

THE ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY
WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND

THE
TURNBULL LIBRARY
RECORD



No. IX

WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND

SEPTEMBER 1952

THE
TURNBULL LIBRARY
RECORD

9

A PACIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY
THE KRUSENSTERN ATLAS
A NEW ZEALAND BEE LIBRARY
A BOSWELL LETTER
ENGLISH BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS
ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND
SEPTEMBER 1952

THE TURNBULL LIBRARY RECORD IS ISSUED FOR THE
PURPOSE OF GIVING INFORMATION ABOUT THE LIBRARY'S
MANUSCRIPT AND OTHER RESOURCES. IT IS PUBLISHED BY
THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY, AND IS SUPPLIED
FREE TO MEMBERS OF THAT BODY.

TEXT SET IN 11-POINT AND 9-POINT WAVERLEY,
BALANCE SHEET SET IN 8-POINT ROMAN OLD STYLE,
AND PRINTED BY WRIGHT AND CARMAN LIMITED AT
NO. 177 VIVIAN STREET, WELLINGTON.

A PACIFIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

It is considered appropriate that the first article in this number of the Record should be a notice of a recently-completed work by the Librarian; and it is a tribute to the richness of the Library that the bulk of the material recorded is to be found there. Indeed, there are few other places where such a work could have been undertaken.

Taylor, C. R. H. A Pacific Bibliography; printed matter relating to the native peoples of Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia. Wellington: The Polynesian Society, 1951. 592 pp. 42s.

THE CONCERN WHICH HAS SOMETIMES BEEN EXPRESSED about the number of published works dealing with New Zealand could just as appropriately be felt for the output on Oceania as a whole. From the first accounts of the voyages of Cook and Bougainville to the latest Bernice P. Bishop Museum bulletin publishers have added an impressive total to the scattered references in earlier literature. Elmer D. Merrill's *Polynesian Botanical Bibliography* is an impressive example of what can be done in one field. The need, however, for some comprehensive attack on the literature as a whole has long been apparent, and this bibliographical milestone now before us, as well as being exhaustive in its subject, in large measure fills this omission. It is almost impossible to write a book about the islands without touching upon either the original way of life of the inhabitants or the problems arising from their contact with the west. A comprehensive bibliography of Oceanic ethnology is therefore basically a list of the more important works on the islands as a whole.

Though the four pages of entries under the heading *Bibliography—Oceania* show that Mr. Taylor is not a pioneer, there is no other compilation which challenges comparison. Jore's *Essai de bibliographie du Pacifique*, published twenty years ago, is less comprehensive, while

the geographically-restricted wartime bibliography of the Southwest Pacific is virtually an Australian union catalogue of the better-known books.

A Pacific Bibliography is classified first by the main island regions and then by the appropriate island groups and cultural areas. The major divisions, Oceania as a whole, Polynesia, Melanesia, and Micronesia, and the particular island groups within them, are arranged under the headings "Bibliography", "General Works", and "Ethnology, General", followed by entries in a more or less uniform sequence of specific headings, such as "Physical and Mental Characteristics", "Religion and Magic", "Folklore", "Culture Contact", and so on. The general section for each of the four major divisions and for each of the twenty-one island groups or areas lists the more important works of history, discovery, and description. It is the entries in these general sections which make the bibliography of interest and value to a wider range of users than its main subject-matter might indicate.

It is this classification, again, which lifts the work above a mere chronological or alphabetical compilation. The most cursory perusal shows the command of material necessary for such a task. There must be confident familiarity with not merely books but also serial articles in a wide range of European publications. Consistently with the fundamental purpose of the bibliography the works of the early navigators, as well as books by important nineteenth century visitors such as Moerenhout, Ellis, Erskine, and Brenchley, appear under all the major groups described in their texts. Individual entries in the case of books give author, title, pagination, publisher, and date. Serial entries, which naturally form the bulk of the work, give the title of the article following the author's name, the periodical, the volume number, the paging and year of publication.

The index includes authors selectively, listing only those entries which in the bibliographer's judgement would not otherwise be readily found. This means, for example, that of perhaps twenty entries scattered through the work under "Malinowski" eight only will be found in the index. Some knowledge of the subject-matter of the entry being searched for is therefore necessary to

locate it if not indexed, and the process may not be rapid where there is a legitimate difference of opinion about the most appropriate section for a particular item. The publication of a complete index in a work of this size would clearly have made the book more bulky and costly, but would have speeded up the process of consultation.

The author's reasons for omitting Pitcairn and Norfolk should perhaps have been given. Pitcairn, for example, although its former Polynesian inhabitants are known only from their archaeological relics, gets a page of treatment and ten bibliographical entries in Buck's *Introduction to Polynesian Anthropology*. Inevitably in a bibliography on such a scale there are small slips. Ivens's *Island Builders of the Pacific*, a study of North Mala, Solomon Islands, appears under Easter Island. It is also entered correctly under Solomon Islands but not with the virtually companion work *Melanesians of the South-east Solomon Islands*. Rowe's *Samoa under the Sailing Gods* should be under *Samoa—General* rather than *Samoa—Origins*. But these are minor faults in a work of some 20,000 entries, some 1,600 of which it should be noted relate to the Maori—more than three times the number of entries which were included in Hamilton's *Hand-list* of 1911.

The work is an outstanding achievement of New Zealand bibliography completed during the uncertain leisure of some ten years. That it should be necessary to go back forty years to the publication of Dr. Hocken's *Bibliography of New Zealand Literature* to find a comparable work is one measure of the bibliographer's achievement. There is every indication from the merits of the bibliography itself that, with the inevitable addition of new publications to the interleaved pages, it may be as long before it is superseded.

A.G.B.

THE KRUSENSTERN ATLAS

THE LIBRARY'S COLLECTION OF PACIFIC VOYAGES IS NOW of such strength and importance that it is only occasionally possible to obtain works known to be lacking.

Since the last issue of the *Record* a much sought-after volume has been secured in London—the great Atlas of the Pacific Ocean (1824) resulting from the circumnavigation of the world by Ivan Fyedorovich (also referred to as Adam Johann von) Krusenstern. This epic voyage and the remarkable influence of this gifted navigator entitle him to a high place in the story of Pacific exploration. Born in Esthonia in 1770, he was sent at the age of 15 to the Russian Naval Cadet College at Kronstadt, and from 1788 to 1792 he gave distinguished service in the war against Sweden. In 1792 he was sent to England as one of the twelve best young officers of the fleet, to improve his knowledge of naval affairs.

After six years in active service and extensive travel with the British fleet, he returned to Russia, full of plans for a Russian voyage around the world. Against much opposition he ultimately carried his point, and with two British-built ships, the *Nadezhda* and the *Neva*, launched his expedition. Captain Yuri Lisyiansky, who bought the ships, commanded the latter, Krusenstern the former.

The voyage lasted from July 1803 to August 1806, its route being westward by way of Cape Horn, Marquesas Islands, Sandwich Islands, Kamchatka and Japan, Macao and Alaska, China and Sunda Islands, across the Indian Ocean, and up the Atlantic coast of Africa back to Russia. Captain Cook's navigation was the great ideal of the Russians, and the voyage was planned to complement the work of the Englishman. English precedent and naval practice were highly regarded by Krusenstern, who valued his years in British ships.

Krusenstern's oceanographical observations were especially important, and he was virtually a pioneer in the field of ocean currents, which were recorded with the

fullest precision wherever possible. Learning from Cook again, he took such care of his crews that no single life was lost in the three years' voyage. His survey of the coasts of Japan and the Kuriles, his astronomical and ethnographical observations, were all appreciable additions to scientific knowledge.

In the several textual and atlas volumes now in the library the voyage and its results are well recorded. Krusenstern's distinguished career thereafter set his stamp upon the whole Russian Navy as well as upon Russian exploration since his day. His name survives also in a strait in the Pacific, a submerged rock, a bay, a cape and a mountain, but the honour in which he is held within and beyond the shores of Russia transcend these perhaps ephemeral monuments.

A NEW ZEALAND BEE LIBRARY

IT IS NOW SOME YEARS SINCE MR. E. A. EARP, UPON HIS retirement from the post of Senior Apiarist of the Department of Agriculture, presented to the Library, as a memorial to his wife, his collection of works on bees and bee-lore.

This comprised about 400 volumes, constituting a strong working collection, with a number of works interesting and valuable as a supplement to works already on the library's shelves that the practical bee expert had deemed scarcely necessary. In 1949, when an exhibition of selected material was prepared for a meeting of the Wellington Bee Circle, the strength of the collection became apparent.

The Rev. W. C. Cotton, a Church Missionary Society clergyman who came to New Zealand with Bishop Selwyn, published the first New Zealand book on the subject—*Manual for New Zealand Beekeepers*—at Wellington in 1848. In 1842 he had produced a very scholarly and delightful volume—*My Bee Book*—in London. This was full of old-time bee-lore, reproducing large portions of several eighteenth-century works. From the German he translated in 1872 a quaint little book called *Buzz a Buzz*.

In 1849 a small booklet in the Maori tongue was issued from St. John's College, apparently written by Cotton, with the title *Ko Nga Pi*. Bees seem to have been introduced by Miss Bumby, sister of the Rev. J. H. Bumby, of the Wesleyan Mission (D.N.Z.B., i, 120). Up till this time there had been only the indigenous bees that were not the kind to store honey in quantity.

In 1868 Chapman, the enterprising Auckland publisher, issued a little book—*How to Manage the Honey Bee in New Zealand*—and in 1881 Isaac Hopkins published at Thames his *New Zealand Bee Manual*. Hopkins was a force in the apiary world for many years, commencing in 1883 the *New Zealand and Australian Bee Journal*, the first of its kind.

For many years Mr. Earp's own book, *Beekeeping in New Zealand*, issued as a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, has been the standard New Zealand work on its subject.

The exhibition of 1949 was able to include a number of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century editions of classical treatises, such as those of Aristotle, Varro, Columella and Vergil, the latter in the Leyden edition of 1517, with its delightful woodcuts. *The Feminine Monarchy* (1634) by Charles Butler has especial significance for its phonetic orthography. Butler was something of a philologist, and applied his ideas in this edition. An earlier one, that of 1623, is also in the library, but this was not the vehicle of his theories. A very curious part of his book is the bee song, a stave of musical notes arranged in triple time to represent the humming of bees at swarming. Butler was vicar of Laurence-Wotton and the author of *Rhetoricae Libri* (1629), an *English Grammar* (1633), and *The Principles of Musik in Singing and Setting* (1636).

Huber, a Swiss, was the first to observe and record the process of mating of the queen bee, which invariably occurs in lofty flight, and the first English edition of his book appeared in Edinburgh in 1806. To sweep across the years, perhaps the next most notable contribution to the subject was in 1938, when K. von Frisch presented his paper on *The Language of Bees* in the Smithsonian Report of that year.

Many popular works of course dealt with bees. We

showed Barnaby Googe's *Whole Art and Trade of Husbandry* (1614) with its section "entreating of bees"; and William Cobbett's *Cottage Economy* (1838). The modern classics, such as Maeterlinck's *Life of The Bee*, Fabre's *Bramble Bees*, Ticknor Edwardes's *Beemaster of Warrilow*, and Michelet's *The Insect* took their rightful places.

Some attractive illustrated versions of Æsop's Fables, such as Barlow's of 1687 and Bewick's of 1820, together with several engravings of old skeps and coloured honey flowers in old herbals, added interest to the cases.

Imagination was allowed a little sway by admitting John Oxenham's *Bees in Amber*, Bernard Mandeville's *Fable of The Bees*, and *Wings and Stings, a Tale for The Young*, by A.L.O.E. (1895). Here also we placed White's *Natural History of Selborne* for its reference to the simpleton whose obsession was bees, and Mary Webb's *Gone to Earth* for its intimate glimpse of the mystic regard of the countryman for his bees.

The exhibit contained many other items, but these notes will suffice to show the interest and value of such a collection, a worthy memorial to the wife of its donor.

A BOSWELL LETTER

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF JAMES BOSWELL'S, presented to the Library by Mr. David Strang of Auckland, has particular interest for Australasia. It was purchased by Mr. Strang at an auction sale in Wellington of material from the library of Mr. Johannes C. Andersen. Its earlier history is not recorded. It is expressed to be written from Great Portland Street on 10th August, 1792, and is addressed to Sir Evan Nepean, at that time a Commissioner of the Privy Seal.

The circumstances under which it was written commence with the conviction in 1787 of one Mary Braund for assisting her future husband to escape from gaol. She was sentenced to transportation, and transported to Botany Bay. Thence she, her convict husband William Bryant (they were married immediately on landing), their two children, and six other convicts.

escaped in an open boat, and managed to reach the island of Timor, where they posed as survivors of a shipwreck and received assistance accordingly. One of their number, however, revealed the true story in his cups, and the Governor sent them in a Netherlands ship to England, where the survivors (Bryant and one child had died in Batavia, and the other child en route to England) were confined in Newgate prison.

The case having come under Boswell's notice, he in the first place interceded on behalf of Mary, who received a free pardon, and subsequently lived with her parents. Boswell continued to interest himself in her, and gave her monetary assistance until his death.

He then took up the cause of the rest of the party, and it was in their interest that this letter was written. The letter says:—" . . . I request to see you only for five minutes, to mention the case of the five persons who made a wonderful escape from New South Wales, and are now in Newgate. I now know a great deal about them, and have been with Mr. Justice Bond, who is favourably disposed to them, and thought that my applying to you might be of essential service. I have no doubt of your humanity; . . . "

In this case also Boswell's efforts, or those of others, were successful, and some, but not all, of the convicts received free pardons.

(See Geoffrey Rawson, *The Strange Case of Mary Bryant* (1938), where, however, there is no mention of Boswell.)

ENGLISH BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS

The George Henry Wood Collection of English Book Illustrations of the Sixties.

OUR CENTURY, WITH ITS RAPIDLY CHANGING IDEAS, HAS been forced to recognise the claims of many new forms of art, so that the Victorian tendency to make "art" and "painting" synonymous is no longer possible. This leaves us free to study the art of the book-illustrators of the late Victorian era with an interest not shown in their own

time. Sometimes they were persons whose names are also those of the great painters of the age, but sometimes they were solely book illustrators, and their names are not found in any other field.

The George Henry Wood collection consists of a very great series of English book illustrations of the sixties mounted on foolscap sheets, about four hundred illustrated books of the same period, a number of authoritative works on the subject, and a valuable manuscript bibliography of the illustrated books of the time.

From the published writings of Gleeson White, J. M. Gray, Joseph Pennell, and others the great wealth of beautiful engraving to be found in the mass of illustrated books and magazines published in England in the sixties is now apparent.

Gleeson White's monumental work *English Illustration of the Sixties: 1857-1870* was published in 1903. He took what might be called the "subject" approach, dividing the illustrated work according to the type of material with which it was published before dealing with it in more detail. He was followed in 1928 by Forest Reid in *Illustrators of the Sixties*. As the title suggests, the latter deals with artists, their influences and schools.

Mr. Wood says of the volume of bibliographical material accompanying his collection:—

"The first part contains a list of all books examined by me which I consider should be included in a bibliography of the 'Sixties'. The second part contains a list of illustrated magazines. The third part is given to books about the subject or the artists, or to articles in later magazines. . . . The last part consists of a foreword and a list of about 100 illustrations which I consider should be in any collection, and, if gathered together, would make a worthy miniature exhibition of the whole subject."

Mr. Wood's work was so thorough and extensive that it would seem worth while to keep it up to date. Since contemporary critics wrote little on the subject it would not require much labour to list their work.

The collection of mounted prints, grouped according to artist, numbers over 3,000 prints by more than a hundred artists. Some of those grouped by Mr. Wood under "Anonymous and Unknown" may still be identifi-

able, and the completion of this work would leave the way open to make the collection thoroughly comprehensive by the use of photographic reproductions. It could then be made available as part of the Library's service of providing illustrative material for the press and others requiring it.

C.S.

FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

HELD ON 28TH MAY, 1952

Your Committee, not having been elected to office until 24th October, 1951, on the verge of the summer recess, are unable to record any considerable activities, but many routine matters have engaged their attention.

A final general meeting for 1951 was held on 29th November, when Mr. J. K. Baxter gave an address on modern English verse, and Mr. E. C. Simpson spoke on the Book of Kells, his address being accompanied by references to pages of the facsimile print of that work recently acquired by the Library, and placed on view to members at the meeting.

The successful sales of copies acquired by the Society of the Tasman Chart issued by the Mitchell Library have led your Committee to arrange for the publication for sale at the Library of a reproduction of Captain Cook's Chart of New Zealand, with the route of the *Endeavour*. Following the practice of similar libraries in other countries it is also proposed to print picture postcards and reproductions suitable for purchase by visitors to the Library. For a start, two postcards in monochrome (an exterior view of the Library, from a photograph, and an interior view), and two prints in colour-process (reproductions of Heaphy water-colours hanging on the walls), are being printed. A free copy of each of these publications will, of course, when ready, be distributed to each member.

The Committee is glad to notice that some members have donated to the Library material of a kind suitable for its collections; and commends to individual members a continuance of this proof of their interest.

An issue (No. VIII) of THE TURNBULL LIBRARY RECORD was published in November, and has been distributed to members.

A number of copies of the Catalogue of the Centennial Exhibition of New Zealand Art, including reproductions in colour and monochrome, have been made available to the Society for free distribution to members by the Department of Internal Affairs, by which the exhibition was organised. Members desiring to receive a copy, whilst the stock lasts, are asked to make application to the Secretary.

For the Committee,

A. E. CURRIE,
President.

THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY INC.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1952
(Figures for 1950-51 inserted for comparison)

	RECEIPTS		1950/51		PAYMENTS		1950/51	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance—1.4.1951	225	10 3	10	0 0
Donations	4	0 0	Bank Charge	...	19	3 0
Interest, Post Office Savings Bank	2	12 0	General Expenses	...	2	2 0
Life Membership Fee	15	15 0	Lecture Fees	...	3	2 6
Sales Tasman maps and pamphlets	19	11 0	Printing "Record"	...	61	0 0
Subscriptions:			22	9 3	Purchase Tasman maps and pamphlets	...	20	6 8
In advance	10	6	Stationery	...	1	1 0
Current	4	3 6	Balance:	...	78	3 4
Arrears	3	13 6	Bank of New Zealand, 31.3.1952	...	125	10 9
			8	7 6	Post Office Savings Bank, 31.3.1952	...	1	1 0
					Cash, 31.3.1952	...	£293	16 6
							£256	2 6

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1952
(Figures for 1950-51 inserted for comparison)

GENERAL ACCOUNT

	1950/51		1950/51	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Bank Charge	10	0	10	0
General Expenses	2	0	1	7
Lecture Fees	2	2	—	—
Printing Constitution	3	2	—	—
Printing "Record"	61	0	—	—
Balance	—	—	21	9
	<u>£68 14 9</u>		<u>£23 6 8</u>	
	<u>£68 14 9</u>		<u>£23 6 8</u>	
Donations	—	—	—	—
Interest, Post Office Savings Bank	2	14	6	—
Profit sale of maps	9	2	7	—
Subscriptions	44	2	0	—
Balance, being excess of expenditure over income	12	15	8	—

HUGH WALPOLE ENDOWMENT

	1950/51		1950/51	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Excess of income over expenditure	3	19	6	3
	<u>£3 19 6</u>		<u>£3 14 6</u>	
Interest:				
Government Stock	3	12	0	—
Post Office Savings Bank	—	—	7	6
	<u>£3 19 6</u>		<u>£3 14 6</u>	

CONSTITUTION AND RULES

CONSTITUTION

- i The name of the Society is THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY.
- ii The objects of the Society are 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.
- iii The Society carries out its objects by means of periodical meetings and publications, and by such other means as may from time to time be determined upon.
- iv In particular the Society has power in furtherance of its objects to enter into any contract, assume the execution of any trust, and hold any property real or personal whether subject to specific trusts or otherwise and may subject to the terms of any trust affecting the same alienate charge or dispose of any property so held or create any interest therein.
- v This constitution is to be so read construed and limited that nothing herein shall be deemed to include any purpose which is not a charitable educational or scientific purpose within the meaning of the Religious Charitable and Educational Trusts Act 1908.
- vi The members of the Society are the persons who are members thereof at the time of coming into force of this constitution and such persons as may thereafter become members in accordance with the rules from time to time for the time being in force.
- vii This constitution shall come into force upon the incorporation of the Society under the Religious Charitable and Educational Act 1908.

RULES

1. The members of the Society are those persons who having made application for membership pay a minimum annual subscription of 10s. 6d. or a life membership of £10 10s.
2. The following are the privileges of membership namely to be notified of all general meetings and to attend thereat and to receive without charge the regular publications of the Society.
3. The privileges of membership may by direction of the Executive Committee be withheld from members whose subscriptions are in arrears and the Executive Committee may remove from membership any person whose subscription is unpaid for more than two years from the due date of payment.
4. The Society holds if possible at least two general meetings in the year which by invitation of the Library authorities are held in the Alexander Turnbull Library. The meeting held next

after Easter is the annual meeting for election of officers and consideration of formal business.

5. An invitation to visitors to meetings is in the discretion of the President or his delegate.

6. The Society issues to members a periodical publication, of which if possible at least two numbers are issued annually. The Executive Committee appoints an editorial sub-committee to supervise the publications.

7. Subject to arrangement with the Library authorities such Turnbull Library Bulletins as are issued from time to time by the Library may be supplied free to members.

8. The affairs of the Society are controlled by an Executive Committee consisting of a President, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer (or, if the Society from time to time thinks fit, one person holding the offices of Secretary and Treasurer), and other members to the number of five or more, as the Society may from time to time elect, or as the Executive Committee may co-opt from among the members of the Society.

9. The officers are elected at the annual meeting and hold office until the end of the next annual meeting. Casual vacancies arising from resignation or otherwise are filled by the Executive Committee at its discretion.

10. The Common Seal is in the custody of the Honorary Secretary and is affixed to a document pursuant to a resolution of the Executive Committee and in the presence of two members of the Committee who attest its affixation by their signatures.

11. The financial year of the Society ends on 31st March and annual subscriptions are due at the beginning of the financial year.

12. Subject to any direction given by the Society in general meeting and to any exercise by the Society in general meeting of the powers of the Society all such powers are exercised by the Executive Committee and the funds are applied to the objects of the Society as the Executive Committee directs.

13. These rules may be modified at any time by the Society in general meeting provided that notice of the proposal to modify the rules is previously given such notice being sufficient if sent by ordinary post letter despatched at least seven days before the date of the meeting to every member at his usual or last known place of abode or business.

14. These rules shall come into force upon the incorporation of the Society under the Religious Charitable and Educational Trusts Act 1908.

THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY

FOUNDED 1939

President

A. E. CURRIE

Committee

DR. A. G. BUTCHERS, MR. W. J. CAMERON, MR. C. J. FREEMAN, PROFESSOR I. A. GORDON, MR. J. M. A. ILOTT, MR. A. E. MULGAN, MR. L. B. QUARTERMAIN, DR. R. STOUT

Secretary

MR. P. A. LAWLOR

Address

The Alexander Turnbull Library, Bowen Street,
Wellington.

Librarian

C. R. H. TAYLOR, M.A., DIP.JOUR.

Library Hours

Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, 9 a.m. to noon.

Evening hours for readers only, Monday, Wednesday,
and Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.