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OCTOBER 1972
VOLUME 5 (n.s.) NUMBER 2

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SOURCES FOR LOCAL HISTORY IN THE NATIONAL COLLECTIONS

BEING PART OF AN ADDRESS TO A SUMMER SCHOOL IN LOCAL HISTORY,
MASSEY UNIVERSITY, JANUARY 1972

At the outset it is necessary to be clear about the kind of local history with which we are concerned and what qualities a good local historian should possess. I am happy to introduce an independent witness, H. P. R. Finberg, the only professor of local history known to me (at Leicester University in England) who has said: 'In sketching the ideal attributes of our historian we have specified ripe scholarship, wide reading, wider sympathies, and sturdy legs. It is much to ask but to these requirements let us add one more. The local historian should be no stranger to the art of composition. . .'¹ In my own view he should know something of historical techniques, possess all the desirable clerical virtues of accuracy and orderliness, be systematic and ideally have the power of total recall over his material the interrelationships of which will immediately work themselves out in his mind as soon as a new fact is brought to light!! He should also be a historical geographer, a sociologist and a psychologist with a broadly based understanding of human motives and failings; he should have a sense of community and have worked with people in a political activity of however humble a character. If experience as a Captain of the Hampshire Grenadiers was not useless to the historian of the Roman Empire the local chronicler who has even held office in a ratepayers' organisation or been a minor civil servant—and paraphrasing Gibbon 'the listener may smile'—will have some effective background in interpreting his material. It is also an advantage if he has a dispassionate but kindly irreverence, and finally, in paraphrase of numerous scriptural injunctions: 'He who hath eyes will see' which is really my basic theme. It is not simply a matter of a degree in history, which can be a limitation, but of some social maturity for which even some academic staff at times have to struggle.

In the production of a local history there are normally three stages: research, writing and publication. Perhaps it was wise of the Seminar organisers to eschew publication although one is reminded of the final line in Eliot's *East Coker*: 'In my end is my beginning'. The prospects of publication, probably the fact that the work may have been commissioned—and is required by a specific date—will have a crucial effect on earlier stages of research. In this paper we shall assume that publication is intended and that the researcher is not deceiving himself by refusing to admit that such a gross objective as some sort of book is in mind, or, alternatively, that he is a not uncommon type with whom one is much

in sympathy, who simply likes delving for its own sake quite purposively and sincerely, but who is seized with paralysis at the thought of so gross a breach of taste as to write for publication. Perhaps he cannot make the effort; perhaps more positively, it is the purpose of Mr Gardner's paper² to lead him to a productive conclusion.

As Finberg spells out in the essay to which I earlier referred, presentation is of the highest importance. We are, of course, aware that in another place in general history the ability to write or even an attempt to cultivate a style is suspect. In certain quarters the historian who does so is under suspicion. The pendulum has swung a little our way on this matter and even some American scholars are trying to make their prose intelligible. But in local history, as in any history, there must be a narrative with its theme, argument, point of view and above all continuity. Extensive quotation, yes, but in a frame of reference. Undigestible assemblages of facts, if the historian can't bear to part with them or to let the gastric juices of his reflection and style play over them, may be salvaged in the appendices but no more.

It is an interesting speculation, on this theme, to cast ourselves into the twenty-first century and to presuppose an 'ideal' state of total organisation when librarians (there need to be many of them) and computers (they will need to be cheaper than librarians) will have had all the facts in the manuscript collections throughout the country, in National Archives and in all the surviving newspapers encapsulated in the crystal core of a vast data bank. The researcher having paid his dues—and they will be heavy—merely arranges for the programmer to work out the appropriate recall codes for, say, Maori-European relations 1975-2025 or Palmerston North 1870-1970 and at fantastic speed all the programmed facts will pour out over the floor or more likely into neat page sized sheets. There may be three people who are prepared to pay \$2,000 for the Palmerston North code. They take the facts away and there is a race from scratch to see who can produce the least readable book first. In other words there is a separate discipline of presentation of material irrespective of what the material is: and simply because the tasks of research are so heavy and prolonged—in normal circumstances—composition tends to be the last lap of an already heavy and lengthy race. The end result if seen in the beginning may normally be a printed book of from 40,000 to 80,000 words or roughly one to two hundred pages of text. There will of course be the Bushes, McLintocks, Mays and Gardners, who with good reason exceed this but for ordinary mortals, the resources of the promoters, the expectations of what the public can be charged or again simply time will dictate a more modest length. This is perhaps a rather idealised picture. In some situations a local committee will be appointed to produce a history. It will faithfully muster the modest local resources—someone may

even visit the Auckland Institute & Museum or the Turnbull Library and the end product will simply be as long as the energy, time and imagination of the Committee permit.

It is about time to approach one's assignment. One can think of the raw material in various ways, firstly in the context of the particular *kind* of record which one needs to search, for example land or legal records or secondly by the type of library material, to use our newer jargon, into which they fall such as books and pamphlets, public archives of central or local government, private papers, newspapers, maps and other pictorial materials. We do not think of these categories simply by the institutions in which they are found although there is an almost exclusive grouping of land records in the Deeds Division of the Justice Department, Lands and Survey, Valuation Department or the Maori Land Court. The records of central government are mostly in National Archives or the Departments themselves. For the rest the historian goes where the trail leads, and it may not have many side tracks. I have made the point for example that in my *Old Greytown*, which is only an outline of about fifty years the main sources were newspapers, National Archives and the Borough Council Minute Books. There was only one essential unique reference from the Turnbull Library, the autobiography of Joseph Masters.

In New Zealand, almost inevitably, local history is the human cycle on a plot of land. The conscientious local historian will want to uncover as many facets as possible which are relevant to his approach but to me the humus, clay or rock underfoot is fundamental. Man in relation to the land that he coveted, fought over, acquired, lost, or walked off is an inescapably basic framework for any local study. Whether it is 30 perches of his suburban retreat or 25,000 acres to provide the fortune to retire to the country of his origin it is fundamental to his sense of "belonging", however temporarily. Our 130 years of national history is this theme writ large with the antithetical response that the welfare state is a recognition that the land is not enough. In this context politics may be viewed as merely a complex of constitutional checks and balances to provide a legal machinery to formalise our contractual relationships.

Specifically any history of an area of up to a thousand square miles should have the main title changes established at least to the first rural subdivision. If, as is often the case, the small town did not fulfil the hopes of its promoters, this should also be explored. The decay of the New Zealand small town, which as a theme attracted the geographers long before the historians, likewise can be documented by following through the aggregation of small sections. In my . . . *Carterton*, 14 years ago, I made a limited use of deeds records—I have searched the titles for most of the Wairarapa runs—and more recently D. B. Waterson in an article

in the *New Zealand Journal of History*³ has shown what land transfer records can produce. Broadly, however, such studies are still for the future. In my eastern bays history the Deeds records provide a firm underpinning. Without this search the owners, the basis for any inference as to what they may or may not have done as well as the relationships between individuals and their time sequence would be unknown.

There are of course difficulties apart from time, and the recent change of organisation in the Deeds Offices themselves restrict the readiness with which such records are available for extended search. Few if any leases are registered, although they may be mentioned in mortgages. In Turnbull in our approach to solicitors to encourage the retention of selected conveyancing records, the desirability of preserving leases is stressed whenever possible. In Wellington, the confusing legacy of the New Zealand Company meant that the first Crown Grants were not issued until 1853. Apart from the still largely unexplored Company archives and the proceedings of Land Claims Commission hearings, the little information that has survived is in private papers.

Court Cases

These are chiefly found as newspaper reports or in Law Reports. In the past Court cases have not been used as much as might have been expected in local history. In part this stems from the tradition that the pioneers lived together in happy amicability and never quarrelled except in the pages of fiction. Instant litigation, however, was a feature of the 19th century. Professor Oliver, in his *Challenge and response*⁴ when discussing the incidence of litigation on the East Coast as well as Court charges on cases of lawlessness and drunkenness has an interesting comment on this matter. He suggests that the community “. . . in its settling-down period . . . was not without its tensions and animosities, and that these found a socially controlled resolution in the courts . . . It may be safely concluded that tensions existed, and also that the courts provided regular means for their resolution . . . civil suits and Native Land Court arguments provided occasions for the expression and resolution of rivalries.”

At a more modest level I have used such material as extensively as I could; frequently such reports are the only indicators we have for community or local action of any kind. Unfortunately, until 1896, when the *Gazette Law Reports* begin one has to rely on the newspapers and here one only finds things by systematic searching. The *Gazette Law Reports* give the judgments in the Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court and the Court of Arbitration. Appeal cases quite often involve property or contracts and would therefore be within the ambit of an appropriate regional history. And many people turned to the law without hesitation.

A glance through the cumulative index to the *Gazette Law Reports* shows, for example, a fairly high frequency of appearance for Edward Joshua Riddiford as either plaintiff or defendant; and this excludes the Magistrate's Court. A recent consultation solved a minor tricky point on a matter of company identity. . . .

There are also the records of legal firms. Within New Zealand there has been a recent loosening of the traditional views on such matters and libraries are now being entrusted with legal records under certain fairly rigid terms and conditions which I consider necessary. Two years ago we received legal records from one firm comprising about 1,000 volumes of correspondence and cost books. While at present access is restricted, future historians and biographers will doubtless be able to make use of some of the material when ways into it have been devised.

Official Papers

The considerable body of reports, enquiries, etc. buried away in the Appendices to the Journals of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives is still largely untapped by local historians. The very detailed annual summaries of road construction, for example which appeared in the annual reports of the Department of Lands and Survey from 1891 until about 1902 have not been used to any extent. I have found them most useful for the central North Island and to a lesser extent in Wairarapa history. In many cases minutes of evidence submitted to Committees of Enquiry are given although where this has not been done there is a possibility that the transcript may still be in National Archives or the Department concerned. Press reports from at least the turn of the century will have preserved some local gems. There is a natural inclination to accept official papers as the complete definitive record although a recheck with newspapers can be revealing. Members of Parliament have some discretion in correcting proofs of Debates while at least in earlier years reporters seem to have exercised more selection than now. I was dealing with a minor amusing incident of this kind in connection with the history of Eastbourne and the debate in the Legislative Council on the Eastbourne Borough Bill where on this point the entire discussion had been omitted.

The same Bill brought to light another idiosyncrasy of official papers. The Legislative Council enquiry and the minutes of evidence on the Bill—only about ten pages but nevertheless of importance to the area historian—was not included in the A.J.H.R. Index. I came across the report on the Colonial Secretary's file dealing with the matter. The point was that a special act was necessary because Eastbourne did not fulfil the requirements of the Municipal Corporations Act in respect of population. This omission from the indexes is not of course an isolated

case. It is quite a game to stumble across something in A.J.H.R. and then try and see under what heading it was indexed. In the turmoil of the 1860s, too, there was some variation between printed documents. The 1862 address *To the Queen's most exalted majesty* from Government declining to accept responsibility for the administration of native affairs on the terms laid down by the British Government, exists in at least two versions.

Books and Pamphlets

I do not wish this paper to degenerate into an apologia pro mea vita. As a librarian and bibliographer, however, I cannot denigrate the importance of books and pamphlets to the research worker, although they are in the present context almost a paradox. Much of our effort is directed to their production; years are spent in research—perhaps—and, ignoring in our arrogance the thousands already existing we thoughtlessly add to the quota, and then probably turn round and go on with something else—another book! And the orthodox academic approach enforces this trend; on the one hand there is the survival doctrine of publish or perish; on the other, once a topic has been dealt with in book form it is henceforth 'published material' and rarely awarded the accolade of being 'primary'. The book is henceforth something to be ignored and may achieve little more than a hasty perusal of the bibliography in the final pages if there is one and the consequential grunts of superior disapproval before the investigator continues the hunt for unused source material which must be manuscript. As an acquisitions librarian and a historian, I yield to no one in my enthusiasm for manuscript but we do need to keep certain facts in perspective. Simply because so few people know or can readily find out what has been published or what is in the monographs that have appeared we have a humble usually modest class of labourers, to wit bibliographers, whose roles was recently delightfully elaborated upon by Mr H. E. Maude in a fascinating paper at the September '71 Canberra seminar on Pacific source materials *Pacific Bibliography*. . . . It is the expectation of discovery which I admit has sustained me in this enterprise for some twenty years. Of course, only in a small percentage of cases does one make discoveries of value to the local historian or biographer but there is still a volume of overlooked material hidden in obscure pages of value to both. Twenty three years after my discovery, for example, I must talk about H.B.'s *Diary kept during a voyage round the world* while in Canberra and Sydney discoveries still go on. One doesn't rise up in one's seat in the Mitchell Library like Harry Maude's bibliographer and shout Eureka! but there is nevertheless more than a quiet satisfaction. Thomas Bevan's *Reminiscences of an old colonist* in its first edition and supplement (second

edition) is fairly well known but his hitherto unknown pamphlet *A voyage from England to New Zealand in letters from Mr Thomas Bevan . . . and another new settler . . .* (London, 1842) was of great interest. The two letters in it from a disillusioned colonist Henry Wouldon, describing the tribulations of Wellington in 1841 are in striking contrast to the Company's propaganda series *Letters from settlers and labouring immigrants . . .* (London, 1843). Again, by free association Wellington in 1841 takes us to Lucett's *Rovings in the Pacific* (1851) where there is an intriguing chapter giving an impression of Port Nicholson which it must have been difficult for loyal Wellingtonians to stomach. It is a rare Pacific book quite properly catalogued by librarians in Pacific voyaging and shelved accordingly but the chapters on Wellington and Hokianga only a bibliographer can bring out. Many such books are known only by one or two copies and hence are as rare as manuscript. And one waits for years for something to turn up. It was almost twelve years from when I first read in the *Rangitikei Advocate* extracts from A. H. Murray's *Report of Wellington-Auckland Main Trunk Railway . . .* 1882 until I saw a copy tucked in the middle of a Report of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce for that year in a bound volume of something else handed to me by the Manager of Levin and Co.

Theses

Local historians are often unaware of the existence of theses on their area. There has been during the past twenty years a greater selection of national themes, usually political to the exclusion of purely local surveys. To the extent that it has meant the end of the rather crude outline which done properly would be quite beyond the range in time and depth of a master's thesis this development is a good thing. However one hopes that the history departments will be able to encourage students to undertake work on a local theme in perhaps a more circumscribed area while at least covering it adequately beyond need of immediate repetition. We are still evolving a policy of thesis acquisition nationally having regard to the fact that such work is copyright and copies are automatically on deposit in the appropriate University Library. My own view is that there should be a grand central repository where most of such work is held in microform for consultation. We are most of us centralists, for some the centre is Dunedin, for far more Auckland. Wellington is of course the geographic centre!

Newspapers

I cannot exaggerate the importance of newspaper searching to the local historian, nor should one be less than cautious in evaluating one's findings. My wife who is disarmingly objective in her assessments has

more than once pointed out the seeming discrepancy between my critical demolition of the daily paper as a faithful contemporary record and the seemingly blind faith with which hours are spent searching files sanctified by age rather than accuracy. The current record is of course the trace for historians and in my defence I can only say that I have maintained a fairly extensive cuttings system which after twenty or thirty years acquire some slight significance. Here as elsewhere one should follow what I say and not what I do in that the pitfall is to be greedy and try to cover too many topics.

For the local historian it is not too much to say that if the newspaper has disappeared so has the history of the district for which it spoke. Our guide of course is the *Union Catalogue of New Zealand newspapers* . . . (2d ed 1961) but it is a saddening exercise to compare this with Scholefield's *Newspapers in New Zealand* (1958). The number of small town journals for which files have virtually disappeared is distressingly large. Two places may be mentioned, Carterton and Taihape. Carterton's first paper began in 1881 but there is no file until 1923. The loss includes the *Wairarapa Leader* edited by one M. Hornsby, the son of the Wairarapa member, with an individual, perceptive manner of reporting . . . The *Taihape Post* was edited by a man of peace and temperance, rare qualities in the town at the turn of the century. It is a casualty. Fortunately copies were received by the *Wairarapa Daily* whose editor took a fancy to the *Post* and preserved for us in his own pages such gems as *Sunday in Taihape*. For the Wairarapa as a whole we have a fairly complete run from 1869 and the odd files sometimes turn up despite massive destruction into the recent past. For example we were last year fortunately able to arrange with the Borough Council to take custody of files from 1883 until 1940 which had been found in the strong room inside the disused Masterton's women's rest room. These have been microfilmed and we are now embarking upon systematic copying of local files. Preservation of the survivors is of course the main problem. Already our wood pulp papers are disintegrating literally under our hands and in another twenty years few students will be able to search other than microfilm for files down to 1920. I do not need to elaborate upon the difficulties of searching microfilm rather than the original and can only be thankful that I have lived as a historian when I did. With the present techniques available print-outs which bring the copy back to original size are too expensive other than for the very early files.

It is essential to press on with newspaper indexing. The General Assembly Library some years ago made a selective index of Wellington files through to 1860 which file has been transferred to Turnbull and Miss Walton in the interstices of other commitments is working on a highly selective index of the *New Zealand Mail* beginning in 1875 and

has so far reached 1890. The close searcher, however, will need to go over the ground himself on a particular topic. I have found, where every fact is important, that one needs to establish in which paper the kind of topic or local news in which one is interested appears. Incidents and meetings fully written up in the morning will be ignored in the evening. Our Taupo reporter will have many things on his mind and his appearances may be spasmodic over a ten year period. And so on.

Manuscripts

I cannot put off talking about manuscripts much longer. The categories of manuscripts of interest to local historians which the A.T.L. acquires may be grouped as follows:

- Personal papers including letters and diaries
- Business archives
- Society and local body records
- Trade union records

These are obtained in various ways but chiefly by gift, purchase or photocopy. We have a policy of actively pursuing Ms. which because of inevitable pressures of one kind and another isn't as effective as I would like although in sheer bulk during the past four years our holdings have grown more rapidly than for some time earlier. An interesting development is the increasing extent to which even locally we find it necessary to purchase although this applies chiefly to personal papers. Broadly speaking we actively pursue material which can be regarded as of national as distinct from local interest if there is a suitable repository prepared to act. But I never turn down anything offered nor readily at hand. The ideal situation in the future would be to have copies of much of the important local material held nationally in an appropriate local repository. Correspondingly we should have copies of important locally held material. This exchange will take time to achieve but can be accepted now as a working principle. In manuscript libraries such as Turnbull any large collection of political or administrative interest will have important local material. The McLean collection for example for Taranaki, Wanganui and Hawke's Bay, the Mantell papers for Canterbury and Otago as well as Wellington—and diaries of course range wherever their author travels. Much of this material can be identified from inventories when they have been prepared or from the personal knowledge of informed and sympathetic manuscript librarians.

What Turnbull has in this category is a much smaller proportion than the holdings of National Archives where the surviving registers and indexes do not make it easy to bring out all the local references. I say under my breath, 'thank God they don't', because this means that for

my remaining years as a researcher there are going to be exciting discoveries still to be made.

A surprising amount of material still turns up overseas, apart from Sotheby's auction rooms where we have to meet the market price. Recent minor examples were the discovery in Canada of the letter book of a Palmerston North land agent at the turn of the century, J. Copeland, and a large collection of West Coast legal papers from 1869 until the 1880s which came to light in Tasmania, formed by J. Perkins a Grey-mouth solicitor. In local history quite minor documents can be of use. We recently took custody of the surviving records of Messrs Levin and Co. Most of the papers are fairly recent and hence subject to access restrictions. The nature and complexity of others will mean that some years will elapse before sorting is fully completed. Among the minor categories were insurance policies over a century old and a number of trustee papers. I was dubious about the insurance policies but was smitten with remorse that I had even hesitated when I came to look through the dust-coated tin trunk. Among the policies issued in 1859, for example, by the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company was an application from one Harry Albert Atkinson who described himself as a 'yeoman', was said to be 5 ft 8 ins. in height and of fair complexion; he had for a time suffered from asthma. Again the Wanganui agent's reports seemed to reveal aspects of commercial life in the river city that might be overlooked in a perusal of merely standard sources. Some important references for Eastern Bays, Port Nicholson and Wairarapa history came from a Levins tin trunk that hadn't been opened for 108 years. Levins was of course very much a family firm managed initially by William and Nathaniel Levin and then by the Pearces and Duncans. A most helpful member of the Pearce family put me on to a further small group of papers which he had rescued from an earlier purging of the firms records. What had survived are perhaps fortuitous crumbs but one of these gave what was to me an unknown insight into the kauri trade from Kaipara in the mid 1870s. But talking of kauri brings me to Mr Grover's discovery in the archives of the University of Melbourne, of the records of the Kauri Timber Company, Australian based commercial giant which absorbed a number of New Zealand enterprises. In the course of a visit to Melbourne last September I was able to have a quick look at this impressive series which contains much of New Zealand interest, and have since corresponded with the University Archivist about the possibility of microfilming.

Occasionally one makes the odd find simply by working out that there *should* be some surviving records. I was intrigued many years ago to discover in newspaper searching of the visit to Taupo and Ruapehu in early 1875 of the Swedish botanist Sven Berggren. After enquiries

extending over many years the Berggren diaries were returned to Lund University by the descendant of the person who had borrowed them almost the same week as my third and final letter reached the University's Manuscript Librarian. The diaries themselves as our published extracts show are chiefly of interest for Tauranga, the Bay of Plenty and Rotorua.

Much of what is held nationally is included in the two volume *Union Catalogue of Manuscripts in New Zealand Libraries*. The skeletal entries of course give one only as much information as can be accommodated on a standard catalogue card and as I have pointed out in the introduction the main entry of the vast McLean collection receives as much space as an entry for a single letter which some library has conscientiously reported. Direct personal approach and the perusal of inventories is the only way. Turnbull publishes regular lists of accessions in the *Turnbull Library Record* which don't tell one a great deal more but at least they are a listing in outline of what has been acquired.

There is of course not only the manuscript which we have in New Zealand which ultimately will be recorded in our various finding aids but also, among overseas holdings the manuscripts identified by Mr R. F. Grover when in Australia in 1969, chiefly in the National Library of Australia and in the Mitchell Library. By courtesy of the Chief Librarians concerned we were able to arrange for negative microfilms to be taken from which we have had positive 35mm or facsimile size copyflo prints made. This collection, which is still being added to, includes documents of local as well as of national interest and will be catalogued in the same way as our other material. Also on microfilm are the manuscripts copied by the National Library of Australia under the Joint Copying Project for which a comprehensive guide is being prepared in Canberra at the present time. A third category of such material is the manuscripts in the U.K. of interest to Australia and New Zealand. A detailed guide by Miss Mander-Jones, which has been in preparation for some years, will become available this year.

Maps

For any region large or small a careful study of all available maps is an essential task for the local historian. The smaller the area the more maps one needs, not merely to provide information for the historian himself, but to explain the setting of events and places to readers. The larger provincial histories too often seem to get away without any maps. Adkin's *Horowhenua* and Mr Gardner's *Amuri* are two quite different examples of good coverage. In the first case the maps represented the schematic presentation of a life-time of research, in the second they are workman-like outlines of exploration routes, sheep runs, etc., the sort of minimal detail one would expect to find. The single map in Professor

Oliver's *Challenge and response* is I feel quite inadequate and at the other end of the spectrum a tiny Rangitikei local publication J. L. Lambert's *Progress in our district* is meaningless without one. Original maps are as elusive as manuscripts and even with industry one can only be sure that one hasn't seen everything. I assume familiarity with the normal published series of the Lands and Survey Department for which there have been good indexes for some years. Bibliographies such as those by Professor R. P. Hargreaves give students an approach to the maps in British and New Zealand official papers and there are plans for more comprehensive regional listing. Official manuscript maps include roll plans, deed plans and deposit plans apart from many ad hoc surveys or collations of individual surveys. There is the Head Office collection of the Department's manuscript maps largely Wellington region of which I was ignorant until the recent past. Then there are many detailed sketch plans on correspondence in the offices of the individual Commissioners of Crown Lands some of which are now in National Archives. Libraries such as Turnbull have many manuscript and commercially published maps, particularly those published overseas. Our collection of subdivisional plans for greater Wellington must be now virtually complete thanks to a recent gift of nearly a thousand. Other areas are represented to a diminishing degree as we move away from Wellington. These are essential local historical source material. The actual details of land subdivision are of course in the Deeds Records but the commercial plans give accompanying publicity sometimes with illustrations. In the Eastern Bays history I am including either redrawn or in photographed form about eleven or twelve maps. Maps in deeds, in my experience, are of limited value in that they seldom contain information not available on the current cadastral map; although I understand that for some land districts such as Nelson supplementary topographical information in the early years was sometimes included.

Sketches, Paintings and Photographs

Some of the problems of photographs have already been covered and time is going to defeat me from opening up adequately some of the ways obvious and less obvious in which sketches and paintings are essential to local history. As a record of Wairarapa homesteads we have Captain Mein Smith's series of drawings. These supplement J. C. Crawford's cruder, earlier versions and a few watercolours by William Fox. And the discovery and study of a collection like that in the scrap-book of John Pearse (1851-1856) simply gives us a new dimension on the areas covered—Wellington chiefly. Pictorial records are being used increasingly for ecological study.

Conclusion

Successful local history is a partnership between the historian, the sources and the mediator. It requires insight, patience, judgment and accuracy. One thinks almost nostalgically of the self-conscious lament of the late Douglas Cresswell: 'To hell with accuracy'; one recalls with some remorse critical witch-hunting sessions on the fallibility of the D.N.Z.B.; memory even plays back to a 22-year-old controversy about whether there were too many or too few archives; the opposing protagonists, now professors of history, have both participated in this Seminar. But our chains are inescapable. We are to varying degrees fallible but our standards demand more than lip service. The local historian must pursue all sources, all facts relentlessly. Whether or not he uses what he finds is a matter of scope and judgment but he must show that he knows them and not merely that he knows about them.

The sources are ubiquitous. Although they may be anywhere in the world, there are naturally far more, a growing proportion, in New Zealand than elsewhere and many more in Wellington than in any other centre. Wellington can probably produce source material for almost any part of New Zealand but there are regions, such as the southern half of the North Island and the northern section of the South Island, the history of which simply cannot be attempted without use of the main Wellington repositories.

The mediator is the librarian or archivist. As the resources of the libraries vary so do their staffs. How good the inventories are, how much material there is any sort of an inventory for, will depend upon a number of factors not all obvious. In the last analysis the local historian will have to rely on the mediator who is after all only another human being. Mediators are paid to be helpful, they usually are, but the true historian would like his mediator to go the second mile. (I personally am occasionally petulant and impatient but this is a failing of age.) Whether or not they are practitioners as well as mediators is irrelevant; if they are going to be continuously useful to you over a period of time there must not only be mutual courtesy and respect but they must be made to feel that yours is a worthwhile project and, to be fully effective, the librarians and archivists must have a practitioner's knowledge of sources. With sympathy and understanding, without imposition, an effective partnership can do much to raise the standards of our local histories.

A. G. BAGNALL

NOTES

¹ Finberg, H. P. R., *Local history, objective and pursuit* (1967) p. 43.

² Gardner, W. J., *The writing of Local and Regional History*. Paper (unpublished) at Massey University Seminar on local history, January 1972.

³ Waterson, D. B., *The Matamata Estate 1904-1959* in *New Zealand Journal of History*, vol. 3, no. 1, April 1969.

⁴ Oliver, W. H. and Thomson, Jane M., *Challenge and response, a study of the development of the East Coast Region*, (1971), p. 158.

THE WESTBROOK PAPERS*

I never had the intention of settling down in the islands. I expected to return to England to marry a cousin who had been selected for me. But you must realise I was young when I first arrived in the islands—about half your age—and there were many temptations.¹

GEORGE WESTBROOK

I like him [Westbrook] best when he doesn't talk politics. But when he spins a tale of his early island life, he's good. It is a pity in a way he did not make the trip to London earlier in life, but the odds were against him—he seems fated to live his life near coral reefs.²

W. TARR

When George Westbrook returned to Samoa from Auckland in May 1933 as a passenger on the *Mariposa* he did so with mixed feelings. He had arrived in New Zealand in October of the previous year intent upon seeing a long cherished dream materialise. For over five years, his prime personal ambition had been a settlement of the turmoil in Samoa by means of a Round Table Conference or some other 'impartial commission'. He aspired to go down in history as the man who paved the way in terminating 'the present misunderstanding' '... in an amicable manner without loss of prestige to either side'.³ Instead it was impressed on him shortly after arriving that his hopes and efforts had been wasted. The news came to him as a bitter disappointment and he never ceased to regret this failure. On the other hand, Westbrook felt he had something to look forward to. He had received, whilst in Auckland, what he took to be 'a splendid offer' from the American writer, Julian Dana, which he thought would end his long search for a publisher for his projected books of reminiscences.

Sharing a cabin with Westbrook on the *Mariposa* was E. W. Gurr, returning to Samoa as his five-year term of exile had expired. The two old men were friends and political allies who had lived in Samoa for many years. Gurr, however, had nothing to look forward to as he was stricken with pernicious anaemia. Westbrook, instead of enjoying the company of a friend on the voyage, had constantly to nurse Gurr who was carried off on a stretcher upon arrival at Pago Pago. His death was reported soon afterwards.

It is somehow fitting, therefore, that the Papers of Gurr and Westbrook are now housed together in the Alexander Turnbull Library. But only by a long series of coincidences should this be so. The Gurr Papers would have remained to moulder in an Auckland home had not the late R. P. Gilson tracked them down in 1955. It was lucky, too, that West-

* I am grateful to Professor J. W. Davidson and Dr John Young for their valuable comments on earlier drafts of this article.

brook's Papers were preserved. The credit for their 'discovery' goes to Derek Freeman who first heard about them vaguely in 1943, while living in Apia. At that time he was unable to look into the matter and shortly afterwards left Samoa to join the RNVR. Returning after the war, as interpreter to the writer and engraver Robert Gibbings, he heard that, in addition to the Papers, Westbrook's son, Edward, was in possession of several family portraits dating back to the seventeenth century and reputed to be Hogarths. The two sought out Edward Westbrook at his home in Aleisa. Whilst Gibbings and Edward Westbrook were engrossed in discussing the portraits and the Westbrook ancestry, Freeman was able to make a quick appraisal of the Papers.⁴ He realised that, despite their uneven quality, they were of considerable historical interest and noticed, with concern, that some were already damaged by the ravages of the climate and insects. In time, they would be completely ruined if left as they were. Before going on to London to study anthropology, Freeman was able to negotiate the transfer of the Westbrook Papers to the Turnbull Library.

* * * * *

George Egerton Leigh Westbrook was born in Camberwell, London, in 1860 of a middle-class Congregational family. He sometimes boasted that he ran away from home at the age of sixteen but it seems more likely that he left with the reluctant consent of his family. By his own account, Westbrook arrived in New Zealand soon after in the *Famenothe* which he then deserted.⁵ For the next fourteen or so years he was mainly engaged as a station trader on various small Pacific islands before finally settling down in Samoa in 1891. Apart from three trips abroad, he was to remain there until his death in 1939. During a residence in Samoa covering almost fifty years, Westbrook was engaged in 'many and varied' employments. He was foreman to a gang of Samoan labourers on the Mulinu'u race track, he copied documents to be presented before the first Samoan Land Commission, he was a Sheriff's officer and a clerk for the British Consulate, he ran a hotel, collected accounts, was a salesman and a tide-waiter or customs officer.⁶ Finally, sometime after the turn of the century, he established his own business and became what Louis Becke described as the new style of trader, '... merely a shop-keeper, pure and simple, for he buys and sells over a counter, and keeps books . . . and only for his surroundings might be mistaken for a respectable suburban grocer in England'.⁷ In addition to being a storekeeper and importer, Westbrook was a broker for two English insurance companies, and also an active official of the Apia Racing Club and the Samoan branch of the Over-Seas League. He was instrumental in founding the Apia British Club too.⁸ Had he stuck to this straight and narrow path his name would certainly be unknown today because

Pacific island traders and merchants are not generally remembered in their own right, excepting those who established large scale companies. Practically all the traders who are now well-known outside their immediate locale achieved this distinction only because they engaged in some other activity, such as H. J. Moors, the writer friend of R. L. Stevenson.⁹

So too with Westbrook. As a friend explained, 'some devil prompted him to take up political matters'¹⁰ and goaded him into becoming a most persistent and crotchety critic of the New Zealand Administration in Western Samoa. Even in his early days there, in the 1890s, Westbrook, in common with many of his contemporaries, was difficult in his dealings with the authorities. Having not been subjected to the presence of constituted European authority whilst a station trader, he did not take to this kindly once settled in Samoa. He considered himself to be an English resident in Samoa, endowed therefore with an Englishman's rights and privileges, and resented these liberties being interfered with. Notwithstanding minor flare-ups, an uneasy peace existed between Westbrook and the various administrations for over thirty years, but in 1926 he and the New Zealand Administration completely fell out with each other. The Administration, it seems, took exceptional umbrage to statements made by Westbrook in a newspaper interview in Auckland.¹¹ This was followed by a decade of intense bitterness between Westbrook and the Administration that went far beyond mere difference of opinion. Westbrook, for his part, hit out with sustained criticism and when one official called Westbrook 'an interfering [sic] old bastard'¹² he was merely voicing the feelings of the rest. Using more conventional language, the officials described Westbrook as a 'disaffected' person.

But even before this confrontation began in earnest, Westbrook was an active belligerent in the political arena. During the 1920s, he was twice elected a member of the Legislative Council and was an energetic member of the Citizens' Committee, a small group that directed and articulated dissident opinion in Western Samoa. He became so engrossed in public affairs, and later in his writings, that his business suffered badly. He had mainly himself to blame for becoming bankrupt which also meant he forfeited his seat in the Council. This, plus other setbacks, soured him and his final ten years were spent in ill-health and harsh circumstances. During this period he remained as politically active as he could, wrote voluminously on Samoan matters and made strenuous, but often pathetic, attempts to reinstate his fallen reputation.

* * * * *

The Westbrook Papers, which are catalogued as MS Papers 61, take up five feet of shelf space and are divided into several sections: official papers (folders 1-11) and correspondence (12-25); personal correspondence (26-40) and papers (41-47A); manuscripts (48-88); and news-

paper cuttings (89-99). Before these are examined, however, some general comments are offered.

Westbrook kept carbon copies of his writings and correspondence and also typed almost everything that survives. He disliked using pen and ink but even when compelled to do so his handwriting usually reads easily enough. This disparate nature of his papers also calls for comment. Not only did Westbrook hang on to official documents that came his way; he also endeavoured to obtain every single newspaper clipping relating to Samoa for his scrap books, which were his pride and joy. Finally, the physical condition of the material had not undergone too drastic a deterioration during its life in Samoa. Folder 44 contains the only severely damaged material: this loss, though regrettable, is not serious.

These substantial advantages, however, are offset by certain drawbacks, the most serious being the amount of material that has been lost. This process of elimination began in earnest on New Year's Day 1887 when Westbrook was shipwrecked on Niutao, in the Ellice Islands. He lost all his possessions including the diary he had been keeping for eleven years. In all probability, Westbrook had kept his diary only in fits and starts and at irregular intervals. But in any case the vital document of his formative years in the Pacific is lost to us. His letters to his mother, too, which would date back to the late 1870s, have all gone astray. Westbrook insists that he brought these back to Samoa in 1926 upon returning from a visit to England, but there is no sign of them amongst his Papers. Added to this is the fact that only about half a dozen letters either to or from Westbrook prior to 1892 are to be found, whilst the relevant records of Henderson and Macfarlane and Co., who employed Westbrook for a period during the 1880s, were removed by the late J. L. Young for his own purposes and never heard of since. So Westbrook, the station-trader, is no exception to the general run of traders in the Pacific who almost invariably left records of only the most fragmentary nature behind. He did however, like a small band of other traders, write about his trading days at a later date.¹³ The published outcome, obscurely entitled *Gods Who Die*, represents the greater part of Westbrook's pre-Samoan reminiscences. They fill in what otherwise would be an extensive area of darkness but contain many omissions and inaccuracies.

In addition, Westbrook's first thirty odd years in Samoa are sparsely documented. Whereas many official papers and some minutes of the Apia Racing Club (folder 45) are extant, precious little survives in the way of personal correspondence. The reasons for this can only be surmised but it seems that Westbrook, like most other people, threw away letters and newspapers but tended to keep official documents. But there

can be little doubt why, from the mid 1920s, he began diligently to file away his correspondence and keep copies of his outgoing letters and other writings. He was, by this time, in the thick of the political turmoil and also an aspiring author and political commentator. He could therefore ill afford to lose or throw away any more material.

Hence, over seven-eighths of Westbrook's Papers relate to or were written during the last fifteen years of his life. This imbalance presents difficulties for the researcher because Westbrook tended to portray himself in an unduly flattering light and liked to reconstruct past events as he thought they ought to have been. Certainly this would allow one to see Westbrook as he viewed himself in his twilight years, but it is also easy to be misled. Westbrook was, most seriously, especially prone to falsifying his accounts of previous occurrences in order to authenticate his current assumptions. Thus the German administration of Samoa (1900-1914), which he frequently abused during its years of rule, was later written of in a most eulogistic strain the purpose being to blacken the New Zealand administration's image. This fact was too blatant to be missed by Westbrook's critics¹⁴ but he is not so transparent on other matters, such as indentured Chinese labour and his feelings towards the British Military Administration.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

This section contains a disparate collection of material covering German, British military and New Zealand rule in Western Samoa plus some Papuan statutory papers. In view of this diversity, it is merely intended here to list some of the material whose presence is not indicated by the Westbrook Papers inventory. The list is very selective, though, and the criteria for inclusion are not so much the importance of a particular document as the fact that it is not readily available elsewhere. All official printed ordinances, debates and the like, of which there are many, are therefore excluded.

Folder 3: Legislative Council Papers, 1924-27

Reply to an address in Reply delivered by Toelupe at the Fono of Faipules, December 1926. Westbrook himself probably wrote this.

Letter from R. P. Berking, the President of the Planters' Association, to the Administrator and Legislative Council asking that Reparation Estates be released on freehold as an incentive to young planters. The first page is missing hence the date of writing is unknown.

Propositions for a Native Council. (n.d.) The subject matter of this document ranges far beyond native councils. Such matters as the water supply and Whit Monday are discussed.

Folder 4: Pamphlets, Reports, Petitions, etc., 1907, 1929-30

Report on General Matters, 31 December 1929. Written by Westbrook three days after 'Black Saturday' when the police and members of the Mau clashed, resulting in the deaths of eleven Samoans and one European policeman. The Report contains Westbrook's comments on the incident.

Remarks on Sir James Allen's letter to Evelyn Wrench, the organiser of the Overseas Club and Patriotic League. (15pp.) Westbrook lost no time in compiling this rejoinder when Allen brought to question many of his criticisms of the New Zealand Administration in the letter to Wrench. The document is dated 10 November 1920 but this cannot be so as Westbrook mentions Richardson (who became Administrator in 1923) and his own return from England (in July 1926).

Report on the Commercial, Military and Native Administration of Samoa. (n.d.) This is a report to New Zealand's Prime Minister (W. F. Massey) and Minister of Defence (J. Allen) by W. H. Mulcahy. It was probably written in 1920 or 1921 and, in R. P. Gilson's opinion, does not appear to have been solicited.¹⁵

Re the Mandate. This 21 + 3pp. report, dated 18 November 1919, was also written by Mulcahy.

It might be mentioned that Westbrook's copy of the Samoan Petition, 1931 contains handwritten comments in the margin. The handwriting is unfamiliar to myself and Gilson was unable to name the culprit. However, he was probably someone in the Administration and his remarks suggest he knew Westbrook quite well. His comments are extremely critical and some factual errors in the Petition draw strongly worded corrections. The insensitive and jaundiced nature of these comments tends to confirm Westbrook's frequent assertion that the New Zealand officials in Samoa made no attempt to understand or appreciate the Samoan point of view.

Folder 6: General Notices, 1918-29

Text of address by Masiofo Tamasese at the Auckland Town Hall, 27 February 1929, criticising the New Zealand Administration of Samoa.

Folder 7: Miscellaneous Official Papers, 1928-35

An undocumented newspaper clipping reporting the Administrator's testimony before the Permanent Mandates Commission regarding his Chief Justice's conviction on a charge of assault is pasted on to Westbrook's handwritten statement of the incident which is dated 24 June 1929. The two accounts are very much at variance with

each other. (For Westbrook's letter to the Chief Justice explaining his part in the affair see Westbrook to Woodward, 14 July 1929, folder 38.)

Two letters between O. F. Nelson and M. J. Savage, dated December 1935, regarding Nelson's return to Samoa.

Folder 10: Speeches and Addresses, 1923-31

Westbrook's reply to the Administrator's article published in the *Samoa Times*, 3 September 1926. This appears to be a report, perhaps for the Citizens' Committee. Westbrook has also made handwritten comments in the margins.¹⁶

CORRESPONDENCE

Because of, or perhaps in spite of, his deficiencies as a public speaker, Westbrook was a prolific and often effective writer. During the last twenty years of his life, he wrote up his reminiscences, frequently contributed to newspapers, drafted many reports and wrote hundreds of letters about Samoan affairs to his numerous acquaintances. These letters are of two types. Firstly there are those to various officials in the Administration and to unsympathetic politicians in New Zealand and, secondly, a greater volume of correspondence to allies, sympathisers and potential supporters in New Zealand and elsewhere.

His letters to the Administration officials, which comprise a tiny proportion of his Papers, are usually an injudicious blend of criticisms and defence of his own actions. They reveal Westbrook to be a public figure of uneven merit and of far greater complexity than Newton Rowe suggests when he remarked that Westbrook's comments on current events were 'more or less pertinent'.¹⁷ In reality Westbrook's letters reveal him to be capable, either alternately or at the same time, of petty, selfish and ill-founded criticism and of thoughtful, perceptive and constructive comment. It is difficult, for example, to ascertain the extent to which Westbrook was guided by self-interest that masqueraded, amongst other things, as an idealistic concern for British justice. The negative qualities of his letters to officials, together with the very irritating tone about them, did nothing to help Westbrook or the cause he supported. Especially galling must have been the sanctimonious manner in which he upgraded his expertise. Nevertheless, when publicly attacked he was capable of very effective rejoinder which could have given no joy to the recipient. As he wrote, in wrath, to Richardson:

Take for instance the fact of you accusing me of heading a riot, at the same time refusing to give your source of information, to enable me to take proceedings against those who were evidently stuffing you with a lot of lies. You and your officials are the cause

of all the trouble in Samoa, and because those who knew better about Samoa than you did, and were in a position to advise you, you not only took offence but deported them without trial and afterwards bore false witness against them at Geneva behind closed doors.¹⁸

But Westbrook was much more inclined to preach to the converted. It was largely through his efforts that the New Zealand Samoa Defence League, the *New Zealand Samoa Guardian*, along with Nelson, Gurr and others were kept informed of developments in Samoa. He also did good service to anyone else whom he thought might help the dissident cause in Samoa. Thus, Newton Rowe was given every assistance in the writing of a book on Samoa¹⁹ and the support of Harry Holland, the Labour Party leader, was energetically cultivated. It was information from Westbrook and Nelson that enabled Holland to elevate 'the disturbed situation in Samoa' to national importance on several occasions and also to write his pamphlet, *The Revolt of the Samoans*.²⁰

For about eight years Westbrook kept in touch with Holland. Their exchanges were notably cordial and this hides the fact that the area of agreement between the two was extremely limited. But Holland, the militant socialist, was not prepared to accept many of the assertions of Westbrook, the small capitalist. Neither was he interested in Westbrook's personal and financial problems. All he wanted was someone in Samoa to keep him informed of 'intolerable administrative acts' and 'outrageous injustices'. It is therefore wrong to say that '... although Holland used some of Westbrook's information, he did not use it uncritically or without discrimination'.²¹ Rather, he accepted without a moment's notice the information from Westbrook's long letters acceptable to his doctrinaire socialist thinking and ignored details to the contrary. Indeed, Westbrook's naivety is staggering. In all innocence, he assumed that Holland supported capitalist trading in Samoa and expected him to speak out against Richardson's efforts to nationalise the copra market. Holland did precisely the opposite.²² And being unaware of another socialist principle, he thought Holland would go along with his assertions that traders in Samoa did not exploit the Samoans. Again Holland failed to oblige.²³ Thus to say that Westbrook attempted to use Holland for his own ends²⁴ is only part of the story. Each approached the other with a different purpose in mind but both attempted to use the other. Holland, being the more experienced politician, got the better of the bargain. He asked Westbrook for specific information, which he got along with numerous grievances that he ignored.

If Holland was less than scrupulous in his dealings with Westbrook it is only because he had no other choice. His humanitarian commitment towards 'non-self governing peoples' impelled him to do something for

the Samoans but the only people in Samoa able to help him were capitalists such as Nelson and Westbrook. The oddness of the situation did not pass unnoticed. It provided Holland's critics with a powerful argument and sorely embarrassed his Labour Party colleagues. Holland disliked being reminded of this 'weird alliance' but it could not have displeased him that he was attaining an objective by manipulating a capitalist.

* * * * *

'Biography,' it has been said, 'is about a man, and the ideal data is that which seems to take us deepest into his or her personality, like Florence Nightingale's notes from God and Alfred Deakin's prayers.'²⁵ It is fortunate that this ideal data is to be found in quantity amongst Westbrook's letters to Julian Dana, the American author who saw *Gods Who Die* through the press. Westbrook, who was always careful to 'maintain a stiff upper lip', took Dana completely into his confidence between 1933 and 1935. He consistently revealed to Dana things about himself that only crop up occasionally in his letters to others²⁶ and he unburdened his personal woes upon Dana. Westbrook's friends—and there were not many left by this time—probably realised the extent of his private worries, which his poor health aggravated, but only by observation and not through mail. He confided so completely in Dana probably because the latter was the only outsider removed from the political scene whom Westbrook trusted. He could not allow the others to see that he was merely a man of common clay yet he desperately needed someone to talk to, hence the intimate letters to Dana. Dana, on the other hand, was reticent in revealing personal details about himself but flattered Westbrook in a nauseating manner.

How nice it must be to know that you will soon be a very famous person! I think I've done a good and truthful job in writing your story, George, but the thing that will please me most (outside of the fact that, as my friend, I want the book to please you) is that the people of Apia and Samoa will have to sit up and take notice of the First Gentleman of Samoa in their midst.

Yours enthusiastically,
Dana²⁷

Westbrook's correspondence also reveals the extent to which he was consumed by the political situation in Samoa. Whether writing to his son in Auckland, to old acquaintances of his early trading days, to the editor of the *Pacific Islands Monthly* or to friends and correspondents in New Zealand, Westbrook invariably has a preponderant amount to say about events in Samoa. Quite clearly, his involvement in politics became an obsession that resulted in his losing both sense of proportion and direction. In the end he felt he could not withdraw from the arena.

His friends thought otherwise but failed to realise that politics was his life—the focal point that gave meaning to his existence. To a limited extent his writings diverted him but more often than not they served to exacerbate his political passions as his writings about Samoa invariably involved politics. Hence, if it is not his politics, it is his writings that loom large in his correspondence but seldom his family and business.

By the 1930s, Westbrook's letters had a more urgent tone about them. Realising that the end is approaching, he becomes obsessively anxious to have his personal correctness acknowledged and his work for Samoa fittingly recognised. In addition, he saw that Nelson and the Mau now regarded him as a silly old fool ready to be put out to pasture. So he stepped up his letter writing campaign. Many of the letters of the 1930s seem to be written on the spur of the moment: perhaps to compensate for being pushed to the outer edges of the political arena. Their value lies in the volume and variety, the spontaneity and the amount of information they contain. Often they are garbled, indicating the extent of Westbrook's personal distress. Now in his seventies, he carried his years heavily. The independence he was once so proud of withered under the onslaught of ill-health, financial worries and loneliness. Sometimes his efforts were rewarded and he would receive a flattering reply that momentarily satisfied his vanity. But more often than not his letters prompted no such response. One letter to Westbrook however—the final note from Marc T. Greene, an American journalist—stands out above the rest.²⁸ Greene was one of the few people who, in those final unhappy years, offered to help Westbrook solely out of a sense of common decency. He promised to see Dana and find out why *Gods Who Die* was not selling. The truth of the matter was far worse than Greene had reckoned upon but he fully shouldered his distasteful task and truthfully (but gently) told Westbrook why *Gods Who Die* was a failure.

PERSONAL PAPERS

With a few noteworthy exceptions this section is somewhat unrevealing. The financial papers, for instance, have been seriously depleted and therefore do not make clear the extent or even the nature of Westbrook's commercial interests. Neither do they enable one to follow the events leading up to his bankruptcy.

Perhaps the most important items are the few letters in folder 43 that relate to his pre-Samoan days in the Pacific. They are especially significant as they are the only surviving letters of this period and give a picture of Westbrook, the station trader, that leaves one with the impression that he was not at all successful in this occupation: an impression, moreover, that Westbrook sought to conceal in *Gods Who Die*.

His personal papers also contain the correspondence relating to the Leigh family history and pictures (folder 42). Westbrook, who developed an itch to establish his pedigree, believed himself to be a direct descendant of Henry VII of England and these papers contain what was, to Westbrook's mind, proof of this. It seems, however, that Westbrook's connection with British nobility, let alone royalty, was so remote as to be meaningless for his purposes.

MANUSCRIPTS

The greater volume of the Westbrook Papers consists of hundreds of reminiscences and political tracts which are uneven in quality and suspect in their accuracy. Most are no more than six pages in length but a few are over forty pages.

What started Westbrook writing? He was renowned for his ability at spinning a yarn and, over the years, must often have thought of capitalising on this talent. By 1925 he had already published a few reminiscences and newspaper commentaries of a political nature. Only after 1925, did Westbrook seriously consider writing books. On his way to England he passed through Tahiti and met the author W. R. Keable who '... must be making pots of money out of his novels'.²⁹ He also received encouragement from James Cowan, whilst stopping-over in Auckland on the return voyage.³⁰

For the next ten years, Westbrook churned out 'reams of typed stuff'. Most of his writings pertain to Samoa but he also wrote a considerable amount on his pre-Samoan days. Many of these reminiscences were strung together and eventually published in 1935 under the title *Gods Who Die*. That work was originally to have been edited by the late R. A. K. Mason who, though going through a difficult period in his life, put a great deal of work into the venture. He not only selected and collated Westbrook's typescripts and organised the structure of the book but completely typed the entire manuscript which ran into almost 300 quarto pages.³¹ But Westbrook broke his connection with Mason in 1933 when Dana offered to see the work through the press. This took Dana over two years to accomplish and the book sold poorly, to Westbrook's acute distress. Dana clearly promised Westbrook many things he was in no position to fulfil, including fame and fortune, and left Westbrook under the impression that movie companies would trample each other in the rush to secure the book's film rights. Here, it must also be pointed out that the statement made in the title-page of *Gods Who Die*, that these stories were 'told to Julian Dana', is a factual monstrosity. Dana never met Westbrook in Auckland, as he claimed.³² Instead, he was sent the manuscript that Mason typed along with other typescripts and given 'every freedom' in their preparation for publication. It is not difficult to

detect where Dana tinkered about with Westbrook's text as his excessively stylistic additions stand out in stark contrast to the more sober prose of Westbrook. In all probability, the absurd title and chapter headings were his handiwork. What little Dana did, he did badly. Hence it is Mason who deserves the editorial credit.

Apart from the results of Dana's efforts, *Gods Who Die* is representative of the style and quality of Westbrook's pre-Samoan reminiscences. Everything was written from memory long after the events described and, fortunately, mostly before Westbrook's memory began to falter. A close reading reveals a multitude of errors and incidents of doubtful authenticity whilst the dates, not surprisingly, are untrustworthy and often incompatible. But much of what he says is true and even some rather improbable tales have a ring of truth about them. He doubtless related actual fact, for instance, when he wrote of islanders being frightened off by a trader removing his false teeth. Similar incidents involving removable eye-balls and peg legs as well as false teeth are on record.³³ But one is advised to treat Westbrook's pre-Samoan reminiscences with caution as the following case studies, taken from *Gods Who Die*, demonstrate. These are the accounts of snakes on Rotuma, the visit to Abemama in 1880 and Captain Edward Rodd.³⁴

The passage on the snakes shows Westbrook to be an unsophisticated amateur ethnographer whose accounts based on oral tradition need to be treated with extreme caution. It was improper of Westbrook not to disclose his method of getting West India Jack, his informant, to speak about old times on Rotuma. Westbrook would proceed by giving West India Jack ' . . . a nip of Fiji rum—half a big beer glass . . . which he drank neat'.³⁵ Not surprisingly, Jack became 'very talkative' on these occasions. And it was equally improper for Westbrook to inform his readers that most of Jack's ' . . . tales were verified by the older islanders with whom I was friendly' when, in fact, they were ' . . . verified by a very old native named Nicola who spoke very fluent "sea" English and who had been sailing in ships from boyhood, being well acquainted with most of the big seaports of the world'.³⁶ In other words, Westbrook as an old man is writing about what he heard as a twenty-year-old trader. His informant was an eighty to ninety-year-old West Indian mulatto, pickled for the occasion, relating stories of his younger days in Rotuma. These, in turn, were 'confirmed' by another 'very old native' who had spent most of his life at sea.

The second case study, Westbrook's account of the stop-over at Abemama in the Gilbert Islands, is largely a description of the eccentricities of its ruler, Tem Binoka. No one who ever saw Binoka was likely to forget him or the manner in which he operated. In his own lifetime he gained immense notoriety and prestige. Certainly, he was the most

talked about island chief of his day³⁷ as instanced by the fact that F. J. Moss, who was forced to by-pass Abemama when voyaging through the South Seas in 1886, was able to produce a good description of Binoka on the basis of what he had been told.³⁸ Thus it is not surprising that all the accounts of Binoka, which were nearly always written on the basis of first-hand acquaintance, tally broadly but not exactly. It was difficult to go astray here because Binoka was so unforgettable and his habits so completely different from anything hitherto encountered. His size and dress, the fact that he required careful handling, the hospitality that visiting captains had to accord to him, his acquisitive impulses, the contents of his storehouses, his prowess in the use of firearms, the native pilot, the royal gangplank, the absolute nature of his rule: these are the things invariably mentioned in written accounts of Binoka. Essentially, Westbrook's account is but one of a number.³⁹

He does, however, make one glaring blunder that arouses one's suspicions. The two separate references about Abemamans being drunk are absurd.⁴⁰ For prohibition had been enforced since the days of Binoka's father with such savagery that temperance was universal amongst the Abemamans. (Members of the royal household, on the other hand, were known to get uproariously drunk.)⁴¹ Moreover, Westbrook was anchored off Abemama in 1880, not long after the liquor laws there were tightened up.⁴² How could Westbrook have made such a mistake? Probably, he got his stories mixed up. It may be that he was thinking of the incident four years previous when the brig *Vision* anchored off Butaritari (another island in the Gilbert group) to find that a recently departed vessel had ' . . . landed a good deal of liquor, and his Majesty and his Court have not been sober since'.⁴³ The two accounts are remarkably similar but, more to the point, Westbrook first went to the South Seas in the *Vision* itself and he must have heard about the incident sometime on the voyage between Auckland and the Marshall Islands. It is also quite conceivable that Westbrook used Stevenson's *In the South Seas* to refresh his memory on Binoka. Stevenson, however, only made two references to the rigidly enforced prohibition which Westbrook could easily have missed.⁴⁴ Hence Stevenson's account did not, assuming it was referred to, save Westbrook from error.

Westbrook's account of Binoka's method of smoking is interesting as it differs from those of Moss and Woodford who both maintain that on account of Binoka's laziness one of his wives blew smoke into his mouth for him to exhale. Westbrook, on the other hand, states that this was Binoka's way of circumventing the promise to give up smoking that the Rev. Hiram Bingham extracted from him.⁴⁵ The explanation by Moss and Woodford is closer to the truth. Binoka, by virtue of his rank,

expected to have such menial things done for him. As Woodford wrote in 1884, he ' . . . kept getting me to light his pipe for him'.⁴⁶

The passage on Binoka also provides an example of the manner in which Dana detrimentally tampered with Westbrook's text. In *Gods Who Die* there is an account of Binoka's mother being violently sick on board the *Falcon*. But a certain section is missing:

The pretty maids of [the Queen] looked concerned. It was scarcely expected that a woman of such royal dignity should be led to the side to discharge over the ship's rail; so, as she vomited, they caught it and threw it overboard with . . . their hands. The sight was rather repulsive. . . .⁴⁷

This statement is doubtless true. The maids would have been obliged to act as they did on account of the queen's rank.

The third and final case study is Westbrook's description of the old trading captain, Edward Rodd. This passage demonstrates that Westbrook has to be checked upon points of detail. The 'blood-thirsty Solomon Islands' was not the scene of the skirmish in which Rodd lost his left hand and his right eye. That took place in Morare Bay, New Caledonia.⁴⁸ Westbrook is correct, however, to say that Rodd was an apprentice on the mission brig *Camden* when John Williams was killed at Erromanga in the New Hebrides.⁴⁹ But Westbrook's description of Rodd can be used to show how he tended to romanticise in his writings. He gives a flattering account of Rodd who, in earlier years, was the most ruffianly of Robert Town's trading captains.⁵⁰

Further specific criticisms can be levelled at *Gods Who Die*. Nowhere does he mention there that he had children by island women⁵¹ whilst his invective against missionaries is partly the product of an embittered mind. But, more seriously, the book gives a romanticised view of a past that never could have been. The chapter on Funafuti, for example, bears no resemblance to a statement Westbrook made at the time:

If you would only bear in mind what a wretched life it is living on one of these sandbanks, no company, no amusement, no Theatres, no Bank Holidays, no beefsteak or fresh vegetables for 7 years, if sick no doctor, no news from home or friends, letters often lost or laid carelessly by, several times I have not received letters until long after written.⁵²

And over forty years later, in a letter to Dana, Westbrook said:

I have every reason to regret my wayward life, living on low-lying atolls. On these isolated one just dreams one's time away. Time flies before one is aware of it.⁵³

Westbrook deliberately falsified or omitted many of the details concerning himself for a number of reasons, such as interest in making

money and a name for himself out of *Gods Who Die* rather than in presenting the truth. Yet he had the effrontery to say:

The story should be recorded. It is up to old people like myself to impart historical knowledge of the islands to those able to place such information on record. Happenings we know to be true may be of benefit to anthropologists and others who come after them.⁵⁴

* * * * *

Dana, in his introduction to *Gods Who Die*, pictured Westbrook as a gallant and magnanimous gentleman fighting a lonely battle on behalf of the Samoans. Westbrook, in some of his Samoan writings also endeavoured to give that impression⁵⁵ but, in reality, he regarded the Samoans mainly as means to an end and not as an end in themselves.⁵⁶ He even went so far as to say he was fighting his own battle 'quite independent of Mr Nelson and the Samoans'.⁵⁷

Much of his Samoan material was also to have been converted into books but the failure of *Gods Who Die* ruled out this possibility. Despite the occasional assertion to the contrary, the projected volumes on Samoa (folders 61 to 64) were regarded by their maker as providing proof that he 'was right after all' and the means to get back on a firm financial footing. 'The second book,' he wrote to Dana, 'will reinstate me in every way and absolve me from all political intrigue.'⁵⁸

As such, his Samoan writings differ from his trader accounts in that they are nearly all politically inclined. The same verdict passed on his letters applies here. His Samoan manuscripts are of uneven quality as he oscillated between selfish and unreasonable criticism and penetrating and constructive comment. Westbrook's writings on the Mau in folders 56 and 57, for example, are the product of perception and understanding but this cannot always be said as he inveighs against the Administration unceasingly. It is unfortunate that many of these manuscripts are undated for their value is diminished unless the year of writing can be ascertained by comments in the text.

* * * * *

NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS

Newton Rowe in his pen sketch of Westbrook referred to 'his great books of press-cuttings that contain everything he had ever written'.⁵⁹ Although impressive, their contents are confined to what Westbrook actually wrote for newspapers plus many other clippings on Samoa. Their comprehensiveness testifies to the vigour with which he approached the task and these volumes of clippings constitute a valuable collection. It is therefore unfortunate that Westbrook was not always equally energetic in documenting this collection. Neither did he normally indicate his authorship of anonymous articles.

CONCLUSION

The most important and substantial sections of the Westbrook Papers pertain to Samoa during the period of the New Zealand Administration. Yet writers on twentieth century Samoa have used private papers very little and almost completely ignored Westbrook's. This does not seem to have led to any significant distortion as his Papers tend to confirm the reliable interpretations rather than throw any new light on the subject.⁶⁰ It does suggest, however, that a greater use of private papers here would tighten up and give more precision to generalisations already made.

It is a pity that so much of the earlier material relating to Westbrook has been lost or destroyed. He provides a classic example of the deculturated European, a group whose members never really came to terms with their environment and, straddled between two conflicting cultures, found that the Pacific was both their world and their cage. That side of Westbrook's life—his years as a station trader—is largely undocumented and one has to read carefully between the lines to deduce what must have been. He hints at so much occasionally, often in an unguarded moment. All the more pity, therefore, that when he wrote about these 'vanished years' at a much later date he declined to relate the harsh and hopeless realities of the situation.

Doug Munro

REFERENCES

Unless otherwise stated, all manuscript references pertain to the Westbrook Papers (MS Papers 61, Alexander Turnbull Library). The number in parenthesis indicates the folder.

- ¹ G. E. L. Westbrook to Julian Dana, 16 November 1934 (29).
- ² W. Tarr to Dana, 3 July 1933 (29).
- ³ Westbrook to O. F. Nelson, 9 January 1930 (13).
- ⁴ Gibbings gives a highly fictionalised account of this meeting with Edward Westbrook in *Over the Reefs* (London: 1948) pp. 38-46.
- ⁵ Dana, *Gods Who Die. The story of Samoa's greatest adventurer* (New York: 1935) pp. 10, 21-22. According to available evidence, many of the details given by Westbrook are incorrect. The *Famenothe* never belonged to the Aberdeen White Star Line, as he said it did, nor did she visit New Zealand in 1876. See P. A. Eadie to R. A. K. Mason, 18 June 1932 (27).
- ⁶ Westbrook, 'I settle in Samoa', n.d. pp. 17-18 (61).
- ⁷ Louis Becke, 'The Old and New Style South Sea Trader', *Wild Life in Southern Seas* (London: 1897) p. 317.
- ⁸ [Thomas Trood] to Westbrook, 19 April 1913 (75).
- ⁹ H. J. Moors, *With Stevenson in Samoa* (Boston: 1910).
- ¹⁰ Tarr to Dana, 3 July 1933 (29).
- ¹¹ 'Sorrows of Samoa', *Auckland Star*, 11 May 1926.
- ¹² Westbrook to H. E. Holland, 30 November 1928 (14). See also Westbrook to Holland, 24 January 1927 (14).
- ¹³ Edward Lucett, *Rovings in the Pacific from 1837-49 . . .* (London: 1851);

- C. M. Ramsay & C. P. Plumb, *Tin Can Island . . .* (London: n.d.); S. W. Powell, *A Trader's Tale* (London: 1926) & *A South Sea Diary* (London: 1943); J. H. C. Dickinson, *A Trader in the Savage Solomons . . .* (London: 1927); John Cameron, *John Cameron's Odyssey* (New York: 1928); R. D. Frisbie, *The Book of Puka-Puka* (London: 1930); John Cromar, *Jock of the Islands: early days in the South Seas . . .* (London: 1935); Julian Hillas (pseud.) [R. Julian Dashwood], *South Seas Paradise* (London: 1965).
- ¹⁴ 'Notes of Interview between the Hon. W. Nosworthy, Minister of External Affairs, and the Citizens' Committee at Apia, 11th June, 1927', New Zealand, *Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives*, 1927, A-4B, p. 22. (Hereafter *A.J.H.R.*)
- ¹⁵ Gilson's notes of Samoan source material are housed in the Department of Pacific History, Australian National University. Folder 47 of this collection contains Gilson's annotated and typewritten notes from the Westbrook Papers. See p. 14.
- ¹⁶ For a similar piece of writing see Westbrook, 'Comments on Richardson's Article in London "Times" (Feb. 22nd, 1927) . . .', 24 February 1927 (52).
- ¹⁷ N. A. Rowe, *Samoa Under the Sailing Gods* (London: 1930) p. 8.
- ¹⁸ Westbrook to Administrator, 28 January 1928, open letter (12).
- ¹⁹ Rowe, *Samoa Under the Sailing Gods*.
- ²⁰ Holland, *The Revolt of the Samoans* (Wellington: 1928).
- ²¹ P. J. O'Farrell, *Harry Holland: militant socialist* (Canberra: 1964) p. 173.
- ²² Westbrook to Holland, 16 December 1926 (14); Holland, *The Revolt of the Samoans*, p. 16.
- ²³ Westbrook to Holland, 24 January 1927 (14).
- ²⁴ O'Farrell, *Harry Holland*, p. 176.
- ²⁵ Keith Sinclair, 'On Writing Shist', *Historical Studies*, XIII: 51 (October 1968) p. 428.
- ²⁶ Westbrook to A. G. Smyth, 10 September 1930 (38).
- ²⁷ Dana to Westbrook, 20 July 1935 (28).
- ²⁸ Marc T. Greene to Westbrook, 20 May [1937] (30).
- ²⁹ Westbrook to Administrator [1925] (37). See also Westbrook to Nelson [1925] (12). Both these letters were written in London.
- ³⁰ [James Cowan] 'South Sea Adventures', *New Zealand Free Lance*, 12 May 1926, p. 6.
- ³¹ Westbrook, 'An Old Trader in the South Seas being the record of my adventures while trading in the Pacific Islands from the 'seventies', (edited with a preface by R. A. K. Mason) (82A).
- ³² Dana, 'Preface to Adventure', *Gods Who Die*, p. xi; Westbrook to Dana, 14 June 1933 (29).
- ³³ Dana, *Gods Who Die*, pp. 53-54; Christopher Legge & Jennifer Terrell, 'James Toutant Proctor', *The Journal of Pacific History*, V (1970), p. 83; Mrs Shane Leslie, *A Girlhood in the Pacific* (London: 1943) p. 38.
- ³⁴ Dana, *Gods Who Die*, pp. 159-60, 101-09, 98 respectively.
- ³⁵ Westbrook to Dana, 17 April 1934 (29).
- ³⁶ H. Romilly, *The Western Pacific and New Guinea* (London: 1887) pp. 193-4.
- ³⁷ Becke, 'An Island King', *Wild Life in Southern Seas*, p. 248.
- ³⁸ Frederick J. Moss, *Through Corals and Atolls in the Great South Seas* (London: 1889) pp. 130-35.
- ³⁹ For a recent biography of Binoka see H. E. Maude, 'Baiteke and Binoka of Abemama: arbiters of change in the Gilbert Islands', J. W. Davidson & Deryck

Scarr (eds.), *Pacific Islands Portraits* (Canberra: 1970) pp. 201-24. His footnotes provide an almost complete list of sources on Binoka.

⁴⁰ Dana, *Gods Who Die*, pp. 102, 104. The error is repeated in 'The Autocrat of the South Seas', 20 January 1933, p. 2 (73).

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⁴² Maude, 'Baiteke and Binoka . . .' p. 214.

⁴³ James L. Young, Private Journal, 6 January 1875 - 31 December 1877. Pacific Manuscript Bureau microfilm 21, frame 5.

⁴⁴ Stevenson, *In the South Seas*, Chatto & Windus ed., (London: 1900), pp. 319-20.

⁴⁵ Dana, *Gods Who Die*, pp. 108-09; Moss, *Through Corals and Atolls . . .*, p. 134; C. M. Woodford, 'Journal of Visit to Gilbert & Ellice Islands in 1884', p. 76. Woodford Papers (25). By courtesy of Mr C. E. M. Woodford.

⁴⁶ Woodford, 'Journal of Visit to Gilbert & Ellice Islands . . .', p. 66.

⁴⁷ Cf. Dana, *Gods Who Die*, p. 108, with Westbrook, 'An Old Trader in the South Seas . . .', p. 83.

⁴⁸ Cf. Dana, *Gods Who Die*, p. 98 with Dorothy Shineberg, *They Came for Sandalwood: a study of the sandalwood trade in the South-west Pacific 1830-1865* (Melbourne: 1967) p. 83.

⁴⁹ H. A. Robertson, *Erromanga, the Martyr Isle* (London: 1902), p. 32.

⁵⁰ Shineberg, *They Came for Sandalwood*, pp. 89, 118.

⁵¹ Westbrook to Dana, 16 November 1934 (29).

⁵² Westbrook to Trustees of Henderson and Macfarlane's Estate, n.d. (43). Quoted in Deryck Scarr, *Fragments of Empire: a history of the Western Pacific High Commission, 1874-1914* (Canberra: 1967) p. 118n.

⁵³ Westbrook to Dana, 14 June 1934 (29).

⁵⁴ Westbrook to Dana, 31 January 1935 (29).

⁵⁵ Westbrook to Administrator, 28 January 1928 (12).

⁵⁶ Westbrook to Holland, 24 January 1927 (14).

⁵⁷ Westbrook to Dana, 25 March 1934 (29).

⁵⁸ Westbrook to Dana, 17 October 1934 (29).

⁵⁹ Rowe, *Samoa Under the Sailing Gods*, p. 8.

⁶⁰ It is therefore to be expected that in describing the substance of this dissent, writers have closely mirrored Westbrook's criticisms without recourse to his Papers. J. W. Davidson, *Samoa mo Samoa: the emergence of the Independent State of Western Samoa* (Melbourne: 1967) pp. 123-24; Linden A. Mander, *Some Dependent Peoples of the South Pacific* (Leiden: 1954) pp. 108-12; Joseph J. Arden, 'The Political Development of Western Samoa from Mandate to Independence', Ph.D. thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1964, pp. 78-83. See also Charlotte Cameron, *Two Years in the Southern Seas* (London: 1923) pp. 169-71.

ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

REPORT BY THE CHIEF LIBRARIAN, TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARIAN

The year may be viewed as one of consolidation within the limits of available resources. Service to readers and scholars has continued to be provided while the acquisition and processing of the wide range of materials which make up the collections is noted in sectional outline below. The Trustees Committee for the library has met twice and considered administrative and accommodation problems within its responsibility and sphere of interest. The committee shares the anxiety of the trustees that adequate accommodation within a national library building should be provided at the earliest possible date. The move to the Free Lance building at the end of the year, while providing more secure working space, will not significantly increase the total available and still fragmented area in which the invaluable books, manuscripts, and paintings will continue to be housed for some years.

The strength of a research collection such as that of Turnbull comes not merely from its printed literature but chiefly from the original manuscripts it may acquire which throw new light on historical and other problems. The location and acquisition of these is a continuing process often involving prolonged negotiation and liaison with owners which may extend over many years. The library, quite properly, tends to be assessed in public estimation by the service it gives but its strength in resources as well as the quality of its information and help lies in a regular intake of 'raw material' for future investigation on aspects of New Zealand social, political, and literary history. For much of the last century the most significant manuscripts still to be found are in the United Kingdom. Direct and indirect search for such records is a continuing process. The annual report last year mentioned the need for a liaison officer in London to follow up these lines of investigation as is done by other Commonwealth countries. The fact that the Manuscripts Librarian in the current year was able to do a little in England and America, although on a private scholarship, and that the trustees and the Endowment Trust are supporting a visit of the Chief Librarian to England later this year is not an adequate alternative to a regular appointment.

The full implementation of the planned conservation policy is still awaiting provision of the necessary accommodation for the conservation officer although essential equipment has been ordered.

The staff has continued to provide loyal and efficient service. In a number of cases staff members are authorities of national standing whom the library is fortunate to have on its strength.

Acquisition and Cataloguing

The bulk of the library's acquisition of printed books, pamphlets, and periodicals has been of New Zealand and Pacific publications. In this area the 1971 amendment to the depository provisions of the Copyright Act will enable the current intake to be better organised and more efficiently controlled. Despite the recognition of the Turnbull Library as the National Library's comprehensive collection of the literature relating to New Zealand, many gaps still exist for the intermediate period of the library's history from Turnbull's death until the recent past. Every effort is made to rectify such omissions by purchase, gift, or photocopy and the past year has been reasonably successful in this regard. Acquisitions in the library specialist areas which for technical processing are under the guidance of the catalogue department, are noted in these sections. However, the rare book collection was significantly strengthened by an Endowment Trust purchase of over 100 titles of modern fine printing formed within New Zealand as well as by matching purchases overseas. As funds have permitted, specific titles have been added to the library's holding of English literature, maritime discovery, and Pacific exploration.

Microfilm has continued to grow as an essential medium of acquisition and conservation. During the year, 471 reels of microfilm were received from overseas in which over half a million pages of manuscript or rare books not hitherto in New Zealand are now available to scholars. Within the library the camera lent by the New Zealand Library Association to the National Library Centre has been operated full-time by staff seconded by the Government Printer. The camera, now 25 years old, has long passed its point of efficient use and in order to step up the library's programme of copying New Zealand newspapers and manuscripts for conservation and wider use its replacement is urgent.

Within the catalogue section 3,283 books and pamphlets were catalogued as well as sound recordings and microfilm. The section's main responsibility is in bibliographical compilation noted below but it is also responsible for the Union Catalogue of pre-1801 books held in New Zealand, the supervision of the cataloguing of the special collections, the control of its binding programme, and the organisation of the periodicals section.

Bibliography

Work has continued on both the current and retrospective *New Zealand National Bibliography*. Monthly issues of the *New Zealand National Bibliography* were prepared, listing 1,574 items in section I—books, pamphlets, art prints, music scores, and sound recordings. The annual cumulation for 1970 was published in September 1971, but it is hoped to issue that for 1971 a little earlier. The prompt, efficient, typographic-

ally-pleasing, and inexpensive publication of the growing number of indexes and lists which make up the country's bibliographical control is a major difficulty confronting Turnbull as well as other parts of the National Library. Printed catalogue cards were issued during the year for 290 New Zealand books but because of the growing efficiency of the current bibliography itself as well as difficulties in production and distribution of the cards, it was decided in March 1972 to discontinue this service.

The second volume of the *New Zealand National Bibliography* to the year 1960 is expected to appear shortly and final checking of cards for volume IV has begun in anticipation of setting by the Government Printer. Considerable preliminary work has been done on the pre-1890 section for which it is hoped to issue a check-list in 1973. A bibliography of the printed work of the late Dr J. C. Beaglehole, O.M., has also been prepared for joint publication with the Victoria University of Wellington.

Reference Services

Service by the library's reference staff is given directly to inquirers in the reference and reading rooms or by correspondence. Many of the lines of inquiry are for significant historical or other historically oriented research and may require lengthy investigation. In addition to a small number of requests satisfied by interloan or photocopy, 4,354 readers used the library on whose behalf 25,390 volumes were made available. The number of letters written was 828. Photocopying orders for Xerox and microfilm copies totalled 2,016.

Typical of the research undertaken by scholars were subjects such as Rua Kenana and Te Kooti, the British Solomon Islands, regional inequalities in economic development in Tonga, and theatre in New Zealand. Correspondence dealt with such varied topics as the first circular saw used in New Zealand; a history of New Zealand coins and paper money; crayfish and rock lobster in New Zealand; immigration to New Zealand of Cornishmen, Channel Islanders, and Irish; the Endeavour Inlet Antimony Company; Soames Island; and various school and church histories. Research has also been completed for Dr E. H. McCormick's biography of A. H. Turnbull and the commemorative bibliography of Dr J. C. Beaglehole.

The publication of the *New Zealand's Heritage* series has involved considerable use of the resources of the library, particularly of the art collection, by the staff of *New Zealand's Heritage* and also by authors of individual articles.

Indexing of early newspapers has continued on a limited basis. The transfer by the General Assembly Library of its index to Wellington

newspapers to the year 1860 now gives selective coverage for the years 1840-60 and 1874-90, which has proved useful to many readers.

With the assistance and advice of the conservation officer, stock has been noted for treatment, material has been checked for suitability for copying, and leather dressing of books has been continued.

During March, extra space on the sixth floor of the Ford building became available which should ease the situation until the move to the Free Lance building.

Manuscripts

Acquisition of manuscripts was sustained during the year. Important collections included the minute books of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company (by courtesy Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Limited), the Rolleston family papers (from Mrs Ormond Wilson), the full text of the autobiography of Alfred Saunders, a considerable run of the play production notes of Dame Ngaio Marsh, and the Tongan diary of an early nineteenth century missionary, G. R. H. Miller. The most significant overseas purchase from trust funds was the complete surviving run of diaries of Lieutenant-General H. J. Warre, which included the six years of his command in the Taranaki War. Other manuscripts lent for copying included, by courtesy of Mr W. H. Maxwell, the papers of Archdeacon A. N. Brown, kept in The Elms, Tauranga. Important manuscript material on microfilm continues to be received from the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau and the Australian Joint Copying Project.

Mrs June Starke was acting manuscripts librarian during the absence overseas of the librarian, Mrs Margaret Scott. During the year 1,470 manuscript items were consulted by readers. The sorting of selected collections was completed and in some cases inventories were prepared but much remains to be done. The addition of a staff member to the section will give an opportunity not merely to service current acquisitions but to record and index earlier accessions more adequately.

With arrangements being made for the copying of the papers of the late Harry Holland held in the Archives of the Australian National University, Canberra, the copying of New Zealand manuscripts held in Australian repositories will soon be concluded. Approximately 600 items of useful historical research material are now available to research workers in New Zealand. The library gratefully acknowledges the assistance and co-operation it has received from the Mitchell Library, Sydney, the National Library of Australia, Canberra, and other institutions.

Art Collection

Growth of the art collection and rapid expansion of its use have posed

even greater problems than previously. Acute shortage of space has precluded full implementation of improvements in the housing, treatment, and use of pictures as suggested by the conservation officer; and a small proportion of the collection has had to be moved out of the Art Room. There will be a considerable improvement at the end of the year.

Greatly increased demands are being made upon the art librarian, especially in the identification and attribution of original works for other institutions and for the public. Whenever possible, photographs are taken for record and comparison. The many photographs and lists obtained by Mr Grover when in Australia have emphasised the need for a closer study at first hand of New Zealand pictures there and in Britain.

Much more research is now being done on early New Zealand art by both historians and art historians. Local and overseas publishers, advertising agencies, film and television producers have all stepped up calls on the art collection, which has also been in demand for commercial reproduction in a variety of fields.

During the year approximately 290 written inquiries (230 last year) and over 400 verbal inquiries related to the art collection. Acquisitions totalled some 155 original works and 226 prints (81 and 95 respectively last year). Donations have been maintained at a good level. As with other material, the price of pictures has risen rapidly and the Endowment Trust Fund has been called upon to assist in purchases.

The most exciting acquisition, by private purchase in Paris after lengthy negotiations, was the 1851-56 scrapbook of John Pearse, a lawyer who lived for those years in Wellington. Many of his pen sketches and 75 watercolours give vivid and valuable impressions of shipboard life and the early settlement. Other substantial purchases were some 60 Swainson pencil drawings; important watercolours by E. A. Williams, Brees, Barraud, W. M. Hodgkins; further charcoal drawings by Sandys; seven significant Hogan lithographs and pencil drawings by Alfred Domett. All these added to work previously held by these artists.

Part of the H. B. Fleck bequest consisted of modern English etchings, Chinese colour-prints, and wood engravings by E. Mervyn Taylor. Several other bequests contributed a number of useful oils and watercolours. Mr Rex Nan Kivell presented an unusual set of Heaphy lithographs. The Hocken Library and Avon Fine Prints Ltd. donated the many prints published by them last year.

The inestimable value of the very large collection of historical and topographical art built up by Alexander Turnbull, greatly augmented by gift and purchase subsequently, is only now becoming appreciated. It is the most comprehensive collection of New Zealand pictures of this nature. Much research remains to be done, but the true value of the

collection is an original source material in the same category as the manuscript collection.

Map Collection

The growth of the map collection has increased the accommodation problems, with the collection now housed in three buildings. Maps were accessioned during the year totalling 2,111 (1,700 last year), and most of the backlog of uncatalogued material has now been dealt with.

There appears to be an increasing awareness by the public of the map collection, this being particularly evident after an exhibition in September of some of the library's maps showing land transfer and subdivision. The exhibition was to mark the centenary of the introduction of the Torrens or land transfer system of land registration, and a catalogue with descriptive and historical notes was prepared. Over 260 inquiries were received during the year, a 12 percent increase over last year.

An active acquisitions policy has been continued, with approaches to various local bodies, and to estate agents, resulting in worth-while additions to the collection. The Department of Lands and Survey has continued to be of considerable assistance in our efforts to build a comprehensive collection of current material. There has been a rationalisation of map holdings within the National Library, the Turnbull collection being recognised as the one for the National Library as a whole to which other material elsewhere will be transferred as accommodation permits.

In 1971, 172 maps were catalogued for the *New Zealand National Bibliography*, compared with 235 in 1970.

Photograph Collection

There has been a marked increase in the number of people using the Photograph Section this year. A total of 1,086 members of the public visited the section, an increase of more than 50 percent over last year. This, plus letters and telephone calls received, has resulted in a total of 830 orders being placed. Although the increased use of the section is pleasing, it does mean an increasing commitment of staff time.

During the year 13,143 negatives were accessioned, bringing the number catalogued to 107,011. There are also 93,119 catalogued prints, 20,200 loose prints, and 382 albums.

The Duncan Winder collection of over 5,000 negatives was the largest acquisition this year but smaller donations have also been received and an increasing number of photographs have been lent for copying. Perhaps the most interesting additions to the collection have been three albums of photographs taken during the Maori Wars, one kept by Lieutenant Baines and the other two by Ensign Nichol.

Exhibitions and Publicity

Major exhibitions included watercolours by Sir William Fox (mostly from the Wilkie loan collection) in association with the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, opened by Dr E. H. McCormick; subdivisinal maps and deeds, in conjunction with the Lands and Deeds Registry which contributed some exhibits, opened by Mr A. D. McIntosh, C.M.G., to mark the centenary of the Torrens system; paintings of the thermal region, associated with the current Turnbull Library prints; and the Waikato Art Gallery's touring exhibition of the Ferrier-Watson collection of John Kinder watercolours.

Other exhibitions included mediaeval manuscripts and *incunabula*, many from the collection donated by Sir John Ilott, accompanied by the Piranesi etchings bequeathed by Percy Watts Rule; *Maori Heritage*, a photographic exhibition financed by the Trust Board and intended for touring to small centres; and published writings of the late Professor J. C. Beaglehole, O.M., C.M.G.; and early children's books.

The Jubilee Exhibition was shown at the Wairarapa Arts Centre; paintings of Mount Egmont were lent to the Govett-Brewster Art Gallery; and historical paintings were shown at the Academy launching of *New Zealand's Heritage*.

Functions at the library under the auspices of the Friends included an address by Professor D. F. McKenzie on the Indecent Publications Tribunal; Mr J. C. T. Oates, Under-Librarian at Cambridge University, and Mr R. F. Grover also addressed meetings.

The number of visitors to the library has increased to some 20,000 a year. As always many school parties and others from library school, training colleges and other institutions have been given conducted tours of the library. Due to the inadequacies of the present building for the ever-increasing use to which it is put, it is regrettably not possible to accept primary school parties from Wellington city for a general introduction to the library, although touring parties from other areas become ever more frequent.

Senior members of staff played an active part in the summer school in local history arranged by the Department of Extension Studies of Massey University.

As in previous years, the press and the broadcasting authorities throughout New Zealand have been most generous in their allocation of space for news of the library's activities. This assistance in making the library's services and needs more widely known is gratefully acknowledged.

Alexander Turnbull Library Endowment Trust

Two meetings of the trust were held during the year, at which a

number of matters dealing with the library's acquisition and publication programmes were considered. Notable purchases from trust funds are dealt with under their appropriate headings but it should be noted that in the full 12 months over \$10,000 of trust funds were committed for the purchase of manuscripts, historical paintings and rare books. This level of expenditure, from what is still basically a modest fund, was necessary to support the grant to the library as a part of the National Library. The Trust Board's funds benefited by a bequest of \$45,000 from the late H. B. Fleck but, despite such welcome accretions, it will not be possible to sustain a similar level of expenditure from income alone or from the profit on sales of library publications. The assets of the board as at 31 March 1972 amounted to \$103,826. Receipts, apart from the Fleck Bequest, totalled \$15,276, largely from the sale of prints and the receipt of donations.

Publications

The library's 1971 print series included three reproductions of paintings of the thermal regions by C. D. Barraud and Charles Blomfield. The series has had an excellent reception from the public. The first of the library's series of monographs to be published by the trust, Andrew Sharp's *Duperrey's Visit to New Zealand in 1824*, was issued before Christmas. *The London Journal of Edward Jerningham Wakefield* edited by Joan Stevens, being published in conjunction with the Victoria University of Wellington, is expected to be available shortly. Two issues of *The Turnbull Library Record* were published by the Friends of the Turnbull Library. It is satisfactory to note that largely in response to *The Record*, the membership of the society has steadily increased.

Appendix

Library Donors April 1971 to March 1972

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FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY
ANNUAL REPORT 1971/72

Membership

The Society enjoyed a reasonably successful year during the period under review. The increase in membership noted in earlier years has been sustained, the total as at 31 March being 594, 116 more than for the preceding year. Apart from the continuing interest of people not merely in Wellington but throughout New Zealand in the Library, the growing membership is probably due to the regular publication of the *Record*.

Three meetings of the Society were held during the year as follows:

- 9 June (A.G.M.), Mr R. F. Grover: New Zealand manuscripts held in Australia.
- 4 August, Professor D. F. McKenzie: The Indecent Publications Tribunal, an intimate view by a former member.
- 22 September: Joint meeting with Wellington Branch of New Zealand Library Association: Mr J. C. T. Oates, President of the Bibliographical Society and Under-Librarian at the University of Cambridge: "The Duke of Buckingham's acquisition of the oriental library of Thomas Erpenius. . . ."

In response to an appeal to the Wellington membership, a number of Friends assisted on the duty roster for the Fox exhibition held jointly with the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts at its rooms in the National Gallery in February. The help of members in this task was greatly appreciated.

Officers

The following officers were elected at the Annual General Meeting:

President	Professor D. F. McKenzie
Imm. Past President	Canon N. Williams
Secretary	Miss M. Walton
Treasurer	Miss D. Sherratt
Committee	Mrs I. Winchester, Messrs J. Berry, D. Glover, L. C. Staffan, C. R. H. Taylor, J. E. Traue and I. McL. Wards.

In the absence overseas of Professor D. F. McKenzie, Mr I. McL. Wards has acted as Chairman.

The Society wishes to place on record its deep regret at the death of Professor J. C. Beaglehole on 10 October last. A biographical note by Mr R. I. M. Burnett has appeared in the May issue of *The Turnbull Library Record*, and a commemorative bibliography, prepared in the Library, is being published jointly by Victoria University of Wellington and the Friends of the Turnbull Library.

Publications

Two issues of *The Turnbull Library Record* appeared during the year. While it is pleasing to note that interest in the *Record* has been sustained, the steadily mounting costs of publication must not be overlooked. Without the assistance of profits from the sale of publications, as well as donations, it would be difficult to maintain publication at the present level merely from subscription receipts. It is now five years since the subscription was raised to its present level of \$2.50 per annum, a relatively modest sum in comparison with contributions expected by other similar organisations. The Committee has no recommendation to place before the membership but the matter is one which will need to be watched. It is pleasing to note that there has been a small increase in the return from sale of publications through the Library, while the arrangement made with the Endowment Trust for the sale of Andrew Sharp's *Duperrey's Visit to New Zealand in 1824*, and further monographs published by the Trust, will provide some necessary assistance.

The Future

The period covered by this report represents the last complete year that the Library will be in the Turnbull Building. When the next annual report is presented, the Library, on present expectations, will have been in the Free Lance Building on the Terrace for some six months. Although it is proposed to retain use of the Turnbull Building, certainly for storage and perhaps for other purposes, for a limited time, the Library's main collections and services will be in the Free Lance until the erection of the National Library. The most optimistic forecasts place this latter development in perhaps five or six years, the more realistic 10-12 years. Cabinet authority for the working drawings of the National Library Building is welcomed, and will permit an advance to the next major stage, after final costing—the formal approval for the erection of the building itself. Within the Free Lance Building, as in the National Library, the identity of the Turnbull will be preserved. There may be differences of opinion as to how this can best be achieved in the National Library Building but what is evolving will be, I am sure, an appropriate recognition of the special character of the Turnbull Library. On the other hand, it is necessary to provide for close association between the various parts of the National Library, of which Turnbull is part, particularly for the efficient use of Turnbull's many special collections which, in themselves, form the country's national collections in these areas. The final alterations to the sketch plans will be considered by the Trustees' Special Committee for the Alexander Turnbull Library, which has a particular responsibility in this matter.

Our departure from the Turnbull Building, more because of its structural weakness than for its spatial inadequacies, increasingly frustrating as these are to staff, is undoubtedly a significant milestone in the Library's history. The temporary home, which is being fitted out at some expense, will house only a slightly larger proportion of the total Turnbull stock than does the Turnbull Building. There will be minimal provision for expansion even within the decade for which it will probably be occupied. The need to press on with the National Library Building is, therefore, the more urgent. It will be only at the ultimate stage of completion that an appropriate and fitting home will be provided to display and house the Turnbull collection and its services. A lengthy interregnum is ahead in which the support of the Trustees, Friends and staff will be needed and, I am sure, will be forthcoming.

A. G. BAGNALL
Chief Librarian

FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY (INC.)
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1972

Last Year		\$	\$
	INCOME		
1,282	Subscriptions	1,428.74	
262	Profit on Sale of Publications—		
	General	330.78	
440	Sue Skerman Prints	—	
90	Interest	88.19	
2,074			1,847.71
	EXPENSES		
31	Printing and Stationery	108.85	
37	General Expenses	45.14	
19	Audit Fee	24.50	
20	Crockery Written Off	—	
835	Journal Printing	1,474.96	
—	Postages	63.87	
717	Jubilee Expenses	—	
180	Sue Skerman Prints Donated	—	
—	Fox Exhibition—		
	Net Cost of Catalogues	195.80	
	Hire of Academy	25.00	
		220.80	
	Less Profit on Sales	10.80	210.00
1,839			1,927.32
\$235	EXCESS EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME		\$79.61

AUDITOR'S REPORT

We have examined the records of the Friends of the Turnbull Library (Inc.) for the year ended 31st March 1972. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet and above Statement of Income and Expenditure correctly sets out the financial position and the transactions for the year, according to the records and explanations given to us. We have accepted the Secretary's Certificate as to the quantities and values of stock of the Society as at 31st March, 1972.

Wellington
2nd June 1972

MORRIS, PATRICK & CO.
Honorary Auditors.

FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL LIBRARY (INC.)
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31st MARCH, 1972

Last Year \$		\$	\$
	ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
2,999	Balance 1st April 1971	3,234.00	
235	Deficit for Year	(79.61)	
\$3,234			\$3,154.39

These are represented by:

ASSETS			
9	Cash on Hand	6.90	
391	Cash at Bank	760.22	
1,275	Post Office Savings Bank	1,328.83	
1,373	Stock of Publications	1,331.77	
3,048			3,427.72
INVESTMENTS (Hugh Walpole Endowment)			
251	Post Office Savings Bank	258.34	
	(Other)		
600	H.V.E.P. & Gas Board Debenture	—	
—	Taranaki Harbour Board Stock		
	(At Cost—Nominal Value \$1,000)	952.50	
851			1,210.84
3,899			4,638.56

LESS LIABILITIES			
—	Sundry Creditors		811.33
HUGH WALPOLE ENDOWMENT			
496	Balance 1st April, 1971	251.07	
13	Interest Received	7.27	
509		258.34	
258	Less Purchase of Walpole material, donated to Library	—	
251			258.34
301	LIFE MEMBERSHIP RESERVE	—	
113	Contributions during Year		414.50
\$3,234			\$3,154.39

NOTES AND COMMENTARY

The Annual General Meeting of the Friends of the Turnbull Library was held in the Shell Theatre on 4 July 1972. The Annual Report, as presented to a record attendance of over one hundred, prompted discussion on the future of the Library in the National Library Building. The Report, as presented by the Chief Librarian in the absence overseas of the President, was received and adopted with one dissentient voice. The following motion was carried unanimously:

'That the Friends commend to the permanent interest of the Special Committee of the Trustees the separate identity of the Alexander Turnbull Library in both its physical and administrative senses.'

Mr A. D. McIntosh as Chairman of Trustees and of the Alexander Turnbull Library Committee, outlined the present situation regarding the National Library Building plans and stressed that despite the limitations of the design, valuable years would be lost if the whole scheme were rejected. He assured the Friends that there was a legal as well as a moral duty of the Trustees to see that the Library was housed in separate and fitting accommodation, and he felt that the plans, as prepared, were fully in the spirit of that obligation.

At the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting, the long awaited film on the Library 'Alexander Turnbull's Library', produced by the National Film Unit and directed by Paul Maunder, was presented. The film, which met with a generally favourable reaction from the audience, has since been screened publicly in Wellington and will be shown elsewhere in New Zealand on television and it is hoped overseas. Proposals for a film of the Library go back some fifteen years, but we are now indebted to Mr R. T. Bowie, Producer, and Mr A. G. Scott, Manager of the Film Unit, for deciding that this was the time for this candid, personal but fascinating colour record to be made.

Work on the renovation of the Free Lance Building is more or less up to time, and it is expected that the Library will move into its new 'temporary' accommodation in the new year. The membership will be advised when a firm date is available.

The Chief Librarian left for the United Kingdom via California on 23 August and is expected to return to Wellington on 18 December. While in England, Mr Bagnall will be engaged in a number of duties associated with the acquisition of manuscripts, sketches and paintings in original or photocopy form. He will, also, further negotiations on those

matters which have already been commenced. While it is not expected that any spectacular acquisitions will necessarily follow from these efforts, it is, nevertheless, clear from known contacts and from the relative frequency with which diaries, letters and paintings come to light in the United Kingdom, that there is still a considerable reservoir of such material in private hands. Mr Bagnall will, also, be in touch with officers of the National Library in Australia House who are engaged in the Joint Copying Project, and will endeavour to arrange for the priority copying of records in public and institutional repositories of particular New Zealand interest.

The State of Mansfield Scholarship

Our attention has been drawn to an article by Mary Louise Bardas in *World literature written in English*, Vol. XI, No. 1, published by the University of Texas at Arlington. It is titled 'The State of Scholarship on Katherine Mansfield, 1950-1970' and consists of a brief discussion of the situation, followed by a useful bibliography. The discussion, however, seems to us somewhat casual and uninformed. Although she says that 'Perhaps the most important event for the would-be critic of Katherine Mansfield . . . is the discovery by Ian Gordon of Murry's extensive "creative" editing of the Mansfield papers', and although she goes on to discuss these papers and even speculate about what should result 'when Mansfield scholars have access to these papers', no mention is made of the Alexander Turnbull Library, or, indeed, of New Zealand. A discussion of the state of Mansfield scholarship without mention of the repository of the main bulk of Mansfield manuscripts, and without clarification of the fact that scholars *do* have access to these papers, is surely inadequate.

Some assumptions are also misleading. The observation 'Hopefully, the Mansfield papers will appear under more conservative editing' carries a footnote which reads 'One assumes that Gordon himself is undertaking this task.' Although mention was made in the *Record* nearly a year before publication of this article of the fact that the Mansfield letters are currently being edited by Margaret Scott, we should now make it explicit that Mrs Scott has been commissioned by Oxford University Press to collect and edit the complete letters of Katherine Mansfield. This work is being done by Mrs Scott in a private capacity and is quite distinct from the editing of unpublished manuscripts of Katherine Mansfield which she has been doing for the past three years for the *Record*. The Library's collections of Mansfieldiana (manuscripts, photographs, editions of works, published related material, ephemera, association articles and artifacts) are growing continually. Texas is bound to hear of us sooner or later.

Charles Meryon's Etchings in the Alexander Turnbull Library

An Analysis of Etchings from 'Divers Pièces Gravées Collecte, Gain, Butin de Course de la Chasse Faits aux mouillage et à la mer pendant le Voyage à la Nouvelle-Zélande Accompli, de MDCCCXLII à XLVI Sur le Navire Rhin Sous les ordres de M le Capitaine de Voisseau, (mort contre-Admiral en 1852) A. Bérard Commandant la Station à Akaroa. Presqu'île de Banks. CM 1866 Paris. C.M. imp rue Duperré 20'

The following is a list of the nine etchings from this series held by the Alexander Turnbull Library and includes an analysis of states not listed in Delteil *Le Peintre-Graveur Illustré* Vol. II (New York 1969). The numbers in square brackets refer to the numbers in Delteil. The sizes are taken from the outside edge of the plate marks. The titles are those given in Delteil. If the title on our print varies it is quoted also.

[63] COUVERTURE DU VOYAGE A LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE. (1842 à 1846)

Etching on blue paper 15.3 x 24 cm.

4th state or, possibly, a 5th state.

State which includes inscriptions and lettering is described by Delteil as a fourth state: this copy includes the monogram C.M.

[66] LE MALINGRE GRYPTOGAME. At top: 'N.Z. MDCCCXLV'. At bottom: 'P. Pierron Imp MDCCCLX.'

Monogram printed in red 7 x 5.8 cm.

Unlisted state between 3rd and 4th states.

The state held by the Alexander Turnbull Library appears to be an intermediate state not listed in the Delteil catalogue.

Delteil lists a 3rd state 'Avec un fond de fougère, mais avant la lettre'. He refers also to a second state 'Encore avant le fond, mais avec la monogramme (tiré parfois en rouge).'

The Alexander Turnbull Library print has the bracken at the base and also the lettering: but it is not the fourth state as reproduced in Delteil. It differs by:

(a) Having the monogram printed in red.

(b) In size.

The Alexander Turnbull Library print (to the inside edge of the plate marks) is 7 x 5.8 cm. The Delteil 4th state has been squared-off outside the plate marks (which show white on the sides of the state reproduced). Its size is 7.5 x 6.1 cm.

[67] NOUVELLE-CALÉDONIE. Grande case indigène sur le chemin de ballade à poepo [1863]

A new 4th state [as given in Delteil-Wright 1924 Catalogue and printed in Delteil under Addenda and Errata.]

Has monogram but no lettering. An Intermediate state between 3rd and 4th states of Delteil.

This is a crisp print in excellent condition. The evidence of drypoint burr on palm foliage, paper and condition of the print would suggest that this is an early state which does not correspond with the 5th state described as having

lettering removed, but rather with the state of a print held by the Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London, and described in the Addenda as 'an undescribed state between our 3rd and 4th states, which must now be reckoned the 4th state'.

- [68] OCEANIE, PECHE AUX PALMES. 16 x 33.8 cm.
'Océanie, Ilots à Uvea (Wallis) Pêche aux Palmes 1845'.
4th state.
C.M. pt 1863. Imp. Pierron. Paris.
- [69] PRESQU'ILE DE BANKS. POINTE DES CHARBONNIERS, AKAROA. 15.5 x 32.7 cm. 'Nouvelle Zélande. Presqu'li de Banks, 1845.'
3rd state before lettering.
We hold two copies of this 3rd state. On one is written (l.l.) in pencil 'Meryon Nouvelle-Zélande. Presqu'il de Banks. Peche à la Seine à Akaroa. 1st state [sic]'; on the other (l.l.) in pencil: 'Nouvelle-Zélande. Presqu'il de Banks 1845.'
Also 4th state with lettering.
C.M. det et sculp 1863 (l.l.) Pierron Imp. v. Montfaucon (l.r.).
- [70] GRENIERS INDIGÈNES A AKAROA. 14.5 x 23.5 cm.
'Nouvelle-Zélande. Greniers indigènes et habitations à Akaroa (Presqu'île de Banks) 1845.'
4th state with lettering and monogram. 'Voyage de la corvette le Rhin' etched in Meryon's hand on top right above monogram.
- [71] ÉTAT DE LA PETITE COLONIE FRANÇAISE D'AKAROA. 11 x 15.5 cb.
'Nouvelle-Zélande. Presqu'île de Banks, 1845. État de la petite colonie Française D'Akaroa. Vers 1845—Voyage du RHIN.'
[3rd state?]
After C.M. del. sculp. 1865 the date '16 aout' is scratched faintly on plate on (l.r.) Pierron Imp. v. Motfaucon.
As the '11' aout has been altered to '16' and the sky has been added this is later than the 2nd state of Delteil and is either a 3rd state or a previously undescribed intermediate state between the 3rd and 4th states.
- [72] LA CHAUMIÈRE DU COLON. 8 x 7.5 cm.
'La Chaumière du Colon. Vieux-Soldat. AAKAROA (Nelle Zélande) 1845'.
3rd state.
C.M. 1866 (l.l.) Pierron Imp. (l.r.).
- [74] PRO VOLANT DES ILES MULGRAVES. 14.5 x 8 cm.
5th state.

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THE FRIENDS OF THE TURNBULL
LIBRARY

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Record Editor: Mr A. G. Bagnall, *Chief Librarian*

The Society known as the Friends of the Turnbull Library was established in 1939. 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 interchanging 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. The Society carries out its objects chiefly by means of periodic meetings and the production of publications, of which the *Turnbull Library Record* is the main one. Correspondence and enquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary, The Friends of the Turnbull Library, Alexander Turnbull Library, Box 8016, Wellington. The annual subscription of \$2.50 includes the *Record*.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
ALEXANDER TURNBULL LIBRARY

WAKEFIELD, E. J. *The London Journal of Edward Jerningham Wakefield, 1845-46* edited by Professor JOAN STEVENS from the MS. in the Library. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 4. The H. B. Fleck Memorial Fund, published jointly with Victoria University of Wellington) 1972. 182p., 8p. illus. (col. frontis.), folding map. \$6.00 in N.Z. (Price to Friends \$4.75). Limited edition of 750 copies.

Duperrey's Visit to New Zealand in 1824 edited by ANDREW SHARP. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 3. The H. B. Fleck Memorial Fund.) 1971. 125p., 6 plates, 2 maps. \$4.75 in N.Z. (Price to Friends, \$4.25). Edition of 1500 copies only.

BEST, A. D. W. *The Journal of Ensign Best, 1837-43* edited by NANCY M. TAYLOR from the MS. in the Library. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 2.) 1966. 465p., plates (col. frontis.) \$3.50 in N.Z. (Price to Friends \$3.15).

MARKHAM, E. *New Zealand [in 1837] or Recollections of It* edited with an introduction by Dr E. H. McCORMICK from the MS. in the Library. (Alexander Turnbull Library monograph, no. 1.) 1963. 114p., illus. (some plates in colour), map. \$3.00 in N.Z. (Price to Friends \$2.70).

John Cawte Beaglehole: a bibliography compiled in the Alexander Turnbull Library and published jointly by The Friends of the Turnbull Library and Victoria University of Wellington. 1972. 48p., portrait. \$2.00 in N.Z. (Price to Friends \$1.00). Edition of 1000 copies only.

McCORMICK, E. H. *Tasman and New Zealand: a bibliographical study.* (Bulletin no. 14.) 1959. 72p., plates. 75 cents nett.

SEE OVER PAGE FOR TURNBULL LIBRARY PRINTS.

THE TURNBULL LIBRARY PRINTS

The Mein Smith Prints, 1972 — 3 prints at \$2.00 each, with booklet of biographical and descriptive notes; \$10 the set of 3, in folder illustrated in colour (for details, see below). Friends of the Turnbull Library are granted 10% discount, making the price to them \$9.00 the set, or \$1.80 for single prints.

Five watercolours by Captain William Mein Smith, Royal Artillery (first Surveyor-General to the New Zealand Company) are reproduced in colour as three prints, two of which carry two pictures:

- 1 Fort Richmond and the second Hutt Bridge, *ca.* 1847 (coloured surface $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches) *WITH* Hutt River, near Taita, 1851 (coloured surface $7 \times 9\frac{3}{4}$ inches)
- 2 A Road through Bush (coloured surface $13\frac{3}{4} \times 9$ inches)
- 3 'A Wet Day, July 1853' [on the Huangarua River, Wairarapa] (coloured surface $7\frac{1}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches) *WITH* Cliffs between Te Kopu and Whatarangi, Palliser Bay (coloured surface 7×10 inches)

The edition is restricted to 2,500 hand-numbered sets.

Each set is supplied in a folder illustrated in full colour with the Te Aro and Thorndon portions of the 3-part 1842 Wellington panorama engraved after Mein Smith in *Illustrations to Jerningham Wakefield's 'Adventure in New Zealand.'* Similar to the Heaphy views, the folder illustrations each measure $9\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ inches and constitute two further prints which may be framed.

Note: Stocks are exhausted of *The Queen's Prints* (Heaphy's Thorndon, Te Aro and Nelson views); The Heaphy 1864 Prints (Hokianga, Egmont and Chatham Islands); The Barraud Wellington 1861 view; and the Jubilee Print of von Tempsky's watercolour of the attack on Te Putahi Pa.

PRINTS STILL AVAILABLE ARE:

The Fox Prints. 3 at \$2.00 each, with descriptive leaflet. *Stocks limited.*

The Fox Portfolio. 6 others at \$3.00 each; or \$10.00 the set with descriptive text-sheet and brochure by Dr E. H. McCormick, in folder illustrated in colour.

The Barraud Prints. 2 at \$2.00 each, or sold as a pair with descriptive leaflet in folder illustrated in black and white with Barraud's view of Wellington, 1861 (the third colour print, now sold out). *Stocks limited.*

The Emily Harris N.Z. Flower Prints. 3 at \$2.00 each; the set in illus. folder.

The Maplestone Prints. 3 at \$2.00 each; the set supplied in illustrated folder.

The Cyprian Bridge Prints. 2 at \$2.00 each; the pair in illustrated folder.

Prints of the Thermal Regions. 3 at \$3.00 each; the set at \$8.00 in folder illustrated in colour. The paintings are by C. D. Barraud and Charles Blomfield.

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