

- 82 Owen to Haast, 16 December 1873, Haast Coll., ATL, in which Owen expresses some concern lest Milne-Edwards 'anticipate me [in the description of *Dinornis maximus*] as he had done on former occasions'.
- 83 Haast to Owen, 18 March 1874, OC: NH14: 190/193.
- 84 Haast was instrumental in the foundation of the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury in 1862 as he was in the formation of the Museum. Although there had been attempts to establish organisations for the promotion of science, literature and art during the preceding 20 years, notably the short-lived New Zealand Society in 1851, and although Wakefield had seen such organisations as important parts of his settlement schemes, Haast's creations were the first of any importance in the Colony. The Wellington Philosophical Institute was organized in anticipation of the government-sanctioned New Zealand Institute which was mandated in 1867 and formally inaugurated in August 1868. For Haast's role in Christchurch, see H. von Haast, 1848, *op. cit.*, pp. 220 ff; and for the New Zealand Institute, see the legislative debates reported in *New Zealand Parliamentary Debates*, 1867, 1:497, 802, 905-6, 949, 1311; and *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*, 1 (1868) 3-4.
- 85 Julius Haast, 'On the Measurements of *Dinornis* Bones, Obtained from Excavations in Swamp, Situated at Glenmark on the Property of Messrs. Kermode & Co., up to February 15, 1868,' *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*, 1 (1868) 21-30. It should be noted, however, that William Colenso published the first local analysis of Moa material a quarter century earlier in the *Tasmanian Journal of Science* which Owen arranged to have republished in London in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.
- 86 e.g. Haast to Owen, 26 September 1872, OC: NH14: 170/173: 'Hector's evil genius *Mantell* is at the bottom of all. Too indolent or ignorant to write himself, he trades upon his father's name & tries to throw dirt upon every body else who works honestly to advance science in New Zealand. Your illustrious name is like a red rag to Mantell & since that day I was fortunate enough to prove by my researches that your determinations of the *Dinornis* species were wonderfully correct, he does every thing in his power to throw dirt upon me, but that will recoil against himself.'
- 87 The personal conflicts within the small circle of scientists working generally in isolation and all competing with one another for slim rewards are an important, though negative, factor in the development of a self-sustaining scientific structure in the Colony. The conflicts in part parallel those between province and central government. Important and critical as they are for an understanding of the maturing of science in the Colony, I can only and barely allude to them leaving them a subject for later treatment.
- 88 Owen to Haast, 5 August 1873, Haast Coll., ATL.
- 89 Haast to Owen 27 October 1873, OC: NH14:181/185.
- 90 Haast to Owen, 14 March 1874, OC: NH14: 190/193.
- 91 Richard Owen, *Memoirs on the Extinct Wingless Birds of New Zealand, with an Appendix on those of England, Australia, Newfoundland, Mauritius, and Rodriguez*, 2 v. (London, 1879). This was primarily a compilation of the series of memoirs which Owen had published in the *Transactions of the Zoological Society*. By this time, after the death of his wife in 1873 and with the anticipated opening of the new Museum of Natural History in South Kensington, Owen had begun to redefine his role, for in a letter to Professor G.B. Halford (17 October 1877, La Trobe Library, State Lib., Victoria) regarding support for the publication of his work on Australian fossils, he writes that 'it has been written and illustrated expressly with the view of giving an aid indispensable to Colonial-born Palaeontologists, who may, as in the United States, rise to the work of making known the Natural History of their mighty native land.'