

which stirred them but a British science. On the other hand, the architects of that structure, a first generation of professionals, gratefully and graciously received the gifts, added them to an expanding store, and built them into the universal systems for which their training and knowledge had presumably prepared them. They, too, despite an international communicative network, practised a 'national' science from which international rivalry was never absent. It is this sense of nationalism that William Clift expressed when he urged the Zoological Society to publish Owen's *Dinornis* report in full in order to secure 'to this Country, and to the Zoological Society the honour of the first and fullest account of this discovery . . . of this unlooked for accession to Ornithology.'<sup>26</sup> Because of the well-defined and accepted roles, there was no sense of exploitation, no conflicts of interest, no room, in fact, for disagreements at the professional, or interpretive, level between supplier and processor. In each of his memoirs, Owen always, and graciously, acknowledged the contributions of those who had so generously provided him with the specimens from whose careful examination he was laying out the systematics of New Zealand's prehistoric avifauna, relating it to more general problems of organic history, and, in the process, validating his own position in the scientific establishment. His 'friendly correspondents through whose kindness' he was indebted for the 'rich material' upon which a good part of his professional reputation rested each willingly made a contribution to Owen's professional skill. He was the master.

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Toward the end of the decade a larger and more representative collection was dispatched to England; its contents were sufficient and sufficiently varied to make it possible to bring some greater order into what had been a kind of speculative chaos. The collection was one that Walter Mantell had assembled at Williams's original site. The uses to which it was put and the persons and personalities involved mark a new stage in the professionalisation of science in New Zealand.

Walter Mantell was one of the first of the immigrants to the colony soon to be. He was not yet twenty when he left England toward the end of 1839. Like so many other settlers he sought to trade the realities of an unsatisfying English future for the promises offered by New Zealand's 'unoccupied' lands. His father was a medical practitioner, first in Lewes and finally in the London suburb of Clapham. His scientific fame rested on his contributions to palaeontology and to popular geology and, in particular, on his