

p 32, Dr E. H. McCormick's *The fascinating folly* . . . Dunedin, 1961.] and no National Art Gallery whilst the important Australian States are supplied with these institutions by their governments who seem to recognise that besides the material welfare of the people, their mental welfare should also be provided for.

As you may wish to keep the 'Lyttelton Times' article I return it to you herewith and with kind regards.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Alex. H. Turnbull.

The soldiers who fought in the wars of the 1860s often had Australian connections. Regular regiments were sent to New Zealand from Australia and some volunteers were recruited there. A feature of the material written in the 1870s is the increasing number of diaries of a visit to the country by tourists.

The bulk of literary manuscripts held in the Mitchell written during the final years of the nineteenth century and in the early years of the twentieth seem to indicate that Sydney periodicals such as the *Bulletin* were a means of publication for many New Zealand writers to the degree that Sydney might then be regarded as one of New Zealand's literary centres. Many pieces of verse as well as literary correspondence are found in the papers of editors such as A. G. Stephens who corresponded with people like A. E. Currie, Edward Tregear, Jessie Mackay, and Hubert Church.

The second largest collection of New Zealand manuscripts held in Australia is in the National Library in Canberra. In the papers of Federal politicians held there you sometimes find reports on New Zealand issues similar to those they were concerned with and letters from New Zealand politicians. Similarly there is correspondence with New Zealand authors in personal papers of Australian writers held by the National Library. But the main source of New Zealand historical material held in the National Library is in the Nan Kivell Collection, one of the finest New Zealand, Pacific, and Australian collections of historical manuscripts and pictures acquired in the twentieth century. Much of the New Zealand material in it was bought in the 1920s, 30s, and 40s when the Turnbull was poorly financed. The remainder has been acquired in later years. If any proof were needed to show why a senior member of the Turnbull staff should be employed in London to seek out New Zealand research material held in Britain and Europe, it is furnished by seeing what Mr Nan Kivell collected. Many of the manuscripts in the collection are by missionaries and churchmen who probably sent them home to relatives in England. Among these were James Buller, G. A. Selwyn, and Richard Taylor. The Taylor papers, for example, cover the years 1839-68 and refer to the discovery