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WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND  
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MAY 1977  
VOLUME 10 (n.s.) NUMBER 1





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- I Whangamumu harbour, 1912
- II Cutting in a whale, Whangamumu
- III 'The shore crowd at Campbell Island', 1912

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- IV Emigrant's Cottage, Port Phillip (Edward Ashworth)
- V Government House, Sydney (Thomas Collinson)



## TWENTIETH CENTURY WHALING OPERATIONS AT WHANGAMUMU AND CAMPBELL ISLAND

### *The Nineteenth Century Background*

The extensive nature and the eventual decline of the whaling industry in New Zealand waters has been well enough recorded, principally by McNab,<sup>1</sup> Dawbin<sup>2</sup> and Rickard.<sup>3</sup>

Although the statistics are only imprecisely recorded, Dawbin estimates that at its peak in the early years of the nineteenth century, pelagic whaling off the New Zealand coast probably employed up to 200 whaling vessels, chiefly American, in the season and that in their peak seasons their catch probably exceeded 1000 sperm and right whales.<sup>4</sup>

A concurrent and also extensive feature of nineteenth century whaling was the development, from 1827 onwards, of shore whaling. At one time or another approximately 100 of these shore stations appeared on the coast and to these could be added the occasional appearance of bay whaling—whaling operations based upon pelagic whaling vessels anchored in convenient bays and inlets, using their boats for off-shore whaling, sometimes in competition with the shore based whalers.

Dawbin estimates that at its peak shore whaling in the early nineteenth century probably accounted for about 400 right whales in a season,<sup>5</sup> but, like sealing before it, indiscriminate slaughter by both pelagic and shore whalers led to a decline in the industry. Pelagic whaling continued, but in declining numbers, until the late nineteenth century, the American sperm whalers continuing to visit the Bay of Islands and Mangonui until the 1870s, but by 1880 they had all but disappeared from the coast.<sup>6</sup> From 1850 until the turn of the century shore whaling was confined to a few shore stations in the vicinities of Kaikoura, Tory Channel, Mahia Peninsula and the Bay of Plenty where the later catches were small.<sup>7</sup>

### *The Twentieth Century Revival*

An essential feature of nineteenth century whaling was its technical simplicity. The whales were caught from the traditional open oared whaleboat and their killing was by the hand operated harpoon or lance. Although there was some trade in whalebone and baleen, a product of the right whale, was in demand for corsetry, the whale was principally killed for its oil.

Although the catches were never to rival those of the past, modern techniques gave rise to a moderate revival in the trade. By the early years of the twentieth century, new developments included the invention of the explosive harpoon, the advent of the steam whale-chaser and in



some instances the use of fast motor launches. The establishment of shore whaling factories capable of processing the whale carcass for a higher oil produce and for such by-products as bone dust for fertiliser and in some rare instances, whale-meat, fostered this revival.

Although in his annual reports the Secretary for Marine<sup>8</sup> reported in some detail of developments in the New Zealand fisheries, it was not until 1909 that he first took note of the 'considerable developments' in the whaling industry in New Zealand. Mr L. F. Ayson, the Chief Inspector of Fisheries, had been 'looking into the matter' and in his opinion the revival in the trade was in part due to 'the fact that the whales have been very little disturbed for the last thirty years, from his own observations and from information received from the officers of the steamers, they are very plentiful round the coasts and south of New Zealand'.

Mr Ayson thought that 'whaling on modern lines—i.e. from whale factories—would mean establishing a very important industry as a large amount of capital would be invested in buildings and plant and a large number of persons would be employed in manufacturing the various products obtained from the whales'. He was 'strongly of the opinion that every encouragement should be given to anyone else who may wish to engage in the whaling industry with factories on shore,' but he also emphasised that 'killing whales for the oil alone is now considered by Canadian, American and Norwegian whalers to be simply waste as the carcase, when treated at a properly equipped whale factory can be made to yield other products of considerably more value'.<sup>9</sup>

Although modern techniques and to some extent, the return of the whale were undeniable factors in the twentieth century revival of the whaling industry, there is also evidence that latter day whaling, rather than a modern phenomenon, was at least in part a survival from the past and a derivative of a strongly entrenched tradition and of family background. Names such as Heberly, Jackson and Thoms which will recur in the narrative which follows, were examples of families whose forebears were whaling on the New Zealand coast when the *Tory* arrived and before and, also writing in his report of 1909, the Secretary for Marine made special reference to the 'considerable attention now being given to whaling in the Dominion by Messrs Cook and Co. who have been engaged in the industry for some years at Whangamumu'.

### *The Cook Family*

In fact the Secretary's reference to the Cook family was somewhat belated, for by 1909 they had been whaling at Whangamumu for the better part of two decades and their names spring to prominence, not only for their whaling operations in the north and later at Campbell Island, but also as members of an historic New Zealand family.<sup>10</sup>



The founder of that family was William Cook, a ship's carpenter and later a shipwright, who had served in the Navy but who in 1823 had been landed sick from an unnamed vessel at the Bay of Islands. Here he settled at the future site of Russell and married a Maori girl named Tira who is alternatively described as a niece or a sister of the Chief Tamati Waka Nene who settled upon the couple some land at Hawenga in Pomare Bay, Kororareka.

In 1825 their first son G. H. (George) was born at the Bay of Islands, but early in 1826 William Cook and his family, together with a small party of sawyer-shipwrights, joined Captain William Stewart of the schooner *Prince of Denmark* in a venture to establish a small ship-building community at Port Pegasus, Stewart Island, on behalf of Stewart's principals, the Asquith brothers of London.

At Port Pegasus, where work was started upon the construction of a small schooner, the small community was abandoned by Stewart who embarked upon a separate ship-building venture at Hokianga. The sealer John Boulton, who visited Port Pegasus late in 1826, reported that they were living in a state of some privation and intended to leave when the schooner was completed. Another son, H. F. (Bert) Cook, was born at Port Pegasus in 1827 and two years later William Cook first ventured into whaling when he joined Peter Williams who established the first southern whaling station at Preservation Inlet in 1829. However, probably in 1833, Cook and his family left the south and after a short sojourn in Sydney they returned to the Bay of Islands.

The fortunes of the Cook family in the period following their return to the Bay of Islands is only uncertainly recorded. It was probably shortly after their return that another son, W. H. (Willie) was born and family papers indicate that he was followed by another son named Joseph, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Day. Day appears to have landed with William Cook in 1823 and is described as his partner, both at the Bay and later as a member of the Port Pegasus community.

William Cook senior appears to have taken up ship-building at the Bay on his return and at least for a period in the later sixties his son George was described as a publican at Russell. This, however, must only have been a temporary occupation, for later in the same decade George Cook is discovered serving in the Auckland built schooner *Sea Breeze* in the trade to the Pacific Islands, and in the seventies had taken to whaling as the Mate of the New Zealand whaling vessels *Crusader*, *Othello* and *Splendid*—the latter vessel deriving some fame as that in which the author Frank Bullen served and which he is said to have used as his model for the *Cachalot* in his *Cruise of the Cachalot*.

This was the family which, towards the end of the nineteenth century, turned to shore whaling in Whangamumu harbour, just below Cape



Brett, where they established what Dr Robert McNab, writing in his *Murihiku*, was later to describe as 'the most remarkable whaling station in the world'.<sup>11</sup>

### *Whaling at Whangamumu*

Dawbin records that the whaling station at Whangamumu was established in 1890 by H. F. (Bert) Cook, the son who had been born at Port Pegasus and who was thus then 63 years of age when the venture was started. Family papers in the Old Land Claims appear to support the contention that Bert Cook was the prime mover in the enterprise and in her memoirs of early Russell,<sup>12</sup> Louisa Worsfield states that it was Bert Cook who travelled down to Auckland in 1889 to search for financial backing.

However the Whangamumu station was almost certainly a joint family venture. In several works on early Russell, the owners of the Whangamumu station are referred to as the 'Cook family'; in her *Port in the North*,<sup>13</sup> Marie King identifies the principals as the three Cook brothers, Bert, George and Willie, while later references by the Secretary for Marine to the firm as 'Messrs Cook Brothers' also appear to confirm the joint nature of the venture.

Very little was recorded of the early years of whaling at Whangamumu and it has already been noted that the Cook brothers' venture appears to have passed unnoticed by the Marine Department until much later in the twentieth century. The Hall photographs<sup>14</sup> suggest that the station was established on Arkow Beach in Whangamumu harbour and that the station comprised quite substantial buildings, outhouses, a wharf and a slip for hauling out the whale carcasses (see Plates I and II).

But the chief feature of the Whangamumu whaling station, upon which the Secretary for Marine refrained from comment, but which had prompted Robert McNab to describe it as 'remarkable', was that it was the only whaling station in New Zealand to adopt an unique method of capturing the whales.

In her memoirs of Russell, Louisa Worsfield records<sup>15</sup> that it was Bert Cook who had noticed that in their migration down the coast, the hump-back whales, passing close inshore off Cape Brett, appeared to take a course between some rocks off Whangamumu a short distance to the south of the Cape, and that it was Bert who conceived the notion of catching the whales by the use of heavy steel nets strung between the rocks off the entrance to the harbour.

Cook's men, operating at first from the traditional open whaleboats, would drive the creatures towards the nets in which they became enmeshed and, thus obstructed, were more easily despatched by harpooning. A Hall photograph of 1912 shows the scene in Ohutu Bay of 'Wiweri



and Nett [sic] Rock where the whales were caught in nets' and another photo, reproduced in *Way Up North* by Harold Thomas,<sup>16</sup> also shows a good view of the scene at the turn of the century, the heavy nets supported by a line of buoys between the rocks and a whale in contact with a section of the net. The Cook brothers' whaleboat can be seen in the background coming in for the kill.

Comment has already been made on the official silence of the Secretary for Marine about this extensive and unique whaling operation at Whangamumu—a silence which is all the more curious as it was the particular responsibility of the Marine Department not only to approve the use of the foreshore for wharves and fishery activity but also to promulgate by means of 'Notices to Mariners' information on any obstruction to navigation on the coast. No record has been discovered of any such action by the department in respect to the Cook brothers' business at Whangamumu, an omission which suggests that Bert Cook and his brothers, in establishing the station, did so without obtaining the formal blessing of that department.

However, from his report of 1909 onwards the Secretary for Marine, apparently turning a blind eye to this lack of official sanction, continued to report upon progress at Whangamumu; indeed in his report of the following year (1910), he reported at some length, noting:

The whaling-stations in New Zealand are at Whangamumu, Tory Channel, Kaikoura and Campbell Island.<sup>17</sup> Hump-backed whales are caught at Whangamumu, and all their products are utilised. Last season sixteen whales were taken [at Whangamumu], which produced 80 tons of oil, 20 tons of manure and 10 tons of bonedust.

Right and humpbacked whales are taken at Tory Channel from which the oil and whalebone are the only parts utilised. No more than two or three whales are usually obtained at this station.

At Kaikoura a few right whales are usually taken during the season, of which the oil and the whalebone are the only portions utilised.<sup>18</sup>

By 1910 Cook brothers had been whaling at Whangamumu for 20 years; Bert Cook the founder of the station was 83 years old and approaching the end. The years 1910 and 1911 marked a period of considerable change and expansion at Whangamumu and much of this change appears to have been associated with a change in ownership at the station. Something of that change was forecast by the Secretary for Marine who also observed in the 1910 report that:

Messrs Cook Bros., who own the station at Whangamumu are procuring an up-to-date whaling-vessel, built by Smith's Dock Company at North Shields. They propose to use it at Whanga-



mumu during the coming season, beginning in June and ending in October, and later to use it at Campbell Island.<sup>19</sup>

In his report of the following year, written in May 1911, the Secretary for Marine for the first time recorded that the Whangamumu station was now under the ownership of Messrs *Jagger* and Cook. The introduction of new blood into the firm appears to suggest that the expansion programme which included the new whale chaser and extension of their operations to Campbell Island probably demanded the injection of additional capital and, to obtain this, recourse appears to have been had to the merchants of that name of Auckland.

The exact identity of the Jagger who joined forces with the Cooks at Whangamumu is uncertain, and he may have been one of several of that name. In *White Wings*<sup>20</sup> Sir Henry Brett refers to Messrs Jagger and Harvey as ship-chandlers of Auckland and Clifford Hawkins in his *Out of Auckland*<sup>21</sup> also refers to S. Jagger as an Auckland shipowner. Other references in R. C. J. Stone's *Makers of fortune*<sup>22</sup> give some indication of the extensive business interests of Frank and Samuel Jagger.

Whatever the exact nature of the new arrangement, from here on the Whangamumu firm now appears as Jagger and Cook although for Bert Cook, the founder, his association with Jagger was destined to be of only short duration. On 2 September 1911, at the ripe age of 84, Bert Cook died, and indeed his approaching end may well have provided an additional reason for the new partnership.

Nor did Bert Cook, whose lifetime of whaling had been associated with five oared open whaleboats live to experience the introduction of the new whale chaser. This was the *Hananui II*, a steam vessel of 44 tons, 93 feet long and fitted with a harpoon gun, which was given her first New Zealand certificate of survey in 1911.<sup>23</sup> Reporting her arrival in his report of the same year the Secretary for Marine wrote:

During the year there has been considerable development in the whaling industry. Messrs Jagger and Cook have brought out a modern whaling steamer and although it was late in the season before all the fittings arrived, yet they were able to get more whales at Whangamumu than in any previous season.<sup>24</sup>

The *Hananui II* (of which the Hall photos show several action shots operating off Whangamumu in the years 1912 and 1913) was to make a considerable improvement in the catch at that station, the appended table showing that although 16 whales had been considered a good season's catch prior to her arrival, thereafter the annual catch was maintained at an average of about 50 whales.

But, also in his report of 1911, the Secretary for Marine took note of another important development. 'The firm,' he wrote, 'has now extended



their operations to Campbell Island where they have established a station for right whaling'.

### *Whaling at Campbell Island*

Although the Secretary for Marine continued to record his interest in the whaling operations at Whangamumu, apart from the briefest references he failed to display any marked interest in the firm's venture at Campbell Island, despite that island being New Zealand territory—an omission which fortunately has been repaired by Ian S. Kerr in his recent history of Campbell Island.<sup>25</sup>

Campbell was principally a sealing island, that trade attracting a brief but intensive period of activity immediately after its discovery by Hasselburg in 1810, but, during the 1870s, under the impetus of a bonus offered by the Otago Provincial Council to encourage New Zealand whaling, a few ships from southern ports engaged in an also brief period of whaling at the island. This in effect was bay whaling, the vessels anchoring in Campbell Island harbours and using their boats off shore to capture the whales which were processed on board for their oil and bone.<sup>26</sup> One of the vessels taking part was the *Splendid* in which George Cook served as Mate.<sup>27</sup>

Although whales were reported to be plentiful off the island, the boisterous weather conditions of the Southern Ocean were hardly suited to open boat whaling and the brief interest in whaling developed into a revival of sealing,<sup>28</sup> although there were sporadic whaling ventures at the island; by the Hobart barque *Helen* in 1888 and 1889 and by the *Southern Cross* in 1899.<sup>29</sup>

In the latter year also, the *Helen* endeavoured to establish shore whaling at North West Bay by the remarkable expedient of dragging two whaleboats overland from Perseverance Harbour but although a number of whales were taken, rough weather again prevented the success of the operation.<sup>30</sup>

A period of more or less permanent occupation of the island began in 1894 when both Campbell and the Auckland Islands were gazetted as sheep runs, the Campbell Island lease being taken up first by James Gordon of Christchurch and later, in 1897, by Captain W. H. Tucker of Gisborne, the headquarters for this pastoral activity being established at Perseverance Harbour.

Bedevelled by isolation and lack of regular shipping, pastoral activity at Campbell Island was only moderately successful. In 1909 Tucker made a proposal to combine sheep farming with whaling at the island, the number of whales appearing off the island convincing Tucker that the men employed could profitably occupy themselves with tending sheep and hunting whales in the winter.<sup>31</sup>



Tucker's proposal captured the interest of the whalers at the long-established station at Te Awaiti in Tory Channel and early in 1909 a party of eleven men sailed for the island. They were led by Jack Norton and the party included whalers such as Thoms, Heberly and Jackson, descendants of some of New Zealand's oldest whaling families.

The Norton party established themselves with a shore station, whale-boats and a launch at North West Bay where at Windlass Bay a capstan was erected for hauling out the whales. In the first season 13 whales were taken and this evidence of moderate success soon attracted the attention of the Cook brothers of Whangamumu who, it has been seen above, were reported by the Secretary for Marine in his report of 1910 to be planning to use the *Hananui II* at Campbell Island when she arrived.

This was also the period when the Cook brothers were joined by Jagger and it was probably in anticipation of the need for regular shipping communication between the island and the mainland that the firm also invested in the purchase of the *Huanui*, a 59 ton topsail schooner fitted with an auxiliary oil engine which had been built at Auckland.<sup>32</sup>

Sailing in the *Hananui II* and the *Huanui*, the Whangamumu whalers arrived at Campbell Island in January 1811 and established themselves at North East Harbour. The Hall photos later show a substantial factory which Kerr records<sup>33</sup> had facilities for trying out the blubber which were not possessed by the Norton party on the opposite coast.

Another Hall photograph of 'the shore crowd at Campbell Island' (see Plate III), shows a party of eight men amongst whom Captain Hall identified Charlie Serle, Clem Wood, 'Baker', 'Mac' and Albert Cook. The latter was probably a son of one of the original Cook brothers and Kerr also records that Cook's wife lived on the island over the 1911 season, one of the few women to do so at Campbell Island.

Very few details were recorded of Jagger and Cook's operations at Campbell Island and the meagre interest displayed by the Secretary for Marine has already been noted. In his 1911 report the Secretary observed that 'the firm has now extended their operations to Campbell Island where they have established a station for right whaling. Heberly and party who have been right whaling at Campbell Island for the last two seasons are reported to have had a very successful season,' but in his report of the following year (1912) the Secretary 'understood that the number of whales taken is not large'. In referring to the 'Heberly party', the Secretary meant the Norton party at North West Bay and Kerr gives further details of their catches which were 13 whales in 1909, 10 in 1910 and 8 in 1911.<sup>34</sup>

While Norton and his men continued with sheep farming in the off



season, the pattern adopted by the Cook party was different in that after the Campbell Island season they returned to Whangamumu to continue whaling in the northern season, a pattern they repeated for three years. Again Kerr records that the Cook party caught 13 whales in their first season of 1911 and in 1912, their most successful on the island, 17 whales were taken.<sup>35</sup>

There was no conflict between the rival parties on the island, who Kerr reports came to an agreement upon the boundaries of their respective hunting grounds and indeed the *Huanui*, which ran between the island and Bluff, was 'a godsend' to Tucker, providing him with a much needed means of shipping out his wool clip.<sup>36</sup>

For both parties, however, the Campbell Island venture into whaling was short-lived. In 1913, having caught only one whale, the Norton party abandoned the North West Bay station when their launch was lost in a storm and, although they continued sealing for a while, left Campbell Island in 1916.<sup>37</sup> The Whangamumu men never repeated their success of 1912, and their failure in the 1913 season stood in sharp contrast to their successes in the north where in the same year 56 whales were taken off Whangamumu. They did not return to Campbell Island for the 1914 season and to follow the fortunes of the Cook brothers the narrative returns to Whangamumu.

### *Back to Whangamumu*

Seen in contrast with the poor catches at Campbell Island, those recorded at Whangamumu from 1913 onwards in the appended table reveal that when Jagger and Cook abandoned their Campbell Island venture they were embarking upon a period of comparative success at Whangamumu which was to continue for over a decade.

Beyond the bare statistics recording regular catches of an average of 50 whales each season, very little else was recorded of these latter years at Whangamumu. The firm continued under the name of Jagger and Cook; its management over its later years was in the hands of Neville Cook, a son of H. F. (Bert) Cook, and it was reported that the station normally employed 11 men at the factory and 14 men at sea in the *Hananui II* which had two tenders.

As before, the catches were the humpback whales and the output of the factory continued to be oil and bonedust, their principal rivals the Tory Channel station—now in the hands of the Perano brothers whose introduction of fast motor launches as whale chasers had led to a successful revival of whaling at that station.

The catch for the 1915 season was not recorded and there was some reduction of the catch over the war years. In September 1918 the *Hananui II* emerged briefly from the comparative obscurity of whale



catching to play a brief role as a minesweeper when, off Red Head, she discovered a German mine which had broken adrift from the field laid off North Cape by the German raider *Wolf*. The *Hananui II* was at the time under the command of Neville Cook who, with some members of his crew, attached a line to the mine and towed it into a cove in the Bay of Islands where it was later disposed of by the Navy, an act of unprecedented danger for which Cook received a medal for meritorious service.<sup>38</sup>

Whaling at Whangamumu recovered after the war and indeed 1927 was a record season with 74 whales taken, but this was a success that was never repeated. Thereafter there was a steady decline in both the catches and the value of the products of the station for which there were several reasons.

Economic depression was just around the corner, paraffin and tallow were in competition with whale oil and electricity was in vogue rather than lamps. However, probably the greatest impact upon the industry was the arrival in 1923 of the huge Norwegian floating whale factories which began whaling in the Ross Sea under an arrangement with the New Zealand government. In the seasons of 1929/30 and 1930/31 they had taken a total of no less than 3265 whales, creating an inevitable decline in their numbers and, as well, a serious over-production of the end products.

In the 1930 season the catch at Whangamumu fell to 31 whales and, because of falling prices and inability to dispose of their products, the Whangamumu station ceased their operations in 1932.<sup>39</sup> In the season of 1933 only three whales were taken and these only for the purpose of recording a movie film on the whaling industry. Reporting the decline in the industry, the Secretary for Marine stated that the sales of whale oil were improving and that he expected the industry to recover in the next season,<sup>40</sup> but this was not to be. Although the Tory Channel whalers continued with a catch in the 1934 season of 52 whales, the Secretary for Marine only briefly noted that 'the station at Whangamumu is still closed down'.<sup>41</sup>

It never reopened. Te Awaiti remained the last surviving whaling station in New Zealand and in 1940 a record catch there of 107 whales evidently prompted a spirit of renewed optimism at Whangamumu. The Secretary reported 'preparations have been made during the year to resume operations at the old station at Whangamumu where the fishery has not been carried on since 1932,'<sup>42</sup> but once again the Secretary's optimism was misplaced and no more was heard of resuming operations at Whangamumu.

With these brief official comments, an unique whaling operation on the New Zealand coast disappeared after 42 years of operating at Whanga-



mumu and the names of the Cook family faded into obscurity after over a century of association with the coast and the whaling industry.

JOHN O'C. ROSS

# APPENDIX

## Whales caught and Production at Whangamumu (Source: Marine Department Annual Reports)

Season	Whales caught	Oil (tons)	Bonedust (tons)	Value (£)
1909	16	80	10	NR*
1910	NR — reported to be considerably above 1909			
1911	NR — reported a successful season			
1912	27			
1913	56	270	60	NR
1914	57	270	60	4950
1915	NR			
1916	25	100	20	2120
1917	52	240	40	5040
1918	41	224	38	7176
1919	61	300	56	1030
1920	44	200	40	9600
1921	40	181	40	8000
1922	35	178	35	7400
1923	62	340	50	9000
1924	55	30	50	8000
1925	48	250	40	6400
1926	35	150	35	3350
1927	74	388	70	7210
1928	50	237	45	5766
1929	53	241	40	4101
1930	31	140	30	NR
1931	48	240	44	NR
1932	Ceased operations			
1933	3 — for filming purposes			

\* NR: not recorded



## NOTES

- 1 McNab, Robert. *The old whaling days*. . . Christchurch, 1913 (reprinted Auckland, Golden Press, 1975).
- 2 Dawbin, William H. I., "Whaling" in McLintock, A. H., ed. *An encyclopaedia of New Zealand*. 3 vols. Wellington, 1966, v. 3, pp. 638-42.
- 3 Rickard, Lawrence S. *The whaling trade in old New Zealand*. Auckland, 1965.
- 4 Dawbin, op. cit., p. 639.
- 5 Ibid, p. 640.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 The head of the Marine Department.
- 9 Marine Department Annual Report 1909, p. 6. The Department's annual reports (H.15, A.J.H.R., each year) subsequently referred to as MDAR.
- 10 The annals of the Cook family are only uncertainly recorded in Dr Robert McNab's *Murihiku* (Wellington, 1909) and Basil Howard's *Rakiura* (Dunedin, 1940). Additional material has been taken from the correspondence and biographies files of the Alexander Turnbull Library, as well as from the following sources: Old Land Claims (OLCs) Nos. 26A, 126-7, 1360 (National Archives of New Zealand); Worsfield, Louisa, *A history of Russell* (typescript, ATL); Boulton, John, *Journal of a Rambler* (manuscript, ATL; see *Turnbull Library Record* v. 9 (n.s.) (1), 1976, pp. 18-30); King, Marie M., *Port in the North; a short history of Russell* (Russell, 1949).
- 11 McNab, *Murihiku*, p. 362.
- 12 Worsfield, op. cit., p. 113.
- 13 King, op. cit., p. 103.
- 14 The 'Hall photographs' are an album of photographs relating to whaling life at Whangamumu and Campbell Island in 1912-13. The photographer, Captain George Patterson Hall (1875-1958), was born in England and in 1910 came to New Zealand where he worked on the Cook family whaling operations. He subsequently became Superintendent of the Mercantile Marine. The Library has been lent the album for copying by a descendant of Captain Hall and three of the collection of approximately 100 are reproduced here.
- 15 Worsfield, op. cit., p. 113.
- 16 Thomas, Harold T. *Way up North*. Auckland, 1970, plate 6, pp. 55-6.
- 17 The Campbell Island operations are discussed below.
- 18 MDAR 1910, p. 7.
- 19 Ibid.
- 20 Brett, Sir Henry. *White wings*. 2 vols. Auckland, 1924-28, v. 1, pp. 69, 303.
- 21 Hawkins, Clifford W. *Out of Auckland*. Auckland, 1960, p. 124.
- 22 Stone, Russell C. J. *Makers of fortune*. Auckland, 1973, pp. 47, 109.
- 23 MDAR 1911, p. 36.
- 24 The actual catch was not recorded, see appended table.
- 25 Kerr, Ian S. *Campbell Island; a history*. Wellington, Reed, 1976. The writer gratefully acknowledges Mr Kerr's permission to quote from his work in this paper.
- 26 Kerr, op. cit., p. 47; Howard, op. cit., p. 227.
- 27 Cumpston, John S. *Macquarie Island*. Canberra, 1969, p. 86.
- 28 Kerr, op. cit., Chapter 6.
- 29 Ibid, pp. 59-60.
- 30 Ibid, p. 60.



- 31 Ibid, p. 82ff.
- 32 Ibid, p. 84.
- 33 Ibid.
- 34 Ibid, p. 83.
- 35 Ibid, p. 84.
- 36 Ibid.
- 37 Ibid, pp. 85, 88.
- 38 King, op. cit., p. 121.
- 39 MDAR 1933, p. 10.
- 40 MDAR 1934, p. 13.
- 41 MDAR 1936, p. 13.
- 42 MDAR 1941, p. 17.



TURNBULL'S TUCKERBAG:  
A SURVEY OF AUSTRALIAN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE  
ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

Recent articles in the *Turnbull Library Record* on the Library's scientific manuscripts<sup>1</sup> and the journal of John Boulton<sup>2</sup> have drawn attention to two areas with strong Australian interest. This article surveys the contents of Turnbull's tuckerbag and it is hoped that it will increase awareness of the assistance New Zealand institutions can give in documenting the Australian experience.

Alexander Turnbull's policy and progress in collecting Australiana are outlined in Eric McCormick's biography. For some years he had wavered between confining his collecting efforts to his own country and widening their scope, until in 1899 he stated that his purpose was to gather 'all literature relating to the Australasian Colonies and South Sea Islands'.<sup>3</sup> The manuscript collection is therefore only part of a range of research materials including books, pictures, pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals and photographs which bear witness to the success of his aims. Most of the Australian manuscripts were gathered by Turnbull himself, but in later times, with a narrower collecting policy, reference to Australia has been an added bonus in several items acquired primarily for their New Zealand content.

Excluded from consideration here are items mentioned in the previously cited articles and a number of literary manuscripts which will be described in a later issue. The items discussed here, together with a number of others of interest, are listed at the end of the article.

The earliest and perhaps most notable manuscript in the collection is a 17-page statement by Captain John Welbe written in 1722 from King's Bench Prison, consisting of copies of letters and petitions written by him in pursuance of a scheme to exploit Australia's natural resources and protesting the falseness of charges which had resulted in his imprisonment. Welbe had accompanied Dampier on his voyages of 1703-6 and in James Williamson's edition of Dampier's *A Voyage to New Holland*<sup>4</sup> reference is made to a document dated 27 May 1715 which had been found in a volume of miscellanea at the National Maritime Museum. The document which is printed in full outlines Welbe's 'Scheme for a voyage round the globe for the discovery of Terra Australis Incognita'. The manuscript material at Turnbull shows that although nothing came of *that* attempt, Welbe did not relent in his efforts and changed his original plan in favour of a Charter Company and continued to petition His Majesty concerning the 'Barbarious and Unjust Usage that the Said Capt. hath met with for . . . offering to undertake to discharge the Nations debts and enrich the Nation upwards of one hundred Millions



Sterling'. That Welbe had been influenced by the success of the exploitation of South America is obvious from the reasons he 'humbly offers for granting him a charter of three millions for carrying on a trade to Terra Australis and settling colonies there'. As well as the petition quoted by Williamson further documentation of Welbe and his activities can be found through his own references to his various approaches in letter and person to Lord Townshend, Robert Walpole, Governor Pitt and South Sea House which may be contrasted with the material in the Sloane Papers (noted by Mander-Jones<sup>5</sup>) and the Townshend Papers. John Masefield, in his 1906 edition of Dampier's voyages, considers correspondence in the latter collection shows that 'Welbe was a man of little truth and evil temper',<sup>6</sup> perhaps an over-reaction to Welbe's undoubted eccentricity.

Charles White, writing on convict life, admonished those who would (by the possession of documents recording a convict's sentence or pardon) 'cast into the face of another a father's shame for the sake of satisfying morbid taste or glutinous curiosity'.<sup>7</sup> We risk this rebuke by mentioning the Convict Lists and Documents collection which contains individual records of conviction and the return to accompany a prisoner on his removal from a Government prison (1848-1861), certificates of transportation (1818-1848), conditional pardons and certificates terminating the transportation sentence (1826-1861) and passenger lists for the ship *Friends* 1811, *Lady East* 1824, *Duchess of Northumberland* 1842, lists of men removed from Newgate prison October 1820 and September 1821, passengers transported from Ireland on the *British Sovereign* 1840 and the *Emily* 1844. There are also miscellaneous documents generated by the transportation system, supplemented with the Engagements of Probation Passholders which give particulars of hiring ticket-of-leave holders 1841-1857 in Van Diemen's Land and the accounts of convicts assigned to Gang 13 Settlement Sawyers which record the type and amount of work done, conduct and rate of pay for each man covering the period roughly 1863-65.

John D. Loch in a study entitled *Van Diemens Land and other Australian Colonies* discusses the selection of that colony as the only penal settlement and the changes made in the management of convicts at that time, the management and state of female convicts, the system of education adopted in day schools supported by the government, regulations fixing minimum price for land, the change from prosperity to deep depression which had recently occurred in all the colonies, emigration in general and the administration of justice. This study was enclosed in a letter of March 1843 to a relative James Loch, asking for his assistance in obtaining an appointment in the colony and presumably was intended to demonstrate the writer's abilities.



The case of Mary Bryant who, with her husband and two children escaped from Port Jackson in 1791, is frequently referred to and indeed a whole book has been devoted to her story.<sup>8</sup> After capture she and four surviving companions (her husband and children had died on the way) were returned to England to Newgate prison where they awaited trial and an almost certain death sentence for their crimes. It is not clear how their case claimed the attention of James Boswell, but he exerted himself on their behalf, writing to and visiting Henry Dundas to plead their cause; in the collection there is a letter from Boswell to Dundas dated 10th August 1792. His intercession seems to have succeeded; ten months later according to D. B. W. Lewis,<sup>9</sup> Mary Bryant was released by royal clemency which in a further six months was extended to her companions.

Thomas Muir in a letter to a friend in December 1793 also presents a case which evokes much sympathy from the reader. He was convicted of sedition in 1793 and sentenced to 14 years' transportation. The letter written from a hulk on the Thames is that of a deeply religious and well-educated man voicing his despair at his situation. In solitary exile he says 'There is dignity, there is a conscious pride, which even independent of philosophy, may support the mind; but I question . . . an exile such as mine, surrounded by the veriest outcasts of society, without the aid of religion and the example of Jesus'. Muir's philosophic resignation and submission to the will of God cannot have stood the test of life at Botany Bay for a note pencilled on the letter states that he escaped in 1796.

An interesting letter is from Sir Robert Peel who wrote to Sir R. J. W. Horton, the Under-Secretary of War for the Colonies, in 1827 asking to be informed

What are the circumstances in New South Wales which render it so important to that Colony that Convicts should be sent there in order that they may perform the functions of labourers? . . . I certainly know of no other destination of a Convict, which as a punishment to him or an example to others, answers its purpose so ineffectually as transportation to New South Wales.

I cannot reconcile the extraordinary demand for Convict labour with the amount of bills drawn from New South Wales for Convicts subsistence. If the speculators from New South Wales have without any direct sanction from the Government, entered into contracts in the mere expectation of the usual supply of convicts, I see no claim that they have to dictate the policy with respect to the penal influtions which this country is to pursue.

He continues to argue for diminishing as far as possible the supply of convicts to New South Wales.



An early glimpse of the physical landscape of Van Diemen's Land comes from Alexander McRae on board H.M.S. *Dromedary* which in 1819 brought a shipment of convicts to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. A collection consisting of two handwritten transcripts of his sea diary, notes and maps on New Zealand, shows that he was nothing if not impressed with his first sight of Hobart:

Nothing could exceed the beauty of the scenery on the Derwent. This fine river winding its course amongst mountains which rise with a gentle Slope from its banks and are covered with wood interspersed here and there with a hut or patch of cultivated ground—the abode of some industrious Settler, which gave additional Beauty and interest to the scene—certainly one of the finest I ever saw . . . On the 11th went ashore and paid my respects to His Excellency Lieut. Gov Sorel and afterwards traversed the Town which consists of three streets composed of a number of wooden huts in general pretty well built but irregularly situated there are also some excellent Brick houses the property of the more opulent settlers. The public buildings also Government House and Church Barracks etc, are neat and commodious—Called on Revd. Knopwood the Chaplain to the Colony and one of the first settlers at this place who obligingly shewed me his garden here I saw all our English fruits and vegetables growing in the greatest perfection and Peach and Apples in particular the trees were all propped to support the weight of the fruit.

Although McRae then sailed on to New Zealand several other collections continue the description of Van Diemen's Land. Soon after his arrival in Hobart the new Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Franklin wrote to his sister on the state of the Colony:

The newcomer may have fewer difficulties but he cannot hope for the same advantages—Now the power of giving grants of land has been revoked and the cattle and sheep are treble the price they were before. The sale of wool is the principal source of wealth and next the breed of horses and oxen, but the proprietors of these cattle require much less space than the feeders of sheep . . . I have found several men of intelligence and general information among the Settlers—and among all of these I have been happy to witness a desire for the increase of the means of Religious and Rural instruction . . . from these statements you will perhaps say V.D. Land must be a happy place and so it might and I trust will be but for years there has been so much distraction among the colonists owing to political differences that all social discourse seems to be at an end. . . .



The Franklin Family papers contain several letters written by Sir John concerning his duties and the problems he faced, but much of the collection concerns the Gell-Franklin dispute over Sir John's will. The correspondence of R. C. Gunn contains about 30 letters from Lady Jane Franklin and 5 from Sir John during the time that he was their private secretary. The letters discuss travel arrangements and document Lady Franklin's interest in political affairs, particularly the plight of female convicts, as well as the interest she shared with Gunn in natural history.

Transportation is the predominant theme in the papers of Henry Chapman who had a short career as Colonial Secretary under Sir William Denison. They include letters relating to the extension of Denison's term of office, general correspondence on the administration of the Colony and several memoranda summarizing the events which led to Chapman's dismissal in 1853.

Two further collections, those of Thomas Arnold and T. B. Collinson, offer descriptions of Hobart Town and its inhabitants at the time. Arnold records his first impressions on taking up his appointment as inspector of schools in Tasmania: The Governor he says 'is rather short, but strongly built, and with the solid compact brow, and intelligent but unimaginative eye, which you see so often in men of science. He has a straight forward decisive manner of delivering himself which I like. . . He is brave and truth telling'. Bichens, the Colonial Secretary 'is an immensely fat jolly looking old man, rather a bon vivant I believe, but with literary tastes. . .'

Later in a letter to Collinson he describes a tour Governor Denison took around the island which so greatly increased his popularity that a demonstration of loyalty was arranged by the inhabitants of Hobart on his return:

On the evening of the day that this took place a demonstration of the 'native youths' and others took place, against transportation. There was a great bon-fire on Knock lofty, and Lord Grey was burnt in effigy. Certain parties unknown burnt Sir William in effigy also, though this had not been intended by those who had got up the demonstration. Mr Knight the barrister, whom you may recollect, was present as a spectator during the affair, taking no other part in it than to join in the cheers for the Queen, Sir William Molesworth and Mr Gregson; which perhaps he had better not have done. A few days after he was rather needlessly I think, officially called to account for his having been present at the meeting: and after a long interview with the Governor, he sent in his resignation . . . in a thundering letter which I dare say will be published.



Arnold's letters home during the next years describe not only the personal details of his family life, his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith and his work visiting schools, but the issues of the day—the salary of Government employees, the prospective arrival of prison ships, the state of the colonies following the discovery of gold. Commenting on colonisation in general he says that 'A great and wise government in England would treat the colonies very much like children; give them what was good for them and withhold what was bad' (February 1852).

Henry G. Swainson, an officer on board H.M.S. *Havannah* and H.M.S. *Bramble* visiting Hobart in 1851 mentions many of the same people in his journal. He was also in Sydney at various times during 1850 and 1851; his comments on social life are always lively and entertaining. His departure from Australian waters is a convenient place to mention other seamen who entered them.

A recently acquired collection is that of Lieutenant C. G. S. Foljambe, later 4th Lord Liverpool, comprising letters written home to his family while serving as midshipman in H.M.S. *Curacao* May 1863 to February 1867, some 32 of which are written from or deal with Australia. Although the letters were privately printed in 1868,<sup>10</sup> their style has been formalised for publication; sometimes personal comments are omitted and there is a tendency to stress the official view. Requests for new clothing, discussion of future career possibilities, details of mail arrivals and departures, of other ships in port and naval and navigational matters are also deleted.

Two ships' logs give less colourful information but are nevertheless valuable records. W. F. Garnet was midshipman on H.M.S. *Pelorus* and records his activities from January 1859 to May 1860. The ship saw service in the Red sea and then sailed to Melbourne where it took on provisions for the British troops in New Zealand. The entries are generally confined to standard statistics of weather, rigging, assignments of crew etc. Robert Jenkins includes in his log of H.M.S. *Miranda* 1861-1863 rather fuller entries for some events involving either Jenkins himself or the ship, which spent most of 1862 in Sydney. Jenkins describes, for instance, a coal mine at Wollongong belonging to Mr Hale which he visited in September 1862, including details of projected improvements to it.

Sir John Franklin and Sir Ralf Darling are not the only Governors who figure in Turnbull's collections; there are also letters from Grose, Hunter, Paterson, King, Bligh and Fitzroy. A document signed by Francis Grose is particularly intriguing. He appoints Williams Leeson as his attorney to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's salary, but it is signed and sealed 15th April 1796—almost two years after Grose had resigned from the said post of Lieutenant-Governor.



A letter from John Hunter to Mr Stockdale in January 1794 replies to rather severe criticism levelled at his published journal in the November *Monthly Review* of new publications. A letter of February 1802, written to Lady Howe shortly after his return to England upon resigning from the Governorship of New South Wales, justifies his conduct in writing for distribution among his friends an account of his situation in that Colony in order to remove some of the odium which had been cast upon his reputation by the manner of his return. Lord Howe and Sir Joseph Banks had not approved of his action and the letter seeks to explain to Lady Howe the pressures which forced him to act with such imprudence.

Hunter is also represented in the Sir Joseph Banks papers. In an undated letter he discusses with Banks some pearls which he is sending, stating that he hoped shortly to get some at least as large as his thumb. William Paterson, who was for a time Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, was chiefly noted for his botanical research and this he discusses in three letters to Sir Joseph Banks. Two are written from India in 1784 and one from Cape of Good Hope, mentioning shipments of specimens. He says 'Your letter . . . inspired fresh botanical courage in me, so much so that my exertions in the sun brought on a disease in my Liver'.

A rather more illuminating collection is a series of letters from Captain William Bligh to Sir Joseph Banks when he was waiting for his appointment as Governor. One written in January 1805 describes his present duty as Captain of the *Warrior* which was taking part in the French blockade; another dated 7 March is mainly concerned with alleviating an uncomfortable situation with his Lieutenants whom he wants removed, but also contains a fascinating piece of self-analysis:

I have been bred up in such a state of watchfulness and care and under such a high sense of professional duty, that perhaps I may be too particular in the execution of it; but I could not exist if I thought we were not equal to anything, and I have thought from the natural feelings of my mind that my moral character was as high as any mans. Instances of my doing good and rendering service are numerous since my youth to this moment, but I defy the world to produce one *act* of malevolence or injustice & all but four, Officers in the Ship, & the whole ships company declare the late charges infamous & illfounded.—But we have such a set of low Men crept into the Service that to govern a ship is not an easy matter altho a Captain's responsibility is as great or greater than ever; and a great charge he has if he at all looks forward to what it is possible public duty may demand of him,—to this I am always prepared to succeed, and hitherto I have never failed.



A further interesting item in the Banks papers is a letter from Banks, dated 22 July 1793, to Mr Nicholl who published Watkin Tench's books, criticising those publications, saying that he

. . . misrepresented the circumstances in which the new colony at Port Jackson then was and it was for that reason that I was sorry that you are the Publisher of his present work lest the representations contained in it should be in direct opposition to those of Governor Philip on whom the Government place a full reliance and whose perfect veracity I never had the smallest opportunity of calling in question. . . .

The next group of items can best be thought of as travellers' tales and first impressions of Australia. The problems faced in the early years of settlement in New South Wales are eloquently outlined by Richard Burke in a letter to the Hon. George Byng in 1835. He says

. . . Here we are thank god *very prosperous*. The wools of this fine country and the kindness of the whales in furnishing a large quantity of oil at no great distance to our Coasts have raised the condition of the Farmer and Merchant in a degree which I believe no new country ever before witnessed. . . . We want more many more mechanics and labourers to assist in the many works both public and private which the general opulence of the Colony demands, . . . I have not given the forgoing detail to induce you to wield the trowel or hammer—but if you want 10 per cent for your money you may offer it here at present on indubitable security.

A letter from an unknown writer received by J. G. Grieve in 1841 a detailed description of Adelaide and its aboriginal inhabitants:

The Australian natives are a miserable set. They have no huts but live entirely in the open air. Most of them go about naked. In colour they are entirely black. The young children are all grown over with hair. . . .

. . . they are exceedingly indolent with the exception of occasionally felling a tree, they will do no work, in the neighbourhood of Adelaide they are harmless but in the interior they are beginning to be troublesome. Both males and females are horrid gluttons. If they see a dog picking a bone they will chase him until he drops the bone, they will instantly take it up, pick all the flesh and break the bone for the marrow I have seen the young ladies frequently do this.

The writer also describes the physical features of the countryside and the town itself:



It looks more like a village than a city. There is only one stone building in the town, all the rest are of bricks or wood but the greatest number is of wood. Some of the houses are got up with great taste & notwithstanding their diminutive dimensions, they have rather an imposing effect. . . .

Edward Ashworth, an architect and surveyor in Exeter, was in his twenties when he sailed for Australia in May 1842. After a few months in Melbourne he went on to Auckland where he stayed until February 1844, then returning to England via Sydney where he stayed a further three months. Ashworth comments in great detail about the places he visited and the life there. He was interested in all aspects of the physical environment, taking particular note of architectural features and vegetation whether wild or domestic. On 29 September he first saw Melbourne 'much resembling an English brick built town with wide streets . . .' noting the regularity with which the streets were laid out in contrast to the irregularity of their appearance:

a brick house of 3 stories often alternates with a wood edifice of one, at the N end of Elizabeth St. is the Roman Catholic chapel, near it the theatre a plain boarded front with 3 green doors, the post office which has plenty of business, at the west end of Collins St. is market square occupied by a few boarded boxes as vegetable stalls, near it is the protestant church, a small prison guarded by a soldier, also 2 steam flour mills with tall circular chimneys.

In the outskirts of Melbourne there are some very tasteful dwellings, with verandahs, projecting rooms, trellises, and other fancies of ornamental architecture [see plate IV] the sash doors open from the sitting rooms into the garden plots in front. . . .

Melbourne is certainly a wonderful place for its age viz 4 years, but trade is quite overdone, the shops seem too numerous & showy: the plum cakes & pound cakes, tarts, cheesecakes, gingerbread & gingerade & lemonade of the pastry-cook ill accounts with the simple tastes of the inhabitants of the bush. There are plenty of smart ironmongers, linen drapers, grocers, stationers & *outfitters* whose names Levy Alexander &c remind us of London. . . . The principal cart traffic in the streets consists in firewood, oxen simply yoked with an iron collar, are used much more than horses.

Thomas Collinson also commented on Sydney in his reminiscences:

The aristocracy of Australia were, are & will be the sheep and cattle farmers. It is a business that requires capital and intelligence and a good constitution of mind and body; and therefore specially suited to the English gentleman. In 1846 some of them were little princes in their dominions, like the patriarchs of old; producing



everything for themselves but metalwork: made their own shoes and clothes and wine and candles. The principal people in Sydney then were the Merchants supplying the sheep farmers with European goods and taking wool in exchange. But the tone of society was given by the Government officials & officers of the troops stationed there.

Collinson's impressions of Sydney were recorded in a letter to his mother written when he reached Auckland in September 1846, and were supplemented by a sketch (see plate V) of the scene which he took from his window in Colonel Gordon's house:

To make it complete you must imagine the water and sky blue, the earth white & the trees dark green, & the whole seen through an atmosphere of the most astonishing clearness that gave to every colour a supernatural brilliancy to my eyes; it was a positive enjoyment to sit still and admire the colouring of the landscape all around: there is also the Emily Jane in which we came from China & the Terror schooner in which I came to New Zealand; lying in Sydney Cove surrounded by this scenery & as calm as a lake.

September 1863 saw the arrival of Mr and Mrs Charles Kean, their niece Patty, Mr Cathcart and members of their household ready to embark on a theatrical tour of the Australian Colonies. In a lengthy series of letters to their daughter Mary they give a graphic account of the fortunes and misfortunes attendant upon their tour, during which they were welcomed by Governors and members of society and varied their itinerary with inland tours and visits to the goldfields. Their descriptions are given in the fullest, frankest manner and are supplemented with rough sketches. The temptation to quote at length from this eminently quotable collection must be resisted and the reader referred to J. M. D. Hardwick's edition of the letters in *Emigrant in motley*.<sup>11</sup>

Robert Shortried Anderson in a two-volume autobiography describes in great detail his early life in Edinburgh, a five-year stay in and around Melbourne and various travels before settling in Auckland in 1857. Anderson worked as a clerk, draughtsman and labourer and comments in great detail upon Melbourne itself, his employment, his excursions to the goldfields, his social life, and the events of the day.

George Bennett's descriptions of Sydney and the surrounding townships are vivid and perceptive. He was disappointed in his first view of Sydney Harbour, having confused in his mind reports of the fine harbour with a vision of fine scenery:



As we entered it is true on every hill & vale was placed some pretty smiling villa with its garden & green veranda, but the soil around was parched, arid & barren, & nothing but these eternal shrubs, the gum tree & swamp oak stared me in the face.—the latter as much resembling our oak as I do an oyster. . . The town itself . . . has still all the faults of its early youth—for instance . . . a row of handsome stone houses stand in juxta position with a row of the worst of wooden huts—then a handsome church some more huts, a barrack, houses, a market place & so on but without any order or regularity in any part. . . The principal buildings are the Governor's new house built in the Elizabethan style, but it is heavy and quite out of character with the climate, as of course the style admits of no verandahs, without which it will be an extremely disagreeable residence—Sir G. G. does not inhabit it, as it would cost too much to furnish—indeed it is not yet completed, but they must send some person of greater rank and riches than a Capt. of Eng<sup>rs</sup> if he is to live in such a place as he should. . . Sir George Gipps is rather pompous & brusque but a very good man of business, to which he devotes his whole time—Lady G. wants dignity but makes up in kindness in heart for all wants—she is much loved by all Sir George is more feared than loved—this is perhaps as it shd be.

The Rev. Richard Fletcher, a Congregational Church clergyman who was brought out to Melbourne at the request of the Colonial Missionary Society, graphically describes his arrival in Melbourne and his attempts to find his son in March 1854.

Filthy sights of slaughter houses, tallow rendering shops, and dirty wharfs distinguish the approach to the far famed city. It rained hard and we found Melbourne awfully dirty—Here we parted from the Captain . . . and we set off to look for Richard. Wading through rushing rivers of water and picking our way through bogs of mud we at length reached the Victoria Chambers, which to our dismay we found were *burnt down!* Nobody near could tell us where Richard had removed to.

Charles Denton describes a voyage round the world including scenic descriptions of Sydney and surrounds which he saw by coach ('Another of Cobb's infernal machines') and Melbourne 'A wonderful place for its age and with all the go of the American towns'. He fancies however that 'It has more pretensions than requirements, and the high rents I am at a loss to know how they are paid'.

George Tennant Carré, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery, made a tour through the colonies after a term of service in India in



1889. His journal records scenic descriptions and accounts of the social life which he fully entered into, particularly anything of a military or sporting nature. His first impression of Australia was not however auspicious for as they approached King George Sound at night 'a few oil lamps on the buoys did not prepossess us with the resources of the great continent we had reached'.

While Turnbull was collecting published works about Australia he was also interested in acquiring authors' manuscripts. Although most are literary there are several general items. Robert Dawson had been a farmer and estate manager in England when he became Chief Agent for the Australian Agricultural Company and was sent out to Sydney. As he travelled up through the bush to Port Stephens where he founded a settlement he had excellent opportunities for observing the conditions in the area and amongst the assigned convicts and aborigines he worked with. In 1830 his *Present state of Australia* was published.<sup>12</sup> The Library holds his private journal which is incorporated as Chapter Two of the book. The journal was obviously adapted for publication; several pages were not used and the text was refined and expanded in places.

In 1850 Benjamin Peck published a limited edition of his *Recollections of Sydney; capital of New South Wales*.<sup>13</sup> His manuscript journal is an odd mixture of copies of letters to his family and friends, financial accounts and examples of his attempts to transform the daily Collects into verse. In his letters to a friend J. H. Gregory of Sydney he includes extracts from his manuscript recollections. There has been some re-arrangement of the wording in the published form and some material from published sources has been included to give a general background. Peck's journal is of importance in providing biographical background and the bibliographic history of the book. Letters to publishers and friends soliciting subscriptions are included.

Although the papers and proceedings of the South Australian Parliament 1868-1870<sup>14</sup> contain reports on the progress and results of the Surveyor-General's survey of the Northern Territory, a copy of G. W. Goyder's rough journal provides additional useful information, demonstrating how necessary his organizational talents were to co-ordinate the many diverse activities involved.

The Fisher family papers contain a section of letters from Australian politicians to George Fisher, the Mayor of Wellington and M.P. W. A. Watts in a letter to Fisher of October 1914 says:

privately I can endorse your sagacious diagnoses of our situation Fusion is in disrepute, its only hopes of recovery are either the failure of the Labour folk to redeem their prodigal promises, or the death or removal of some leading old hands of our crowd



Other letters are from Edmund Barton, Alfred Deakin, J. Fuller, R. E. Groom, G. King Hall, F. W. Holder and W. A. Holman.

The papers of Sir Henry Parkes contain 8 letters to the poet Robert Browning, 3 to Professor Richard Owen and about 50 to Henry Halloran (1866-1880). The latter mainly concern routine administrative matters but several are memorable for the way they illuminate Parkes' attitudes towards his work and issues with which he was concerned. On a letter from H. McLean to Halloran asking whether Mr Parkes would have any objection to a sentence of flogging being passed on a prisoner who was being particularly difficult, Parkes's directive was 'I think in cases of obstructive resistance to the Authorities accompanied by abusive and unseemly language, flogging may with great caution be resorted to'.

Later in June 1879 he writes to Halloran:

If I could persuade myself that it would not be a wicked injury to you—I would say take my seat in the Assembly. I should be glad at heart never to set eyes upon that place again. The ties formed may be too strong for me to sunder it is not easy to break through the meshes woven round one by the toils and associations of 25 years, but service in Parliament is now an irksome bondage to me. That you yearn for such a life must be that you little know what it is.

In fact Parkes continued on in political life until the 1890s. His letters to Browning, however, show the reverence he felt towards the great poets and the part his own literary endeavours played in his life.

Agnes Bennett's extensive collection of diaries, correspondence, medical papers, reports, lectures, broadcasts and printed papers reflect her Australian origins. She received her early education and first degree in Sydney and returned there after medical training in Edinburgh to spend several years in private practice and as Medical Officer at Callan Park Hospital. During this time she lectured for the Ladies Sanitary Association, St John's Ambulance Association and other organisations. She then moved to New Zealand to a full and influential career, taking particular interest in maternal and neo-natal care and the establishment of St Helen's hospital. After she retired she joined the Australian Inland Mission's flying doctor service and in 1955 was again associated with Sydney University over the endowment of the William and Agnes Bennett Supersonics Laboratory. Throughout her life Dr Bennett kept in close contact with her family in Australia and although some family material was given to the Mitchell Library more is included here.

This survey concludes with the records of Australian institutions. There are specifications from the Department of Home Affairs, Works Branch, Sydney and a collection of documents preserved by J. A. Dowling (son of Judge J. S. Dowling) on the establishment of Sydney



College, which came to him from the estate of Mr B. C. Rodd. Dowling notes that 'Mr Mitchell has other papers on the subject but not so complete as these'. The documents were bound and annotated by Dowling and are supplemented by a matching volume of the printed prospectus and annual reports. Included amongst the documents is a copy of the original prospectus dated 1825 with manuscript annotations and the printed minutes of the first meeting of the college trustees with a manuscript sheet recording their individual votes on the adoption of the plan. With this are manuscript plans of the proposed school buildings and grounds, together with the final printed plan.

Finally, there is a collection of correspondence relating to the formation of the Melbourne Public Library and Art Museum and the acquisition of books and works of art for that institution. The letters dating from 1859 to 1864 are mainly from Judge Sir Redmond Barry and H. C. E. Childers, trustees of the Library, and Augustus Tulk its first Librarian. In early 1859 the Parliament of Victoria voted £2,000 to the Library for the purchase of works of art and the letters concern the establishment of a committee to discuss what ought to be bought and arrangements with Mr R. E. C. Waters in London who was to act as their agent. Their aims are outlined by Barry in a letter to Waters of 25 August 1860:

Our desire was to form not merely a miscellaneous collection of casts and busts but to bring together a comprehensive and well balanced series of groups to illustrate Natural characteristics and exhibit the history of the growth of refinement and intellectual excellence represented in the arts. To form not merely a museum for amusement but the rudimentary basis of a School of Design the different departments of which might be enlarged as means at our disposal allowed.

Their work did not progress without difficulties and many of the letters concern shipments of statuary from a Signor Brucciani which arrived broken. Letters fly between trustees, agents and insurance agents. However the trustees were delighted with their endeavours and Barry shows this in a letter to Waters thanking him for his exertions on their behalf in

. . . having procured for us objects of such beauty and value to persons living so far from the seats of art, of science and art excellence. The trustees hope that no time will be lost in expending with equal judgement the balance of money remaining undisposed of in London, as it has become necessary to force upon the Government of this country that the public demand a further addition to our Building and this can be best accomplished, by our having multitudes of such treasures as you have already sent, which we have not space to exhibit with justice to them.



By 1863 a grant of money was available to purchase pictures and Mr Waters was informed that Sir Charles Eastlake, the president of the Royal Academy was to act as a consultant advising him which pictures ought to be bought. The collection above all shows how fully Sir Redmond Barry entered into his role as trustee in guiding the development of the institution and concerning himself with the smallest practical details to ensure that the best possible results were achieved.

Only an overview of the collections has been possible here; descriptions have indicated in general terms a particular item's potential use, and quotations have emphasized first impressions of the scenery and people encountered. The Library's staff will provide specific information on the contents of collections together with any inventories and guides that are available.

SHARON DELL

#### NOTES

1 Hoare, Michael, 'Turnbull Library manuscript holdings in the history of New Zealand science; a review', *Turnbull Library Record*, 9 (n.s.) (2), 1976, pp. 4-19.

2 Starke, June, '“Journal of a rambler”'; John Boulton in New Zealand, 1825-1828', *Turnbull Library Record*, 9 (n.s.) (1), 1976, pp. 18-30.

3 McCormick, E. H. *Alexander Turnbull; his life, his circle, his collections*. Wellington, Alexander Turnbull Library, 1975, p. 180.

4 Dampier, William. *A Voyage to New Holland*, edited with introduction, notes and illustrative documents by James A. Williamson. London, 1939.

5 Mander-Jones, Phyllis, ed. *Manuscripts in the British Isles relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific*. Canberra, 1972, p. 11.

6 Dampier, William. *Dampier's voyages*. Edited by John Masefield. 2 vols. London, 1906, vol. 2, pp. 585-93.

7 White, Charles. *Convict life in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land*. Bathurst, 1889.

8 Rawson, Geoffrey. *The strange case of Mary Bryant*. London, 1938.

9 Lewis, D. B. W. *The Hooded Hawk: or The case of Mr Boswell*. London, 1946.

10 Liverpool, Cecil G. S. Foljambe, 4th Earl. *Three years on the Australian station*. . . London, 1868.

11 Kean, Charles J. *Emigrant in motley; the journey of Charles and Ellen Keen . . . as told in their further unpublished letters*. Edited by J. M. D. Hardwick. London, 1954.

12 Dawson, Robert. *The present state of Australia*. . . London, 1830.

13 Peck, Benjamin C. *Recollections of Sydney; the capital of New South Wales*. London, 1850.

14 South Australia. Parliament. *Proceedings*. . . 1868-9 (v. 3) no. 10; 1869-70 (v. 2) no. 31, (v. 3) no. 57, no. 161, no. 203.



# A SELECTIVE LIST OF AUSTRALIAN MANUSCRIPTS

- MS 1851-9      ANDERSON, Robert Shortried, 1833-1874.  
Autobiography, 1851-1859. (Reminiscences of a draughtsman-clerk-labourer in Edinburgh, Melbourne, Wellington and Auckland.)
- MS 1852      ANNABELL, Joseph, 1815-1893.  
Journal, 1852. (Kept on journey from England to Australia.)
- MS Papers 231      ARNOLD, Thomas, 1823-1900.  
Papers, 1847-1860. (Correspondence to and from his family.)
- MS 1841-45      ASHWORTH, Edward, 1814-1896.  
Journals, 1841-1845. (Includes 3 months in Sydney.)
- MS Papers 285      AUSTRALIA. Dept. of Home Affairs. Works Branch, Sydney.  
Specifications for construction jobs, 1912-15. (Typescripts and some MS specifications in small locations around Sydney.)
- MS Papers 1253      AUSTRALIAN Gold Mines. Reports on the operation of several West Australian gold mines giving detailed descriptions of the mines and mining techniques, 1897-1899.
- MS Papers 155      BANKS, Sir Joseph, 1743-1820.  
Letters and journals, 1768-1810. (Includes correspondence with Hunter, Paterson and Bligh.)
- MS Papers 1346      BENNETT, Agnes Elizabeth Lloyd, 1872-1960.  
Papers, 1847-1960. (Diaries, correspondence, medical papers, reports, lectures, broadcasts, photographs and printed material.)
- MS 1838-45      BENNETT, George, 1808-1845.  
Journal, 1838-45. (Describes experiences travelling and surveying in Ireland, voyage to Sydney, a brief stay there and voyage to New Zealand.)
- MS 1911      BERTIE, Charles Henry, 1875-1952.  
Old Sydney, 1911. (Author's typescript, with MS corrections, of his *Old Sydney*.)
- Misc MS W3      BIRTLES, Francis.  
Motoring across Australia. (Extracts from a diary motoring Fremantle to Sydney, *ca.* 1912.)



- Misc MS 514 BOSWELL, James, 1740-1795.  
Letter to Sir Henry Dundas, 10 August 1792. (Re case of Mary Bryant.)
- Misc MS 119 BURKE, Richard.  
Letter to Hon. George Byng, 1835. (Describing the state of New South Wales.)
- MS 1889 CARRE, George Tennant.  
My journal of travels, 1889. (A Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Artillery on tour through the colonies.)
- MS Papers 53 CHAPMAN, Henry Samuel, 1803-1881.  
Papers, 1834-1929. (Includes material relating to term as Colonial Secretary, Van Diemen's Land, 1852-3.)
- Misc MS X1 COLLINGRIDGE, George E.  
Autobiographical notes. (The artist and author of *Discovery of Australia*.)
- MS Papers 1038 COLLINSON, Thomas Bernard, 1822-1902.  
Letters, 1846-1869.
- fMS 1892-94 Seven years' service on the borders of the Pacific Ocean, 1843-50, written for the information and satisfaction of my children 1892-4.
- Misc MS 125 CONQUEST, F. A. C.  
Letter to Hepworth Dixon, 1 May 1877. (Concerning Chinese immigration to Queensland.)
- MS Papers 1615 CONVICT Lists and documents. (Relating to transportation to Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales.)
- MS Papers 1001 CRAWFORD Family.  
Papers, 1811-1939.
- qMS 1826 DARLING, Sir Ralf, 1775-1858.  
Letter to Archdeacon Scott, 24 April 1826. (Referring to despatch from Earl Bathurst announcing the appointment of 5 chaplains to New South Wales.)
- qMS 1826 DAWSON, Robert, 1782-1826.  
Private journal. (Part published in his *Present state of Australia*...)
- MS 1872-3 DENTON, Charles Lord.  
Narrative of a voyage, 1872-3. (Diary of a voyage around the world including scenic descriptions of Melbourne and Sydney.)
- qMS 1867-71 DRAFTS on Australian merchants, 1867-71, by clients in Pacific Islands.



- qMS 1846-64 ENGAGEMENTS of probation passholders. (Giving particulars of hiring of convicts, 1846-1864, Van Diemen's Land.)
- MS 1877 FIDDLER, Margaret.  
Journal of a voyage from Liverpool to Melbourne on the *Lautrago* and thence to Dunedin on the *Arawata*, 1877.
- MS Papers FIRTH Family.  
1491 Papers, 1861-1947. (Includes items relating to mining interests in Australia, 1890s.)
- MS Papers FISHER Family.  
103 Papers, 1869-1915. (Letters from Australian politicians to George Fisher, Mayor of Wellington (1881-4) and M.P.)
- Misc MS FITZROY, Charles Augustus, 1796-1858.  
H12 Oaths taken by Captain Fitzroy on his taking office as Governor of New South Wales and Governor-General of Australia, 1846 and 1851.
- MS 1853-4 FLETCHER, Richard, 1800-1861.  
Journal of a voyage from Greenock to Australia in ship *Thomas Filden*, December 1853-March 1854.
- MS 1837 FRANKLIN, Sir John, 1786-1847.  
Letter from Hobart Town, 1837. (To his sister in Boston.)
- MS Papers FRANKLIN Family.  
375 Papers, 1833-1856.
- MS 1863 GANG 13. Settlement sawyers.  
Accounts of work done, conduct, etc. of convicts.
- qMS 1859-60 GARNETT, W. E.  
Log of H.M.S. *Pelorus*, January 1859 to May 1860. (Record of service in Red Sea, thence to Australia and New Zealand.)
- qMS 1868-9 GOYDER, George Woodroffe, b. 1824.  
Copy of rough journal, 23 December 1868 to 28 September 1869. (Account of a trip to survey the site of what was to be Darwin.)
- Misc MS GRAHAM, Sir James.  
485 Letter to Earl Dalhousie, 11 April 1843. (On the subject of a convict, David Bowie.)
- Misc MS GRIEVE, J. G.  
799 Letter to J. G. Grieve from Adelaide, 16 August 1841. (Giving a description of the town and aboriginal inhabitants.)



- Misc MS GROSE, Francis, 1754-1814.  
O13 Original power of attorney signed by him in respect to his salary as Governor of New South Wales, 1796.
- MS 1838-80 GUNN, Ronald Campbell 1808-1881.  
Correspondence, 1838-80. (Includes letters from Sir John and Lady Franklin.)
- fMS HUNTER, John, 1737-1821.  
1794-1802 Letters, 1794-1802.
- Misc MS IRWIN, Frederick Chidley.  
250 Letter to General Sir George Murray, 16 August 1836. (Enclosing first report of the Western Australian Association.)
- qMS 1861-63 JENKINS, Robert.  
Log of H.M.S. *Miranda*, 1861-3. (Movements around Sydney and Auckland.)
- qMS 1863-4 KEAN, Charles John and Ellen.  
Original manuscript journal of Mr and Mrs Charles Kean descriptive of their theatrical tour in the Australian colonies and of the social life there.
- qMS 18- KERR, Alexander.  
Reminiscences; an account of the Australian and New Zealand goldfields.
- MS Papers KING, Philip Gidley, 1758-1808.  
334 Letters (two), 1799, 1807.
- MS Papers LIVERPOOL, Cecil George Savile Foljambe, 4th Earl,  
1283 1846-1907.  
Letters, 1863-1867. (Letters giving an account of his service in South Seas on H.M.S. *Curacao*, published as *Three years on the Australian station*.)
- MS 1837-43 LOCH, John D.  
Van Diemen's Land and other Australian colonies.
- Misc MS LONGWAY, W. H.  
M4 Description of his drawings of native weapons, South Australia, 1838.
- MS 1911 McKAY, Alexander, 1841-1917.  
Fragments of the life history of Alexander McKay, 1911. (Includes several years spent on the Australian goldfields.)
- qMS McRAE, Alexander.  
Diary and notes on New Zealand. (Includes diary of voyage to Australia on H.M.S. *Dromedary*, 1819-20, carrying convicts to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.



- MS Papers 625 MANING, Frederick Edward, 1811-1883.  
Papers, 1844-1917. (Includes correspondence re his father's Australian property and will.)
- MS Papers 1242 MOTHERWELL Family.  
Letters, 1894-1899. (Includes some letters from relatives in Victoria.)
- Misc MS 234 MUIR, Thomas.  
Letter to a friend from Muir, 3 December 1793. (Written from a hulk on the Thames while awaiting transportation.)
- MS Papers 469 PARKES, Sir Henry, 1815-1896.  
Correspondence, 1866-1887. (Mainly with Henry Halloran.)
- MS Papers 262 PARRY Family.  
Papers, 1853-1902. (Personal letters written to Charles and Alice Parry in England from relatives in New Zealand and Australia.)
- MS 1849-50 PECK, Benjamin Clark.  
Manuscript journal. (Includes part of his published *Recollections of Sydney*.)
- Misc MS 164 PEEL, Sir Robert, 1788-1850.  
Letter to Sir R. J. W. Horton, Undersecretary of War for the Colonies, 14 January 1827.
- qMS 1852 REBECCA (Ship).  
The barque Rebecca and the Kangaroo dog. (An account of the wreck of the *Rebecca* on the Australian coast, 1852.)
- MS n.d. RIGBY, T.  
Out and home. (Reminiscences of a trip to Australia.)
- Misc MS Z7 SELECT Committee on Aborigines. Draft report, 1837.
- MS 1878 SHERIDAN, John Beal.  
Copy of Fox, R. B. *The unsuccessful colonist* . . . annotated by J. B. Sheridan and James Sadler.
- qMS c. 1916 A SKETCH of Australia. (Article written during First World War, apparently to give readers in Britain an idea of Australia and New Zealand.)
- MS 1850-1 SWAINSON, Henry Gabriel, 1830-1892.  
Journal, January 1850 to December 1851. (Kept on board H.M.S. *Havannah* and H.M.S. *Bramble*, containing detailed descriptions of social life in Sydney and Hobart as well as New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.)



- MS n.d. SWIFT, John William.  
A New Zealand gold seeker's adventures in Australia between 1886 and 1901.
- qMS n.d. SYDNEY College, New South Wales.  
Miscellaneous papers relating to the founding of the college.
- Misc MS TOUCH, P.  
177 Letter to Lord Kinnaid, 3 October 1781. (Relating to a position as Chaplain to the garrison at Botany Bay.)
- qMS 1853-60 VARNHAM, John, 1818-1868.  
Account book, 1853-60. (Book of a Wellington shipping agent; includes passenger and cargo lists for ships going to Australian ports.)
- qMS 1859-64 VICTORIA Public Library, Museums and National Gallery.  
Original correspondence relating to the formation of the Melbourne Public Library and Art Museum, and the acquisition of book and works of art.
- qMS 1722 WELBE, John.  
Petition to the Secretary of State, 1722. (Contains copies of correspondence and petitions.)
- MS 1850 WELLS, George W. R.  
Key to Wells's map of Sydney, 1850.



# THE TURNBULL LIBRARY RECORD

1940-1976

## *A Record*

To this present date the *Turnbull Library Record* has been the child of two editors, C. R. H. Taylor and A. G. Bagnall. The back cover of Number 1, January 1940, offers a prognosis. It was to be financed by the Friends of the Turnbull Library, a group founded in 1939 at the suggestion of the new Chief Librarian. (The approach of a centennial may have made people more mindful of New Zealand culture and emphasised the value of Alexander Turnbull's gift of his library.) Subscribing Friends were to be given a free copy of the *Record*. The Committee included the retired Turnbull Librarian, Johannes C. Andersen; A. E. Currie, an incisive Solicitor for Crown Law; the young Professor of English from Victoria University College, I. A. Gordon; C. Quentin Pope, an exceptional journalist, with an informed taste in music and fine printing and Alan Mulgan, even then a grand old man of journalism and broadcasting's Supervisor of Talks. By sad coincidence the final number of Taylor's editing, in November 1962, carries obituary notices of three members of this original committee.

No editor is named but the back cover carries a Library staff listing which gives C. R. H. Taylor as Librarian and A. G. Bagnall as Assistant Librarian and Assistant-Secretary of the Friends, and encourages the assumption that both these men took a responsible part in the inception of the *Record*. The idea for publishing such a journal was formulated by Clyde Taylor, his models being the journals of the Huntington and Clements libraries and the *British Museum Quarterly*. He had talked to librarians in the United States who had stressed the value of libraries using a popular periodical to reach the public at large. The Introduction sets out policy:

It will aim to do for the library what neither a catalogue nor a guide book generally does . . . the vehicle for . . . more precise particulars of books, manuscripts and other records . . . the publication of short texts of importance to the research worker . . . the object is simply to aid scholarship by rendering the library's resources more widely available. Editing will be reduced to a minimum, for interpretation of the material is not intended.

The first issue sets a tone for the *Record* which was remarkably consistent for the following 22 years. There were always bibliographical





PLATE I

Whangamumu harbour 1912, *Hananui II*.

*Hananui II* at her moorings and yachts on the way from Russell regatta.



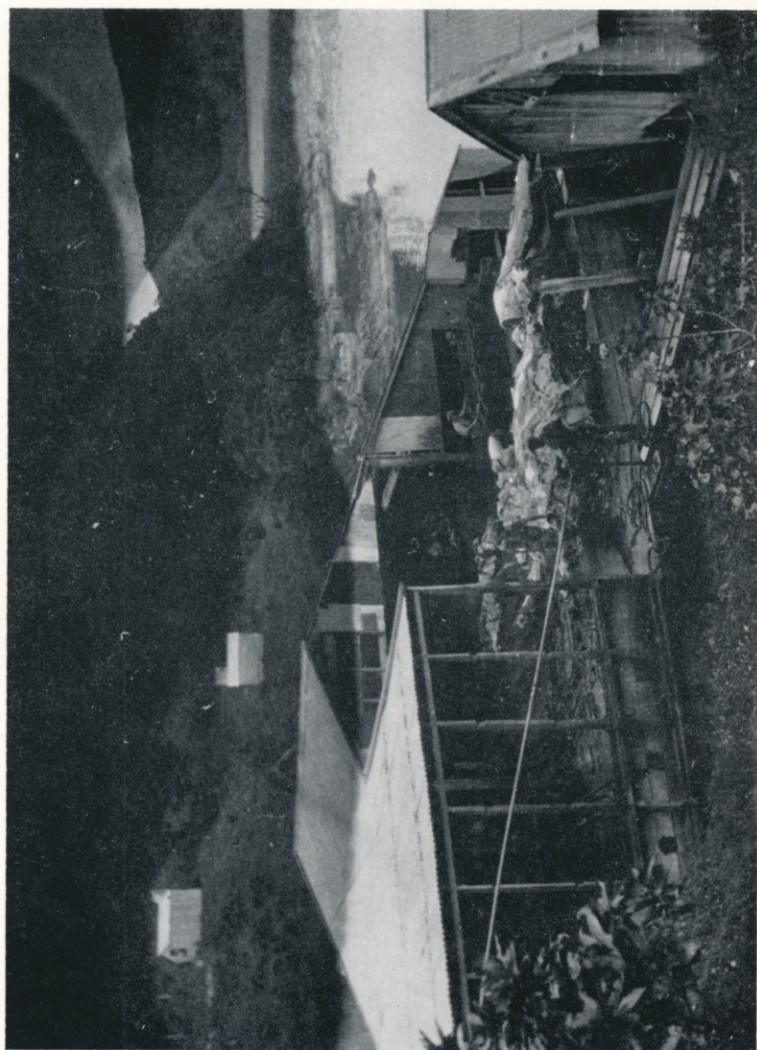


PLATE II

Cutting in a whale, Whangamumu.  
‘The boys shanties’ on the hillside.





### PLATE III

'The shore crowd at Campbell Island,' 1912.

Standing outside the blacksmith's shop; Albert Cook second from the right.





PLATE IV

Emigrant's Cottage, Port Phillip (Edward Ashworth)

"In the outskirts of Melbourne there are some very tasteful dwellings . . ."  
(watercolour)

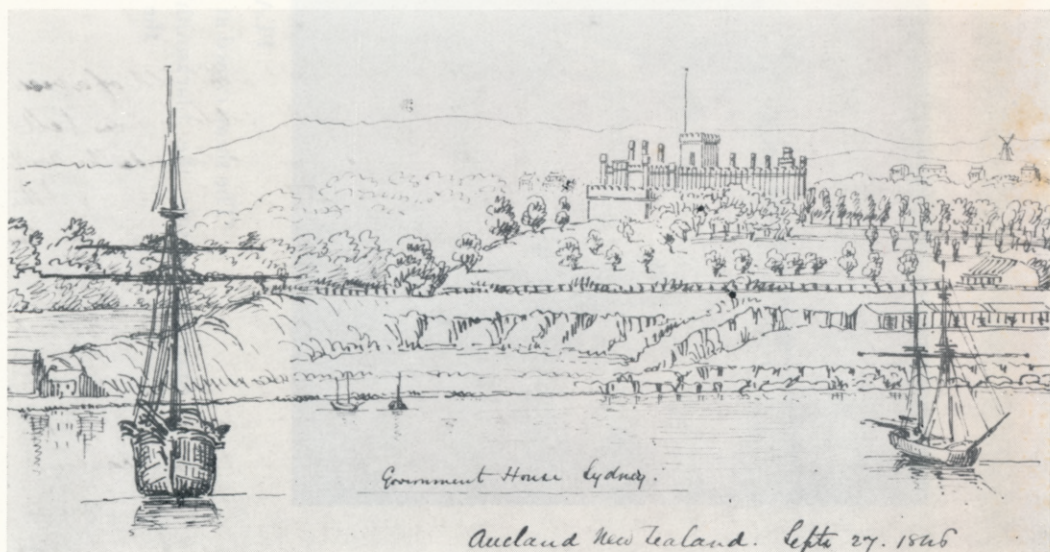


PLATE V

Government House, Sydney (Thomas Collinson)

". . . and the whole seen through an atmosphere of the most astonishing  
clearness that it gave to every colour a supernatural brilliancy"  
(ink)



notes on new acquisitions to show how these rounded out a particular collection, or emphasised an interest which extended an original impetus; as the Dryden collection and 17th Century pamphlet collections had grown out of Alexander Turnbull's Milton collection. A regular reader of the *Record* would have found out about such diverse non-Pacific holdings as Coleridge's *Monody on the Death of Chatterton*, a manuscript of the song 'John Peel' or a 17th Century Persian manuscript with its contemporary watercolour illustrations, or could have noticed the purchase of a full series of Doves Press publications from Quaritch of London in 1952, and have seen how such a purchase amplified Turnbull's own collection of British fine printing. The *Record* reader would have known that the 300 Dutch imprints held in the Library included 60 volumes from the Elzevir Press, or that he could refer to all the books printed by John Baskerville; the scholar of English literature was made aware that the Turnbull Library holds the 'STC' books or, less enigmatically, informed that he could see, as they were microfilmed, every English book printed between 1475 and 1640.

Special donations were also scrupulously noted; for example, Sir John Ilott's presentation of a group of 14th and 15th Century manuscripts or a copy, privately-printed by Bruce Rogers at the Chiswick Press, of the *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (1926). Friends were kept informed of the fine Guy Morris collection of Katherine Mansfield books and manuscripts (acquired for the price of death duties); the Percy Watts Rule bequest which included 1748 and 1750 volumes of Piranesi engravings and early Bibles with Dürer woodcuts or superb copper plates by De Bry; the gift of E. A. Earp's New Zealand bee library.

Clyde Taylor was a modest editor and scarcely flavoured the periodical with what must have been his own particular interest. The first indication is a review signed 'A.G.B.' in No. 9, September 1952, of *A Pacific Bibliography* published by the Polynesian Society and compiled by C. R. H. Taylor.

To the present-day reader the paucity of recent acquisitions 'since 1st January, 1952' the entries under 'Pacific' in No. 10, January 1953, must amaze. For poetry, nine titles; for fiction, Janet Frame *The Lagoon* (1951), John Guthrie *Paradise bay* (1952), G. R. Gilbert *Glass-sharp and poisonous* (1952); these three are the only works listed. Fine printing—the Caxton Press and the Pegasus Press gain one each. And that is all. For history seven titles are listed and for art only one and that *Modern Australian aboriginal art* (1951).

This diminutive list of New Zealand publications explains the bias of the first series of the *Record* towards the literary and the non-Pacific material. The volume of New Zealand material was a trickle, the Library users and *Record* readers were bibliophiles and collectors rather than



local historians or Ph.D. students or journalists or grandfather-hunters or television script writers. Post-graduate scholarship was still done outside New Zealand and the indigenous writers and publishers had only just begun to nibble at the edges of New Zealand life. The great New Zealand novel was still a mirage.

Apart from strictly bibliographical notes, the only articles of any length on New Zealand topics are an unsigned examination of W. H. Burnand's copy of the *New Zealand Journal* (No. 8, p. 3-13); two extracts from William Bambridge's diary (No. 1, p. 2-6; No. 2, p. 1-5) and three accounts written by A. G. Bagnall of manuscript holdings: the association and correspondence between an Australian botanist and explorer, Allan Cunningham, and William Colenso 1838-39 (No. 3, p. 5-10); J. R. Godley's letters to Adderley (No. 1, p. 6-7) and Landor's letters to J. E. Fitzgerald (No. 2, p. 8-10).

Other *Turnbull Library Record* entries with only a marginal New Zealand connection are the texts of two lectures on Hugh Walpole occasioned by the Memorial Fund established by Miss Julie Tomlinson in 1941. Professor Arnold Wall's lecture (No. 6, p. 1-12), briefly biographical, sets out the state of 'English Fiction, 1850-1900' and with certain approval examines Walpole's position and achievement as a romantic novelist. Blackwood Paul's lecture on 'Hugh Walpole and the popular novel' is quirky, disrespectful, lucid and informed. With a three-page 'Additions to Walpole Collection' it fills the whole of the No. 12 issue.

The physical changes in the type, layout and format of the *Record* make a miniscule history of contemporary printing taste and a footnote on economics in New Zealand. The first issue was printed by Whitcombe & Tombs at the time when they were being cajoled and bullied into better printing habits by both the editor and the typographical adviser of the Centennial Histories. (The Christchurch printing house was working on the histories and the Wellington branch of Whitcombe & Tombs on the *Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*.) The format of Number 1 shows more than a whiff of J. C. Beaglehole's typographical style: the use of Baskerville capitals, the thin and thick rules and the leading between the lines of the Introduction, the use of a two-line initial capital followed by capitals in the first word of text, the centralised classical balance which Denis Glover later referred to as 'tombstone typography'.

Number 3 gave Denis Glover his chance to demonstrate the Caxton Press style in January 1941. It opens with a flourish and uses Baskerville types with a difference. There is a fine balance on the title page and contents list combined; the capitals are visually letter-spaced, the tapered French rules and large old-style numeral elegant; proportions



of margin and text, running-head and folio are impeccable; the antique laid paper has foxed with age but must, when new, have helped to give the whole publication its absence from wartime austerity.

Number 5 completely reflects the difficulties of publishing in wartime. The imprint on the back of a clear firm title page reads 'Set in 8 point Roman Old Style with Italic. Printed by C. R. H. Taylor, at Tawa Flat, Wellington'. The type was commercially set, the printing done by the Chief Librarian in his own time. He may not always have cleaned his type or managed an even impression but he had an art-paper one-page inset with three blocks and, single-handed, had kept culture flying in the *Turnbull Library Record* that particularly gloomy year of 1942.

The *Record* did not appear again until December 1946, once more in the Caxton format, though without the detailed niceties of its first number. Number 7, published June 1947, is fully restored with 22 pages of text and a wrapped section of art paper which shows a now historical record of the Rare Book Room and Library entrance in the old Turnbull House.

There is another gap in production until November 1951. Number 8 is set in Poliphilus and Blado italic and printed at the Pegasus Press, Christchurch. It may also reflect Denis Glover's temporary association with that company. The type is beautiful and a list of maps set in upper and lower case italic and roman is pleasing. A page from 'the most beautifully printed book of the 15th Century' would lift any periodical, but the purist critic could list a number of small infelicities which would have been unlikely under the Caxton imprint.

Number 9 descends with a bump to run-of-the-mill commercial printing style. It is set in an undistinguished type, with that extra spacing after a fullstop and the too wide paragraph indentation that J. C. Beaglehole and the Caxton Press had done battle against in the thirties. This issue includes a balance sheet. The cost of printing two issues of the *Record* had been £61. Wright & Carman were economical printers; the next balance sheet, November 1953, reads 'Printing "Record" Nos. 9 and 10 £42.7.6d'; No. 11 in August is still £22.2.6 for one issue. Wright & Carman used a good-quality off-white paper with almost no show-through.

Increase in text size may have dictated further printing economies. The final two numbers under C. R. H. Taylor's editorship are printed by Universal Printers, Blair Street, Wellington. Typographically they are only adequate. The use of art paper in Number 15, November 1962, is unpleasant in a valedictory text.

\* \* \*

In March 1967, under the editorship of A. G. Bagnall, since 27 April 1966 Chief Librarian, the *Turnbull Library Record* takes a fresh face



and new grace in a second series. Volume 1 Number 1 is a professional periodical in format and content; a no-nonsense cover, good margins, Aldine Bembo type set generously in 12 and 10 point, scholarship implicit in the end-numbered footnotes, a wrap four-page outsection to support the text with illustrations. The editor sets the New Zealand bias of subsequent numbers with a cogently argued article on the 'Fox water-colours of Otarāia Pa'. The other major contribution, Iris Winchester's ten-page article on William Swainson, a model of clear writing and accurate attribution, is the first attempt to research the biography of this important, but in New Zealand little-known artist-naturalist. Like Clyde Taylor, A. G. Bagnall as editor was aiming at a lay audience; but twenty-seven years had widened the informed interests of more New Zealanders. This second series could rely on a different kind of layman, one with some knowledge of his country's past and a readier appetite for the details of research. At an academic level indigenous curiosity was given perspective and authority in the *New Zealand Journal of History* first issued in April of the same year. The two journals cannot be compared but they have one factor in common—readability, at a time when specialist journals were becoming too technical in content and vocabulary for the non-specialist layman.

But what was the purpose of the *Record* as the journal of the Friends? Its object, printed inside the back cover, was 'to promote interest in the Alexander Turnbull Library, to assist in the extension of its collections, and to be a means of interchange of information relating to English literature, to the history, literature and art of New Zealand and the Pacific, and to all matters of interest to book-lovers'. The editor in volume 1, number 1 defined 'Friends' as 'persons with particular interests in the special collections which are the Library's responsibility' and in the next two numbers proposed 'that henceforth the more important additions to the Library's holdings of manuscripts should be noted regularly in the *Record*' (v. 1 (n.s.) (2)) and 'that henceforth short bibliographical or descriptive notes should be included. These will mainly feature unrecorded aspects of well-known titles or draw attention to books of some possible interest which have been "discovered" in the course of work' (v. 1 (n.s.) (3), p. 32). In the same number one may detect a shade less enthusiasm in the further note on editorial policy, 'it is thought that the *Record* should give some information about the work and administration of the Library in addition to featuring articles on the material in its collections'.

How far was the editor able to implement his own proposals? The manuscript collection was dear to his heart and its sturdy annual growth has been recorded punctiliously—the first 'Note' on manuscript accessions in 1967 occupied three pages; in the two final issues under A. G.



Bagnall's editorship the 'Notes on manuscript accessions. A selective list of acquisitions' from January to June and from July to December 1975 occupied twenty and twenty-three pages respectively. In the last issue a further sixteen pages were also devoted to the manuscript holdings in the article by Michael Hoare which analysed 'Turnbull Library manuscript holdings in the history of New Zealand science: a review'. This article itself is both a tribute to the organisation and accessibility of the manuscripts collection as well as a remarkable comment on its author's capacity to research and assess source material in a 'foreign' country with incredible speed.

From an editorial viewpoint the allocation of 39 pages in a 68-page journal would suggest that the institutional pulse beats most strongly in the manuscript collection, although in financial terms its acquisition may be less costly than books and periodicals or the graphic resource collections. If this collection's growth rate continues the future editors of the *Record* will have no problem of choice—manuscript acquisitions and an occasional list from art and map collections will soon fill each number. Given this possibility one is the more grateful for the content under A. G. Bagnall's editorship which analysed source material and printed extracts from diaries and journals ranging from the description of an unknown settler to unpublished stories and extracts deciphered from Katherine Mansfield's nearly illegible originals.

Experts in rarefied fields discuss and elucidate over such a range as where exactly was the Beauchamp house described in 'At the Bay', how to discuss and describe the various editions of Heaphy lithographs or look at a Carmelite Book of Hours and recognize the T. J. Wise forgeries at the Turnbull.

The editor called on a variety of contributors; researchers using the Library, his own staff, visiting scholars and those resident in the English Department of the Victoria University of Wellington. Few issues did not have the lift of his own wide knowledge and succinct wit. He saw clearly that between the reading public and the scholar the librarian is mediator. His own activities as editor of the retrospective *New Zealand National Bibliography* and as local historian, his ability to write in informative and pungent prose make him—to use a term of his own—a 'second-mile mediator'. In this role, A. G. Bagnall's article on the 'Sources for local history in the National Collections' (v. 5 (n.s.) (2)) is a fine example. In describing the qualities needed to be a local historian he also puts his finger on the very qualities which made him an outstanding mediator and editor—the power of recall, the capacity to see interrelationship, to write an intelligible prose. 'Accuracy and orderliness', yes, but also along with qualities of historical geographer and psychologist 'with a broadly based understanding of human motives



and failings', those of a historian in whom social maturity is combined with 'a dispassionate but kindly irreverence'. With the printing of the Katherine Mansfield manuscripts and the three outstanding examples of prose in the jubilee issue of August 1970, the *Record* not only records and recovers, but becomes, itself, New Zealand literature.

JANET PAUL



## NOTES AND COMMENTS

### *Development of the English Literature Collections*

Professor Arthur Pollard, Head of the Department of English at the University of Hull, spent two weeks in mid-February in the Turnbull examining the Library's collections of English literature at the invitation of the Chief Librarian. Professor Pollard was visiting New Zealand and Australia on a lecture tour under the auspices of the British Council and the Library is indebted to the Council for making Professor Pollard available to act as an advisor to the Library in the development of its English literature collections. The original invitation from the Chief Librarian was for an opinion on the strengths and potential of the existing collections of early printed books for growth to support advanced research in English literature and for advice on the formal and informal relationships which should be developed between the Library and the academic community to ensure that New Zealand's scarce research resources are best used. Professor Pollard was later invited to broaden the scope of his inquiry to an evaluation of the resources in nineteenth-century English fiction in the National Library with particular emphasis on the General Assembly Library and Turnbull holdings. The Pollard report and recommendations will be discussed in due course by the Trustees' Committee for the Alexander Turnbull Library and then become available to a wider audience.

Professor Arthur Pollard held academic positions at the University of Manchester before becoming Professor of English at Hull in 1967. His publications include works on English hymns and sermons, studies of Mrs Gaskell, Richard Hooker, Charlotte Brontë, Anthony Trollope and George Crabbe, and editions of Crabbe's poems and Mrs Gaskell's letters.

### *Consultant to Archive of New Zealand Music*

The Library has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr J. M. Thomson as a consultant to the Archive of New Zealand Music established at Turnbull in 1974. Mr Thomson arrived from England late in 1976 and is expected to spend most of 1977 in New Zealand gathering material for a history of New Zealand music. He has been asked specifically to advise the Library on the future development of the Archive of New Zealand Music, its organisation and staffing, the provision of special facilities for the use of sound recordings and tapes, and the relationships of the Archive to other music collections in New Zealand.

Mr Thomson, the editor of *Early Music*, is a musicologist with considerable experience of research archives. He was responsible for the



sorting and organisation of the Alfred Hill papers and music collection in the Mitchell Library and the Australian Broadcasting Commission in Sydney, the cataloguing of the libraries of Benjamin Britten and Peter Pears, and has been an adviser on archival matters to the Aldeburgh Festival and the Radcliffe Trust.

#### *Records of Dalgety New Zealand Limited, 1860-1940*

During the past few months Turnbull staff have been transferring records from the head office and branches of Dalgety N.Z. Ltd. to the Library. These records reflect the diverse history of the national stock and station agency. They join the minute books of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. which were sent to the Library shortly after it was merged with Dalgety and Company. However, the recent transfer of Dalgety's inactive records up to 1940—so far some three hundred linear feet—has added a new perspective for those doing research in the farming sector.

The Library has received records from the head office containing correspondence, financial records and the semi-annual reports submitted by each branch. In addition there are some records of the N.Z. Loan & Mercantile head office. At the branch level there was often an office for each company in a centre and when the merger took place in 1962 only one office was retained. In some cases this was a Dalgety office and Dalgety branch records were retained, in others it was a N.Z. Loan & Mercantile agency. So far the Library has received branch records from Christchurch and Dunedin (Dalgety) and Gore (N.Z. Loan & Mercantile). These contain managers' reports which often supplement those of head office, correspondence with head office and other branches, ledgers and other financial records.

While such records will do much to illuminate the history of Dalgety and Company and the New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Ltd. as stock and station agencies they are also of considerable value for the study of patterns of farming development for particular regions or even for individual stations. Much remains to be written about the relationship between business and agriculture in New Zealand. With the addition of this large quantity of Dalgety New Zealand records—taken in conjunction with the National Mortgage & Agency records at the Hocken Library—it is hoped that significant new research will be undertaken on agricultural and pastoral developments in New Zealand.

#### *Exhibitions*

Since the last issue of the *Record* went to press, two exhibitions have been mounted in the Library. Between December and March the introduction to England of printing with movable type was marked



by the exhibition '500 years of English printing; a tribute to William Caxton'. This combined facsimile examples of Caxton printings (the Library has no originals), a representative selection of books spanning the five centuries and items from the pre printed-book period. Supplementing these were samples of type and printers' equipment (including the Albion press which was formerly in the old Turnbull House)—equipment for a process which changed remarkably little from Gutenberg's invention of the 1450s. Much of the 'practical' material was lent by Professor D. F. McKenzie and the Wai-te-ata Press.

'Aotearoa takes shape' is the name given to an exhibition of maps and atlases from the Library's collection on display from March to the end of May. It visually demonstrates the changing theories and growing knowledge of the southern hemisphere, dating from Ptolemy's second-century map showing the mythical southern land mass. The great voyages gradually disproved the theories, culminating in those of Tasman and Cook, which gave New Zealand its cartographic identity.

Specifically New Zealand maps include Admiralty charts dating from 1816 (the earliest known), Tuke Tahua's manuscript map drawn on Norfolk Island in 1794 and 'Selwyn's map' (see *Record* 9 (n.s.) (2), 1976, p. 49). The maps are complemented by a display of fine pieces of navigational equipment lent by the Wellington Harbour Board Museum.

#### *The Turnbull Library Prints 1977*

The Endowment Trust Board has chosen three Charles Heaphy watercolours for this year's prints, the subjects being *Bream Head*, *Whangarei*, *Rangitoto Island* and *Kakariki from Ship Cove*, with a fourth colour print on the folder, *Cowdie Forest on the Wairoa River, Kaipara*. The text-sheet will bear two illustrations of other watercolours. It is expected that the prints will be released in September. It would be appreciated if orders were not placed until after publication has been announced.

#### *Portraits of the Famous and Infamous*

After many years of preparation, a fine publication was issued privately in London last year, based upon the Rex Nan Kivell Collection in the National Library of Australia. *Portraits of the Famous and Infamous: Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific 1492-1970* was compiled by Rex de C. Nan Kivell and Sydney A. Spence.

The handsome folio volume of 332 pages, lavishly illustrated and with many plates in full colour, provides a comprehensive coverage not only of original works and prints in the Nan Kivell collection itself but also of photographs from originals held elsewhere. Like Alexander Turnbull, Rex Nan Kivell has cast his net very widely so that much peripheral material is included, often not elsewhere recorded, and



such an all-embracing list adds even more to the value of the publication. It follows also that so vast a project inevitably has both a few omissions and some errors but it would be churlish to detail these after enjoying so rich a feast. The Library is indebted to Mr Nan Kivell for the generous gift of a copy of the book, which has already proved of great value to research workers. Moreover, he has also presented a set of 30 large folios containing black and white photographs of the entire Rex Nan Kivell Collection, which are of inestimable value in enabling one to study to some extent any picture listed as being in Canberra. We are indeed grateful to Mr Nan Kivell.

### *Three new Heaphy Watercolours*

Some twenty years ago the Library discovered that in the eighteen-fifties Charles Heaphy had sent two watercolours to the Royal Geographical Society. Enquiries made then failed to ascertain what these paintings were and it then seemed that they had been lost in London. Most fortunately, when the Library was purchasing the Gully watercolours from the Society in 1974 routine enquiries elicited the existence of these Heaphys which had meanwhile come to light. It proved possible for the Endowment Trust to purchase them for a total of £935. They are fine studies of the thermal regions in the artist's typically romantic later style, one of the White Terraces being quite different in approach from the many popular views by Blomfield, Barraud and Hoyte. The second is a useful record of a geyser, also a most attractive work. Both paintings feature Maori and European figures, including Heaphy himself, and they provide an unique addition of much value in any study of the artist.

Last year a third, quite unknown Heaphy watercolour was brought into the Library and was subsequently acquired for the collections. It had been privately owned in this country. In style it appeared midway between Heaphy's work of the eighteen-forties and his markedly different paintings of the next decade. Michael Fitzgerald, Curator of Colonial History at the National Museum (who is engaged upon a definitive biography of Heaphy) was able to discover that the scene dates from 1871, when Heaphy cruised down the West Coast of the South Island with the famous Burton Brothers photographers; and he even produced one of their views from that occasion which proved the topographical accuracy of the painting. The scene is of Harrison's Cove in Milford Sound and it is interesting to compare this with a nearby view in that area by Heaphy held by the Dunedin Public Art Gallery. The new acquisition is one of the latest in date as yet known and is a valuable addition to the art collection. The Turnbull's is the major Heaphy collection, now totalling 57 items: ten of these have been acquired since Mr Turnbull's death, two by gift in 1963, the rest by purchase between



1922 and 1976. The interest and value of this latest work greatly increase as a result of the information supplied by Mr Fitzgerald.

#### *Historians' conference in Wellington*

Wellington was the venue in February for the biennial conference of historians convened by the university history departments and the staff of the Library took full advantage of the opportunity to meet with historians and to sample papers over a wide range of New Zealand, Pacific, Asian and European topics. The increasing use of the Turnbull collections by academic staff and graduate students makes it important for the Library staff to be aware of trends in research so that appropriate resources can be gathered and services planned. The papers and discussions provided a useful conspectus of the questions being asked by historians and stimulated Turnbull staff members to consider the kinds of research materials that would be needed to provide answers.

Mr T. P. Wilsted, the Manuscripts Librarian, presented a paper on the comparative development of the National Archives in New Zealand and the United States showing the role played by historians in each country and urged that historians, because they are one of the prime users of archives, should become more involved in questions of archival preservation and access. Following this paper, conference members were invited to a sherry party at the Turnbull Library to meet informally with the staff.

#### *Bibliographical Society of Australia and New Zealand Conference*

A one-day conference of the Bibliographical Society of Australia and New Zealand was held at the Library on Saturday 5 February, the programme beginning with a business meeting of the Society with an address by the President, Mr D. H. Borchardt. Papers which followed were: Mr A. G. Bagnall and Ms P. Griffith 'The retrospective New Zealand National Bibliography: its origins and problems'; Mr S. Challenger 'The literature of landscapes and gardens'; Dr Michael Hoare 'Problems of bibliography with J. R. and J. G. A. Forster' and Ms K. A. Coleridge 'The Milton Collection in the Alexander Turnbull Library'.

The diversity of the contributions, together with the number and interests of the participants attending the conference, provided for informal but fruitful discussion between librarians, academics and bibliographers of various disciplines.



## NOTES ON MANUSCRIPT ACCESSIONS

### A SELECTIVE LIST OF ACQUISITIONS, 1976

#### PART A

The following list updates the *Note* for October 1976. It comprises original manuscripts which have been donated to or purchased by the Library. The second group which is made up of copied material lent by individuals or purchased will be printed in the next issue of the *Record*.

##### A. H. and A. W. REED.

Records, 1949-68, ca.25 ft. Donation: A. H. and A. W. Reed, Wellington. Correspondence between A. H. and A. W. Reed and with New Zealand and Australian authors and publishers, A. W. Reed's correspondence files and miscellaneous papers.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

##### AKITIO Station.

Records, 1857-1911. 7 v. Donation: Mr M. Knight, Akitio Station, Wairarapa. Account books, 1857-71, recording expenses, wages and station store accounts, shearing books, 1866-72 and stock book, 1863-71. Also letterbook, 1909-11, of Akitio Sawmilling Company.

##### ALLEN, Sir Stephen Shepherd, 1882-1964.

Notes on Samoa. 131p. Donation: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wellington. Typescript notes on administration, political and social structure of Samoa compiled while serving as Administrator, 1928-31.

##### ANDERSON, Capt. Andrew.

Regimental Orderbook, 1914. 1 v. Donation: Mr R. A. L. Anderson, Auckland. Orderbook kept at Trentham Military Camp and on board troopship, by member of 10th Nelson Regiment, October-November 1914; lecture notes.

##### ARCULUS, Arthur W., 1913-42.

Deviations from a pilot's log book, 1975. 1 v. Donation: Mr A. W. Arculus, Auckland.

Wartime biography of Squadron Leader V. A. Pedersen, tracing in detail his career and those of some companions from departure from New Zealand for training in the Royal Air Force (1938), service with 22 Squadron, Coastal Command, Dunkirk (1940-41), Trans-Atlantic ferry pool (1941-42), to death on patrol on Norwegian coast.

##### BARBER Family.

Papers, ca.1894-1936. 1 ft. Donation: Mr H. O. Barber, Himatangi. Deeds, correspondence and miscellaneous papers re tenants etc. of land owned and leased in Himatangi Blocks, Manawatu.

##### BARR, John M.

Interviews, 1968-73. 11 items. Donation: Mr J. M. Barr, Auckland. Interviews with family members, friends and associates of Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, 1878-1943. Phono cassettes with typed transcripts.  
*Restricted access.*



BAYNE, James, d. 1915?

Diary, 1914-15. 55p. Donation: Mrs P. M. Thomas, Titahi Bay.

Kept while serving as private in the Ruahine Company, Wellington Infantry Battalion. Describes Mediterranean living conditions and military operations, including the landing at Gallipoli. Newspaper report of memorial service held at Manukau for Bayne; photograph.

BELL, Dr Gerda Elizabeth.

Papers, 1832-1976. 1 ft. Donation: Dr G. E. Bell, Wellington.

Drafts of Dr Bell's biography of *Ernest Dieffenbach. Rebel and Humanist* published by the Dunmore Press, 1976. Dr Bell's correspondence and research notes with copies of Dieffenbach's writings, correspondence and related material.

BIDWILL, John Carne, 1815-53.

Letter copying book, 1849. 1 v. Donation: Mrs A. E. Woodhouse, Timaru.

Bidwill was Magistrate and Commissioner of Crown Lands at Maryborough, Queensland. His letters describe the primitive settlement there, the need for assistance, requests for supplies to build his house, farm implements, plants and seeds.

BOLLINGER, George.

Diary, 1815-16. 88p. Donation: Mrs C. M. Pharazyn, Havelock North.

Kept while serving as sergeant with the Hawkes Bay Company, Wellington Infantry Battalion. Describes military operations against the Turks in the Mediterranean including Gallipoli.

BOLTON Street Cemetery.

Transcriptions from memorials at Bolton Street and Mount Street cemeteries. 4 v. Donation: Mrs M. H. Alington, Wellington.

Transcriptions of memorials removed from graves at Bolton Street Cemetery, 1968-69 and 1971. Also transcriptions of memorials still standing in the Jewish, Anglican and public sections of the cemetery and from the Roman Catholic cemetery at Mount Street. Compiled by members of New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Wellington Branch, and others and collated by Mrs M. H. Alington.

BOOT, Leonard Murray, 1921-

Papers, 1939-44. 13 items. Donation: Mr L. M. Boot, Waikanae.

Army paybook, 1939-42, before transfer to RNZAF, diary, maps, logbook of training as Air Bomber, Observer and Navigator in Canada, 1944, and Northern Ireland, 1944-45; service career details.

The BOYS' BRIGADE in New Zealand.

Records, 1928-58. 15 ft. Donation: The Boys' Brigade in New Zealand, Wellington.

Includes Minutes of Life Boy Committee, Dominion Council, New Zealand Executive and Management Committee, annual reports, financial and stock records, *The Council Table* (New Zealand newsletter), manuals and handbooks. Also 1st Southland (Winton) and Southland Battalion scrapbooks, 1928-31, and personal reminiscences of some pioneers in the movement.

*Access subject to sorting.*

BRADEY, Frederick, 1833-1911.

Papers, 1863-97. 6 ins. Donation: Mr C. Mexted, Paremata.

Papers reflecting Bradey's landowning interests throughout the Wellington city and provincial areas, with particular emphasis on the development of Pauatahanui and his extensive involvement in local community activities.



BRICKELL, Dennis.  
Reminiscences, 1941-45. 2 items. Donation: Mr D. Brickell, Dunedin.  
Detailed record of fighting at Kalamata Bay, Greece, and of life as prisoner of war at Corinth and at Oflag VB and VIB, Germany. MS and typescript.

BURDON, Randal Mathews, 1896-1965.  
Papers, 1945-65. 16 items. Donation: Mrs J. V. Hobbs, Wellington.  
MS of *John Grigg*, notes and related material. Letters, miscellaneous papers.

BUTLER, Hugh Henry, d. 1941.  
Papers, 1940-42. 43 items. Donation: Mrs A. N. Laracy, Lower Hutt.  
Evidently killed at Tobruk, December 1941, his letters provide impressions of life at Maadi Camp, visits to Sydney, Perth, Cairo and Jerusalem; friends recruited from Petone area.

CARRUTHERS, Walter G., 1894-1918.  
Letters and associated papers, 1914-18. 175 items. Donation: Miss J. Carruthers, Eastbourne.  
Initially served in Medical Corps in Egypt, later transferred to the infantry and commissioned in France where he was killed in 1918. Details of hospital conditions and procedures in the desert and at the front, some from Anzac Cove, Gallipoli.

CARTER Family.  
Letters, 1857-71. 6 items. Donation: Mrs D. Phillips, Wellington.  
Letters from Joseph and Annie Carter, Wellington, to their son Richard in India, Dublin and England. Comment on effect of Maori wars.

CHURCH of England in New Zealand. Parochial District of Ruapehu.  
Records, 1906-73. ca. 5½ ft. Donation: The Parochial District of Ruapehu via Rev. R. L. Peck, Raetihi.  
Records of St. Mary's Church, Raetihi, 1906-73, comprising baptismal records (1906-37), Marriage Register (1919-73), Burial Register (1918-39), Register of Services (1933-70), vestry minutes (1918-69), St. Mary's Mothers Union minutes (1943-72), parish correspondence and accounts, documents and papers of parish organisations. St. James's Church, Rangataua, records, 1906-73, vestry minutes (1910-56), accounts and ledger (1910-43), register of services (1910-40). St. John's Church, Ohakune, parish records including baptisms (1907-72), vestry minutes (1938-70), Marriage Register (1913-67), parish accounts (1938-66), correspondence, parochial returns, printed material and photographs.

CLIFTON, Fanny.  
Letters, 1872-84. 2 ins. Donation: Mrs H. Bernstone, Lower Hutt.  
Letters from her family in England. Mrs Clifton was a music-hall entertainer in Australia and New Zealand performing particularly in Invercargill. Letters refer to her job prospects and family's concern for her well-being. Newspaper clippings.

COLBRAN, Benjamin Clyde.  
Diaries, 1914-18. 9 items. Donation: Mr B. C. Colbran, Invercargill.  
Service with 7th Otago Mounted Rifles in Egypt, at Gallipoli and from 1916 at Camp Bailleul in France.

CONSOLIDATED Goldfields of New Zealand Ltd.  
Records, 1896-1957. 30 ft. Donation: Avery and Roselli, Westport.  
Correspondence, reports, leases and miscellaneous records of company founded by David Ziman in Reefton, 1896. Later material includes Blackwater Mine



correspondence and reports, 1935-57, labour relations file, 1936-51, and general correspondence files, 1917-47.

*Access subject to sorting.*

**COOPER, F. S.**

Papers, 1914-19. 2 v. Donation: Mrs T. W. Young, Christchurch. Typescript diary, 1914-16, and reminiscences of service with New Zealand Field Artillery describing voyage to Egypt, Gallipoli campaign prior to evacuation to England, May 1915, hospitalisation there and return to New Zealand, 1916; experiences on the Western Front at Messines, training and administrative staff in England till 1919. Material relating to ANZAC disposition on the Western Front, MS maps of battle sites, photos etc.

**COOTE, Rhoda Carleton (Homes), 1822-92.**

Papers, 1853-67. 3 items. Donation: Mrs S. Parkinson, Masterton.

Mrs Coote came to New Zealand with her husband, Henry Joseph Coote, Brigade Major to troops serving in Wellington 1853-58. They returned to New Zealand in 1861 to farm first at Canterbury then, after some months in Wellington in 1865, at Matahiwihi (Wairarapa) until Major Coote's death in 1867. Typescript narrative of first impressions of Wellington and Canterbury, an account of social life, military, civil and political personalities and problems of establishing farms. Diary, July 1865 to December 1867. Carlton-Holmes family tree.

**CORPUS, Mrs L.**

The history of New Zealand House, 1839-91, 1955. 47 l. Donation: Mrs L. Corpus, Tunbridge Wells, England.

**DALGETY New Zealand Ltd.**

Records, 1860-1940. 243 ft. Donation: Dalgety New Zealand Ltd., Wellington, via Mr H. Redpath.

Includes records of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Ltd. and comprises Head Office and branch records from Christchurch and Gore; letter books, minutes, correspondence, managers' reports etc.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

**DANE, Eric Surrey.**

Papers, 1917-18. 21 items. Donation: Mr E. Guy, Stokes Valley.

Letters, cards and photographs sent to Capt. Arthur Fox Guy serving in the Royal Artillery in Essex, from prisoner-of-war camp in Germany.

**DANIEL, Theophilus A. J. B., 1815?-93.**

Reminiscences. 7 l. Donation: Mrs S. Natusch, Wellington.

MS notes on his whaling activities in the Foveaux Strait area in the 1930s together with account of life and list of early settlers on Codfish Island.

**DENNAN, Trooper.**

Journal, 1914-1917. 1 item. Donation: Mrs H. D. Matson, Hunterville.

Wartime experiences of trooper serving with New Zealand Cavalry describing journey to the Middle East, experiences at Gallipoli and later in France.

**DIXON, Marmaduke, 1828-95.**

Papers, 1876-85. 9 items. Donation: Mr K. Hince, Prahran, Victoria.

Notes and correspondence of Canterbury run-holder re meteorology especially in New Zealand and Canada.



**D'URVILLE Island.**

Documents, 1883-93. 2 ins. Donation: Buddle, Anderson, Kent and Co., Wellington via Mr J. D. Pottinger.

Certificate of title to D'Urville Island listing Maori owners and signed by W. G. Mair, Judge of the Native Land Court, 20 November 1883. Agreement between J. F. Ross and others with R. Woodman re lease of D'Urville Island (1893) including accounts for leasing, provisioning and sailing the vessel *Rowena* to secure the lease.

**EDWARDS, Stanley H.**

Papers, 1939-45. 1 in. Donation: Hawkes Bay Art Gallery and Museum.

Correspondence, clippings and photographs relating to article on James Nairn published in *Art in New Zealand*, June 1940. Material relating to Pumpkin Cottage, Silverstream (used by Nairn and the Wellington Art Club), and to Wellington Technical College.

**FEDERATED Mountain Clubs of New Zealand.**

Records, 1931-70. 9 ft. Donation: Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand, Wellington.

*Restricted access.*

**FELKIN, William.**

Correspondence, 1865-82. 6 items. Purchase.

Written to his brother Harry in Australia describing life as a settler in Auckland, the fauna, trade and Maori way of life. Two letters from correspondents in Australia.

**FIRTH Family.**

Papers, 1861-1947. 6 ins. Donation: Mr G. M. Firth, Hamilton.

Correspondence relating to J. C. Firth's meeting with Te Kooti, January 1870. Papers relating to Firth's leasehold near Matamata and native affairs; family correspondence, photographs; clippings and writings of E. T. Firth, business ventures and mining in Australia.

**The FRIENDS of the Turnbull Library.**

Records, 1939-61. ca.3 ins. Donation: The Friends of the Turnbull Library, Wellington.

**GARDNER, Kennett Hurst, 1902-74.**

Papers, 1943-47. 2 ins. Donation: Mrs A. E. Gardner, Wellington.

Correspondence and miscellaneous papers with New Zealand and Indian Army authorities and others re release of Capt. Gardner, a New Zealander serving in Indian Transportation Stores Group; notebooks, a paybook, driver's licence, accounts and photograph.

**GEDDES, David, d. ca.1870.**

Papers, 1851-69. 2 items. Purchase.

Letters to John H. Challis, Dr Andrew Sinclair and Walter Grahame-Geddes relating to D. Geddes's property in New Zealand containing instructions re financial, legal and personal affairs; comment on Maori matters.

**GEORGESON, Peter Currie McE., 1864-1949.**

Specimens of writing, printing and mapping. 19 l. Donation: Mr E. T. Smith, Lower Hutt.

Author worked for over 50 years for *The Evening Post*, Wellington, and was widely known for his expertise in calligraphy. Volume contains samples of various styles, many illuminated and some incredibly miniscule.



GILLESPIE, Oliver Arthur, 1895-1960.

Correspondence, 1946-60. 7 items. Donation: Mrs A. E. Gillespie, Lowry Bay. Letters home from Japan describing experiences with the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, 1946-7; letters from Ward Price, 1950, and H. Bolitho, 1959-60, concerning personal matters, mutual friends and their writings.

GOODBEHERE Family.

Papers, 1878-1936. 4½ ft. Donation: Mr E. B. Goodbehere, Feilding.

Business records of Edmund Goodbehere, 1854-1936, who came with his family to Feilding in 1880. He was involved with local organisations and community affairs, serving for periods as Mayor, 1888-1913. Papers comprise letterbooks, 1887-1914, 1920-36, records of Feilding Building Society, 1908-22, insurance records, 1918-31, private and business accounts, 1896-1925, and miscellaneous material, plans of properties and maps of surrounding districts.

HALDANE, Frederick A., 1899-1974.

Biographical notes, ca.1913-69. 8 items. Donation: Hon. M. A. Connelly, Christchurch.

Brief reminiscences of experiences in the Royal Marines and later in the Royal New Zealand Navy and Royal New Zealand Air Force. He was attached at different times to H.M.N.Z.S. *Philomel* and *Dunedin* and latterly to Wigram. He transferred to the Air Training Corps on retirement in 1950. Typescript.

HALL, Roger Leighton.

*Glide Time*, 1976. 3 items. Donation: Mr R. L. Hall, Karori.

Two typescript drafts with emendations of *Glide Time*, first performed at Circa Theatre, Wellington, 11 August 1976; autographed programme.

HANKINS, Clarence Albany, d. 1952.

Diary, 1915-16. 178p. Donation: Mr R. A. Kelly, Wellington.

Journey from Wellington to Egypt; stationed near Cairo before transfer to Western Front, April 1916. He served as signaller, N.Z. Field Artillery.

HARDCASTLE, Ruth.

Papers, 1914-19, 1943-46, 1964. ca.100 items. Donation: Mrs R. Hardcastle, Dunedin.

Mostly brief V-mail correspondence from soldiers overseas.

HARNEY, Vita.

Letter, 6 July 1929. 5p. Donation: Mrs A. Salmon, Lower Hutt.

Vivid description of the Murchison earthquake, 17 June 1929, as experienced at Oparara near Karamea, where Miss Harney was teaching.

HARPER Family.

War diaries, letters and associated items, 1914-50. 6 ins. Donation: Mrs B. Harper, Lower Hutt.

Letters and diaries sent to their parents by Capt. R. P. Harper, Lt. G. Harper and C. Harper, sons of Sir George Harper, Christchurch. Written mainly from Zeitoun Camp, Egypt, and Gallipoli, while serving with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles.

HARRISON, John Richard, 1921-

Papers, 1969-75. 12 ft. Donation: Mr J. R. Harrison, Hawkes Bay.

Parliamentary, electorate and personal correspondence and files of Members of the House of Representatives for Hawkes Bay.

*Restricted access.*



HARRIS, Sarah.

Letters, 1841-43. 5 items. Donation: Estate of Miss M. G. Pullen via Mrs B. M. Fabling.

Describes voyage from England to New Plymouth; letters touch on living conditions, prospects for settlers, family news and shipping arrivals. Genealogy of the Steddy family, Typescript.

HAYMAN, Patrick Phillip, 1915-

Papers, 1958-74. 17 items. Donation: Mr P. P. Hayman, London.

Letters from artists and others including Leo Benemann to expatriate New Zealand artist, editor and publisher of *The Painter and Sculptor*, London.

HENDERSON, James Herbert, 1918-

Papers. ca.6 ft. Donation: Mr J. H. Henderson, Auckland.

Correspondence, reminiscences, articles, scrapbooks, etc., especially related to his column 'Unofficial History' which appears in *RSA Review*; also material used on Radio New Zealand. Addition to established collection.

HENRY Family.

Papers, 1902-17. ca.40 items. Donation: Mr P. C. Henry, Huntly.

Letters and papers of Clarence Henry, 1902-17, while goldmining in Papua New Guinea, his Commission as Lieutenant in 2nd Light Horse serving in Egypt, accounts and school records. Also letters of his brother H. M. Henry, 1915-16, and others serving in the Middle East.

HICKS, Edwin Stephen.

The history of a soldier's life in the Army from 1941 . . . (1945). 1 v. Donation: Mr E. S. Hicks, Napier.

Describes training in New Zealand, 1941, voyage to Egypt, service there as truck and staff driver, 1941-44, followed by period in Italy, 1944-45.

HILL, Herbert Gladstone, 1880-

Papers, 1880-1968. 2 items. Donation: Mr H. Gladstone Hill, Wellington.

*Down Memory Lane*, 1968, autobiography, from family's arrival in New Zealand in 1885, childhood in Northland, commencement of musical career with Salvation Army in Auckland, tours to Australia; his career in the dairy industry with increasing involvement in band movement, overseas tours, music in schools and educational films in the twenties, broadcasting and Director of Music. Also presentation album commemorating Methodist Children's Festival of Music, Christchurch, 1918.

HILLIKER, Albert Stanley.

Playing out, 1903-24. 1 v. Purchase.

Scrapbook compiled by sometime employee of Post and Telegraph Department in Dunedin, 1903-06, and Wellington (from 1908) recording his engagements as pianist and accompanist at various entertainments. He later became a cellist and played as soloist and with Wellington orchestras at concerts and gatherings, cinemas, musical comedies etc. Correspondence, programmes, menus, clippings etc.

HODGKINS, Frances Mary, 1869-1949.

Letters, 1935-1941. 27 items. Donation: National Art Gallery Council, Wellington.

Letters of Frances Hodgkins to Mrs E. Gorer and Geoffrey Gorer, mainly from Dorset and Spain; postcards and photographs.



HOGG, Alexander Wilson, 1845-1920.

Notebooks, 1895, n.d. 6 v. Donation: Miss F. M. Hogg, New Plymouth.

Records of Member of House of Representatives for Masterton, 1890-1911, comprising diary, 21 June-18 October 1895, political notes, electioneering in the Wairarapa etc.; short stories and anecdotes.

HOLLAND, Eric Sidney Fostyn, 1921-

Papers, 1967-75. 8 ft. Donation: Hon. E. S. F. Holland, Christchurch.

Correspondence, subject files, committee submissions and miscellaneous papers relating to Mr Holland's service as Member of the House of Representatives for Fendalton, 1967-75.

*Restricted access.*

HOLLAND, Sir Sidney George, 1893-1961.

Papers, 1943-61. 21 ft. Donation: Hon. E. S. F. Holland and estate of Lady Florence Holland, Wellington.

Parliamentary and Prime Ministerial papers of Sir Sidney Holland including correspondence, subject files, speeches, newspaper clippings and miscellaneous material. Also personal papers, certificates etc.; some personal correspondence and scrapbook of newspaper clippings.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

HOLMES, A. C.

Papers, 1916-24. 1 in. Donation: Mrs R. Falloon, Masterton.

Collected by members of the Levin-Foxton-Marton Railway League, the papers concern the proposed railway line from Levin to Marton via Foxton.

HOLMES, Alan, 1892-1974.

Papers, 1915-19. 11 items. Donation: Mrs J. Holmes, Taumarunui.

Diaries, 1915-17, written in New Zealand, on voyage, in Egypt and in England; paybooks, 1915-19, photographs and *Tahitian Tatler*, shipboard newspaper.

HOLMES, David Livingston.

Chatham Islands records, ca.1976. 4 items. Donation: Mr D. L. Holmes, Waitangi, Chatham Islands.

Articles on way of life, shipping, agriculture, flora and fauna, tidal waves, etc., written by longtime resident farming on Chatham Island. Typescript.

HOLYOAKE, Sir Keith Jacka, 1904-

Papers, 1950-74. ca.250 ft. Donation: Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Holyoake, Wellington. Parliamentary and Prime Ministerial papers of Sir Keith Holyoake including correspondence, subject files, speeches, newspaper clippings and miscellaneous material.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

HOOPER, Kate Challis Excelsa.

Letters, 1921-46. 6 items. Donation: Miss Challis Hooper, Wellington.

Mainly from Sir Frederic Truby King regarding activities of the Plunket Society and describing a process to make baby milk formula.

HOWDEN, Peter, 1884-1917.

Papers, 1915-21. 6 ins. Donation: Mr P. J. Howden, Masterton.

Letters to his wife from Trentham Camp, on board ship and from France and Belgium, 1915-17, letters of condolence, photographs, some personal papers and clippings.



HUNT, Jonathan Lucas.

Papers, 1966-74. 20 ft. Donation: Mr Jonathan Hunt, Auckland.

Correspondence, subject files and miscellaneous papers collected during his term as Member of the House of Representatives.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

[HUNT, William Duffus] b. 1867.

Report, 1931. 24 l. Transferred from General Assembly Library, Wellington.

Paper on the state of the economy in New Zealand, 17 December 1931, setting down possible solutions to the problem of Depression. Probably written by W. D. Hunt, Managing Director of Wright Stephenson and Co., Wellington. Typescript.

INDUSTRIES Development Commission. Book Production Inquiry.

Papers, 1976. 4 ins. Donation: Mr H. Price, Wellington.

Submission to the Book Production Inquiry by interested parties together with reports from the Department of Trade and Industry. Cyclostyled material.

JACOBS, Florentine and Maloney.

Records, 1909-40. 24 ft. Donation: Jacobs, Florentine and Maloney, Palmerston North.

Barristers' and Solicitors' estate files, 1909-40.

*Restricted access.*

JOHNSON, John.

Journal, 1847-57. 1 v. Donation: Mr M. K. Huggard, Johnsonville.

Day-by-day account of life in New Plymouth kept by settler serving in the police force, farming, market gardening and acting as a horsebreaker and horse doctor; shipping arrivals and departures, personalities and events in the settlement recorded.

KAITANGATA Relief Fund.

Minutes of the Trustees, 1882-92. 68p. Donation: Mr R. Smith, Masterton.

Describes financial investments particularly in Dunedin and disbursements of the fund set up to care for survivors of coalmining disaster in Kaitangata, 1879.

KENNEDY, John W. A.

Papers, 1941-45. 5 ins. Donation: Mr J. W. A. Kennedy, Hamilton.

Diary and correspondence cover camp life at Papakura, the voyage to Egypt, his experience as a gunner in Egypt, Syria and Tunisia and later in Italy. Gives detailed information on food, living conditions, fighting, recreation.

*Restricted access.*

KENT Terrace Presbyterian Church, Wellington.

Records, 1885-1974. 6 ft. Donation: Kent Terrace Presbyterian Church, Wellington.

Includes Session minutes (1886-1963), Deacon's minutes (1886-1951), marriage registers (1886-1967), communal rolls, financial records. Also miscellaneous church records including property and annual reports (1887-1951), business of Wellington Presbytery, Khandallah Presbyterian Church (1940s); records of church groups.

KILBIRNIE School.

Records, 1884-1905. 2 v. Donation: Kilbirnie School Committee via Mr J. C. Phillipps, Hataitai.

Logbook kept by head teachers recording development and important events at the school, 1884-89; admission, progress and withdrawal register, 1884-1905.



LANCASTER, Millicent (Robinson), 1920-

War records, 1939-47. 8 items. Donation: Mr A. O. Lancaster, Napier.

Letters to her family, war reminiscences, service record and discharge papers of telephonist and Aircraft hand serving in Women's Auxiliary Air Force in England.

LAWLOR, Patrick Anthony, 1893-

Correspondence, 1946-58. ca.250 items. Donation: Mr P. A. Lawlor, Wellington.

Letters from J. C. Andersen and Will Lawson. Also galley proofs of *More Wellington days*.

*Access subject to sorting.*

LAWRENCE, Harry.

Diary, 1916-17. 1 v. Donation: Mrs E. M. Lawrence, Auckland.

Journey from New Zealand to England, training at Sling Camp, Salisbury, before posting to France. Diary mainly concerned with further training and recording of events at the Front.

LILLY, Barbara Mildred.

Papers, 1915-18. 40 items. Donation: Miss N. J. Blake, Auckland.

Correspondence of Staff Sister on hospital ship *Marama*, 1915-16, sailing between England and France or Egypt; photographs.

LONGWILL, Kiwi Flora, 1909-

Account book, 1935-40. 1 v. Donation: Mrs K. Longwill, Porirua.

Detailed household accounts kept at Palmerston North, 1935, Ruatoki, 1936, Pukekohe, 1937-39.

LUTHERAN Church of New Zealand.

Records, 1895-1974. 15 ft. Deposited by the Lutheran Church of New Zealand via Rev. L. G. Steicke, Palmerston North.

Correspondence and minutes of Pastors' conferences (1929-69), minutes of Executive Board (1947-73), and Conference Trust Board (1916-59), Missions and Finance Committee minutes (1955-71), reports of New Zealand Lutheran Church conferences (1952-62). Also correspondence, reports, circulars and documents of local churches together with correspondence and files ranging through church activities; papers, sermons, etc., of individual pastors; publications.

*Access subject to sorting and restrictions.*

McDONALD, Sir Thomas Lachlan, 1898-

Scrapbooks, 1952-57. 3 v. Donation: Sir Thomas McDonald, Waikanae.

Newspaper clippings, photographs, programmes, visiting cards and some typescripts collected as Minister of Defence and External Affairs.

MACFARLANE, Walter Angus.

Letters, 1916-19. 2 ins. Donation: Mr W. A. Macfarlane, Christchurch.

Letters to his Mother from Featherston and Papawai military camps, 1916, and from the Middle East, 1916-19, describing fighting, training at Zeitoun, hospitalisation; photographs.

McHARDIE, David, b. 1826.

Notebooks, 1851-79. 3 v. Deposited on indefinite loan by Mrs M. L. Gibbs, Levin.

Diary of preaching engagements in Wellington Province, 1851-79; Commonplace Books contain quotations, cuttings and reflections of religious, didactic nature.



MASON, Henry Greathead Rex, 1885-1975.  
Papers, ca.1930-70. 12 ft. Donation: Miss Ruth Mason, Christchurch.  
Correspondence and miscellaneous parliamentary papers covering service as Member of the House of Representatives and Cabinet Minister; some personal papers.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

MASTERTON Licensing Committee.  
Minute Book, 1894-1908. 1 v. Donation: Mr C. J. Carle, Pahiatua.

MASTERTON-MANGAHAO Special Settlement Association.  
Minute Book, 1884-88. 1 v. Donation: Mr R. H. Maxwell, Masterton.  
Minutes of ad hoc body founded to effect changes in Government regulations concerning Small Farm Settlements, and to form a special settlement at Ballance, Mangahao Block, Forty Mile Bush.

MAWHINNEY Family.  
Papers, 1916-18. 2 ins. Donation: Mrs L. Law, Dannevirke.  
Diary, letters, postcards and photographs of Allen Mawhinney written from training camps at Featherston, Trentham and Burford, England, and from Belgium where he was killed at Passendale; letters of Kiel Mawhinney from France and Germany, 1916-18.

MEADOWS, Robert Wyatt, b. 1832.  
A short history of my life. 24 l. Donation: Mr R. G. Meadows, Wainuiomata.  
Surgeon Major-General Meadows's account of service in the British Army at Crimea 1854-55, Canada 1856-64, Ceylon 1866-68, India 1869-80 with comment on health of troops and engagements, including Afghan Wars.

MILLAR, John Andrew, 1855-1915.  
Papers, 1906-12. 15 ft. Transferred from General Assembly Library, Wellington.  
Letter books, correspondence, telegrams and newspaper clippings kept during his service in the Ward Ministry as Minister of Customs, Labour, Marine and Railways.

MONRO, Sir David, 1813-77.  
Papers, 1850-83. 6 ins. Donation: Buddle, Anderson, Kent and Co., Wellington, via Mr J. D. Pottinger.  
Papers relate to farming Sir David Monro's property in the Nelson area and include depasturing licences, 1850-54, and accounts relating to sale of wool, 1875-77. Also copy of his will with letters and documents relating to his estate.

NANCARROW and Company.  
Records, 1871-97. 46 items. Donation: Nancarrow and Co., Greymouth.  
Mortgages, leases, customs declarations, ships' manifests and miscellaneous legal documents of auctioneers, shipping and commission agents established in Greymouth as Nancarrow Henderson in 1867.

NATIONAL Organisation of Women (Wellington).  
Records, 1972-75. 1 ft. Donation: National Organisation of Women, Wellington.  
Correspondence, newsletters, newspaper clippings, interviews with Members of Parliament on sexual discrimination and miscellaneous material.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

NEW ZEALAND Express Company.  
Records, ca.1893-1968. ca.20 ft. Donation: Allied Freightways Ltd., Wellington.  
Records includes minute books, financial records, correspondence and miscellaneous material.

*Access subject to sorting.*



NEW ZEALAND Federation of University Women.

Records, 1923-74. 15 ft. Donation: New Zealand Federation of University Women, Dunedin.

Minutes, correspondence, questionnaire responses and miscellaneous material.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

NEW ZEALAND Free Kindergarten Union.

Records, 1949-1972. 15 ft. Donation: New Zealand Free Kindergarten Union, Wellington.

*Access subject to sorting.*

NEW ZEALAND Labour Party Research Unit.

Papers, 1967-69, 1973. 22 items. Donation: N.Z. Labour Party Research Unit, Wellington.

Research papers prepared by the Labour Party on various issues while in Opposition, 1967-69. Includes Government White Paper on amendments to the Maori Affairs Act, 1973.

*Restricted access.*

NEW ZEALAND Railway Tradesmen's Association.

Records, 1915-71. 2 ft. Donation: New Zealand Railway Tradesmen's Association, via S. Grant.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

NEW ZEALAND Shipping Company.

Logs of S.S. *Waimate*, 1922-25. 5 v. Transferred from General Assembly Library. *Waimate's* voyages between London, Australia and New Zealand and return.

NEW ZEALAND Table Tennis Association.

Records, 1934-75. 25 ft. Donation: New Zealand Table Tennis Association, via Mr K. C. Wilkinson, Lower Hutt.

Includes correspondence and files of overseas tours, New Zealand championships and provincial associations, annual reports, periodicals and miscellaneous printed material.

*Access subject to sorting.*

NOTT, Rev. T.

Journal, 25 January-31 May 1836. 1 v. Purchase.

Entries from 14 March-20 April record conversations with Barnet Burns who spent some time in New Zealand in 1829; comment on Maori life and customs, their reaction to missionaries, as well as flora, fauna and natural features of the country.

O'REGAN, Patrick Joseph, 1869-1947.

Diaries, 1921-46. 13 v. Donation: Mr R. O'Regan, Wellington.

Kept by Wellington lawyer and Judge of the Arbitration Court from 1937, the diaries provide a detailed day-to-day account of the writer's activities with comment on issues of the day, local and civic affairs, politics and politicians and world affairs. Family, friends and personalities appear together with a record of the weather. Typescript.

OWEN, Alwyn P., Comp.

The wreck of the *Dundonald*, 1976. 2 items. Donation: Radio New Zealand, Wellington.

'Spectrum' documentary *The wreck of the Dundonald* as told by the sole survivor Albert Roberts (b. ca.1891). Tape and typed transcript.



RENOUF, Francis Henry.

Papers, 1941-45. ca.50 items. Donation: Mr F. H. Renouf, Wellington.

Captain Renouf was captured by German parachutists in Greece 26 April 1941 and spent the next four years in German prisoner of war camps. Letters, business papers, wartime log, photographs and sketches together with programmes of plays, musical entertainments and material reflecting ways in which prisoners occupied their time. Includes copy of *Touchstone*, magazine produced at Oflag VIIB, Germany.

RHODES, Arthur E. T.

Papers, 1916-17. 2 items. Donation: Mrs A. E. Woodhouse, Timaru.

Diary kept by Captain Rhodes, A.D.C. to Brigadier-General Chayter while campaigning in the Sinai desert, 23 April-12 July 1916. Also General Chayter's report on operations of the New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade, 8-10 January 1917. Typescript.

ROBERTS, Sir Alexander Fowler, 1882-1961.

Report of the Exhibition Commissioner to the British Empire Exhibition, 1926. 22 l. Donation: Mr J. Roberts, Wellington.

Report to the Minister of Internal Affairs on British Empire Exhibition held at Wembley, 1924-25; photographs.

ROSS, Hugh, 1878-

Diary, 1899-1900. 5 items. Donation: Mr W. Burnett Ross, Wellington

Sailed to South Africa with 1st New Zealand Mounted Rifles. Detailed entries describing the voyage on the S.S. *Waiwera* and fighting in South Africa; miscellaneous documents, photographs.

ROSS, William Paul Monro.

Panpsychophysics, 1974. 1 v. Donation: Dr W. P. M. Ross, Christchurch.

A collection of research papers in psychology including a study of rote verbal learning. Typescript.

ROUT, William 1830-1909.

Autobiography . . . 1893. 351p. Donation, Mrs M. V. McCormick, Lower Hutt. Rout arrived in New Zealand in 1853, farmed and built a flaxmill at Takaka, served as member of Nelson Provincial Council, 1873-76; records visits to Grey-mouth and Waiwera thermal springs, world trip, 1889-90, followed by account of life in Cambridge, 1894-1909, with mention of musical societies there; family history. Work reflects interest in phrenology and Theosophy.

RUSSELL Family.

Papers, 1916-18. ca.20 items. Donation: Mrs T. I. Davis, Wanganui.

Letters, postcards, photographs and miscellaneous papers of Corporal J. L. Russell killed in Flanders 1917 and Captain G. V. Russell from France.

ST. MARK'S Church, Wellington.

Records, 1880-1968. 3 ft. Donation: St. Mark's Church, via Mr C. A. M. Burns, Wellington.

Vestry and Annual General Meetings, 1894-1968; Wellington Diocesan Sunday School Committee, 1925-37; Executive Wellington Central Church Primary School, 1925-36; Parish Trust Board, 1904-67. Correspondence, photographs, scrapbook of clippings, etc.



SARGESON, Frank, 1903-

Correspondence, 1970-74. 43 items. Donation: Mr F. Sargeson, Auckland.  
Letters between Sargeson and William Plomer, 1903-73, and correspondence with Charles Erdmann and Sir Rupert Hart-Davis, 1973-74.  
*Restricted access.*

SCHADICK, Julius, 1845-1924.

Papers, 1898-1924. 4 items. Purchase.  
Schadick, mining and civil engineer, settled in Hokitika ca.1864, and explored the Hokitika River. He became Borough Engineer at Westport in 1898 and designed public buildings, waterworks and harbour improvements. His diary for 1898 includes sinking of shafts at Deadman's Creek and roadbuilding at Denniston. In 1921 he was surveying and concerned with engineering at Waimangaroa and the Fairdown project. Family letters, notes and obituaries.

SENN, Frederick Victor, 1896-1973.

Gallipoli recollections, ca.1973. 10 l. Donation: Mrs S. N. Taine, Auckland.  
Reminiscences of signaller who landed at Anzac Cove, 15 April 1915. Typescript.

SIMPSON, Edward Cyril.

Papers, 1968-1976. 1 in. Donation: Mr E. C. Simpson, Trentham.  
*Some notes towards a life of Petrus Van der Velden*, Dutch artist, 1836-1913, who came to New Zealand in 1890. Notes, correspondence, printed articles and photocopied letters, etc.

SIMPSON, Harry Wyndham.

The beginnings of the Christchurch Liedertafel, 1975. 7 l. Donation: Mr H. W. Simpson, Christchurch.  
Typescript subtitled *The Singers not the songs*, written for the centenary of the Christchurch Liedertafel recalling early members.

SMITH, Robert Joseph George.

Letters, 1940-45. 19 items. Donation: Mr R. J. G. Smith, Wellington.  
Warrant-Officer Smith served with 22nd Infantry Battalion N.Z.E.F. His letters describe leave in England, service in the Middle East and as prisoner of war in Egypt, Italy and Germany. Comment on peoples, flora and fauna, home news.

SPENCER, F. Montgomery, 1893-

Papers, 1914-19. 14 items. Donation: Mrs Montgomery Spencer, Wellington.  
Letters and diaries kept while serving with the New Zealand Army Medical Corps. Letters from troopship and Zeitoun Camp, Egypt, fighting there and at Gallipoli, 1914-16, including treatment of casualties; diary, 1918-19, covers campaigns in France with leave in England.

SQUIRES, Dr A. M.

Diary, 1944-45. 60p. Donation: Rev. T. A. Squires, Granity.  
Life on board hospital ship from New Zealand to Egypt and Italy and return.

STANFORD, Guy D.

Diary, 1902. 83p. Purchase.  
Record of a world trip kept by son of Sir Charles Stanford, including visit to New Zealand, April-May 1902 with comment on many places visited; earthquakes in Wellington. Watercolour sketches.



TAYLOR, Thomas Edward, 1862-1911.

Papers, 1899-1969. 2 ft. Donation: Mrs F. E. Page, Christchurch.

Includes typescripts, newspaper clippings of court proceedings in Seddon-Taylor case, 1904-05, and on his political career; private and business papers and information on the Prohibition movement.

TENTH BRITISH Commonwealth Games.

Records, 1970-74. 4½ ft. Donation: N.Z. Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association, Wellington.

TERRACE School Old Pupils.

Records, 1955-56. 2 v. Donation: Mr G. H. MacMorran, Wellington.

Minute book, 14 November 1955-12 March 1956, and list of persons and fees paid for attending Terrace School Old Pupils Reunion, 13 March 1956.

TUKE Family.

Letters, 1915-18. 13 items. Donation: Mrs B. J. Gordon, Gisborne.

Letters from Robert Tuke while serving in Cairo, England and Malta, and from Athol Tuke from England.

TWISLETON, Francis M., d. 1917.

Letters, 1915-17. 33 l. Donation: Miss N. G. Twisleton, Levin.

Detailed account of experiences of officer in Otago Mounted Rifles serving at Gallipoli, May-July 1915, in the trenches in France, April-June 1917, and with Auckland Mounted Rifles in Egypt, October-November 1917, where he died of wounds. Typescript.

UNITED Women's Convention.

Records, 1974-75. ca.1 ft. Donation: United Women's Convention, via Ms J. Aitken, Wellington.

United Women's Convention held in Wellington, 13-15 June 1975, under the auspices of the Committee on Women. Convention Steering Committee minutes and correspondence covering programme and organisation; correspondence with workshop convenors includes considerable material related to women's activities. Registration forms and correspondence, brochures, papers and newsletters.

VALUES Party.

Papers, 1972-75. 1 ft. Donation: The Values Party, Wellington.

Records including files of National Executive and administration, general correspondence and contact with other groups. Subject files on publicity, conferences and the 1975 election; correspondence between national body and regional branches.

*Restricted access.*

VICTORIA University Maori Club.

Records, 1957-64. 1 in. Donation: Mr P. Gordon, Wellington.

Correspondence, financial records and miscellaneous papers including Resolutions passed by Third Annual Conference of Maori Students, 1957.

WARD, W. H.

Going to New Zealand, 1950. 46 l. Donation: Mr W. H. Ward, Wellington.

Detailed account of voyage to New Zealand on board *Rangitata*, 1950, written as a guide to immigrants. Typescript.



WAY, W. H.

Papers, 1929-50. 3 ft. Donation: Mr W. H. Way, Gisborne.

Correspondence between Mr Way and his wife during his employment by Jardine, Matheson and Co. in China. Letters comment on events in China and on the social life of European community in China and Japan at the time. Photographs, printed material and miscellaneous items.

*Access subject to sorting and restriction.*

WEDERELL, Denis.

Papers, 1969-70. 1½ ft. Donation: Mr D. Wederell, Wellington.

Correspondence, notes and newspaper clippings compiled while researching a biography of Rt. Hon. R. D. Muldoon.

*Restricted access.*

WELLINGTON Archery Club Inc.

Records, 1950-76. ca.3 ft. Donation: Wellington Archery Club.

*Access subject to sorting.*

WESTBROOK, John Egerton Jury, 1915?-41.

Papers, 1939-41. 142 items. Donation: Mrs R. A. Davies, Whangaparaoa.

Letters to his family after enlistment in 18th Rifle Battalion describing training at Ngaruawahia and Papakura. Journey on troopship *Orion*, 1940, fighting in Egypt, Greece and Crete, April-June 1941. Telegrams, photographs, troop newsheet, typescript description of embarkation.

WHITE, Edmund Norman.

Diary, 1940-72. 100 l. Donation: Mr E. N. White, Hamilton.

Service with 4th Reserve Mechanical Transport Company in Egypt. Describes voyage on *Orion*, fighting at Mersa Matruh, camp life in Maadi; letters, photos, cards and related clippings tipped in.

WILKINSON, Iris Guiver, 1906-39.

Letter and poem, 1937. 2 items. Donation: Mr D. Stewart, St Ives, New South Wales, Australia.

WILLIAMS, John Henry, d. 1975.

Papers, 1969-1975. 10 ft. Donation: Mrs J. H. Williams, Masterton.

Parliamentary papers, correspondence and subject files, etc., kept during his term as Member of the House of Representatives, 1969-75.

*Access subject to sorting.*

WILSON, Brian Allen.

Papers, 1955-70. ca.1½ ft. Donation: Dr J. E. Weir, Christchurch.

Research notes and draft chapters of proposed history of the British Army in New Zealand, 1840-70, with emphasis on the 65th Regiment. Papers comprise correspondence, material copied from published and unpublished sources including soldiers' diaries, much biographical information on servicemen; photographs; details of officers serving with Corps of Royal Engineers, 1840-70. Short stories, articles and some personal papers.

*Access subject to sorting.*

WILSON, William Henry.

Papers, 1860-85. 3 items. Donation: Mr A. D. Thompson, Lower Hutt.

Diary covers voyage from London on *Rob Roy*, 1860; copies of testimonials re his service as a teacher at Riccarton School, 1866-79.



#### WILSON Family.

Papers, 1827-63. 13 items. Donation: Mr J. F. Simkin, Blackburn, England.  
Letters from Joseph Foord Wilson (d. 1868?) to members of his family before and after emigrating to Nelson in 1842 where he became Acting Colonial Surgeon. Discusses financial difficulties of the colony, Maori unrest, Wairau massacre, land transactions, with criticism of the Government and New Zealand Company, family matters and social life in Nelson. Includes plan of Wilson's house, silhouette.

#### WOMEN and Employment.

Papers, 1955, 1964-67. 1 ft. Donation: Miss C. Hooper and Mrs M. Vospurgh, Wellington.

Material relating to seminar *Women's contribution in a changing Society* held at Victoria University in 1964 which resulted in *Report of a Joint Committee on Women and Employment 1965*. Papers include correspondence, published and cyclostyled material, papers by Dr W. B. Sutch and others, Miss Hooper's notes, clippings, etc., together with Submission to Committee of Enquiry into Vocational Training in New Zealand, 1967.

*Access subject to sorting.*

#### WOMEN Today.

Papers, 1939, 1976. 9 items. Donation: Mrs E. Locke, Christchurch.

Correspondence, papers, circulars and newspaper clippings regarding the closing down of the magazine *Women Today* in 1939.

#### WRIGHT, George Frederick, 1899-ca.1952.

Papers, 1916-19. 12 items. Donation: Mrs L. Johnstone, Dargaville.

Diaries, notebooks, photographs, maps, newspaper clippings and notes on signalling while serving with 15th Mounted Rifles in Egypt, camp life at Zeitoun.

#### WRIGHT, Olive, 1886-1976.

Papers, 1952-62. ca.9 ins. Donation: Miss J. Wright and Mr J. R. Campion, Wellington.

Notes, drafts and typescript copies of Olive Wright's translations from Dumont d'Urville's *Voyage au Pole Sud et dans l'Océanie . . .*, 1837-40, and le Vicomte Fleuriot de Langle's *Le tragique expédition de Lapérouse et Langle*, 1954; also research notes, drafts, etc., for *Sketch of the life of Octavius Hadfield*. Some correspondence and photographs.

#### YALDWYN, John Bradley, 1900-75.

Papers, 1843-1968. 3½ ft. Donation: Dr J. C. Yaldwyn, Wellington.

Papers of Chairman of the Local Government Commission, 1961-67, including notebooks and minutebooks, 1962-67; proposed alterations to local boundaries and establishment of Regional Authorities, appeals to Local Government Appeal Authority; reports, submissions, speeches, clippings, published and financial material. Some personal papers. Also newspaper clippings, 1840s-70s, scripts of University revues, 1920s, short stories, addresses and reminiscences, etc., of Major-General B. Semenow-Merlin re his career in Russia prior to Revolution of 1917.

#### YOUNG, Guy Le Fanu, 1919-57.

Papers, 1932-71. 1½ ft. Donation: Mrs S. G. Young, Christchurch.

Letters to his family and friends, 1932-57, correspondence with publishers and others. Typescripts of short stories, plays, poems, articles and reviews, much



contributed to *New Zealand Listener*, clippings. Also *A country like home*, essays published in 1965, and *Time on my shoulder*; correspondence and typescripts. Miscellaneous papers and photographs, tape.

Access subject to sorting.

YOUNG Women's Christian Association.

Papers, 1912-69. 15 ft. Donation: Young Women's Christian Association of New Zealand.

Largely administrative material for national and local bodies. Includes section on co-operating bodies, overseas YWCAs; conferences and conventions.



# MAJOR ACCESSIONS OF ORIGINAL ART MATERIAL JANUARY 1975-JUNE 1976

In continuation of Art Accessions listed in *Record*, May 1975

ANGAS, George French, 1822-1886  
[Rio de Janeiro. *ca.* 1845]  
Watercolour 32 × 42 cm  
PURCHASE

ANGUS, Rita, 1908-1970  
Landscape with sea. 1953  
Oil 38.9 × 25.1 cm  
[Lecture 196-?]  
Oil 39.9 × 27.2 cm

A collection of 15 sketchbooks, water-  
colour and pencil drawings various  
sizes  
LOAN: Mr K. W. Angus, Lower Hutt

ANONYMOUS  
Mr Fox's Rangitikei.  
Watercolour 17.4 × 27.1 cm  
PURCHASE  
[Puetana] 1882  
Watercolour 35 × 50.2 cm  
DONATION: Mr D. Cornes, Wellington

[Dr W. H. B. Bull] 1943  
Oil on paper 59 × 44 cm  
DONATION: Dr W. H. B. Bull, Wel-  
lington

Preaching the truth of Water, Hemi,  
Jerusalem. 1972  
Watercolour 29 × 24 cm  
PURCHASE

B[ARRAUD] W[illiam] F[rancis],  
1850-1926. Attributed works.  
New Zealand sketches 1884  
Ink drawings in bound sketchbook  
PURCHASE

BAXTER, George, 1804-1867  
Wesleyan Mission Station at Wainga-  
roa, New Zealand. Natives assembling  
to worship. 1846  
Colour oil print 9.5 × 16 cm  
PURCHASE

BOOTH, Leonard H.  
[Raymond McIntyre. 1906]  
Pen and ink 33 × 28 cm  
PURCHASE

BROMHEAD, Peter  
[Political cartoons. 1973-1975]  
Ink various sizes  
PURCHASE

BUTLER, George Edmund, 1872-  
*ca.* 1930  
[Head of Lake Wakatipu] 1905  
Oil 61 × 92 cm  
[Mount Cook] *ca.* 1905  
Oil 68.8 × 51 cm  
Tasman Glacier and Hochstetter  
Dome [191-]  
Oil 51 × 69 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission,  
London

CAMBRIDGE, A. B.  
[Julia Davis] 1875  
Oil 59 × 49.5 cm  
[Moses Davis] 1873  
Oil 59 × 49.5 cm  
PURCHASE

CHAPMAN, E. O.  
Portraits for film posters [*ca.* 1930]  
Tempera on paper various sizes  
DONATION: Majestic Theatre, Wellin-  
ton

CLARK, Russell Stuart, 1905-1966  
[Home guard hut on Wainuiomata  
Ridge. 194-]  
Pencil 22 × 32.2 cm  
DONATION: Mrs Nancy Jansen, Wai-  
kanae



CLARKE, Cuthbert C., fl. 1850s  
Beaching of the French corvette  
L'Alcmène near Kaipara, New Zea-  
land, 3 June 1851  
Watercolour and charcoal 37.4 ×  
53.3 cm

PURCHASE

[COLLIER, Edith Marion], 1885-  
1964  
[Houses in Kent and Cotswolds, 191-]  
9 wood engravings various sizes  
DONATION: Mr Gordon Collier, Tai-  
hape

[DITTMER, Wilhelm] d. 1909  
[33 sketches, with notes of tattoo  
marks and tiki. ca. 1904]  
Pencil various sizes  
PURCHASE

FRISTROM, Edward, 1856-1942  
[Maori boy. ca. 1909]  
Watercolour 33 × 23.5 cm  
PURCHASE

GAULT, G. A.  
Take-Take Rangitapu Last Tatooed  
[sic] chief Wanganui district [189-?]  
Oil 54 × 38.5 cm  
PURCHASE

GIBB, John, 1831-1909  
Boats, Wellington harbour. 1886  
Oil 35 × 52.4 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission,  
London

[GREEN, Samuel Edwin], 1837-  
1935  
[Lake Wakatipu with jetty and sailing  
yacht. 186-?]  
Watercolour 27 × 45 cm  
[Lake Wakatipu with farmstead and  
outbuildings. 186-?]  
Watercolour 30.5 × 50 cm  
DONATION: Professor G. H. Green,  
Auckland

GULLY, John, 1819-1888  
[View from Britannia Heights, Nelson.  
186-]  
Watercolour 40.5 × 59.5 cm

HAYMAN, Patrick Phillip, 1915-  
A view of Mt Egmont from South  
London. 1975  
Mixed media 8.9 × 14 cm

K.M. as a girl in N.Z. 1973  
Pastel and ink 22.8 × 20.3 cm

Lady with kiwi and dog. 1974  
Crayon and ink 13.3 × 8.8 cm

Rewi, the Waikato leader. 1973  
Mixed media 23.3 × 20.4 cm

The taniwha, Maori girl and kiwi.  
1969  
Pencil and crayon 14 × 8.9 cm  
PURCHASE

HEAPHY, Charles, 1820-1881  
Harrison's cove, Milford Sound  
[185-?]  
Watercolour 36.5 × 46.7 cm  
PURCHASE

[HENDERSON, Louise], 1902-  
Arthur Pass [ca. 1940]  
Oil 41.3 × 47.2 cm  
PURCHASE

HOWORTH, C. H., 1890-1927  
Lakes Rotokakahi and Tikitapu,  
Rotorua, New Zealand. [ca. 1900]  
Oil 49.5 × 89.5 cm

Lake Tikitapu [ca. 1900]  
Oil 60 × 90.2 cm

Roto-iti [ca. 1900]  
Oil 59.5 × 89.5 cm

[Steaming cliffs. ca. 1900]  
Oil 66.4 × 90.5 cm

Waimangu steam clouds, 4,000 ft.  
1907  
Oil 124 × 99.7 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission,  
London



HOYTE, John Barr Clarke, 1835-1913  
Lake Horowhenua, Wellington, N.Z.  
[ca. 1875]  
Watercolour 27.2 × 41.5 cm  
PURCHASE

LENBACH  
Captain Joseph Nias [18—?]  
Oil 123.5 × 87.5 cm  
DONATION: General Assembly Library,  
Wellington

LIARDET, Wilbraham Fredrick  
Evelyn, 1799-1878  
Liardet's Beach, Victoria [185—?]  
Pencil and watercolour 12 × 17.5  
cm  
DONATION: Mrs J. D. Broad, Wel-  
lington

MacDIARMID, Douglas, 1921-  
[Helen Hitchings] 1950  
Oil 87 × 59.5 cm  
DONATION: Miss Helen Hitchings,  
Wellington

MADDEN, S. M.  
[Bush, lake and mountain] 1908  
Watercolour 12.1 × 17 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission,  
London

MAKEIG, M. A.  
[Woodbank, Kaikoura, ca. 1905]  
Oil on board 46.7 × 30.7 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission,  
London

MALLITTE, Howard Leon, 1910-  
Antarctic drawings and portraits re-  
lating to 1963 expedition of HMNZS  
Endeavour to Scott base and Hallett  
Station 1963  
74 items in various media and sizes  
DONATION: N.Z. Tourist and Publicity  
Department

MATTHEWS, Marmaduke, 1885?-  
1949  
Nelson College [191—?]  
Etching 13 × 19 cm  
PURCHASE

Old Wellington College [ca. 1910]  
Etching 14.5 × 18.3 cm  
DONATION: Mrs N. J. Lyon, Titahi  
Bay

MERRETT, Joseph Jenner, 1816?-  
1854  
[Four girls. ca. 1846]  
Watercolour 26 × 20.3 cm  
[Four Maoris with old man and baby.  
ca. 1846]  
Watercolour 28.2 × 20.5 cm

[Hone Heke and his wife, Harriet,  
with four attendants. ca. 1846]  
Watercolour 28.5 × 22.5 cm  
[Portrait group: possibly includes  
Harriet Heke and her brother, Charles  
Hunga. ca. 1846]  
Watercolour 28.5 × 22.3 cm  
PURCHASE

MILLER, Godfrey, 1893-1964  
[Standing nude. 195—?]  
Pencil 25.1 × 19.1 cm  
[Seated nude. 195—?]  
Pencil 25 × 19 cm  
PURCHASE

NICOLL, Archibald Frank,  
1886-1953  
Sir James Allen  
Oil 49.5 × 39.3 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission,  
London  
[Threshing machine and chaff cutter.  
193—?]  
Oil 29.5 × 39.5 cm  
PURCHASE

NORMAN, Edmund, 1820-1875  
Wellington. 1852  
Lithograph 19.5 × 29.5 cm  
DONATION: Mr William Deans, Dar-  
field

O'BRIEN, George, 1821-1888  
[Otago harbour and Otago peninsula]  
1867  
Watercolour 18.5 × 35.5 cm  
PURCHASE



[PARK, Robert], 1812-1870  
[Landscape] 9 June 1845  
Watercolour 14.5 × 13 cm  
[Landscape] 1845  
Watercolour 14.5 × 12.9 cm  
[Military encampment, Wanganui. *ca.* 1847]  
Watercolour 25 × 35.5 cm

[New Zealand landscape showing line of distant figures. 184-]  
Pencil 12.5 × 21 cm

[Part of Maori canoe with survey table, outside a pah. *ca.* 1845]  
Pencil 18 × 26 cm

Snook's Villa, New Zealand [184-]  
Pencil and ink 25.4 × 23.5 cm

[Wanganui] from Duries' [hill] [*ca.* 1847]  
Watercolour 22 × 26 cm  
DONATION: Mr William Deans, Darfield

PEELE, James, 1847-1905  
Sunset, Kanieri Township, Hokitika River, West Coast, N.Z. 1877  
Oil 75 × 126 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission, London

PERRETT, J. Douglas  
Mt Cook at Sunset [*ca.* 1890]  
Oil 60 × 95.5 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission, London

PLATTS, Una, 1910-  
[Alison Pickmere] 1966  
Pencil 25.5 × 20.3 cm

[Andrea Oliver] 1960  
Pastel on grey paper 35 × 37 cm

[Alwyn Lasenby. 1962]  
Pencil 35 × 43 cm

[Edwin Carr] 1959  
Conté on grey paper 38 × 30.5 cm

[Russell Finnemore. 1966]  
Pencil 37.5 × 38 cm  
PURCHASE

RICHARDSON, Harry Linley,  
1878-1947  
Self-portrait [192-?]  
Charcoal 58 × 38.2 cm  
Wellington from Kelburn near Bowling Green [192-?]  
Etching 11.5 × 27 cm  
PURCHASE

RICHMOND, George, 1809-1896  
[George Augustus Selwyn?] 1849  
Watercolour 41 × 33 cm  
PURCHASE

ROBLEY, Horatio Gordon,  
1840-1930  
The Manchester rifles on there [*sic*] famous [*sic*] march from the front [186-]  
Pen and wash 19.6 × 26.6 cm  
PURCHASE

[Paul Kruger with tattoo. *ca.* 1900]  
Monotone watercolour 17 × 22.8 cm

Scene in New Zealand 1841  
Ink 16.5 × 25.5 cm  
LOAN: Mr W. N. Pharazyn, Wellington

SANDYS, Edward Roger Stapleton  
[Bush landscape with sheep]  
Charcoal 42.8 × 58.1 cm  
On the Wanganui River, N.Z.  
Charcoal 44.2 × 59.2 cm  
PURCHASE

STONES, Anthony  
[Frank Sargeson] 1970  
22 charcoal, pencil and watercolour drawings various sizes  
PURCHASE

SUKER, Arthur  
Barren Peaks, Milford Sound, N.Z.  
Watercolour 49.5 × 39.2 cm

Lake Ada, N.Z.  
Watercolour 49.3 × 39 cm

The Devils Arm Chair, Lake Ada, N.Z.  
Watercolour 39 × 49.4 cm



Preservation Inlet, New Zealand  
Watercolour 39 × 49.5 cm  
DONATION: N.Z. High Commission,  
London

SWAINSON, William, 1789-1855  
[Bush clearing] 1848  
Pencil 19 × 13.8 cm

[Hutt cattle] 4 June 1847  
Pencil 18.7 × 12.9 cm

Petoni road looking to Wellington. 30  
September 1848  
Pencil 10.6 × 16.1 cm

Scene on Manawatu River, New  
Zealand. [1845?]  
Sepia watercolour 13.4 × 18.7 cm  
Stillings cottage, Stokes Valley, Hutt  
Road. Oct. 1847  
Pencil 15 × 10 cm

Young buckateers [kahikatea] Hawkes-  
head, River Hutt. 29 December 1843  
Pencil 24 × 16 cm  
PURCHASE

[TYERMAN, Daniel] 1773-1828  
[Opoa, Island of Raratea. 1822]  
Watercolour 22 × 29.5 cm

[Papetoai, Island of Eimeo. 1821]  
Watercolour 22 × 28 cm

[Wesleydale, N.Z.] June 1824  
Watercolour 20.5 × 28.5 cm

[Scene in Fare, Island of Huahine.  
1823]  
Watercolour 23 × 30 cm

[Bunaauia Island of Tahiti. 1823]  
Watercolour 21 × 27.7 cm  
PURCHASE

WAGHORN, Reginald J.  
The conductor, Alex Lindsay [1955?]  
Ink 28.8 × 17.2 cm

Preliminary sketches for portrait of  
Alex Lindsay [1955?]  
8 ink drawings various sizes  
DONATION: Mrs Alex Lindsay, Wel-  
lington

[WARRE, Sir Henry James]  
1819-1898  
[Crimean sketches. ca. 1855]  
6 watercolours, 1 pencil drawing  
various sizes  
PURCHASE

WATKINS, Kennett, 1847-1933  
Crater of Ngauruhoe; sketch taken on  
spot [1876]  
Watercolour and pencil 21.5 × 28.5  
cm  
PURCHASE

WELCH, Nugent, 1881-1970  
Observation Balloon, France. 1918  
Watercolour 17.5 × 25 cm  
PURCHASE

[WILLIAMS, Henry], 1792-1867.  
Attributed works  
[Two Maoris. 183-?]  
Ink drawing 13.2 × 20.2 cm  
DONATION: Bishop A. K. Warren,  
Christchurch



## Notes on Contributors

Rear Admiral JOHN O'C. ROSS joined the Canterbury Division of the Royal Naval Reserve in 1936 and from there he went on to a career which culminated in his appointment in 1965 as Chief of Staff from which he has subsequently retired. He is the author of *The White Ensign in early New Zealand* (1967), *This stern coast* (1969) and *The lighthouses of New Zealand* (1975).



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*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).

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