

The collection includes papers and a few tapes of uneven sound quality relating to her master classes, students' lessons and performances. Notes for lectures given to various groups cover topics such as piano pedagogy and advice on the use of musical editions. Letters from colleagues give occasional insights into her teaching methods, interpretation and other musical matters.

Although Dorothy's life was full with music and raising two sons, she also served on the Makara County Council from 1950 to 1956 and since that time to the present has also been a Justice of the Peace. However, an important opportunity came in 1962 when she accompanied her husband on a series of diplomatic appointments, first as New Zealand Acting-High Commissioner to India (May 1962 to 1964), then as head of the New Zealand Legation in Jakarta, with the title of Minister (April 1964 to 1966), and finally as the first New Zealand High Commissioner to West Germany (April 1966 to February 1969). Bruce Mason, in referring to these terms of service, dubbed Dorothy 'Her Kiwi Excellency'.¹⁵ The oral history, apart from a brief overview, omits this period, dismissing it as 'another story'. However, the gap is filled by a collection of photographs, mostly of Dorothy and her husband with various dignitaries and Heads of State, and letters Dorothy wrote to her sister-in-law, Moana Lochore, describing the excitement, difficulties, challenges and isolation of diplomatic life, as well as showing keen interest in those countries, their people, politics, customs and culture. While in New Delhi, she served with a committee of Indian women on the Board of Governors of the Y.W.C.A. She was amazed at the 'prodigious strength' of these women and their 'phenomenal intelligence' which, she discovered, was not confined to them alone but also characterised Indian women in general.¹⁶ Dorothy travelled widely, was enraptured by Indian music, learned the *tabla* and described leaving India as a 'tremendous wrench'.¹⁷

Their posting in Indonesia was marred by tropical illnesses, the events leading to President Sukarno's overthrow in late 1965 and difficulties in running the residence at Jakarta. Despite these, Dorothy's letters reveal her great interest in many aspects of Indonesian life. Hamilton Teachers' College became the beneficiary of a whole *angklung* band which she brought back from Indonesia, and she became fascinated with the sound and voice timbres of Indonesian theatre.¹⁸ Of her own language-learning efforts, Dorothy wrote:

I have an American women's kitchen book which is invaluable & I use the simplest, root part of words & ignore all grammar, rising nouns & verb roots & blow me they seem to understand me better than RAL's grammatical approach. He speaks quite fluently. In India I had to learn the English of the servants. Here it's reversed & they've had to learn my Bahasa Indonesia.¹⁹