

THE
TURNBULL LIBRARY
RECORD



No. XI

WELLINGTON NEW ZEALAND

NOVEMBER 1953

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THE JOURNAL OF JOHN B. WILLIAMS
COOK'S JOURNAL OF THE SECOND VOYAGE
A GIFT FROM HER MAJESTY
LETTERS OF THOMAS ARNOLD THE YOUNGER
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ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

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THE JOURNAL OF JOHN B. WILLIAMS

Mr. Eric Ramsden, who contributes the principal article to this issue of the Record, writes on his subject with some authority. His works in volume form include Marsden and the Missions (1936), that happy blend of scholarship and readability Busby of Waitangi (1942), Sir Apirana Ngata and Maori Culture (1948), and Rangiatea, the Story of the Otaki Church (1951). He is at present engaged in writing a memoir of the late Sir Peter Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa).

WHEN I VISITED THE PEABODY MUSEUM AT SALEM, Massachusetts, towards the end of 1915, as a guest of the State Department of the United States of America, there was placed in my hands the manuscript journal of John B. Williams, once American Consul at the Bay of Islands, and later at Fiji. Strictly speaking, this volume is not a journal; rather is it a compilation covering the years 1842-44, written subsequently, and not a day-to-day record. Obviously it was prepared with an eye to publication, because there are occasions when the writer directs the attention of "the gentle reader" to this or that fact. Much of it is written in wild and extravagant vein; not a little is libellous. Though it has apparently escaped the attention of historians over the years, it is of considerable importance to New Zealand. As an account of social conditions at "The Bay," and a résumé of the economic resources of the colony, it is well worthy of study: Williams was a witness, if a biased one, of the birth-pangs of our country. After I had published some extracts from the work in the *Evening Post* (Wellington) of 12th November 1951, microfilm copies were obtained from Salem for the Alexander Turnbull Library and the General Assembly Library.

Williams, a typical New Englander of the day, puritanical in outlook, and obviously deeply religious, was in

the Pacific, apparently for the first time, in 1832. He was then serving in the *Tybee*, a vessel of 298 tons, which is said to have been the first ship from Salem to open a direct trade with Australia. The *Tybee* was owned by the firm of Nathaniel L. Rogers and Bros., a well-known Salem firm of the period. George Granville Putnam in his *Salem Vessels and their Voyages* (1930) says the vessel left on 27th April 1832. Williams, a son of Captain Israel Williams of Salem, was then twenty years old. A tall, angular young man, who admitted that he "gloried in the name of Yankee," he was six feet and one inch in height; and the probability is that, though entered as a member of the crew, he was employed as a clerk. Such a course was customary in those days with educated young men of Salem who wanted to go to sea. Putnam also states that it was through the influence of N. L. Rogers that John Tyler (President of the United States, 1841-1845) appointed Williams consul at the Bay — presumably with jurisdiction also in Fiji.

The *Joseph Moseley*, of Salem, is said to have been wrecked on a reef "to the south at New Zealand" and plundered. Williams was on board. On a visit to Salem in 1854 he declared that he had "mingled with the natives without any sense of personal insecurity." But whether that referred to his first shipwreck, or to a second (to be mentioned below) one cannot say for certain.

Williams was at the Bay of Islands when H.M.S. *Beagle* arrived there in 1832. As consul he arrived at "The Bay" on 25th December, 1842. In 1844 he was supercargo on the brig *Falco* of Boston. On 28th July 1845 the vessel was wrecked at "Table Bay," and portion of the cargo looted by local Maoris and Europeans. There is a reference to his having been at "Wangawi" on 1st August of that year, when some goods were transferred to the schooner *Uncle Sam*. He states that the Maoris were then more peacefully inclined, and that "Archdeacon Williams" had arrived with a party to protect the wreck and cargo. He goes on to say: "we went . . . to Hawke's Bay, at Mr. Perry's station. . . . August 3: Archdeacon Williams held divine service at Mr. Brown's house." The shipwrecked men were taken by the *Uncle Sam* to "Wai-

kokopo," and subsequently to Auckland. There the salvaged goods were sold at public auction.*

The title of the journal suggests that Williams must have left New Zealand shortly after this episode. He is believed to have died in Fiji about 1857.

An ardent republican, he was very much prejudiced against the British administration, and he spoke of "English robbers" as having deprived the Maoris of so much land at the Bay that they no longer had even a foothold. Between 1818 and 1839, he declared, more than half of the Maori population had died from disease. While he was vitriolic concerning social conditions at the Bay in the early forties, he asserted that they were equally horrifying at the Thames. Half-caste girls were following in the footsteps of their mothers, and there was no apparent effort to check this European-created trade. He wrote of the "chicanery" employed by the British Government to "treaty with these poor, ignorant natives." "It is positively a disgrace to England," he added, "not unlike the gross imposition at the founding of the American colonies." Hobson's taking of the country by fraud had led to "a succession of unjust measures." Williams was unfair to Hobson whom, apparently, he had not known. Hobson, he declared, was appointed Consul at the Bay with the proviso that, "if he could obtain a treaty with the chiefs, the whole or part of the country" was to come under his authority as Lieutenant-Governor, subject to the laws of New South Wales. But he was to have jurisdiction over only such parts as should have been conceded by treaty. He went on to say that Hobson, on arrival at Sydney, had concocted a plan with the Governor (Sir George Gipps) contrary to the Home Government's instructions. Williams called it a "disgraceful, a deep-laid plan," whereby Maori rights were completely

* A full account of the "Shipwreck and Plunder of the American Brig *Falco*" appeared in the *New Zealander* newspaper (Auckland) on 13th September 1845. The wreck took place to the north of Table Cape, and the crew and passengers took refuge in Perry's store at Waikokopu. The "pirates" who plundered the cargo and mails were mainly Europeans from the shore whaling-stations. The archdeacon who arrived from Poverty Bay was no doubt Archdeacon William Williams.

ignored. The manner in which Hobson set about his task of obtaining signatures for the Treaty of Waitangi was, he said, highly improper, and should never have been countenanced by the laws of nations. The Maoris, in their simplicity and innocence, had scrambled for tobacco like children for apples.

The American observer was particularly caustic concerning certain of the officers in Government employment—both as public servants and in their private capacities. Far too much time was occupied, he alleged, with “lewd Mauri women.” Queen Victoria’s officials at the Bay observed from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. for office hours! However, through Bishop Selwyn’s influence all military officers had been ordered to dispense with their Maori mistresses. But while he dwelt at great length on drunkenness and debauchery generally, he found that there was little abuse of alcohol by the Maoris, indeed it was rare to see a drunken Maori in those days.

Six-eighths of the houses at the Bay, he said, were “groggeries.” Because one public house was called after the Queen (whom he held personally responsible, presumably, for all the abuses), he wrote: “Her Majesty must surely feel proud to have her name embellishing such a house, where all kinds of satanical devices are practised with impunity.” An escaped convict from New South Wales was host at the Duke of Marlborough Inn, where, said Williams, he had never witnessed such moral depravity. Furthermore, the American flag had been prostituted by foreigners, as well as by his own countrymen, to “cover a wicked and immoral trade.”

The demeanour of the people at Wahapu was the reason for the abandonment of Clendon’s point, which had been selected by Hobson for a Government township. “Grossly abusive and vile” was Williams’s description of them. “No honourable or respectable man could live among them,” he declared, “the Governor leaving them in disgust, abandoning the settlement, choosing the next site, Auckland, the present site of Government.”

A hill in that vicinity—it was an indication, incidentally, of American influence in those days—was called Mount Washington. “Beneath it is this sad picture,

this sorry tale," added Williams. "A more appropriate appellation would be Mount Hell!"

Not the least interesting portion of the manuscript is that relating to James Busby, the ex-British Resident, and his wife. In uniform, the American Consul went across to Waitangi to partake of the Busbys' hospitality:

"Mr. Busby has displayed great taste about those parts of the ground he has improved. Doubtless, Mrs. Busby must share in this credit . . . this most excellent lady is secluded from all society—I might almost say from the world, and oh! what deprivations this graceful lady must have undergone in bygone days! . . ."

The former he called "a worthy and urbane gentleman," and Mrs. Busby "this most excellent lady." With the latter he ranked Mrs. James Clendon and one or two other women, and he thanked God for their presence at the Bay. But Queen Victoria, he declared, gave little thought to the plight of her sex in such a quarter of the world, nor to their sufferings, particularly when child-bearing.

Though Williams is certainly discursive, and obviously biassed, there is much in his account that is valuable. He was an intelligent observer, particularly in his approach to the Maoris, even discerning a difference in dialects among the tribes; however, he believed the American Indians to be the superior people. While one cannot agree with all that he has written, it is certainly interesting to see our forbears through American spectacles.

ERIC RAMSDEN.

COOK'S JOURNAL OF THE SECOND VOYAGE: A GIFT FROM HER MAJESTY

AMONG LORD FREYBERG'S LAST DUTIES AS GOVERNOR-General was to present to the Government on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen a copy of Captain Cook's Journal of the *Resolution*. The presentation was made at the

Alexander Turnbull Library, where the gift is deposited. It was accepted on behalf of the Government by Mr. A. G. Harper, Secretary for Internal Affairs. Though made by Her present Majesty, it is understood that the donation was the inception of His late Majesty, who intended that it should be made in person by Princess Elizabeth, as she then was, in the course of a projected Australasian tour.

It consists of a large volume, specially and handsomely bound, containing photostat copies of a MS. which is now in the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich. This MS. is a "fair copy" in another hand of an actual journal written by Cook himself. The latter is in the British Museum, together with another copy made by Cook himself, apparently for purposes of publication.

The MS. now at Greenwich was transferred by His late Majesty to the National Maritime Museum in 1937 from the Royal Library at Windsor. It was originally given by Cook to Augustus John Hervey, third Earl of Bristol, who was one of the Lords of the Admiralty under Lord Sandwich. When and under what circumstances it came to the Royal Library is not known.

This journal records the voyage of H.M.S. *Resolution* from 28 November 1771 to 30 July 1775; a voyage notable for an extensive survey of the Antarctic, the discovery of many oceanic islands, especially in the Western Pacific, and an extended sojourn in Dusky Sound. Its possession provides the Alexander Turnbull Library with its best first-hand record of Cook's second voyage. In the Library, apart from printed records, the only original MS. of the second voyage is the journal of William Bayly the astronomer.

It may be added that another fair copy of the Greenwich MS. was sent forward by Cook from Capetown; this, known as the "Admiralty" copy, is now in the Public Records Office, London, where there are twenty-seven journals and logs written by members of the crews of the two ships.

LETTERS OF THOMAS ARNOLD THE YOUNGER

The recent appearance on the London market of a group of forty letters by Thomas Arnold, younger son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, and brother of Matthew Arnold, provided the opportunity of securing records of interest to New Zealand history.

Dr. Arnold had purchased two town acres and two country sections in the Wellington Settlement, and after his death, the son, finding his appointment in the Colonial Office irksome (albeit leisurely—11.15 a.m. till 5 p.m.), received the family's sanction to his turning colonist, with a view to taking up the two sections. The series of letters covers his last weeks at the Colonial Office and his sojourn in New Zealand and Tasmania.

In 1847 when these letters to his mother and sisters commence, Thomas Arnold was twenty-five years old, and they continue till 1850. He was a good observer who wrote with some ability, and the name of his illustrious father enabled him to move in circles where his own education (M.A. Oxford) and personality made him acceptable.

The fact of his travelling to Otago by the *John Wickliffe* with Captain Cargill and his settlers gives his letters immediate interest, for persons and events of the trip are well described. He goes on to say something—not as fully as one could wish—of the Dunedin settlement during the weeks he spent waiting for the *John Wickliffe* to continue its voyage to Wellington.

He seems to have taken one look at his bush-clad sections in the Makara Valley, and then attempted to exchange them for others near Johnsonville and Tawa Flat: one infers that his colonizing spirit was not ardent. On the latter section near Leigh's stockade he built a whare, but occupied it little before going to Nelson to open a school. Governor Grey visited him at his whare,

and a school and a secretaryship were discussed. He spent much time with Alfred Domett: he stayed with Swainson at the Hutt, and with Weld at Flaxbourne. Here he was when he felt the severe earthquake that did such damage in Wellington.

His school in Nelson endured only a few months: he found fees difficult to collect, and books almost impossible to obtain. It was therefore with something of relief that he welcomed the invitation of Sir William Denison, Governor of Van Diemen's Land, to accept the post of Inspector of Schools. The offer was largely due to Captain Charles Stanley, brother of Dean A. P. Stanley, who had published the standard *Life and Correspondence of Dr. Arnold* (1844). Captain Stanley, then in service in Hobart Town, died before Arnold took up the position.

Here Arnold lived busily and happily till 1856. The letters, however, end in 1850, just after his marriage to Julia Sorell, daughter of the registrar of deeds. Some of his charming and devoted love-letters to her are in this series.

His letters manifest his devotion to his mother and sisters, and particularly his boundless affection for his brother Matthew. His strong religious feeling is evident here, too, and presages his later and greater concern with spiritual matters. His conversion to Roman Catholicism is said to have evoked such comment that he decided in 1856 to take leave, from which he never returned.

Thomas Arnold records much of this, but in less detail, in his *Passages in a Wandering Life* (1900), which depicts a life of singular variety and scholastic attainment.

The subjoined excerpts may give an idea of the writer's easy style and interesting comments on the early New Zealand scene.

The "John Wickliffe,"

Off the Shore.

My Dearest Mother,

Thursday evening [25th November 1847] . . . The pilot has just come in to say that he intends taking the ship thro' the Downs tonight, should the wind, as he expects, get round to the North. This pilot is a strange character . . . He is an astute reasoner, and floors most

of those whom he argues with; but it is curious to observe how his logic falls like water off the thick sides of Capt. Cargill's interminable declamations. Capt. Cargill is one of those broad assumers with whom it is impossible to argue, because he is incapable of seeing a distinction, and is invincibly satisfied of the truth, perhaps one might say of the exclusive truth, of his own views. Yet he seems a good old man, and though certainly prolix he becomes interesting when he talks of the Otago scheme, and of the principles on which he is founding his colony. These, he says, are unchanged and unchangeable, they are what the Church of Scotland has always held from the first; they animated the Pilgrim Fathers, and their results have been seen in the astonishing growth of the United States; and he anticipates similar results from his own efforts. All this is interesting, yet one sighs as one listens, and thinks to oneself how times are changed. Puritanism is no longer at the van of human thought; it is vain to try to cheat oneself into the belief that it is; and a man preaching Puritanism now is like St. Paul preaching Judaism when a better light had come into the world . . .

[Wellington]

Friday May 26th [1848]

. . . I am now staying for a day or two at the Revd. Mr. Cole's. This morning I got all my goods out of the ship and stored them safely in a warehouse. Every one is exceedingly kind to me. On Wednesday, finding that the Bishop was staying at Mr. Cole's, I called upon him; he was certainly most kind and insisted on taking me, undressed as I was, to the levee at Government House (it was the Queen's Birthday) to introduce me to Mr. Eyre the Lieut.-Governor. Eyre was very civil and asked me a great many questions about Otago. It was amusing to see all the people presented, and to notice the ungracefulness and gaucherie with which most of them made their bows. In the course of the afternoon the Bishop embarked in his schooner to sail to the Chatham Islands, so that I just caught him in time. I dined after the levee with Thomas the Auditor-General, a half-brother of Gov. Grey, a frank, pleasant young fellow. He has a little

bit of a wooden house consisting of just two rooms and a kitchen, but very snug. We did not dress, but there were silver forks, etc., and everything went off so exactly the same as in England that I could have fancied myself at an undergraduate party at Oxford. That night I slept at an inn, and the next morning breakfasted with Domett the Col. Secretary . . .

Wellington

May 29th, 1848

My dearest K [Miss Jane Arnold, the writer's eldest sister]
. . . The town of Wellington is principally built on two level pieces of land backed by hills, called Thorndon flat and Te-Aro flat. These flats are about a mile from each other, and for that distance there is barely room for one row of houses between the sea and the hills . . . I have been today over to the Makara valley to look at the country sections, or rather at one of them. For about 5 miles there is a cart road, though a most infamous one, leading to the end of what is called the Karori district; thence a very good bridle-path, recently cut, conducts you over a pass in the hills about 2 miles down into the Makara valley, and stops about half a mile from our section No. 19 . . . There are many clearings in the Karori district, and the huge pine logs and the blackened stumps lie about, just as they are described to do in the American backwoods. The land is very much parcelled out among small proprietors, so that one sees a great many small wooden cottages, and children running about, and everywhere the saw and the axe are busily at work, for it is from Karori that Wellington is principally supplied with sawn timber. But after leaving the Karori road and entering upon the bridle path, you plunge at once into the unbroken solitude of the forest . . .

SHENSTONE'S MISCELLANY

Shenstone's Miscellany, 1759-1763; edited by Ian A. Gordon.
Oxford, the Clarendon Press, 1952.

This volume has been published from the original and apparently unique MS. in the Alexander Turnbull Library. Some years ago, when he first contemplated editing the Miscellany, Professor Gordon made it the subject of a vivacious and telling speech in appreciation of the resources for research in English literature available in the Library. The story, set out in his introduction, of the rescue of the MS. from the fire that destroyed much of Bishop Percy's house and library, and its preservation down to the time of its acquisition by Alexander Turnbull, is a curious commentary upon the vicissitudes of books. The more the collection of poems was studied the more it added to the body of minor English poetry of the eighteenth century. The editor was led into many by-paths in identifying and annotating the poems and their writers. It may be gathered from reviews, in the *Times Literary Supplement* and elsewhere, that the result is both complimentary to the editor and a tribute to the initial enterprise of William Shenstone, whose project has thus been realised after nearly two centuries. It is, moreover, particularly gratifying to the Friends of the Turnbull Library to see another of the Library's MSS. given to a wider circle through the medium of scholarship and print.

THE EDMUND GOSSE COLLECTION

In the standard *Life and Letters of Sir Edmund Gosse* (1931) by the Hon. Evan Charteris, there is a fairly complete bibliography of Gosse's writings. This was supplied for the book by Norman Gullick, of the *London Times*, a lifelong friend and admirer of Gosse, and a collector of his works. In his later years Gullick retired to Sydney, where he disposed of his Gosse Collection *en bloc*, whereupon it was purchased by the Alexander Turnbull Library from that notable bookman, Mr. James Tyrrell.

Gosse's position as one of the foremost English men of letters of the period from 1880 till 1920 makes it important to have a full range of his writings, and though a number of entries already appeared in the library catalogue, the list was far from complete. The collection now acquired makes the holdings virtually complete, for the library already had some titles lacking from Gullick's collection.

What makes this accession of particular value is its richness in privately-printed and fugitive items, the number of original manuscripts by Gosse, and the considerable group of letters from Gosse to Gullick, as well as letters to Gosse from people such as Thomas Hardy, George Saintsbury, Thomas James Wise, Philip Gosse and others.

Included in the collection are gramophone recordings of a lecture by Gosse on Thomas Hardy, his catalogue of the library of the House of Lords, and his magnificent volume in the Goupil series, on *British Portrait Painters and Engravers of the Eighteenth Century* (1906). There are several brochures that are described by Gullick as unique, and others that are extremely rare.

Apparently, however, this collector did not deem it necessary to make the group all-inclusive, for such items as the notorious attack by John Churton Collins and the defence by Swinburne are lacking. Gosse's own vindication is here of course, making the lack more apparent. Nevertheless, the collection as a whole binds together many threads of literary thought, research, and events of this very active period, when Gosse was probably the key figure in English letters.

THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
HELD ON 20TH AUGUST, 1953

Your Committee report as follows:—

1. General meetings were held during 1952 as under:—
28th May (annual meeting): An address on Book Illustration was given by Mr. S. B. McLennan, A.R.C.A., N.R.D.

31st July: A paper was read by the late Dr. H. F. von Haast on Shakespeare's *King Henry the Sixth Part II*.

16th October: An address was given by Mr. C. R. H. Taylor, the Librarian, on the Nan Kivell collection of Pacificana, with exhibits from the collection.

13th November: Mr. Blackwood Paul of Hamilton delivered the second Walpole Memorial Lecture; subject, the Novel and Literary Taste of the Nineteen-thirties.

The thanks of the Friends are due to these gentlemen.

2. The death is regretted of Dr. H. F. von Haast, a foundation member of the Friends, and for many years an active committeeman. He bequeathed to the Library a sum of £1,000, together with his manuscripts and a number of useful books. The death is also regretted of Mr. P. Watts Rule of Timaru, a good friend of the Library, who, "as one of the Friends of the Turnbull Library" (to quote his will) bequeathed to it 20 selected volumes, including an incunabulum, the Gritsh Quadregesimale (Strassburg, 1477), as well as his "A. Edward Newton Collection" of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, totalling about 100 volumes.

3. The accounts show that the sale of maps, prints and postcards referred to in the last annual report has resulted in the Society's being in a better financial position than at any previous time.

4. Issues No. 9 and No. 10 of the *Turnbull Library Record* were produced during the year and distributed to members.

5. Circulars inviting new members were distributed with the assistance of Messrs. J. H. Bethune and Co., the Beltane Book Bureau, and the Polynesian Society; and the Education Department published in its *Education Gazette*, and the Post-primary Teachers' Association in their *Journal*, notices to the like effect. Your Committee wish to acknowledge these courtesies.

6. Your Committee place on record their appreciation of the clerical services as secretarial assistant of Miss G. M. Gilbert, whose efficient attention to the business affairs of the Friends and to the preparation of the *Record* was of substantial value, and whose retirement from the staff of the Library your Committee regrets.

STATEMENT OF INCOME, AND EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1953
(Figures for 1951/52 inserted for comparison)

GENERAL ACCOUNT

	1952/53	1951/52	1952/53	1951/52
	£	s.	d.	£
	s.	d.	£	s.
	d.	£	s.	d.
Bank Charge	10	0	10	0
General Expenses	7	8	2	0
Lecture Fee	—	—	2	0
Printing Constitution	—	—	2	2
Printing "Record" Nos. 9 and 10	42	7	3	2
Unpaid subscriptions written off	15	7	61	0
Balance, being excess of income over expenditure	114	5	—	—
	£179	18	4	£68
				14
				9
Donations	1	1	0	0
Interest	2	1	10	2
Profit on sale of maps and prints	116	18	6	14
Subscriptions	59	17	0	9
Balance, being excess of expenditure over income	—	—	—	2
				7
				44
				2
				0
				12
				15
				8
	£179	18	4	£68
				14
				9

HUGH WALPOLE ENDOWMENT

	1952/53	1951/52	1952/53	1951/52
	£	s.	d.	£
	s.	d.	£	s.
	d.	£	s.	d.
Lecture fee	5	5	6	3
Excess of income over expenditure	—	—	3	19
	£5	5	6	£3
				19
				6
Interest Government Stock	3	12	0	3
P.O.S.B.	8	6	0	12
Excess of expenditure over income	1	5	0	7
				6
				—
	£5	5	6	£3
				19
				6

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 1953
(Figures as at 31st March 1952 inserted for comparison)

	LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	1952/53 £ s. d.	1951/52 £ s. d.	1952/53 £ s. d.	1951/52 £ s. d.
Accumulated Fund	136 0 8	148 16 4	207 3 4	78 3 4
Add excess of income over expenditure	114 5 2	-12 15 8*	173 18 7	113 17 1
Sundry creditors	250 5 10	136 0 8	—	1 1 0
Subscriptions paid in advance	234 3 7	—	14 14 0	2 14 6
Life membership fees reserve	4 4 0	10 6	212 2 6	39 8 0
	120 5 0	120 5 0	1 0 0	20 12 3
				1 0 0
				£608 18 5
				£256 16 2

* Deficit.

HUGH WALPOLE MEMORIAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 1953
(Figures as at 31st March 1952 inserted for comparison)

	LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	1952/53 £ s. d.	1951/52 £ s. d.	1952/53 £ s. d.	1951/52 £ s. d.
Capital	17 17 2	13 17 8	—	11 3 6
Accumulated income at beginning of year	—	125 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Less excess of expendi- diture over income for year	1 5 0	—	21 12 2	11 13 8
				11 3 6
				£141 12 2
				£142 17 2

* Surplus of income over expenditure.

THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY

FOUNDED 1939

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A. E. CURRIE

Committee

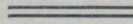
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Secretary

MR. C. J. FREEMAN

Address

The Alexander Turnbull Library, Bowen Street,
Wellington.



Librarian

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

Assistant Librarian

J. R. COLE, B.A., DIP. JOUR., DIP. N.Z.L.S.

Reference Librarian

MARGARET H. BROADHEAD, B.A.

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, Tuesday,
Wednesday and Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.