

work & make final conclusions. In one sense the result was very gratifying to me, in another very disappointing though the latter arose entirely from Mr Collier's sentiments & honourable scruples. He considered my work so extensive & careful that it would be quite unfair to group it with his own under our joint names, & that it should be issued separately & from this view he did not recede.

'I regretted this extremely for not only did Mr Collier's skill as a librarian far exceed mine, but the appearance of his Bibliography stamped his labours as being far superior to the diffident way in which he apparently estimated them — indeed his book is excellent, & for long I was deterred by this from taking further steps with regard to mine.'⁴

Collier's *The literature relating to New Zealand: a bibliography* appeared in 1889, twenty years before Hocken's, so the meeting to which Hocken referred must have taken place even earlier. However, the revelation that the two bibliographers had met and discussed collaboration in almost the remote past was an exciting discovery. The fact, too, that at this early time Hocken, some twenty years before the publication of his own work, had made progress at a standard to warrant the somewhat fulsome assessment which Collier apparently gave. The date of Hocken's visit to Collier in Wellington can be inferred. Collier in a letter to Hocken in the Hocken Library dated 19 July 1888 states that the Doctor had called at the General Assembly Library when in Wellington during the recess. Collier's own visit to Dunedin would therefore have probably been after the end of the Parliamentary session on 30 August.

The proposed division of responsibility is also of interest. In Collier's bibliography, apart from its full and careful transcription, one of its features was the number of entries for secondary material, particularly periodical references many of which are still not in any New Zealand library. Hocken's own detailed annotation of book material, particularly for the early years may have been apparent in this early draft.

Hocken continued his letter to Hall-Jones by naming the 'competent persons' who had seen the manuscript, ... 'Professor Morris, late Professor of English, German & French Literature at the University of Melbourne, strongly pressed me to place it in his hands, saying that he would secure its publication by the Victorian Government. But of course to this I could not listen.' He mentioned also Augustus Hamilton of the Colonial Museum, Judge Chapman, Percy Smith and Sir Robert Stout. He invited inspection: 'Of course I should expect & desire that some thoroughly competent person should examine it on behalf of the Government. And it will give me great pleasure on the occasion of your next visit to Dunedin not only to show it to yourself but also other manuscripts & my extensive library which is without