

- reconstruction of the skeleton of *Dinornis elephantopus* which was a popular exhibit in the British Museum. [Richard Owen, 'On Dinornis (Part VII): Containing a Description of the Bones of the Leg and Foot of Dinornis Elephantopus, Owen', *Transactions of the Zoological Society*, 4 (1858) 149-157; Richard Owen, 'On Dinornis (Part VII): Containing a Description of the Skeleton of Dinornis Elephantopus, Owen', *Transactions of the Zoological Society*, 4 (1858) 159-164.
- 52 A New Zealand Society was established in 1851 with Mantell as its first secretary to serve as a centre for scientific activity in the Colony. Despite the fact that it was supported, possibly initiated, by Governor Grey, it survived for less than a year to be revived on a much firmer basis as the New Zealand Institute in 1867.
- 53 Gideon Mantell, 'On the Fossil Remains of Birds . . .' (1848), p. 233.
- 54 Owen to G. Mantell, 27 November 1848, Mantell Coll., ATL.
- 55 W. Mantell to G. Mantell, 12 September 1849, Mantell Coll., ATL.
- 56 This is not, of course, the place either to describe or to assess the role Haast played as the first professional scientist in the Colony. It was such and so varied, however, that his work deserves something more informed and critical than the extended description which his son has provided. Hochstetter's report was published in 1864 in Vienna as one of the reports of the *Novara* expedition. It was almost a century later that New Zealand's foremost geologist made it available in his English translation: Ferdinand von Hochstetter, *Geology of New Zealand*, translated by Charles A. Fleming, (Wellington, 1959).
- 57 *Report of a Topographical and Geological Exploration of the Western Districts of the Nelson Province, New Zealand, Undertaken for the Provincial Government by Julius Haast Esq.*, (Nelson, 1861). Haast sent a copy of the Report to a long list of scientists and institutions in Europe. It was their reception of the Report which transformed him from an amateur to a professional.
- 58 Both coal and gold, each in its particular way, were considered mainstays of economic development. As the commissioning of the Hochstetter survey indicated, the search for coal was put on a programmed basis at the end of the 1850s. It was the discovery of gold in Otago in 1861 which promised an economic boom like that which had occurred in Australia and California during the preceding decade.
- 59 Unfortunately there is no satisfactory biography of Hector. Burnett's 1936 M.A. thesis, *The Life and Work of Sir James Hector*, while giving evidence of having worked a fairly extensive documentary record is little more than a compilation within a chronological frame. Hector's importance in the intellectual history of New Zealand requires a contextual treatment of the role he played. It is interesting to note that in Keith Sinclair's *A History of New Zealand* (1980), Hector receives no mention and only a single passing reference in *The Oxford History of New Zealand* (1981).
- 60 They were, for instance, competitors for the first FRS to be granted to a New Zealand scientist. Hector received the honour first, in 1866 and Haast a year later after what must have been a considerable discussion within the circle of their London correspondents. Joseph Hooker's letters to Haast illustrate the dilemma in which their London friends found themselves in adjudicating the differences between the two as the rivalry occasionally broke out into a public row.
- 61 When the Otago position was first announced, Haast had strongly recommended the appointment of an Austrian friend. That recommendation was rejected in favour of Hector whose background and sense of geological problems was British rather than Continental.
- 62 H. von Haast, *The Life and Times of Sir Julius von Haast*, pp. 269-71.