sure that under their direction the place which the *Record* holds in the membership and beyond as a scholarly but not entirely desiccated interpreter of the collections, as an accessions record of some special materials and as a commemorative chronology of Library milestones will be enhanced.

A. G. BAGNALL

Note on Contributors

Dr M. E. Hoare, FLS, is the third James Cook Research Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand and a Visiting Fellow in Victoria University of Wellington, Department of History. He is working on the historiography of science in New Zealand with particular emphasis on the period 1880-1926 and is editing the 'Journal' of J. R. Forster on Cook's Second Voyage (1772-75) for the Hakluyt Society. He was formerly Research Fellow of the Australian Academy of Science and Department of History, Institute of Advanced Studies, Australian National University, Canberra.

Heather M. Curnow was Art Librarian at the Alexander Turnbull Library from 1968 until 1970. She has since undertaken an extended study of the work of William Strutt from collections and sources in Australia and the United Kingdom.

Dr L. H. Barber, MA, PHD, DIP THEOL, is a Lecturer in the History Department at Waikato University.

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For further details about membership and current list of publications in print please apply to the Administrative Assistant, Hakluyt Society, c/o The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG or Mr J. E. Traue, The Alexander Turnbull Library, P.O. Box 12-349, Wellington.

GREETINGS CARDS

No new cards have been issued this year. Some earlier cards are now sold out. Please note that since the cards are published by the Friends there is *no discount* available to Friends. Cards still available are:

Swainson's pencil sketch of 'the first Gorge looking down the Hutt Road, 1847'	15 cents each
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Annual subscription to the Friends is now \$5 and the new postal address is:

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The Library's new postal address is: Box 12-349, Wellington.

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE
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WAKEFIELD, E. J. *The London Journal of Edward Jerningham Wakefield, 1845-46* edited by Professor JOAN STEVENS from the MS. in the Library. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 4. The H. B. Fleck Memorial Fund, published jointly with Victoria University of Wellington) 1972. 182p., 8p. illus. (col. frontis.), folding map. \$6.00 in N.Z. (*Price to Friends* \$4.75). Limited edition of 750 copies.

Duperrey's Visit to New Zealand in 1824 edited by ANDREW SHARP. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 3. The H. B. Fleck Memorial Fund.) 1971. 125p., 6 plates, 2 maps. \$4.75 in N.Z. (*Price to Friends*, \$4.25). Edition of 1500 copies only.

BEST, A. D. W. *The Journal of Ensign Best, 1837-43* edited by NANCY M. TAYLOR from the MS. in the Library. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 2.) 1966. 465p., plates (col. frontis.) \$3.50 in N.Z. (*Price to Friends* \$3.15).

John Cawte Beaglehole: a bibliography compiled in the Alexander Turnbull Library and published jointly by The Friends of the Turnbull Library and Victoria University of Wellington. 1972. 48p., portrait. \$2.00 in N.Z. (*Price to Friends* \$1.00). Edition of 1000 copies only.

THE COLONEL GOLD PRINTS, 1976—3 prints in colour of a glimpse of Wellington Harbour; part of New Plymouth, 1860, with Egmont; tree-fern and ferns. Illustrated text-sheet. A fourth print of the camp of the 65th Regt. at Waitara, is on the folder for the full set.

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THE ANGAS PRINTS, 1973—4 prints in colour from watercolours by George French Angas with text-sheet bearing a preliminary drawing for the first print, in folder illustrated by a fifth colour-print; \$10 the set of 4 prints or \$3 a print. The edition is restricted to 2,500 hand-numbered sets as usual.

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The Emily Harris N.Z. Flower Prints. 3 at \$2.00 each; the set in illus. folder.

The Maplestone Prints. 3 at \$2.00 each; the set supplied in illustrated folder.

The Cyprian Bridge Prints. 2 at \$2.00 each; the pair in illustrated folder.

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