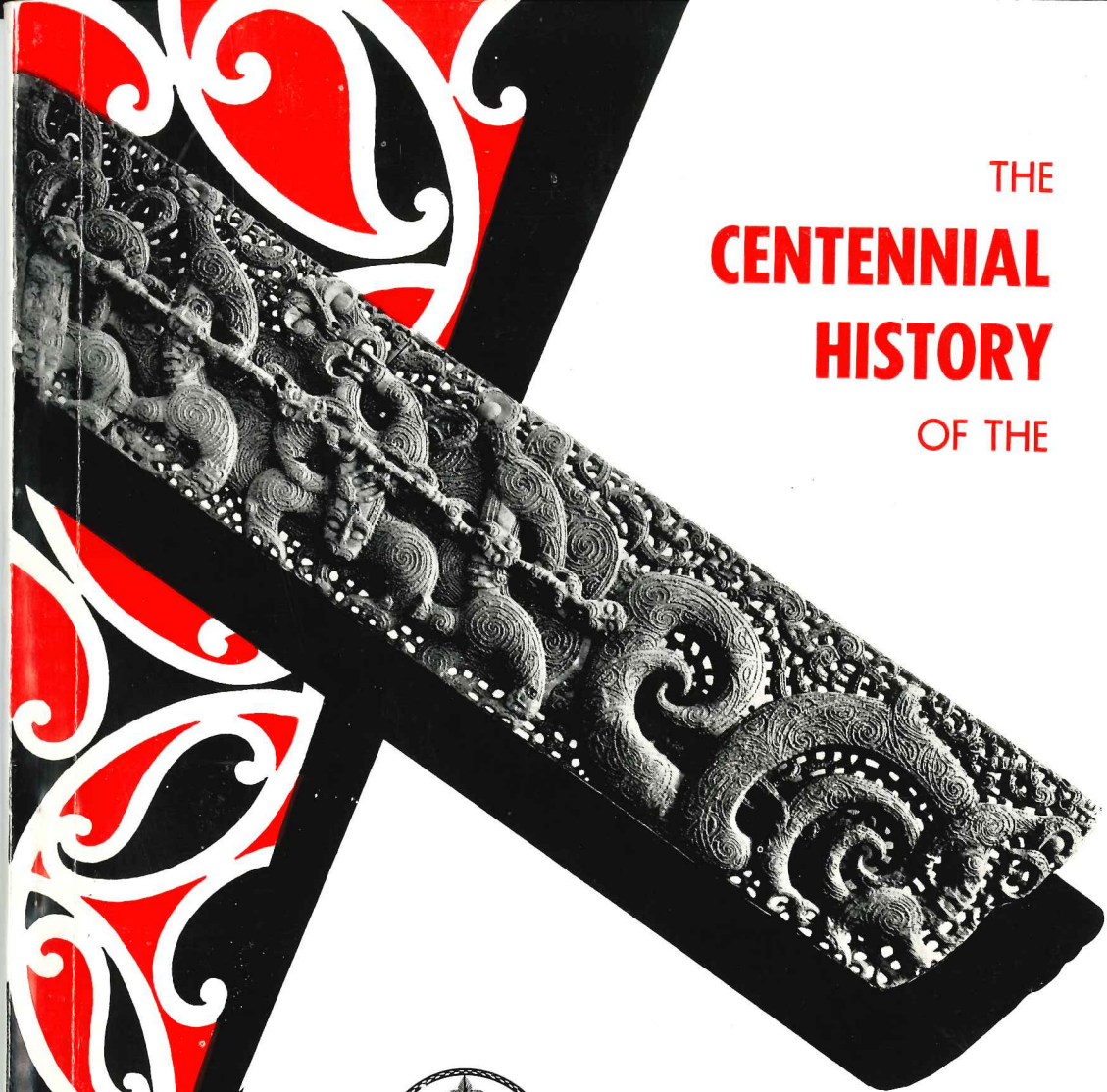


THE
CENTENNIAL
HISTORY
OF THE



AUCKLAND
INSTITUTE
AND **MUSEUM**
1867-1967

Cover: Barge-board carving of storehouse from Te Kaha,
Maori Hall West.

Cover design by A. W. B. Powell

**THE
CENTENNIAL HISTORY
OF THE
AUCKLAND INSTITUTE
AND MUSEUM**



Prepared by:

A. W. B. Powell (Editor), S. G. Brooker, Christina O. Troup,
E. G. Turbott,

By authority of the Council
of the Auckland Institute
and Museum
1967

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Foreword

With a record of a century of achievement, the Auckland Institute and Museum, which was founded in 1867 as the Auckland Philosophical Society, is able to review with pride the progress made during the hundred years. This "Centennial History of the Auckland Institute and Museum" edited by Dr Powell, who has been given generous assistance by various contributors, tells not only the history of our own Institute but also gives an absorbing and eloquent story of the development of Auckland in a special field. We who are privileged to be members of the Council or of the Staff in this centennial year pay tribute to the founders and the many distinguished men and women of City and Province who have so ably served the Institute and Museum, and, through it, the community over the years. The contribution made by the past Presidents has been acknowledged by inclusion in the publication of biographical notes on the lives of these people many of whose names are so well remembered in Auckland, and the achievements of our Directors and members of staff are included in this historical record. Sir Gilbert Archey, Mr E. G. Turbott and Miss Troup have been indefatigable in searching archives for information to establish the historical pageant of the development which surely justifies the hopes and aspirations of those far-sighted pioneers of Auckland who, on 6th November 1867, established the Institute.

The Museum collections are now housed in the finest building in New Zealand on a site which is unsurpassed anywhere. For this magnificent building everyone associated with the Museum gives thanks to the Auckland Citizens' Committee presided over by the then Mayor, Sir James Gunson, for the decision made in October 1920 to erect a museum as a war memorial to the men and women of the Province who gave their lives on the field of honour in the war of 1914 to 1918. Sir James was President of the Institute and Museum in 1917 and in the "Jubilee Sketch" published in that year to commemorate the first fifty years, he commended the founders and the achievements, and stressed the importance of the Museum in complementing the functions of the University and other educational establishments for equipping men and women of the future to make their contributions to the progress of mankind. With the addition of the second stage of the building as a memorial to those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Second World War, the Museum has become a great institution with a fine scientific staff who make contributions to knowledge in many disciplines, the latter attracting world wide recognition and bringing research

workers to Auckland from other countries. It can be truthfully stated that the progress made during the first fifty years of the Museum's history has been maintained in the second half of the century and extended over wider fields of knowledge.

All these activities make the Museum a living memorial, and the collections are used to assist in the educational and cultural development of tens of thousands of school children every year as part of their formal education. This school work in the Museum was pioneered in 1930 by Sir Gilbert Archey and has since been developed in other centres. When the cultural resources of New Zealand are reviewed, the collection of treasures which record the culture of the Maori people are undoubtedly the finest asset of the Museum and these collections, many made so long ago, are becoming of increasing scientific and general interest to an ever-widening circle of scientists and other people including many of the Maori race. Indeed, our cultural debt to the Maori is established in the Museum by the presence of many of their finest works of art.

As the beginning of the second century approaches we may look forward with confidence to the continued development of the Auckland Institute and Museum in its many activities in science, education and culture and to its further contribution to the progress of the City and Province of which it is a vital part.

H. C. Holland,
President.

The First Century *

By Gilbert Archey, Director Emeritus.

I GRAFTON ROAD

Time and circumstance have happened to whatever records may have been made of the earliest events of our Museum's history, and few traces can be found of its first fifteen years. The first honorary secretary, James Alexander Smith, copied a few letters into an exercise book; "The New Zealander" reported, without mentioning the date, that a museum had been opened, and the Proceedings of the Provincial Council record small annual grants for some years. Fortunately, one of Mr Smith's letters of November 1852 states "We commenced the Auckland Museum on 25th October".

The reference to the location of the Museum in the first newspaper account, quoted below, also wants something of precision for today's reader, though clear enough no doubt for Aucklanders of 1852. It has been possible, however, to fix the site indirectly from other references.

From "THE NEW ZEALANDER" (leader page), October 27, 1852
"AUCKLAND MUSEUM"

Having long wished to see at least the foundation of a Museum laid in Auckland, it affords us much gratification to state that a very satisfactory commencement has been made by the zeal of Mr J. A. Smith, whose efforts have already been attended with so much success that a room respectably stored with specimens and curiosities of various kinds is now prepared for inspection. It was yesterday visited by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, under whose patronage the Museum is established, and will in future be open to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4 o'clock. It is situated at the "Old Government Farm House" a little beyond the Scotch Church, and nearly opposite the corner of the Barrack Wall, where two rooms have been granted for the purpose by the Government, of which, however, as we have just intimated, only one is at present occupied, — the other awaiting those further contributions which, it is to be hoped, will soon pour in. The whole of the furnishing (including both the materials and the mechanical labour of fitting up) have been gratuitously supplied, the contributors in this department being numerous; and, we need scarcely add, the specimens etc. have also been given gratuitously, no pecuniary aid having been obtained or sought in any quarter. Looking at it as a beginning, it is highly satisfactory, and will well repay a visit. Although, of course, there is not yet a *great deal* to be seen, yet there are many specimens of New Zealand minerals, some handsome stuffed birds, shells, insects, and various other things amongst which an hour may be very agreeably and instructively spent.

The fact that the entire of what has thus been done is owing to Mr J. A. Smith's individual exertions, reflects much credit on that gentleman's good taste and industry. But if the Museum is to advance in interest and usefulness as may be desired it must be by the aid of many contributors. We cordially commend it in this respect to the attention of those who can assist by contributions of specimens of New Zealand products and curiosities, and of any of those multifarious varieties which find a fitting place in such a collection. We believe

* The centenary of the Auckland Museum—founded before the establishment of the Institute—was celebrated in 1952, and it was subsequently proposed to publish a brief historical survey of the combined institution together with the text of lectures given in the centennial series; this account prepared in 1954 by Sir Gilbert Archey, was not finally published, and the Centennial Publication Committee acknowledges with pleasure Sir Gilbert's permission to make use of it on the occasion of the centenary of the Institute.—Ed.

that it is intended to publish a somewhat detailed list of those articles which are especially desired; but we may mention in time that any such contributions as we have indicated will be thankfully received, if addressed to the Hon. Secretary (Mr Smith) at the Museum."

THE AUCKLAND MUSEUM

IS NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, FROM 10 TO 4.

Patron,
HIS EXCELL. LIEUT.-GOVERNOR WYNARD.

THE object of this Museum is to collect Specimens illustrative of the Natural History of New Zealand—particularly its Geology, Mineralogy, Entomology, and Ornithology.

Also,
Weapons, Clothing, Implements, &c., &c., of New Zealand, and the Islands of the Pacific.

Any Memento of Captain Cook, or his Voyages will be thankfully accepted.

Also, Coins and Medals (Ancient and Modern.)

In connection with the above, there is an Industrial Museum, to exhibit—

Specimens of building & ornamental Stone,
" Timber for various purposes,
" Clays, Sands, &c., &c.,
" Dyes—Tanning substances, &c.,
" Gums, Resins, &c.,
" Flax, Hemp, Hair, &c., &c.

As it is desirable that samples of New Zealand Wool should be exhibited—contributors are requested to send samples in duplicate, as soon as convenient, stating—the Sheep, where bred—of what breed—also the age—who contributed by.

Donors are requested to send their contributions directed to the Honorary Secretary, at the Museum, any day in the week, except those open to the public.—Stating—the name of the contributor—where from—who contributed by—date—and any remarks that are considered necessary.

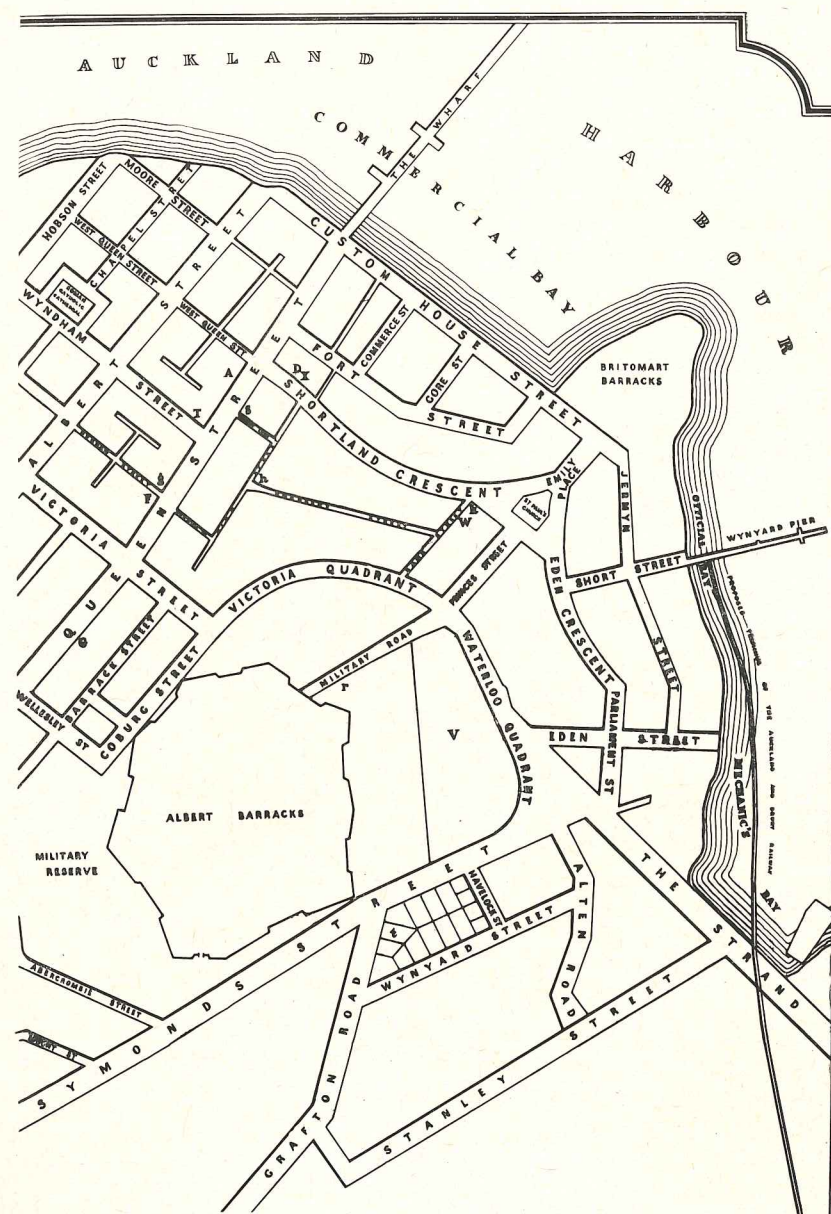
J. A. SMITH,
Hon. Sec.

Auckland, 25th Oct., 1852.

In passing, it seems surprising that, within its first twelve years, the colony could have already achieved an *old* government farm: our question however is, "Where was it?" A "Herald" correspondent, 6 June 1876, recalled that the Museum house had been "The Governor's Dairy" on what is "now a Grammar School reserve". A map by W. Heaphy, 1851 (? should this be Charles Heaphy) shows only one house—it is marked "Dairy"—as standing in the Symonds St./Grafton Rd. area opposite the barracks. Another map indicates the Museum as at "t", this being the site of the above-mentioned Dairy. A map of 1866 shows how the Dairy had thus early become surrounded by houses on the street front level.

This then was the location of the first Auckland Museum, two rooms in a farm cottage, one containing the collection, the other being the custodian's accommodation; somewhat of a backwater perhaps, where,

when the custodian was at his daily work elsewhere and his wife had gone shopping, the nearby schoolboys played noisily enough for the parent of three of them, a barracks officer, to receive a written admonition from Mr Smith requesting that he keep his boys under better discipline!



Portion of a plan of the City of Auckland in 1865, copied from the Government Registration Map, and published by Geo. T. Chapman, bookseller and stationer, Auckland. (The site of the first Auckland Museum is indicated by the letter 't' at the top of Grafton Road.)

We have no record of the Committee by whose interest and activity the Museum had been brought into being, nor of its first chairman, the only officers mentioned being the patron and the honorary secretary. Three trustees were named in a letter to W. Connell Esq., asking him to request a grant from the Provincial Council. They were W. F. Porter, Esq., J. Williamson, Esq., and T. Boylan, Esq.

Topical interest, or centennial significance, attaches to the matter of this first Provincial Council grant, in that it was requested and provided one hundred years, almost exactly to the date, prior to the passing of the Auckland War Memorial Museum Maintenance Amendment Act 1953,* an Act agreed to by the present contributing local bodies, and now the basis of sound future finance for the Museum. We quote the Minute from the Council Proceedings.

"Votes and Proceedings of the Auckland Provincial Council. Session 1. Thursday, November 24, 1853.

Mr Connell gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move that his Honour the Superintendent be requested to place the sum of £20 on the estimates, as a grant in aid of the Auckland Museum.

Tuesday, November 29, 1853.

Mr Connell, according to notice, moved that the Superintendent be requested to place the sum of £20 on the Estimates in aid of the Auckland Museum.

Agreed to.

The amount of £20 was duly voted on the Estimates on Wednesday, 21st December 1853. The £20 grant was renewed in 1854; it was increased to £100 from 1855 to 1857, but reduced to £50 for 1858.

The success of the Museum's first year can be judged from its 708 visitors, and the Committee's request to the Provincial Council for the full use for displaying the collections of two rooms in the cottage. It seems, however, that subsequently the museum hardly prospered; its enthusiastic first secretary, Mr J. A. Smith, who had arrived in New Zealand in 1850, soon went to Hawkes Bay where he took an active part in local government and became a member of the Provincial Council. The museum was apparently in good order when Hochstetter visited Auckland in the Austrian frigate "Novara"; he presented geological collections and spent some time arranging them.

Other names associated with the museum at this time were Dr Andrew Sinclair, Attorney General, who in 1861 lost his life while fording the Rangitata River; J. Gilfillan, G. Elliot Elliot (Honorary Secretary) and Edwin B. Dickson (Hon. Custodian). We know from Chapman's Almanac of 1863 and of 1864 that the Museum was still open only on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4.

It may be that the site was unsuitable; at least there was an admission in an advertisement, quoted below, that the museum was not attracting much attention. Either for this reason or because the building was required for another purpose, the collections were removed to Princes St. The advertisement, in the New Zealand Herald of 11 May 1867, runs:

* The Amendment Act of 1963 is now in force.—Ed.

"The museum is now being removed to the large room in the new building in Princes Street. . . Now that the Museum will be more centrally and conveniently situated many doubtless who before were scarcely aware of its existence will be induced to visit and feel more inclined to forward further contributions to the stock of curiosities which it contains."

The "new building", the Auckland Museum's second home, is what is now the Northern Club. It had been recently erected as the "New Family Hotel", but had become instead a government building for departmental officers, an officers' mess and a centre for certain social occasions as well as housing the museum.*

The foregoing is all that has been gleaned of the first fifteen years of the Auckland Museum. Events were moving, however, at the time of its transfer to Princes Street, towards its firmer establishment and future progress.

II INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM

On the 6th of November 1867, at a public meeting held in the Acclimatisation Society rooms, the Provincial Superintendent, the Hon. J. Williamson presiding, it was resolved "That all present at this meeting form themselves into a Society to be called the 'Auckland Philosophical Society' " and "That Thomas Bannatyne Gillies, Esquire, be requested to act as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, *pro tem.*" Within a week a committee had met to consider rules and to order magazines. On 10th March a further meeting resolved "That the name of the society be altered to the Auckland Institute". This meeting also appointed the first Council, viz. F. Whitaker, President; T. B. Gillies, Hon. Secretary; J. H. Crawford, Captain F. W. Hutton, G. B. Owen, T. Peacock, Rev. Dr. Purchas, J. M. Wayland.

At the first monthly meeting of the Institute, on 4th May 1868, the President delivered an Inaugural Address, subsequently printed in Volume 1 of Transactions of the New Zealand Institute.† The first paper read was by T. Kirk, "On the Botany of the northern part of the North Island".† A resolution in favour of incorporation with the newly formed New Zealand Institute was unanimously agreed to.

At this time, apparently, certain understandings were current that appear only by inference in the official records. In March 1868 the President "agreed to see the Superintendent relative to obtaining the building lately occupied by the Native Land Court for the use of the Institute". In September the secretary was instructed "to make application to the Deputy Superintendent for the use of the building adjoining the old Post Office for the purposes of the Institute", and the President again conferred with the Superintendent in October.

* Sir Alexander Johnstone has kindly given me this information from his records for a history of the Northern Club.

† *Transactions N.Z. Institute*, vol. 1, pp. 140-143.

Although there is no record or mention of the Institute being the possessor of a museum, an earlier minute, of 30th May, records the appointment of Mr T. Kirk "Assistant Secretary and Curator . . . on the understanding that the Museum be open to the public between 11 and 4 every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and on Saturday in summer from 11 to 5".

Events were clarified and put in more formal train in the following year. In January 1869 the society wrote to the Trustees of the Auckland Museum, "communicating the fact of incorporation of the Institute and requesting them to take steps for the transfer of the Museum". In June the Superintendent communicated the conditions of the transfer; the Institute found them unacceptable, but matters were adjusted and in October the Superintendent advised that, pursuant to a Provincial Council resolution he "had made the necessary arrangements for the transfer of the Museum to the Institute on a guarantee being given for the due preservation of its contents and the admission of the public." He also advised that he had obtained a grant of the old Post Office site in trust for the Institute.

The second annual report of the Institute (February 1870) recorded the transfer during the year of the Museum and Library to the buildings on the site; the Crown Grant was received in the following April, and in June the Council resolved "to take measures for the formation of a Building Fund".

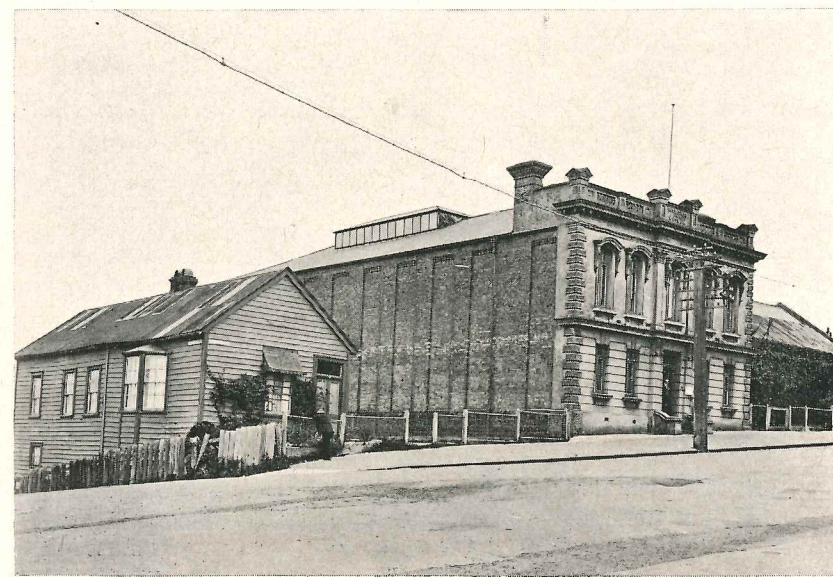
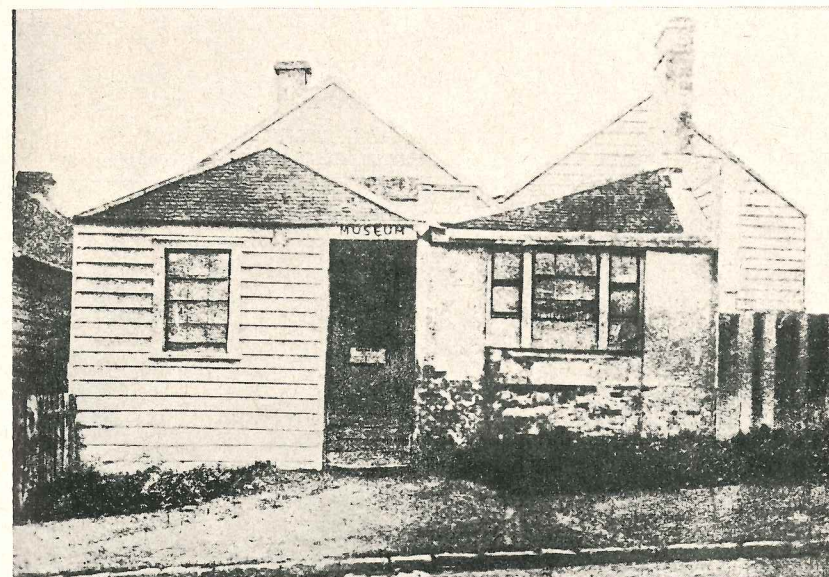
The appeal for funds was not launched immediately, and five years elapsed before a contract was let for a new building. In the meantime Mr Kirk resigned (1874) to become Government Botanist. Mr Thomas F. Cheeseman, who had already given assistance to the Museum, was appointed in the same year Secretary and Curator, and commenced officially the unique half century of activity, a lifetime of service, in which he gained personal eminence and a world-wide reputation in New Zealand botany, and built up notable collections of such extent that the building, twice enlarged as it was during his lifetime, could not at the end contain them.

The combined name "Auckland Institute and Museum" was first used in the Annual Report for 1880-81.

If we venture to name this second period of the Museum's history, *i.e.* the period of the Princes Street building from 1870 to 1923, as the period of Collections and Research, we must at once make it clear that these were the dominant, but by no means the only activities. Institute meetings and lectures, museum display, education and assistance to enquirers were all part of each year's work, and all contributed to the high reputation of the Museum and respect for its able, earnest and friendly curator.

But we must first have our building. The necessary money, or sufficient for a beginning, was in due course subscribed, and the annual report for 1875-6 records that a new building costing £3,377 was nearly completed. That there remained a mortgage debt of £1,400 testifies to the confidence and enterprise of the Institute members and Council.

In May 1876 the building was ready and handed over by the contractor, Mr R. Dickson. The official opening on 5th June, at which His Excellency the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, presided, took the form of an Art and Industries Exhibition.



Above—The Auckland Museum in its second home—the old Post Office, Princes Street, 1870.

Below—The 'new' Princes Street building, officially opened in May, 1876; with the caretaker's cottage to the left and the later added halls on the other side. This site was at the top of Shortland Street on the corner of Princes Street and Eden Crescent.

III 1870-1923. COLLECTIONS AND RESEARCH

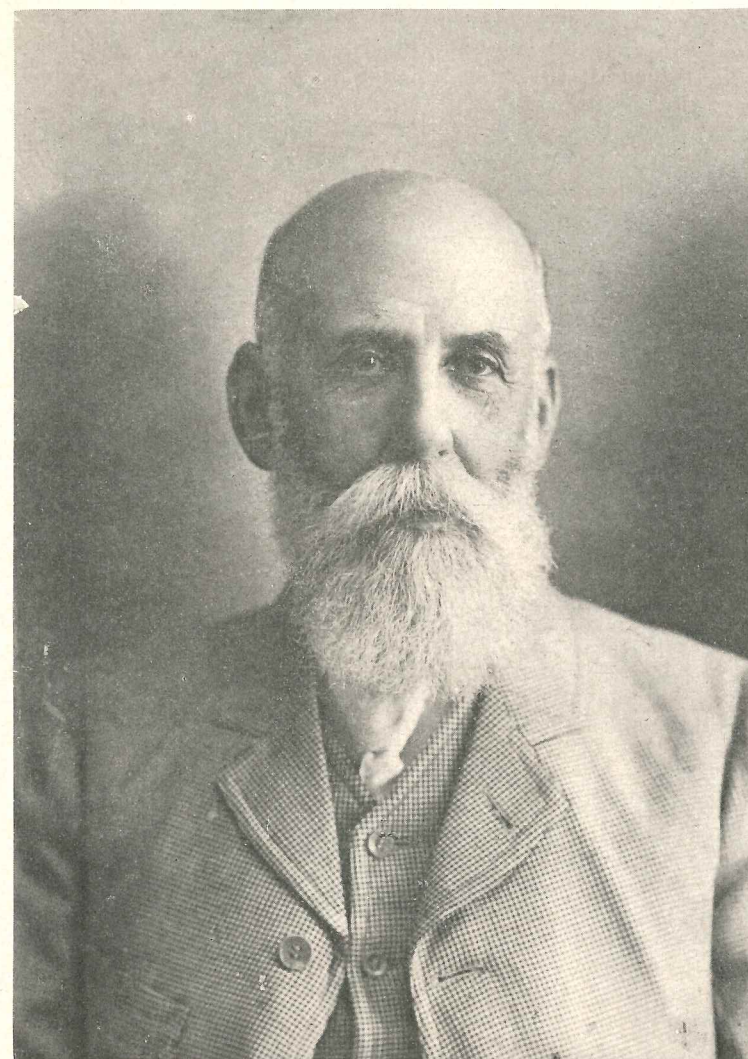
The period of Mr Cheeseman's curatorship saw the collections grow apace in every department. Although botanical studies had chief place in his mind, zoological and geological collecting kept pace to a remarkable degree. His thousands of plant specimens, presented to the Museum shortly before his death, were the result of assiduous field work in all parts of the country and the outlying islands. In their ordered arrangement and in the study that had been devoted to them, they exemplify most clearly the function and scientific importance of Museum collections, for they now constitute an integral part of Cheeseman's great botanical work, *Manual of the Flora of New Zealand* (1906; 2nd edn. 1925). Today, together with other gift collections from H. B. Matthews and Dr. Leonard Cockayne, and with the incorporation since then of annual collecting and study by Mr Cheeseman's botanical successors, Lucy Cranwell (1929-1944), Betty Molesworth (1944-1947), and Robert Cooper (1948-) and their associates, the Cheeseman Herbarium has become an essential and indispensable source of material for those who are pursuing botanical study in the New Zealand region.

All through these years, in the other fields of natural history, smaller private collections, individual gifts and specimens sent for identification streamed in in increasing volume, and members of the staff today often wonder how Mr Cheeseman managed to identify, label and bring into classified order the thousands of items that comprised the Museum collections in 1924.

In contrast to the individual and personal collecting, curatorship and research typified by the Cheeseman herbarium, the Museum's ethnographical collections, native arts and customs and especially Maori history and art, are the outcome and record of the ever-watchful enterprise of the Curator, the interest and support of the Council, and generosity in gifts and monetary contributions by the public.

The foundation of the Maori arts display was the R. C. Barstow collection given in 1876, followed by the C. O. Davis gift of 1887. The Mair collection, for which public subscriptions amounting to £1,000 were readily made in 1901, is probably the most extensive general collection received. Although much of it is of the nature of reserve or study material, but not on that account unimportant, it contained many valuable display pieces. Of more direct exhibition interest are the Arawa carved meeting house, "Rangitihi", and food stores, and the set of superb carvings recovered from a sea-cliff cave at Te Kaha. For these splendid examples of Maori art Auckland citizens subscribed £662 in 1906 and £684 in 1911.

The great East Coast canoe *Te Toki a Tapiri*, constructed in 1836 and the only war canoe preserved with all its parts as it came from the Maori craftsmen, was given by the government in 1885. It had sailed on both our harbours and was twice hauled across the portage between Tamaki and Otahuhu. Mr J. A. Pond, who was President in 1885, has told me how the canoe was moved to the Museum from the beach at Tamaki, by being dragged down into the water, a timber wagon run alongside on broad planks and anchored down while the tide was out, the canoe floated on to the wagon at high water, and then slowly and steadily drawn away.



Thomas Frederic Cheeseman. Curator 1874-1923

AUCKLAND INSTITUTE.

CONVERSAZIONE

TO BE HELD IN THE

MUSEUM BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET,

ON

THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,

SEPTEMBER 16TH AND 18TH.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Recent Advances in Photography, with experimental illustrations Mr J. MARTIN, F.G.S.
Inductive Electricity, experiments with Geissler tubes, Electrical Aurora, &c. .. Mr J. A. POND and Mr J. M. TUNNY.
Edison-Bell Telephone Mr H. B. MORTON and Mr SHEATH.

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Screw-cutting Lathe, with spiral, elliptic, eccentric, and geometric apparatus Mr J. STEWART, C.E.
Müller's Portable Gas-making machine Mr G. J. WARNER.
Fret-work machine .. Mr J. HOWDEN. Hydraulic Machines, &c., &c. .. Mr F. H. COMBES.

BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Groups of Birds and Animals, lately stuffed for the Museum by Mr A. Reischek .. Mr T. F. CHEESEMAN, F.L.S.
Practical Illustrations of the Art of Taxidermy Mr A. REISCHEK.
Skeleton of Giraffe lately added to the Museum.
Series of Crania of different races DR HONEYMAN.
Collection of New Zealand Beetles, American and Polynesian Butterflies and Moths, &c. .. CAPT. BROUN.
Collections of New Zealand and Exotic Ferns MRS HETLEY, Mr H. DOBIE.
In the Library, Gray's Genera of Birds, Reeve's Conchologia Iconica, and other illustrated works on Natural History.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

Collection of Geodetical and Trigonometrical Survey Instruments; Heliostat, &c. .. Mr S. PERCY SMITH.
Selection of Chemical Apparatus, Balances, &c. .. Mr J. M. TUNNY.
Spectroscopes, Thermo-electric pile, Goniometer, Electric and Galvanic Batteries, Induction Coils, Telephones, Microphones, &c.
Refracting and Reflecting Telescopes .. PORTER & CO., Mr C. H. STREET, Mr THOS. CHEESEMAN, Mr STEVENSON.
Microscopes, under the direction of DR PURCHAS, Mr E. BARTLEY, Mr G. H. BRADSHAW, and others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

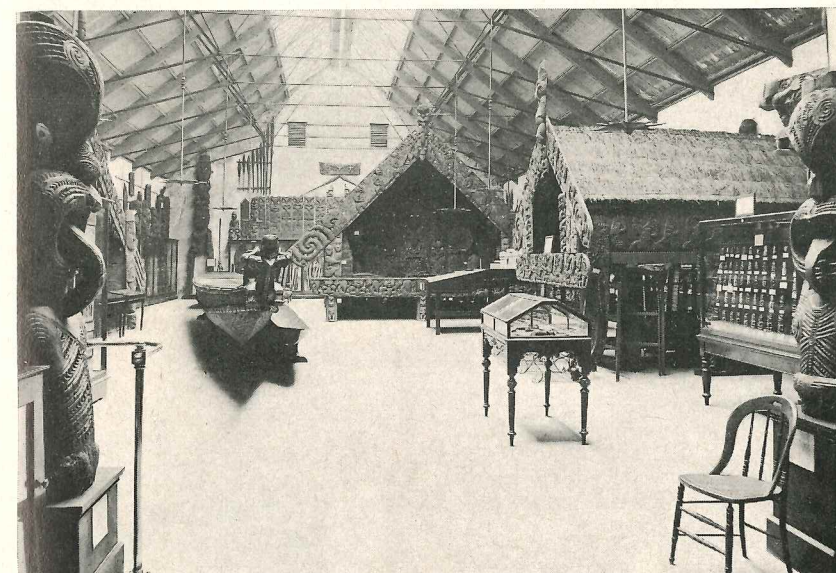
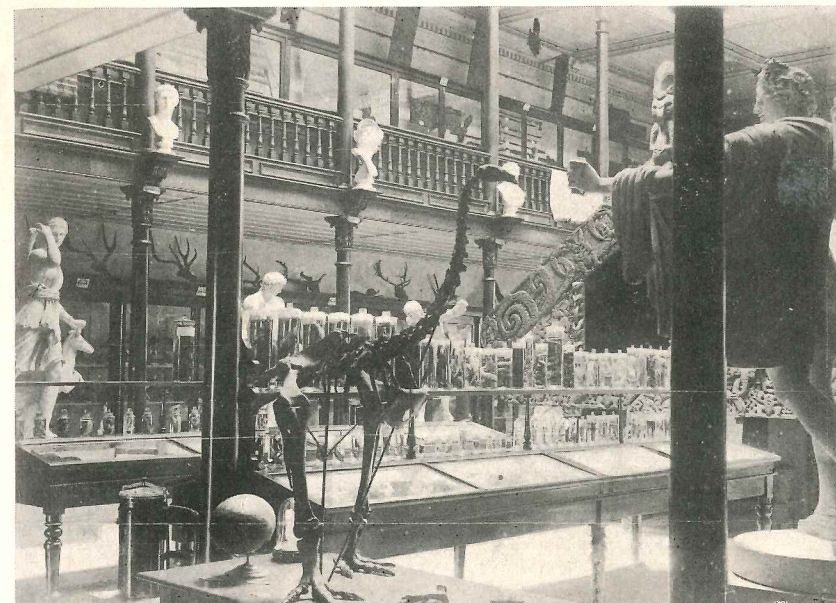
Exhibition of Sketches Mr ALBIN MARTIN, Mr E. BARTLEY.
Views of other Lands illustrated by Photographs; Stereoscopes, Graphoscopes, &c. .. Mr NEIL HEATH, F.G.S.
Exhibition of Rare Coins and Medals Mr R. C. BARSTOW.

To conclude on each evening with an Exhibition of Scenes with the Oxy-hydrogen light—
1st, on Thursday evening—Scenes in North India, described by BISHOP COWIE; Landscapes in North Wales, with description by Mr J. MARTIN, F.G.S.
2nd, Saturday evening—Chromatic Experiments, Views in the Rocky Mountains, by Mr J. MARTIN.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC DURING THE EVENINGS.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for 10 p.m.
Admission, 2s. Tickets admitting on both evenings, price 3s., may be obtained of Messrs Chapman, Wayte, Upton, and Champaloup and Cooper.

Programme for an Institute and Museum social function in 1880.



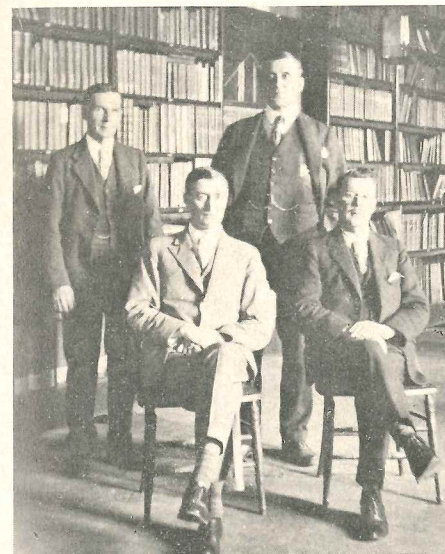
Above—The 1876 building housed an orderly but rather juxtaposed collection in its single hall.

Below—The later added south wing and two adjoining halls to the left, accommodated the rapidly expanding collections.

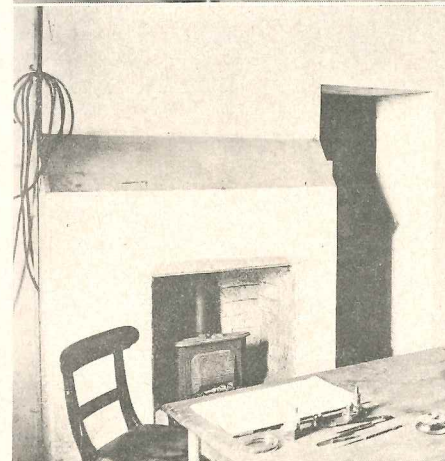


Above—The dignity and charm of the library in the Princes Street building.

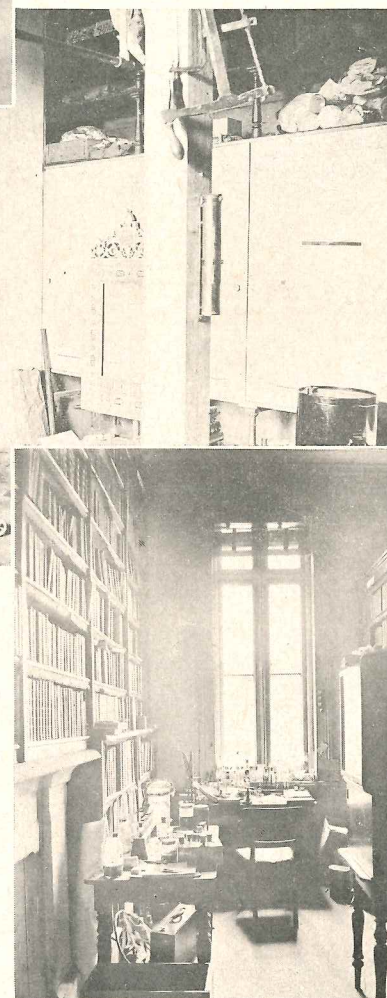
Below—Mr Cheeseman's office, in which his herbarium was housed, to the left of the front entrance to the Princes Street building.



The Museum Staff in 1925—
(seated) Messrs G. Archey
(curator) and L. T. Griffin
(assistant curator); (standing)
Messrs W. Hawke (custodian)
and M. C. Cleland (librarian).



The austerity of Mr Griffin's basement
office.



Research under difficulties—Mr D. H.
Graham conducted his mosquito re-
searches under Mr G. Archey's direc-
tion, in a corner of the library.

A different but equally complex set of manoeuvres attended the canoe's transfer from Princes Street to the Domain in 1929. It also cost a like amount, about £100 each time, and Mr Pond and I agreed in doubting whether the contractors registered much profit on either occasion.

Single Maori wood-carvings of undoubted quality joined the Museum collections almost every year. Visitors will have frequently seen the great carved figures that can almost be heard shouting their glaring defiance across the Maori Court; they will have seen the towering gateways, the ancestor-chief *Pukaki* sculptured in massive dignity, the dancing liveliness of the Hauraki door lintel and the smoothly drawn chevrons of the Kaitaia carving which caused such stir and discussion when it was recovered from the Pukepoto swamp thirty years ago.

Besides interesting our many visitors, the collection has, in a special way, served the Maori people. Maori art appears nowhere in greater vigour and variety than in the Auckland Museum, and when the practice of wood-carving was being revived twenty-five years ago, it was but natural that we should be given the opportunity of showing and explaining the carvings to members of the School of Maori Art then being established. It was therefore the examples of Maori art brought together and preserved in the Museum that guided the student carvers during the several weeks they spent examining them with us, and subsequently inspired their work in fine new carved houses erected in many districts during the past quarter century.

Institute activities are part of the history of our institution for in large part they represented the educational service that museums should give. Since 1868 there has been an uninterrupted series of ordinary meetings for the reading and discussion of scientific papers, and of public lectures. The annual subscriptions of members, devoted in part to the Museum, have also been the means of building up the most extensive scientific library in the Auckland province. The twofold nature of the institution, Institute and Museum, has therefore not only advanced research but also fostered public interest in science; and in literature and art as well, for these have always been included in the lecture series. Moreover — and this will not be generally known — the Museum conducted what was probably the first school of art in Auckland. We still have the Rules, seventeen in number, precisely expressed and written in Mr Cheeseman's fine-drawn hand; also the roll of 89 pupils, including Rosetta Keesing who became Mrs Cheeseman.

Financially the institution was continuously on short commons, yet it was always enterprising even beyond its immediate means. Having in mind the need for future expansion the Council, as early as 1884, purchased the adjoining section, and two extensive additions (in 1892 and 1904) were made to the buildings.

Members' subscriptions at one guinea annually* yielded only a moderate sum, but generous bequests enabled a respectable endowment fund to be accumulated. A list of benefactors (published in our successive annual reports) appears at the end of this history; here I will do no more than mention the Edward Costley bequest of £12,150, £3,000 from Mrs Bertha Wilson, and Mr A. E. Mackechnie's library bequest of £2,500.

* Raised to the present two guineas only in 1962.—Ed.



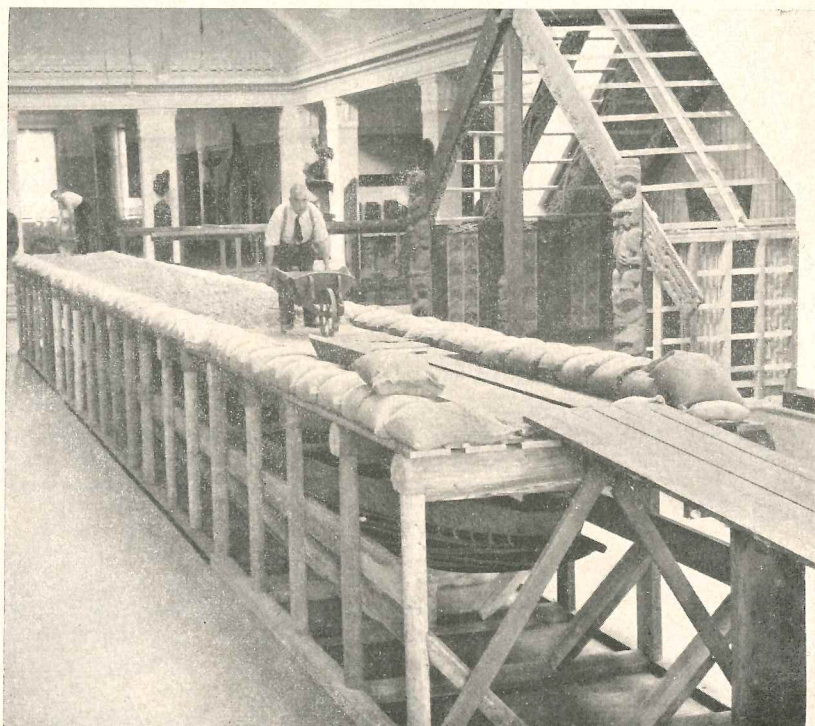
The Museum Council, 1927, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Auckland Institute.

(Standing) Dr. A. C. Purchas and Messrs J. Kenderdine, A. G. Lunn, G. Archey and A. T. Pycroft. (Seated) Sir George Fowlds, Messrs P. E. Cheal, J. H. Upton, H. B. Morton and Professor A. P. W. Thomas.

It is 1913: ten years before the end of the Princes Street period, the era of Mr Cheeseman's curatorship and of Collections and Research. It was already realized that the building was inadequate for a museum and its activities in a city of Auckland's size and growth. Already ideas were developing and preparations being made for the advances of the next period, 1923-1952.

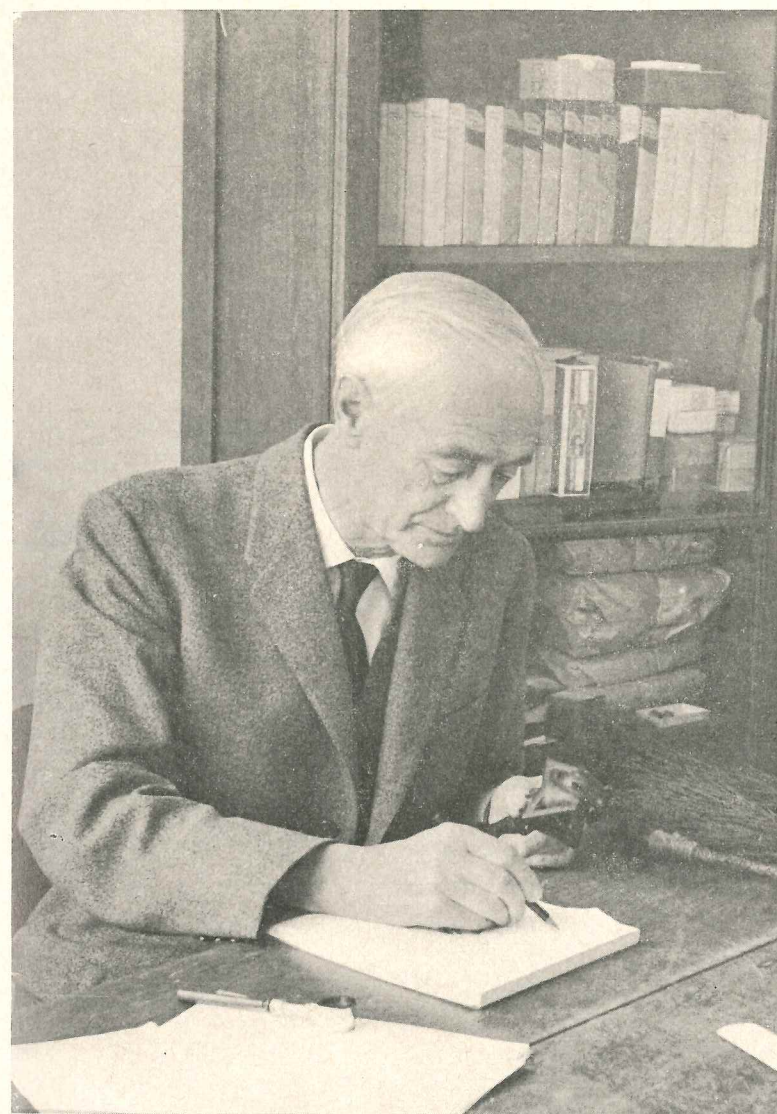
In April 1913 the Institute and Museum Council interviewed the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, requesting government aid for a new museum building on Domain Hill*. The application, being unsuccessful, was renewed almost exactly a year later, when Mr Massey agreed to "make a favourable recommendation to his colleagues". The outbreak of war a few months later prevented further action except that the Council negotiated for during 1916 and 1917, and obtained in March 1920, a lease in perpetuity from the Auckland City Council of the Domain Hill site, and by June 1920 had £52,000 in hand for a new museum.

* This paragraph is based on a commemorative brochure, Auckland War Memorial Museum, published by Mr H. E. Vaile, President, for the opening ceremony, 29 November 1929.



Above—The war canoe starts upon its last journey—from Princes Street to the War Memorial Museum.

Below—A wartime precaution, following the fall of Singapore: sand-bagging the canoe, and removing the inflammable thatch from the Maori Meeting House.



Sir Gilbert Archey. Director 1924-1964

In 1919 and 1920 those who were giving thought to an appropriate war memorial for Auckland recommended the erection of a War Memorial Museum. A Citizens' Committee, presided over by the Mayor, Sir James Gunson, was constituted in October 1920, and in December the Institute and Museum Council passed over its preparations and resources to this war memorial committee.

This committee continued in operation for ten years, 1920 to 1929, at first under the chairmanship of Sir James Gunson, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1920-1927), and later under that of Sir Alfred Bankart, M.B.E. (1927-1929). Its honorary secretaries were Mr William Elliot (1920-1923); Mr Charles V. Houghton (1923-1927), and Mr C. Reginald Ford, F.R.G.S. (1927-1929); Mr V. J. Larner, M.B.E., was honorary treasurer throughout.

The present War Memorial Museum building bears witness to the signal success of the Committee's endeavour. Its public appeal met with a ready response, £158,650 being directly subscribed, a government subsidy of £37,500 was received, and £35,464 earned in interest. An architects' competition in September 1922 was won by Messrs Grierson, Aimer and Draffin,* and a contract was let to the Hansford and Mills Construction Company in July 1924.

To emphasize and complete the memorial significance of the building a Court of Honour was prepared in front with a Cenotaph following the design of the Whitehall Memorial. The cost of this, £6,500, was separately subscribed.

It was universally regretted that Mr Cheeseman did not live to see the fulfilment of his long years of planning and preparation. His life closed, full of years and honour, in October 1923. One memorial of him, the Cheeseman Herbarium, his own personal accomplishment, will continue to inspire and direct botanical research in the Dominion. In further commemoration a bronze plaque has been placed at the entrance of the botany hall to record his achievement and to name the hall the Thomas F. Cheeseman Hall of Natural History.

IV 1923-1952. AUCKLAND WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM

A period of five years followed for the erection of the building; the contractors had, however, made certain halls available as they neared completion, so that the collections and books could be transferred from Princes Street, and new display cases installed. In the meantime the Council had sold the old museum building, the proceeds being used for the showcase contract (£22,000), floor coverings (£5,000) and the electric power and lighting installation for the building (£2,000).

Sir James Gunson, who had been President of the Institute as well as Chairman of the Citizens' Committee for nine years, resigned in 1925, and Mr H. E. Vaile became President, remaining in office until after the opening of the War Memorial Museum. In February 1924 the Council appointed the writer as Director, and the position was taken up at the beginning of May.

* Hugh C. Grierson; Kenneth W. Aimer; M. Keith Draffin, M.C.

Qui ante diem periit; sed miles, sed pro patria

The impressiveness of the ceremonies of consecration of the Cenotaph and the opening of the War Memorial Museum on 28th November, 1929, will not be forgotten by those who attended. The morning rain had cleared; the new building, sunlit and with breeze-tautened flags above, made a glowing background to a great assembly. Sir Alfred Bankart and Mr Vaile spoke briefly; his Grace the Archbishop pronounced the words of consecration. His Excellency the Governor-General, General Sir Charles Fergusson, delivered a brief but moving oration on the heroes of ancient Hellas and those of Anzac, Palestine and France, and of duty faithfully done for king and country.

In response to the Governor-General's knock with a carved *mere*, the doors opened; their Excellencies entered, followed by the official parties,





The ceremonial opening of the Auckland War Memorial Museum, 28th November, 1929.

the next-of-kin, returned servicemen and the general public, over ten thousand pilgrims to remember the fallen.

Thus was the memorial completed and consecrated.

On the following morning the opening of the Museum itself was effected at a gathering of Institute and Museum members, with guests from the Maori tribes of Auckland to re-open the large carved meeting house *Hotunui*, from Parawai, recently transferred to the Museum by the chief Eruini Taipari and members of the Ngati-Maru people. After an address by His Excellency, and observances by the *tohunga* Tutanekai Taua, the house was opened by Her Excellency, Lady Alice Fergusson stepping over the entrance threshold.

The time has scarcely yet arrived to make a detailed record or history of what may have been accomplished in the War Memorial Museum period. A general outline of activities and endeavours may enable some one later to judge the principles or policy being followed and in due course to assess achievement.

That the maintenance of a larger museum and necessarily increased staff would require considerably more income than the Institute and Museum then had available had already been recognized, and a bill authorising the City Council to subsidise museum revenue up to a rate of one penny in the pound had been submitted to parliament and passed. During the second year's operation of this authority, the twenty-four boroughs, town districts, road boards and counties comprising the Auckland metropolitan area agreed to share the responsibility. With their concurrence the Auckland



Above—Group at opening of the Museum and re-opening of the meeting house *Hotunui* on 29th November, 1929. Front row (from left: Rawiri Tamaiwhiu, ———, H. E. Vaile, Esq. (President, Auckland Institute Museum', His Excellency the Governor-General, General Sir Charles Fergusson, Lady Alice Fergusson, ———, ———, Tutanekai Taua.

Below—Tutanekai Taua (right) and Maori party in front of *Hotunui*, 29th November, 1929.

War Memorial Museum Maintenance Act 1928 was passed, providing for a contribution of £5,700 annually apportioned on their respective populations from year to year.

A scientific staff establishment was decided upon by the Council and appointments made: L. T. Griffin, Assistant Director and Zoologist; A. W. B. Powell, Conchologist and Palaeontologist; Lucy M. Cranwell, Botanist; V. F. Fisher, Ethnologist; R. A. Falla, Ornithologist; C. W. Firth acted as Associate Geologist and W. W. Thorpe of the Australian Museum as temporary associate in Australian ethnology.

By this addition to the curatorial staff the proper maintenance and servicing of the constantly expanding collections became ensured. Staff collecting since then has considerably increased them, and field and laboratory study has confirmed and enhanced their scientific significance and importance. Field excursions have been conducted, sometimes by teams of staff members and invited colleagues to cover as widely as possible the natural history of an area, *e.g.* to the Cape Maria van Diemen-North Cape coast, 1932, and the successive Three Kings Islands expeditions, 1934 to 1952; at other times by small groups collecting over a period in a special field, *e.g.* cave-searching for moa remains (1930-1940) on trips arranged by Sir Frank Mappin, with Sir Carrick Robertson, Mr A. T. Pycroft and the writer. Members of the staff have also participated in national expeditions, *i.e.* Mr Turbott on the Cape Expedition, 1944; others have joined visiting overseas expeditions for a period, *i.e.* Mr Powell and Mr Turbott with the Danish research ship "Galathea" in 1952.

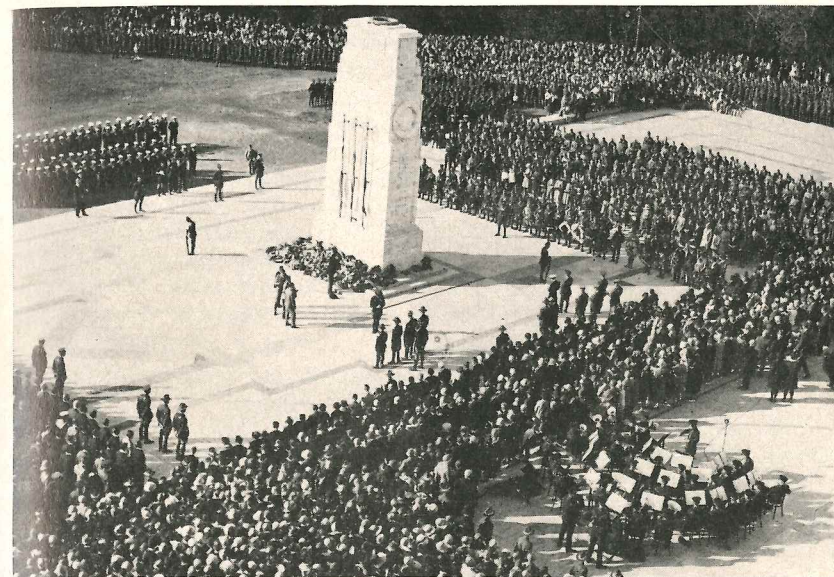
To ensure prompt publication of research results a scientific periodical, *Records of the Auckland Institute and Museum*, was commenced in 1930; to date it has contained ninety-seven papers*. More extensive studies have appeared in *Bulletins* (Archey, *The Moa*, 1940; Powell, *The New Zealand Recent and Fossil Mollusca of the Family Turridae*, 1942; Cranwell, *New Zealand Pollen Studies*, 1953).† Popular handbooks have been published (Archey, *South Sea Folk*; Powell, *Native Animals of New Zealand*; Ford, *Handbook to the Collection of Old English Pottery and Porcelain*; Olwyn Turbott, *The Unfolding Story of the Coming of the Maori*), and pamphlet guides for special exhibitions and leaflets for schools.

Boys' and girls' clubs have been conducted from time to time by members of the staff who have had the satisfaction subsequently of seeing some of their pupil members gain recognition in scientific research. The present Conchology Section of the Institute was originally Dr. Powell's Conchology Club.

The spacious exhibition halls of the new building and the extensive installation of show-cases provided means, not necessarily to place specimens on view in greater numbers, but instead, to group and arrange them in illustration of an event or feature of natural history, a theme or episode in native art or custom. Display arrangements are not regarded as permanent; some have been frankly experimental, all are regarded as capable of improvement, and visitors, we believe, welcome change. Nevertheless, revisions and replacements have been less frequent than we could have wished.

* Now 159.—Ed.

† Three further *Bulletins* since 1952—see below.—Ed.



Anzac Day ceremony, April 25th, 1930.

The policy of holding special exhibitions has been actively followed since 1930. They have a double purpose: the first simply that of borrowing, from friends of the Museum, specimens not well represented in the collections and displaying them for a period, *e.g.* Wedgwood pottery (a bicentenary exhibition); silver and Sheffield plate; oriental art. The second purpose is to have our friends as colleague workers in the Museum for a while, to invite their active participation in organizing an exhibition and arranging the display. For example the extensive shipping exhibition of 1935 brought in the Navy, the Merchant Service and Shipping Companies, the Marine Department, the Royal N.Z. Yacht Squadron and other yacht clubs and the Auckland Society of Shiplovers. Another form of participation is that of making the exhibition a competition also, as for example the competition-exhibition of decorative designs based on New Zealand natural history motifs in 1938.

Perhaps our most successful activity of this kind is an annual one: the Cheeseman Memorial Native Spring Flower Show, due in the first case to Miss Cranwell's initiative (the first Show was held in 1932); today numerous kindred bodies join us in the organization of the Show — especially the Auckland Botanical Society—and the associated children's activities bring in schools from as far afield as Whangaroa and Pukekohe.

Auckland societies sometimes themselves provide an exhibition—the Royal New Zealand Numismatic Society, the Model Aero Club, or the Air Training Corps; or exhibitions are made opportunities for associated lectures and discussions, *e.g.* a guest evening for the Society of Arts, or for the Photographic or the Ornithological Society.

Mention above of certain children's activities reminds us of the Auckland Museum School Service, the pioneer organized museum activity on behalf of children in the Dominion. The institution of this service had been accepted as future policy by the Council when the writer received the appointment of Director in 1924, and in 1929-30, at the time of the opening of the War Memorial Museum it was commenced. Travelling loan cases, initially only six, were sent out to city schools; in three years thirty cases were on rota to 42 schools in town and country, and, by the time of the initiation of the Carnegie grant to be mentioned below, the number of cases on circuit was 43. School classes were welcomed, and when they soon became too frequent for the scientific staff to give them all full personal attention they were provided with drawing materials, question sheets and hunt-the-answer games.

In 1933 the part-time services of an Educational Department teacher were made available; shortly afterwards the Principal of the Teachers' College, Mr D. M. Rae, arranged for groups of students to come for training and experience in the Museum and to help with the visiting classes.

In 1938 a Carnegie Corporation grant extended these activities by enabling a teacher seconded from the education service to be appointed as full-time Education Officer for each of the four city museums of the Dominion, and an introductory seminar was held here early in that year to study the Auckland practice and experience. Mr R. A. Scobie came to Auckland and has continued to direct the school service, Miss Z. O. Lloyd being in charge for the eight years of Mr Scobie's absence on war service and rehabilitation scholarship. The Education Officer now has an assistant* education officer and an art technician; the school service receives nearly 40,000 children annually in arranged class visits and sends out over 200 loan cases and sets of specimens to town and country schools all over the province, to 200 miles away, north, east and south.

A small cinema projection room has been provided; holiday cinema screenings held in the library attract full houses; children's competitions and displays, including the Cheeseman Memorial competition, are conducted. Lack of accommodation has so far held up the next step—daily occupational study and activity by individual children in the Museum. Provision for a children's room with work-benches, bookshelves, drawing materials and simple microscopes is, however, being planned for the completed War Memorial Museum.

The avowed aims of our institution are the advancement of science, literature and art, by means of a museum as a place of research, education and cultural recreation, and through an institute and library devoted to science and scholarship. If the foregoing outline of a century of existence has registered any measure of success in these fields, it has also revealed the exceptional degree of support and encouragement the Institute and Museum has received from the people of Auckland.

Closest to it in this respect, indeed an essential part of it, has been the notable succession of presidents and councils; of citizens who, in devoting their time and thought to the welfare of the Institute and Museum, have equally served the community on whose behalf it exists. Nothing

*Two assistants since 1957.—Ed.

will have been more apparent than the manner in which its fortunes have been guided, indeed created, by the council's constant looking towards the future and its planning to meet the Museum's inevitably widening activities and responsibilities.

In another respect, by council members' individual participation in activities, as contributors to lectures, as honorary curators, as helpers in special exhibitions, and as members of museum field expeditions, the council and staff have appeared as colleagues together in the museum enterprise. Members of the Institute, individually and as a society, continuously throughout the years have also given their support, their subscriptions and gifts to the Museum. By these, and by their frequent participation in activities, they are in effect an Association of Friends of the Museum.

On two occasions strong and influential citizens' committees have been set up, not on behalf of the museum itself, but to further the ideal of commemoration, the establishment of a War Memorial which, while it enlarges the museum's facilities for public service, also confers upon it the honourable responsibility of upholding the memory of Auckland's young manhood and young womanhood who during two World Wars stood between us and destruction.

During the present Memorial Museum period the museum has found new support from the corporate community through its elected public representatives, the councils of the twenty-four local bodies in the Auckland metropolitan area. On each of four occasions they have been approached for revenue to meet the Museum's expanding services and needs, they have accepted the proposal as a community responsibility, and have agreed to the council's recommendations. The first Auckland War Memorial Museum Maintenance Act of 1928 was pioneer legislation, probably for the whole empire. The £5,700 per annum contribution of 1928 was increased by local bodies in 1945 to £10,668; a further fifteen per cent was added voluntarily in 1952 and 1953, and last year agreement was given to an immediately much increased contribution, and to a new principle, suggested by the Auckland Branch of the Town Clerks' Institute, of paying up to 1/- per person of their populations annually, an arrangement that will provide means to meet future growth and services. Still further support, on the basis of 1d per person, has been given by over half of the country local bodies throughout the province.

Generous individual gifts, donations and bequests have continued in even greater measure during the past quarter-century, and this notwithstanding liberal contributions made to the war memorial funds. A list of major gifts is printed (see appendix), but one cannot refrain from mentioning here the outstanding collection of English china presented by Mr W. G. White, the H. S. Dadley and the F. Shaw bequests of Japanese art, and Captain Humphreys-Davies' three gifts of Chinese pottery and porcelain, nor the repeated gifts of Sir Cecil Leys, Mrs Bertha Wilson, Sir Frank Mappin, Mr J. C. Entrican, Sir William Goodfellow and Mr E. Earle Vaile.

And if I mention Mr Vaile last, all members of the Institute will understand the appropriateness of closing this account of a century's endeavour with an acknowledgement of his gift—indeed the Museum's most notable gift, one of the finest the city of Auckland has received—of city properties

very conservatively valued at £40,000 as an endowment for the continued enrichment of the museum and library.

The essential function of a museum is to obtain and preserve for the nation treasures of art, literature and science. It is expressed in the institution's motto, *Whaowhia*: "Filled"—as a treasure house is filled or a mind should be stored with knowledge. Mr Vaile's endowment is in complete harmony with this purpose, as it is a munificent means to its fulfilment. The use to be made during the coming years of this notable endowment, and of all other treasures the Museum receives, the use of them in study, research, cultural recreation and education, is the responsibility of us all. If we and our successors are as earnest and devoted as those who have preceded us, the Auckland War Memorial Museum of A.D. 2052 will indeed be a notable institution.

1952 - 1967

(Prepared by Centennial Publication Committee)

In the preceding article, Sir Gilbert Archey brings the history of the Institute and Museum up to the time of the Museum's centennial celebrations in 1952. It is hoped that the following survey, although brief, will provide the main facts on our institution's history during the succeeding period—a period of marked progress since it included amongst other events the opening of the Second World War Memorial additions, and the establishment of the present supporting Act (Auckland War Memorial Museum Maintenance Amendment Act 1963).

SECOND WORLD WAR MEMORIAL

As in 1919 and 1920 (*see Archey, above*) much thought was given in 1946-1947 to the nature of a suitable commemoration, and the following quoted from the "Order of Proceedings" on the occasion of the Official Opening in 1960 will serve to record discussions during this period, and the final decision and commencement of building:

"A proposal to commemorate the Second World War, by completing the present memorial, doubling the size of the building and including in particular an extensive museum of the united services, was submitted by the Mayor, Sir John Allum, to a meeting of citizens in October, 1946. It was further proposed to commemorate the Maori Wars and the South African War, thus covering the whole of New Zealand military history. In order to allow other proposals to be brought forward, decision was deferred until in July, 1947, a further Citizens' Committee meeting finally adopted the Mayor's original proposal, the sponsors of alternative schemes lending their whole-hearted support to the proposal favoured by the majority . . . Building commenced in June, 1956, the foundation stone being laid on March 30th, 1957, by the Rt. Hon. S. G. Holland, Prime Minister."

The work of fund-raising, originating in the Citizens' Committee established by Sir John Allum in 1946, was transferred to the following War Memorial Committee: *Chairman*, Sir John Allum, C.B.E.; *Advisory Trustees*, Sir John Allum, C.B.E., Major-General the Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Barrowclough, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Chairman, Building Committee*, E. H. Rhodes, B.Sc.; *Chairman, Legal and Finance Committee*,

J. C. Rennie, LL.B.; *Chairman, Roll of Honour Committee*, C. G. Palmer, D.S.C. and Bar; *Members of Committee*, Dr Gilbert Archey, C.B.E., C. G. Beer, Major-General P. H. Bell, C.B., D.S.O., Hon. T. Bloodworth, J. M. Hardcastle, K. B. Myers, M.B.E., J. Seabrook, A.F.C., E.D.; *Hon. Secretary*, (1956-1960) R. E. Thomas, A.P.A.N.Z., (1948-1956) Colonel W. Murphy, C.B.E., M.C.; *Hon. Treasurer*, H. W. Somerville, A.P.A.N.Z.; *Hon. Solicitor*, H. J. Butler, LL.M.; *Architects*, M. K. Draffin, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.N.Z.I.A., R. F. Draffin, A.R.I.B.A., A.N.Z.I.A. Contractors were McLeod Construction Co. Limited.

The committee's strenuous efforts resulted in the raising by 1960 of £274,642—received and promised; to this was added the Government War Memorial subsidy of £162,500 and interest received: total £469,839. However, it had been realised some time earlier that the sum anticipated would certainly prove insufficient for the completion of a memorial and additions as originally envisaged by the Architects—accordingly it was decided by the Committee, in consultation with the Institute and Museum Council, to make certain adjustments to the plan to enable the cost to be substantially reduced. To quote again from the summary in the Opening brochure: "these alterations will restrict the Museum's functions and activities" but "they will ensure that the perimeter of the whole building will be unbroken and the monumental dignity of the memorial will stand unimpaired—even enhanced."

The Second World War additions were formally opened at an impressive and deeply inspiring ceremony on Saturday, 19th March, 1960—the Memorial was handed over by His Excellency the Governor-General, The Viscount Cobham, G.C.M.G., T.D., to the President of the Institute and Museum, Mr J. H. Rose; later the Second World War Hall of Memory was declared open by His Excellency.

The additions added a full two thirds of floor space over and above the area of the original building; most importantly the balance of reserve and laboratory space, as compared with exhibition space, was improved, although generous provision for new display halls was not forgotten. To the total of 7,297 names inscribed on the walls of the First World War Hall of Memory were added the 4,702 names of the dead in the Second World War—inscribed both on the walls of the Second World War Hall of Memory, and in the written Roll of Honour: both totals comprise the names of the dead of the whole of the Auckland provincial area.

The new building also included a much expanded section for war relics and the History of Arms.

One installation necessarily omitted was an Auditorium: this had long been believed essential, yet it was clear that the funds likely to be collected would prove insufficient to do justice to the proposal. It is thus gratifying to be able to record on the occasion of our centenary that the Auditorium proposal—both with a view to completing the Memorial and as a centennial gesture—has recently been very successfully revived. A strong Citizens' Committee under the vigorous leadership of our Vice-President, Mr John Seabrook, has placed this new appeal before the citizens, and it is hoped that with only a short delay an Auditorium to seat 500 will now become a reality.

The addition of the Second World War Memorial provides not only a worthy commemoration, but also ensures that an active and imaginative institution—cultural, scientific and educational—will continue to serve its citizens. This is surely the message of the main inscription of the Second World War Hall of Memory:

"They whom the inscriptions on these walls commemorate are those from the Provincial District of Auckland who at the call of King and Country left all that was dear to them, endured hardness, faced danger and finally passed out of the sight of men by the path of duty and self sacrifice giving their lives that others might live in freedom. Let those who come after see to it that their names be not forgotten."

NEW SUPPORTING ACT (AUCKLAND WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM MAINTENANCE AMENDMENT ACT 1963)

Although as recorded above by Sir Gilbert Archey, much improved financial support was provided by the successive Amendments to the original Auckland War Memorial Museum Maintenance Act 1928 (especially the Amendment Act of 1953), it was realised that only with a comprehensively-supported Act based upon rateability and population could satisfactory finance be achieved. It was thus decided that every possible endeavour be made to establish new legislation: this meant a strong effort to gain the support of Local Authorities throughout the provincial area, an effort requiring the support—and much sacrifice in time and effort—of the whole Council and staff. It may be added that we were much heartened by the success of the two main non-governmental Museums in the south (Otago Museum and Canterbury Museum) in achieving satisfactory supporting Acts.

The task undertaken could at last be reviewed and success recorded in the *Annual Report*, 1963-64. Here the then President, Mr John Seabrook (who had himself made the most strenuous efforts throughout to ensure the success of the project) wrote:

"A major achievement during 1963 is the increased revenue for the Museum, now assured under the Auckland War Memorial Museum Maintenance Act passed with the co-operation and assent of forty-nine Auckland metropolitan and provincial local authorities. The increase is from one shilling per person of the metropolitan area to a maximum of 1/68d in the £ of capital value, *plus* 3d per person, of the whole participating area, with diminished rates according to distance from Auckland. A first need this further finance will meet is for staff to replace those lost during the past nine years; further development can be looked forward to with confidence.

"Our grateful thanks are due to the agreeing local authorities, also to Mr Norman V. Douglas, M.P., who conducted the bill through Parliament, and to our solicitor, Mr H. M. Rogerson. It may be added that our Financial Proposals Committee (the President, Mr Rose, Mr Rennie, Professor Briggs and the Director) held no less than 53 meetings and participated, with help from other members of Council and Staff, in 114 interviews and deputations throughout the province on behalf of the measure.

"A further benefit under the Act will be the contributions to Council deliberations of the four additional local body representatives, a total now of thirteen, to whom we give a cordial welcome."

The Publication Committee may perhaps be permitted to add its appreciation of the benefits received under the Act by our institution even in the brief period since it came into force: contributions from Local Authorities on the basis of valuation and population eases budgeting and planning problems, increased income has enabled the staff establishment to be restored to its previous level and to some extent enlarged, close contact with statutorily contributing—and with the numerous other voluntarily contributing—Local Authorities enables local needs to be more accurately gauged. And, finally, it seems appropriate to pay tribute to Sir Gilbert Archey's unremitting efforts throughout his directorship to ensure the establishment of sound financial support, as represented by the new Act: the first income was levied under the new Act in 1964 simultaneously with his retirement.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The long-established School Service (*Archey, above*) has an extensive provincial coverage: yet, in 1955, a new service was instituted to provide for and make contact with country districts throughout the province likely otherwise to have little opportunity for the examination of museum material. A leaflet prepared in 1961 as a survey of Museum services to accompany the museum's approach for increased financial support under the new Act said:

"Already 28 towns are receiving our loan displays; on each occasion the Extension Service Officer travels in the country he brings back further requests for them. These country visits will be made more frequently now that we have our Extension Service van, procured partly by savings over six years and partly by a generous donation of £250 by Sir William Goodfellow. The Extension Service will arrange lectures, conduct visiting parties around the Museum and arrange special loans of specimens to country towns.

"We wish this Service not only to take the Museum to the country in such form or manner as we can think of, but also to be a means of hearing from the country what other facilities would be acceptable. This latter is an important part of the function of the Extension Service Officer."

With its Extension Service, the Auckland War Memorial Museum broke new ground in the New Zealand museum system; it is believed, too, that few comparable services exist in other parts of the world. The Service continues to thrive, the number of centres receiving our loan displays now totalling 30.

TWO MUNIFICENT PUBLIC GIFTS

It is gratifying to be able to record a further aspect of the Museum's development arising out of financial support for specific installations. Firstly, the Farmers' Trading Company in 1959 presented as a Jubilee gift a Spitz Planetarium, and met the full cost of the special building and furnishings (in the old West Palm Court); the company, together with the Auckland City Council, met the cost of the Lecturers' salaries for the first three years. This year the Planetarium had its quarter-millionth visitor, and the installation has furnished a continuous attraction since the opening, in addition to arousing greater interest in and promoting knowledge of astronomy.

A second public gift of the same kind was that of the installation of a model street portraying the Auckland of 1866—"Centennial Street" as it was named was given by Milne & Choyce Ltd to celebrate their centenary. The display, presented to the citizens and to the Museum at a function on 15th April, 1966, was first shown at the firm's Queen Street store; it has recently been re-opened—considerably improved and enlarged—in the Museum, where it forms a most welcome new feature, and one of the greatest educational value. Messrs Milne and Choyce, in addition to meeting the cost of installation and assistance with the design, will pay the salary of the officer appointed to handle and record the greatly augmented colonial collections for the first three years. The Auckland City Council made a major contribution to the installation by their gift to the Museum of the material from the former Auckland Old Colonists' Museum.

OUR INDEBTEDNESS TO THE AUCKLAND SAVINGS BANK AND SIR JOHN LOGAN CAMPBELL TRUST

With the opening of the Second World War building we have been increasingly dependent for capital sums—first for basic furnishings and later for display installations—to the above-mentioned trusts: we would stress that, without the monetary support represented in the successive gifts from the two trusts, our progress during this period of rapid development would have been much impeded. Accordingly it is with much pleasure that acknowledgement is again made for the assistance received from the trusts.

- 1959 *Sir John Logan Campbell Trust*: grant of £5000 for Library furnishings.
- 1960 *Auckland Savings Bank*: grant of £500 to furnish the Cheeseman Herbarium.
- 1961 *Auckland Savings Bank*: grant of £600 for equipping the children's hobbies room.
- 1962 *Sir John Logan Campbell Trust*: grant of £2,400 for Hall of New Zealand Fishes.
- 1963 *Auckland Savings Bank*: grant of £5,000 for Hall of Botany and Shell Gallery.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: grant of £4,000 towards new New Zealand Bird Hall.
- 1964 *Auckland Savings Bank*: grant of £2,000 to furnish administrative section.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: grant of £2,500 for Ceramics Gallery.
- 1965 *Auckland Savings Bank*: grant of £2,000 for Maritime Hall.
- 1966 *Auckland Savings Bank*: grant of £2,000 for heating and improvements to lighting of display cases.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: grant of £2,000 for lighting display cases.
- 1967 *Auckland Savings Bank*: grant of £1,000 to equip Entomology Department.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: grant of £1,050 to commission portrait of Sir Winston Churchill by Edward Halliday.

FOUNDATION OF NEW TRUST

At the Council meeting on 21st June, 1967, the announcement was made by the President, Mr S. G. Brooker, of the establishment of a most generous new Trust: the Trust had been set up by Mr Charles Edgar Disney, of Auckland, who had been interested for many years in the Applied Arts, particularly in the fine porcelains and ornamental arts of China, and in the great periods of European ceramic art (such as Meissen, Copenhagen ware and Delft). The new Trust, to be termed the "Disney Art Trust", will enable this Museum, and the Dominion Museum, to obtain fine items in the applied arts for public display—the total value of the Trust at the date of transfer was £54,483. It may be added that Mr Disney's interest extends far beyond the addition of items of high monetary value — although the Trust will enable items in the higher price-range to be obtained — but his hope is that the Trust will always be devoted to the development of a balanced display series to attract the interest of people "and in particular young people".

INSTITUTE RULES

At a Special General Meeting held on 19th March, 1962, the members adopted the new Rules drafted by a subcommittee of the Council's Institute Committee (with certain minor amendments) (Chairman of subcommittee, Mr S. G. Brooker): the Rules brought procedure and constitutional matters up-to-date, allowing, incidentally, for the addition to the Council of an increased Local Authority representation as proposed in the draft of the new Amendment Act; the annual subscription was raised to two guineas (as noted by Sir Gilbert Archey above, this was the first increase since the foundation of the Institute).

The "Objects", comprising the opening paragraph of the Rules, may be repeated here, as indicative of the consistency with which our institution has maintained its founders' aims throughout its century of existence:

"The objects of the Auckland Institute and Museum, hereinafter referred to as the Institute and Museum, shall be:—

- To promote the study of science, literature and art.
- To maintain the Auckland War Memorial Museum and the Library.
- To hold meetings at which lectures may be given and original papers read and discussed.
- To advance scientific and historical research, particularly pertaining to New Zealand and the Pacific.
- To encourage the better understanding of the Maori and other Pacific peoples.
- To promote the conservation of the natural and scenic resources of New Zealand.
- To publish or assist in the publication of scientific papers."

RETIREMENT OF SIR GILBERT ARCHEY

Sir Gilbert Archey retired from the directorship on 30th June, 1964: the opportunity was taken at a large and representative gathering in the Museum on 28th May, 1964, and at the 1964 Annual General Meeting

and preceding Council Meeting to record the esteem in which Sir Gilbert was so universally held and to express appreciation of his distinguished and devoted service over a period of 40 years. In particular, this period—Sir Gilbert took up his post on 1st May, 1924—spanned the stage of establishment and consolidation of the War Memorial Museum: the new museum in the Domain was occupied, and a pattern of education and scientific research was initiated under his guidance.

In February, 1964, the Council appointed Mr E. G. Turbott, Assistant Director of Canterbury Museum, and a former member of our own staff, as Director to succeed Sir Gilbert.

In his last annual report (*see Annual Report 1963-64*) Sir Gilbert included in his final remarks a brief survey of progress over 40 years; in concluding this account the opportunity is taken to repeat this section of his report:

"Purpose. Through Auckland community's resolve to honour the sacrifices of two world wars, by the raising of our noble building, our Museum was honoured with a double high responsibility: first to hold the Halls of Memory sacred, participating also in the solemn occasions of public remembrance; second to use the resources of the building for the advancement of knowledge and for the cultivation of awareness of beauty and wonder among old and young.

"Scope. As a museum, as an assemblage of treasures, we have grown, extended in scope and range in every department. I mention but one example, the art achievement of the Maori: in almost each of my forty years here we have received a notable example of carving, several of them discovered in swamps, a welcome additional record of early Maori art. New sections of display introduced and developed are those of English silver, of pottery and porcelain and of period furniture; another is of Chinese art. A maritime section has grown from two to thirty-five model ships, and war trophies first collected by Mr Cheeseman, have become an armed services museum of three galleries.

"The museum now has twenty-two exhibition halls, ten of the second building, with five of them already installed. There is scope for advantageous rearrangement and development almost everywhere—witness the new experimental display of pottery and porcelain. I seem to be retiring too soon!

"Activity. Active services were early innovations; the school service and the extension service, extending yearly in town and far into the country, now challenge comparison. Within the Museum, special exhibitions, frequent lectures and the planetarium are all invigorating to the staff, sometimes exhausting, and we confidently believe, giving benefit and enjoyment to many. Library growth, from 8,000 volumes and 60 periodicals in 1924 to 40,000 volumes and 850 periodicals today, has been accomplished by the introduction of vigorous personal service and assistance to users.

"The establishment of scientific 'Bulletins', and 'Records' now commencing volume six, provides publications for the research contributions of the staff, and by exchange helps to expand the library."

Auckland Museum—An Experiment In Public Education

By E. G. Turbott, Director

Some assessment of the relationship between the Museum and the broader public can perhaps be made on the present occasion—awareness of the educational role of a museum has from the earliest stage been a characteristic of this institution — and this will provide the opportunity to note in some detail the history of various aspects of our Museum services not fully recorded elsewhere in this publication. The Museum under T. F. Cheeseman became a noted research institution, yet one always closely in touch with public needs and with views held on cultural and educational matters in city and province; even though the building at Princes Street very soon proved too small to enable the displays to be relieved of duplicate material (practically everything in the old museum had to be crammed into the cases in the exhibition galleries), the educational possibilities inherent in a selected and planned exhibition collection were realized. Cheeseman himself was deeply interested in progressive museum developments overseas, as indicated by his suggestion that an exhibition room especially for children might be installed if space permitted—a proposal which is still included in museum plans throughout New Zealand, and one which we may ourselves shortly be able to realize (*see bibliography: Cheeseman, 1917*). An early President, Professor F. D. Brown, spoke wisely and thoughtfully, too, on the aims and functions of a museum, and on its educational position in the community. He said:—"Formerly a museum was regarded as a place in which curiosities of all kinds might be provided with safe keeping. Remarkable stones, the arms of famous soldiers, the clothes of sovereigns, curious works of art, the heads of criminals . . . and all had their places. Our future museum . . . in each of its departments, should, as far as possible, endeavour to fulfil two distinct purposes: it should by special grouping, and by plentiful description on labels and illustration by drawing, lay itself out to interest and instruct the inhabitants in general; and it should maintain, for the benefit of the learned, as complete and well ordered collection as is possible." (Presidential Address by Professor F. D. Brown to members of the Auckland Institute, delivered at the opening meeting of the session of 1886: printed at the Star Office, Auckland 1886.)

Records of the Museum's activities up to the transfer from Princes Street to the new War Memorial building suggest that thought was given constantly to the moulding of an institution of the broadest educational ideals, maintaining at the same time the Museum's well-deserved reputation for sound scientific research—to this early interest in public education and accompanying ferment of ideas the success of the War Memorial Museum owed much.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WAR MEMORIAL MUSEUM

The move to a new and spacious building—conceived of also as a War Memorial while conflict still raged (*see Cheeseman, 1917*)—presented the institution with its opportunity, first, to rationalize the collections (separation into exhibition and research elements "to fulfil two distinct purposes"); and, secondly, with a young and progressive staff, to try out ideas and techniques as the displays were set up in the new galleries. Under Gilbert Archey, the transfer was seen as a precious opportunity for the

employment of modern techniques and for experiment: it was, too, a time of enquiry and experiment in museums throughout the world, perhaps especially in the United States, and the War Memorial Museum staff were encouraged to make themselves familiar with and use overseas ideas.

It should be noted that this was no stage of easy-going discussion or leisurely experiment; the demands of a moving operation of this magnitude were too pressing. Thus it is clear from the Annual Reports of the period that "packing, removal and unpacking" formed an overwhelming pre-occupation; the contractors made special efforts to provide storage in the new building before completion, and "the dismantling of the cases and exhibits was commenced on June 1st [1928], and their safe removal completed by August 8th. (1928-29 *Annual Report*.) Finally: "The unpacking of the collections could not be commenced until the building was nearly completed in June [1929], which left insufficient time for their complete display by the end of November, the time fixed for the opening of the building. Nevertheless, by willing and sustained effort by the staff, each department had set up the greater part of its material in time, *and while the success of the display should not be measured by its size and extent, but by its effectiveness in teaching**, the fact that over 20,000 specimens have been placed on exhibition may be mentioned as an indication of the magnitude of the task completed within six months. (1929-30 *Annual Report*.)

Archey's firm belief in the effectiveness of a well-planned display certainly extended to all members of the staff, and to various honorary helpers: a number of the present displays date back to this period, notably the introductory series set up by A. W. B. Powell in the Shell Gallery (such titles as "What is a Shellfish", "Teeth of Shellfish", "Pearl Fishing"); the Director himself undertook the design of introductory cases on "History of Mankind", "History of Egypt", etc. in the Hall of Anthropology; and there were similar display experiments in the New Zealand Geology and Botany Halls.

School Service work began as early as 1930*—a pioneer activity in New Zealand—and members of the staff were encouraged to participate in lecturing work and in the organization of special groups and children's clubs; meanwhile, the traditional community activities of the Institute were maintained and continued to expand: development of the library and the annual lecture series.

In 1933 an examination of museum and art gallery development both in Australia and in New Zealand was undertaken on behalf of the Carnegie Corporation of New York—noted for its encouragement of museums as educational agencies—by Mr S. F. Markham: the outcome was the "Markham Report" (see bibliography: Markham and Oliver, 1933). The Report commended the Auckland War Memorial Museum, not only on account of its fine new building ("one of the most beautiful of the public buildings in New Zealand . . . a superb building, superbly situated"), but also for its initiative in general organization of subject matter and in the provision of effective general and introductory displays; in addition, attention was drawn to the activities in schools, comprising at that time

* Italics are the writer's.

* See Sir Gilbert Archey's history (above).

mainly a system of circulating school loan cases and loan sets of lantern slides (the introductory displays "History of Mankind", "History of Egypt" and "Maori Carving Patterns" are illustrated in the Report). Comments in the Report indicated that a progressive policy in the exhibition galleries—in addition to other educational activities—had already made its mark by world standards, and this despite the transfer of the whole collection to its new quarters.

THE CARNEGIE EXPERIMENTS: 1936-1941

A detailed account of a further step in educational development is available in the account of the work in New Zealand museums and art galleries of the Carnegie Museums Trust (see bibliography: McQueen, 1942); the present account may thus be restricted to a very brief outline. In 1935, Dr F. P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation, visited New Zealand to hold discussions on possible assistance to New Zealand's museums and art galleries, and through this visit the Corporation decided to allocate 50,000 dollars for the furtherance of the educational work of these institutions in New Zealand; the fund was administered by the New Zealand Council for Educational Research. On the advice of a special advisory committee set up after Dr Keppel's visit, the Corporation accepted as its scheme for New Zealand museums the following five-point plan proposed by Gilbert Archey (Director, Auckland Institute and Museum):

- (1) The establishment of a schools service in the four metropolitan museums, with the appointment of educational officers in them.
- (2) The organization of a system of exchange displays amongst eight museums.
- (3) The expenditure of money to encourage the use of the cinema in the museums.
- (4) The carrying out of an experiment in display in the Auckland Museum, and an experiment in agricultural display in the Otago Museum.
- (5) The making of a special grant to the Napier Museum for a building and equipment to replace losses caused by an earthquake in February, 1931.

The subsequent development of the School Service is referred to elsewhere in this publication*; in each of the metropolitan museums this service (now staffed by salaried officers of the Education Department) has proved the most far-reaching and successful of the various educational activities: today an average of 40,000 school children are taught annually by our Museum's Education Officers. The circulating loan exhibits, pioneered by this Museum, now go to 480 metropolitan and country schools in the Auckland provincial area annually. In its initial support of this service alone, the Corporation contributed greatly to the museum movement in New Zealand.

Two sections of the plan were aimed specifically at improvements in methods of display. One, a regular exchange of uniform-sized displays, each museum attempting to demonstrate its most advanced or more difficult techniques, greatly stimulated the professional and display staffs, always alert to see what advances had been made in other centres—but not always

* Archey, above.

able to make regular trips away from home to meet fellow-workers (these displays are for the most part still lodged in their originating institutions, and have been incorporated in the "permanent" exhibition series).

One section of the fourth of the display projects listed was carried out in the Auckland War Memorial Museum: this was the general re-arrangement of the ground floor halls (Maori, Pacific and general anthropological) according to the best modern display principles, and the establishment of a wide range of experimental displays which would help to solve problems of exhibition peculiar to the lighting and architecture of the War Memorial Museum building. The worker chosen to perform the experiments was Olwyn Turbott; her report, incorporated in the publication mentioned, records the technical considerations guiding the new installations ("general method", "design", "lighting and colour", "labelling", "fitments"), as well as theoretical aspects of display as related to a scientific discipline. Perhaps the concluding paragraph may be quoted: "The success or failure of an experiment like this Auckland one can be judged only by the interest of visitors to the museum and by their comments. On this criterion there is no doubt of the success that has been achieved. The uninformed visitor is finding the new arrangements of cases satisfying and instructive. There is less of the old aimless wandering about the hall of anthropology, and much more concentrated attention on the story that each case has to tell."

Some of the experimental displays have, as was intended, since been re-organized, and others now badly need renovation; yet the liberal support of the Corporation provided the opportunity to bring to an advanced stage ideas and principles which could not be developed during the strenuous period of re-opening.

The third project in Archey's plan (encouragement of the use of the cinema in the museums) had much success in all four centres, up-to-date movie cameras being obtained and projectors installed, and encouragement being given to the staff in the preparation of their own 16 mm. films on natural history and other subjects. (One wonders whether the Corporation took note of an enthusiastic entry in the Markham Report: "... when a local cinema was showing Mawson's antarctic film, the museum arranged a special exhibit in the vestibule, and Mr Falla, who had been ornithologist to the expedition, made other linking arrangements. Christchurch, too, arranged for a comprehensive display of material in the town whilst the film was being shown. When the museum invades the cinema, the museum is at last coming into its own!")

CONTINUED DEVELOPMENT OF DISPLAY

The display experiment referred to above was only one portion of the overall programme for development of the exhibition halls during this period; much progress was simultaneously being achieved throughout the Museum, and no mention has been made of the more orthodox increment of new exhibition material being provided steadily by the Taxidermist, C. W. Dover, whose habitat groups of birds and mammals, and meticulously mounted birds in the New Zealand Bird Hall, greatly added to the interest of the displays.

The succeeding period, however, brings us to the work of the present staff, including a period—once again—in which extension into a new building

has been necessary. In particular, the halls in the Second World War extensions are designed largely for artificial lighting, providing a new factor in the planning of exhibits; improved lighting installations are also being aimed at in many sections of the original building.

An examination of current exhibition policy cannot be attempted here. Rather the writer's aim has been to draw attention to the spirit of experiment and adventure always apparent in the Museum's attitude to its educational function over a century: its pre-occupation has, it is believed, always been to ensure that the unique educational opportunity provided by its exhibition galleries is not lost, and in doing this to fulfil its aim of serving the broadest cross-section of the community.

EPILOGUE

The writer feels that a contribution to an historical volume can do no better than conclude with this further quotation from the Presidential Address in 1886 in which Professor Brown—surely in advance of his day—gave expression to so many of the ideals and concepts which it has been possible in the fullness of time to try out and develop in the exhibition halls of our institution:

"Let me render this more clear by an illustration taken at random from the domain of natural history. Imagine to yourselves a case, devoted to the exhibition of the varieties in the feet and legs of birds. You would find in it the long-legged, flat-footed heron or crane, the web-footed and short-legged water fowl, the bird of prey with its powerful talons, the burrowing bird, the climbing bird, the running bird, and all others possessing typical forms of feet; you would find accompanying each a drawing of the conditions under which it is accustomed to live and seek its food, or, if the means of the institution permitted, you would find these conditions actually imitated; you would observe that many of the birds had near them drawings of the fossil birds their ancestors, or, at any rate, of their feet and legs; perhaps even you might see the fossils themselves. Further, to each bird would be attached a label, not of the ordinary bald and meaningless description, but one in which attention would be drawn to the points to be noted and comparison suggested with other inmates of the case. From such an exhibit a visitor who had never seen or heard of any other bird than a sparrow would learn, and would be almost forced to learn, whole chapters of ornithology. . . . Scores of similar groups of objects will suggest themselves immediately to anyone. The wings of birds, the teeth of mammals, the fertilisation of flowers, the protective imitation of insects, the means taken by insects to protect their eggs, might all form subjects of instruction and enlightenment. Nor need we confine the system to natural history; we can arrange artistic productions so as to show how one idea has begotten another; how at a certain time the work of a whole people was influenced by one man's thought; how at another the condition of a nation, its prosperity or adversity, was reflected in its art. It will be clearly seen that such groups as are here suggested would differ from the ordinary museum collection in that they would be arranged solely with a view to the elucidation of one idea, whereas the usual arrangement endeavours to convey all possible knowledge at the same time. Those who are experienced in matters of education will not, I feel certain, long hesitate to decide as to which is the best system."

F. E. Maning Correspondence

It is felt that the following letters from F. E. Maning preserved in the Museum files—first to T. Kirk and then to T. F. Cheeseman, in their capacity as Secretary of the Auckland Institute—need little explanatory comment: Maning's amusing show of recalcitrance over his subscription, his violent aversion to any suggestion of the pedantic, and his strong interest in Maori artifacts together with deep involvement with the welfare of the Maori race and concern for its fate, were characteristic, and the letters throw much light on the place of the Institute at this stage in the development of the Colony.

Maning received election to membership of the Institute on 3rd July, 1869; he remained a member until his death in 1883.

—E. G. TURBOTT.

Hokianga,
July 29, 1871

Thomas Kirk, Esqre.
Auckland

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for the volume of the transactions which with your letter came to hand today.

As I see you *won't* turn me out I send you the subscription, I really forget what it should be but send a cheque for £2 2. 0. which I hope will be right.

I never was intended for a Philosopher; I never in my life could get hold of, or discover, one single good, substantial, substantive fact, what are all these great truths which you of the Institute sometimes fancy you have fairly captured? Just shakey notions depending on contingencies as tottering as themselves. Why crack our brains to find out *why* the grass is green, or the sky blue. (I know a man who says there is *no* sky. I don't believe him, but whether there is or not *its* blue. There now, there is a struggle of mind and all as usual to no purpose.) Why it is a mercy, and a providence, that after straining our intellects till they are ready to crack we cannot then see farther than the ends of our noses, that is when we seek for truth. Why sir if we were really to find out the whole truth, all that might be known, and is known perhaps somewhere, about as simple a thing as the walking stick of one of the members, we should no longer be fit to go loose, the populace would not stand for it. As however you won't let me go, its no use to struggle any more, but I see clearly what the end is likely to be, I shall some day be drawn in and implicated in some *Transaction*, the consequences of which may be such as the mind refuses to contemplate. I am however determined to have my revenge; if it should ever happen that I get my foot within the walls of the Institute when you are in full session, I shall at once get up a sedition, a thorough rebellion, against *The Real*, which is never at all satisfactory, even when we fancy we have it. There shall be a defection, a falling off, an Exodus. I shall lead away many to the Country of the *Ideal*, which is perfectionised, carved and gilded, real. We shall sail for some port in Atlantis, there we shall live like kings in fairy land, gamboling and frisking (I have the gout in my left knee and can't stir a step—so much for the real—Psha!) where was I? oh aye—gamboling and frisking like lambs in Arcadia, where no care or pain can come, except perhaps in case of a weak brother hung broken on the wheel for having ventured to pronounce either of these words—Why?—how?—wherefore?—Avaunt then science! Get thee behind me Knowledge with thy bitter fruit. The Song of the Siren is best, for how dieth the wise man? Even as the fool dieth, and there is no remembrance of either for ever.

I am Dear Sir
Yours very truly
(Sgd.) F. E. Maning—alias
The Unscientific Member

Thomas Kirk, Esqre.
Auckland

Hokianga,
August 19, 71

Dear Sir,

I really must thank you for your encouraging note of the 9th by which I see that I am to be a savant for two clear years—and all for the small cost of £2. 2. 0. Diogenes himself could not grumble at such a state of affairs.

I will tell you in confidence, I have been to *that place* and got back again, all things considered moderately safe, but my present very terrestrial vocation does not, I assure you, allow me time to "put up my log" as we sailors say, and to make it fit for publication as a "Hand book for emigrants" or something of that kind. I hope however some time or another to have time to do so.

There are not a few queer productions of nature here and as I have a great ambition to come out with a "paper" before the Institute I shall certainly send you some of these days a box full of "stuff" for the inspection of the Society, and also my remarks upon it, but I hereby solemnly protest that I do not bind myself to any particular time. The "stuff" has to be dug from "the bowels of the harmless earth" several miles from here, and we are all so incurably lazy here in Hokianga that there is no saying when it will be done.

Should you ever make a scientific irruption into this district I shall be glad if you will make my house your head quarters. February and March are the best months.

I am Dear Sir
Yours very truly
(Sgd.) F. E. Maning

Hokianga, Novr. 30, 1878

T. F. Cheeseman Esqre.
Auckland

My Dear Sir,

In the Auckland Weekly News there is a notice of a meeting of the Institute in which, amongst other matters, it is reported that the Chairman stated that I have attributed the decrease of the population of the Maori people to the use of the blanket; as I have never thought, written, or said any such nonsense, I shall be much obliged if you will when opportunity offers, let it be known that I never have been of the opinion stated in mistake by the Chairman. I have not seen a native wearing a blanket, except for its proper use, for more than twenty five years, and I believe that in past times the natives suffered more from having *too few* blankets than too many.

When the waters of the sea overflow and mingle with the waters of the lake the fish become sickly and many die. The Maori are now surrounded by a medium not made for them, or such as they, as Maories were not made for, they are dying of the slow poison of civilisation. In their own native climate they are undergoing the process of acclimatisation and are dying under that process and will probably be reduced to a small remnant before they begin to look up again, and I think it likely that at last the only remainder will be that part of the race which has, more or less, a tinge of European blood. As soon as the Maori begin to adopt the good usages which have come with European civilisation as well as the bad ones there will be a chance for them; at present they are, as a people, neglecting their present interests and racking their brains in the endeavour to solve the great problem of, how to get rich without the usual methods of steady industry (which is hatefull) and self restraint and economy (which is worse). They have tried to possess themselves of all our wealth by war, and as that speculation failed, they are now going to try another, and one way or another, being incited and encouraged by false friends amongst ourselves they are likely to last long enough to be a great trouble to us and will not find out that they are not on the right road untill too late. When the water becomes too salt then *all* the fish of the lake must die.

I find that I must leave off here or this will *degenerate* into a "paper".

I am My Dear Sir
Yours very truly
(Sgd.) F. E. Maning

T. F. Cheeseman Esqre.
Auckland.

Hokianga
April 18, 1879

Dear Sir,

I have your note of the 12th instant and am very much gratified to find that the Council of the Auckland Museum think the little picture I sent is worth a place in the Museum. My reason for sending it is that I can vouch for it being a very correct representation of the crisis of the *first* regular battle that ever took place between the Maories and Europeans. I was at the affair and was the last man who left the field except one and that one I was carrying on my back and so may be said to have been a little behind me. He was a sailor of the "Hazard" desperately wounded but I got him off under a smart fire and he eventually recovered. I had to carry him three miles, a man as heavy as myself and to this day it gives me the back ache to think of it.

A writer in the "Herald" says there are two copies of this picture in the possession of Dr Hocking*—this is a mistake the sketch I have sent you is the original, it was sketched on the field and has never been copied except when I got two copies on a larger scale made, one of which I have and the other is in the possession of Mr Webster of this place. The drawings which Dr. Hocking* got are intended to represent different and subsequent scenes in the same war but they are so very bad that I would not have them, they might be said to represent anything you chose, being just blotches of smoke and nothing else. The picture you have got was sketched on the ground when the fight was going on.

There was no battle at "Okaihau" and the name of that place should be erased. The person who made the sketch, a soldier, thought that because Walkers Camp was called Okaihau, from whence we marched to attack Heke's Pa, that all the country for miles round was called Okaihau. The name of the spot where the fight took place as represented in the picture is Taumatatutu and this I would suggest should be the name for the picture. Okaihau is several miles distant from the scene of the fight.

I had intended to have written an account of the fight to be pasted on the back of the picture but neglected to do so. If you think it would be at all interesting I will do so.

I am Dear Sir
Yours very truly
(Sgd.) F. E. Maning

Hokianga,
June 13, 1879

T. F. Cheeseman Esqre.
Auckland.

My Dear Sir,

There was no necessity for your making any apology for not writing, indeed when I wrote to you I rather felt that I was troubling you perhaps without any sufficient cause. There is a really very good account of the fight which the picture represents given from the friendly native point of view (a native of the old school) in the book called "The War in the North" but unfortunately I have not a copy or I would have cut the description out and sent it to you to be affixed to the picture. I shall, when I can, write an account of the affair, as you seem to wish I should. At present I am not too well and am also very much engaged in matters of some consequence which take up all the time I am able to devote to business. There are certainly many interesting matters relating to that first of our military expeditions, which the public have never heard of, and *some* that I would not care to make public in these days, or to call back from oblivion for no valuable purpose. I shall see what I can do some of these days.

* This should be "Hocken"! (See following letter.)

That little proposal of Doctor Hockens was "cool", to say the least of it. I should have been inclined to have pointed out to him that the end he had in view could have been obtained to a certainty by his sending you *his* pictures. They are however so bad as not to be worth having either of them would stand for a representation of the battle of Trafalgar or a pig sty on fire quite as well as a scene of the war in the North. I might have had them when I got the other but did not consider them worth keeping. I hope you will get the Title of the Picture altered. The soldiers never fought at any time at Okaihau. Taumatatutu, where the fight represented by the picture took place, is several miles from Okaihau. The Pa of Heke was at a spot called Mawhe Kairangi but the fight represented was on a small rising ground at a short distance called Taumatatutu as I have said and the fight is known by the name of that place and any one wishing to see the locality would never find it by inquiring for Okaihau.

There are on my land many curious stones, perfectly round, and from the size of a musket bullet to a thousand, or more, tons weight. Two in particular I have which I think very curious, one is netted all over, and the other is ribbed, as some pumpkins are, and has a hollow just like the hollow in a pumpkin made by the stalk. If I thought these geological vagaries would be worth acceptance I would send them to you. If you think them worth having please let me know. I found a perfect skeleton of the old Maori dog in a very ancient "kitchen midden" close to my house some time ago, but while I was absent to get a means of removing it safely, some natives knocked it all to pieces and quite destroyed it to my great disappointment. I found several stone implements and many human bones which shewed that they had been baked. I am going to have another grub in the summer as I shall want a large quantity of pipi shells for garden walks and if I should find another skeleton will take more care of it.

I am Yours very truly
(Sgd.) F. E. Maning

T. F. Cheeseman Esqre,
Auckland

Hokianga
August 15, 1879

Dear Sir,

I have yours of the 8th inst but have not received the "Transactions" when I do I will acknowledge the receipt. It is however really not worth while to send them to me I am so fearfully unscientific in my propensities and inclinations that I scarcely ever look at them and when I have done so once or twice I have found much that to me was quite uninteresting, much that I could not understand, and a good deal that I utterly contradict and dissent from, so now you see what a promising member I am and how unlikely I am ever to set the Thames, or Manukau, on fire. The books are just wasted on me and I think you had better give them to somebody else.

I shall be glad to hear what geologists think of the stones. I have my own unscientific theory about them. Dr. Hector saw some when he was here and gave an opinion regarding them which was certainly wrong whatever the right one may be.

I have been very much engaged and not over well and so have not written the account of the fight at the lake at Mawhe but I shall do so by and by, or when I go to Auckland next will talk it out, if that will do.

When I first came to the country fifty years ago within a few months, I saw a few of the old Maori dogs quite pure, but even then the pure bred Maori dog was scarce, our dogs being so much stronger. The natives got many from ships at a very early period.

I am
Yours truly
(Sgd.) F. E. Maning

P.S. I have just perceived your P.S. and that the subscription is due. I therefore enclose cheque for £1. 1. 0.

F. E. M.

T. F. Cheeseman Esqre.

Hokianga
September 10, 1879

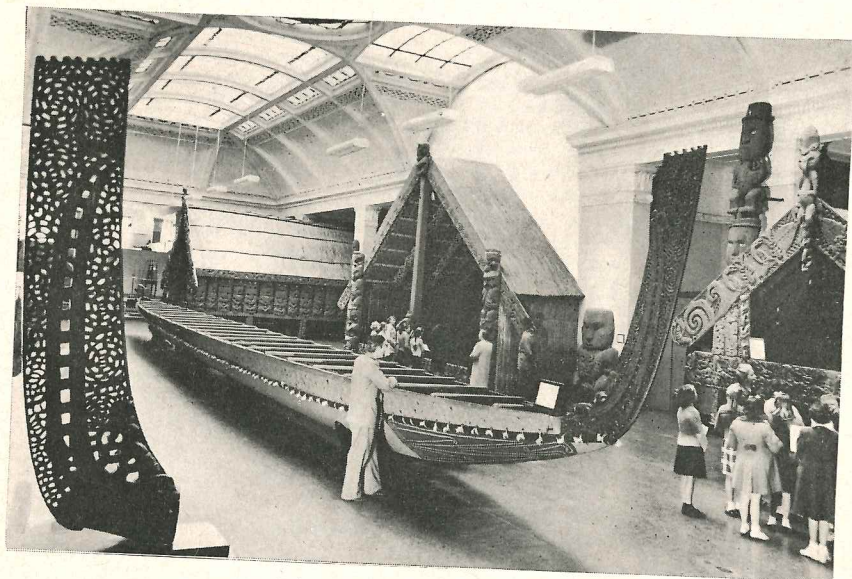
Dear Sir,

I am obliged for your notice of the stones. Those people who think they have been marked artificially would be much more puzzled if they saw others here which I threw away a short time ago which had the exact appearance of having been inscribed in perfectly regular lines of printed letters such as K to B M I in printed letters regular joined and each line divided by a straight line. At first look any one would take it for writing but it evidently was natural for all that.

The markings on the round stones are not artificial and any one who thinks so cannot have read many of the "sermons" which are in "stones" or if they are certainly one of them must have been marked some few millions of years ago as it has been only quite lately uncovered by the sliding away of a great hill, almost a mountain, in a land slip. The same hill contains hundreds of thousands of smooth unmarked round ones. Anyway I am glad they are something in the way of curiosities. I have the opinion of a very high authority in matters geological as to their formation (not Dr. Hector) which opinion agrees with my own and after Dr Haast has given his verdict I shall tell you what it is and who the authority is that I allude to.

I have no doubt I may be able to pick you up some stony things from time to time. I have not yet begun grubbing in the "kitchen midden" the weather not yet being favourable.

In haste
Yours truly,
(Sgd.) F. E. Maning



The Maori Court, 1967

Presidents of the Auckland Institute and Museum

(Prepared by Christina O. Troup)

WHITAKER, SIR FREDERICK, 1812-1891. President 1867-68

The Institute's first President was an able and astute lawyer who had become a powerful force in New Zealand politics in the 1860's. Frederick Whitaker had come to New Zealand as a colonist in 1839 to Kororareka. In 1841 he moved to Auckland, practising as an attorney, and later becoming a leading counsel. In 1860 he entered into partnership with Thomas Russell, founding the firm of Whitaker and Russell, one of the most influential legal firms in Auckland business life, and holding the directorship of many important companies.

During the period of provincial government, Mr Whitaker was a member of the first Auckland Provincial Council, and became Superintendent of the Province, 1865-67. In the Colonial legislature he held the office of Attorney-General, becoming Premier in 1863-64, and again in 1882-3. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1879, later becoming its Leader.

As one of the founders of the Auckland Institute and Museum, Mr Whitaker assisted Mr Justice Gillies in securing a site for the Museum, and it was chiefly through his influence that a grant was voted by Parliament towards the cost of the building in Princes Street.

GILLIES, HON. THOMAS BANNATYNE, 1828-1889. President 1869, 1873, 1876

The founder of the Auckland Institute, Mr Gillies, came from Scotland to Otago in 1852. As a pioneer settler, he turned his hand to farming and gold-digging, then took up a legal practice in Dunedin, in partnership with C. W. Richmond. In the 'sixties he became interested in politics and was elected to the House of Representatives, holding office in the Government, 1863-64.

Mr Gillies came to Auckland in 1865, practising as a successful barrister, until he was again drawn to political affairs. He became Superintendent of the Province in 1869, re-entered Parliament, and joined Stafford's ministry in 1872. On his appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1875, he retired from politics.

When Superintendent of the Auckland Province, Mr Gillies obtained the site in Princes Street on which the Museum was later built, and made a generous donation of £500 to the building fund. With F. W. Hutton, Mr Gillies called the first public meeting in 1867 to form the Auckland Institute and to explain its objects. He was elected the first Secretary of the Council, was three times President, and continued to serve on the Council until his death. His interest in the Museum extended also to the collections. He made a fine collection of shells which he gave to the Museum. His interest in trees led him to plant the shrubbery around the Supreme Court building, and to make experiments in growing sugar cane and cork trees in Auckland. His papers on these topics are published in the *Transactions* of the New Zealand Institute.

Pioneer, farmer, barrister, politician, judge: the Institute and Museum was fortunate to have a man of Judge Gillies' ability, liberality and sound judgment to shape its early development.

PURCHAS, ARTHUR GUYON, 1821-1906.

President 1870, 1879-80

Of the pioneers who came to this country in the 'forties, Dr Purchas stands out as one of the most gifted and versatile. Trained as a surgeon at Guys Hospital in London, he joined Bishop Selwyn in Auckland in 1846, being appointed Medical Officer at the hospital attached to St. Johns College. Dr Purchas took the theological course at St. Johns, and was ordained priest in 1853. From 1848 he was Vicar of the Parish of Onehunga, serving his people as Doctor and Priest for twenty-eight years before returning to full-time medical practice.

Dr. Purchas was one of the founders of the Auckland Institute, being a Councillor from 1867 to 1906, and three times President. It is recorded in the Council minutes of 1869 that Dr. Purchas invited all the medical men of the Province to become members of the Institute, and to form a medical sub-section. He also organized the first field trip for members to Manukau Heads. His contributions to science in New Zealand include the patenting of a machine for dressing flax, the invention of an internal combustion engine, and the discovery of coal at Drury.

The skill and practical interest of Dr. Purchas were evident in almost every aspect of the social and cultural life of early Auckland. In the fields of science, architecture, music, and social welfare he made a notable contribution, in addition to his work of preaching and healing. At the time of his death it was said of him: "He laid the foundation of all that was good and true in the colony."

HEALE, THEOPHILUS, 1816-1885. President 1871-72, 1878

The first ship to bring the New Zealand Company's settlers to Port Nicholson in 1840, the "Aurora", was commanded by Theophilus Heale. He was an enterprising man, and began copper-mining works on Kawau and Great Barrier Island. He was also associated with the Manukau Land Company in the attempt to form a settlement at Cornwallis. In early Auckland politics he served as a member of the Legislative Council in 1845, and as Member of Parliament for Auckland Suburbs, 1860-61.

After a brief period in Southland as Provincial Surveyor and Engineer, he returned to Auckland in 1867 as Chief Surveyor, introducing the system of triangulation and other reforms. His contributions to science in New Zealand include the record of observations on the first transit of Venus, and the observations for the determination of the latitude of Mount Eden.

A keen student of Maori language and customs, Mr Heale was appointed a Judge of the Native Land Court for the period 1877-1883. He was a well-informed man, with interests in languages and the classics, as well as mathematics and geology. He contributed 15 papers to the Auckland Institute on engineering topics, and these were published in the *Transactions*.

ARNEY, SIR GEORGE, 1810-1883. President 1874

His Presidency occurred during his period as Chief Justice of New Zealand, 1857-1875. His interests were mainly in the classics, and in the arts generally; but he had a deep interest in the Maori people, appealing for social justice for the Maoris during the New Zealand Wars. He was a noted administrator, and a member of the Legislative Council. A contemporary biography refers to his "Felicity and elegance of expression, together with gleams of penetrating and charming wit".

FIRTH, JOSIAH CLIFTON, 1826-1897. President 1875

Firth's Mill at the foot of Queen Street was one of the landmarks of Auckland in the 'fifties. In 1887 Firth built the Eight Hours Roller Mill in Quay Street, introducing the eight-hour day for his workers, and founding the industry now carried on by the Northern Roller Milling Company. During the 'seventies, Mr Firth extended his financial activities by opening up the Waikato lands, purchasing the 55,000 acre Matamata estate, and converting fernland into pastureland. This was a courageous undertaking at that time.

A typical nineteenth century philanthropist, Mr Firth took a leading part in furthering social, educational and scientific movements. He was an active supporter of the Mechanics Institute, the Congregational Church, and the Sunday School Union.

The year after its foundation, Mr Firth joined the Auckland Institute, was President in 1875, and from 1876 to 1880 served on its Council. He was a frequent contributor to the *Transactions*, and his many generous gifts to the Museum and to its funds materially aided the collections.

BARSTOW, ROBERT CLAPHAM, 1820-1890. President 1877

Mr Barstow was a pioneer settler, arriving in Auckland with Governor Fitzroy in 1843. He took up farming at Tamaki, and then at Great Barrier Island. In 1859 he became Resident Magistrate at the Bay of Islands. During his term as Resident Magistrate at Auckland he became President of the Institute and Museum. Mr Barstow had studied early Maori migrations and settlement, and read papers on these topics to the Institute. He presented to the Museum the first important Maori collection, including carvings, cloaks and greenstone ornaments.

PEACOCK, THOMAS, 1837-1922. President 1881

Having been one of the founders of the Institute, Mr Peacock was a member of its first Council, elected in 1868. He continued to serve on the Council until his death in 1922, an unbroken term of 54 years. Trained as an optician and instrument-maker in Glasgow, Mr Peacock built up a successful business in Auckland. He soon became a leading figure in public affairs, being elected Mayor of the City in 1878, and Member of Parliament 1881-90. During his term as President of the Institute and Chairman of the Trust Board, his sound judgment and prudent handling of its business affairs greatly improved the financial position of the Museum.

MacKECHNIE, EDMUND AUGUSTUS, 1823-1901.

President 1882

Mr MacKechnie set up in practice as a Solicitor in Auckland in 1870, in partnership with Mr MacCormick, and later with Mr Oliver Nicholson. He became interested in public affairs, representing the Grafton Ward on the City Council, 1882-85, and serving as Chairman of the Auckland Hospital Board.

A man of literary and artistic interests, Mr MacKechnie was President of the Society of Arts in Auckland for many years, and bequeathed the sum of £2,000 for the Art Gallery.

Mr MacKechnie became a member of the Institute in 1870, contributing several papers on literary subjects. He was President in 1882, and from 1886 until 1901 was a member of the Trust Board. He made a bequest of £500 to the Museum for the purchase of mammals and show-cases, and the sum of £2,000 as an endowment for the Institute Library. This was the first regular income the library had for buying books. Mr MacKechnie's personal papers are preserved in the Library Manuscript Collection, providing a lively social comment on Auckland in the 'eighties and 'nineties.

COWIE, WILLIAM GARDEN, 1831-1902. President 1883

Dr. Cowie was chosen by Selwyn to be his successor as Bishop of Auckland in 1869. In 1895 he became Primate of New Zealand. Dr. Cowie established many new churches in the diocese, and extended the social work of the church by founding the Women's Home, the Institute for the Blind, and the Sailors' Home. He also served on the administration of many educational institutions, including the University and Museum. A contemporary writer comments on his fine presence, and his reverence for punctuality: "It was my privilege to act under his presidency in more than one executive body for a number of years, but I never saw the proceedings begin one minute late."

SETH-SMITH, HUGH GARDEN, 1848-1935. President 1884

After graduating at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr Seth-Smith was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1873. In 1881 he came to Auckland and became District Judge and Resident Magistrate. He was appointed Chief Judge of the Native Land Court in 1887, resigning this post in 1894 to take up private practice. Ten years later he was re-appointed to the Native Land Court, and in 1906 became President of the Native Appellate Court.

When the Polynesian Society was founded in 1891, Judge Seth-Smith became the first president. His work in the Native Land Court had made him a keen student of Maori customs and traditions, and a master of the Maori language.

Judge Seth-Smith's other interests were education, theology, and church affairs. He was a member of the first Council of Auckland University College, President of the Auckland Institute and Museum in 1884, a member of the Auckland Grammar School Board, and a Trustee of St. John's College. From 1898 to 1925 he served as Chancellor of the Anglican Diocese of Auckland.

POND, JAMES ALEXANDER, 1846-1941. President 1885

Mr Pond arrived in New Zealand in 1865 at the time of the Maori Wars, and enlisted in the No. 4 Rifles. During the Thames gold rush, Mr Pond worked for a time in the Golden Crown Mine. His training and experience as a chemist led to his appointment as Government Analyst in Auckland in 1882. After his retirement in 1911 he continued scientific work in his well-equipped private laboratory.

Joining the Institute in 1873, Mr Pond completed sixty-eight years of continuous membership. As President in 1885, and as Councillor for thirty-seven years, he left a record of valuable service to the Institute and to research. To commemorate the work of Mr T. F. Cheeseman, Mr Pond left an endowment to provide "The Cheeseman-Pond Memorial Research Prize" for pure scientific research.

BROWN, PROFESSOR DOUGLAS, 1851-1922.

President 1886, 1891-92, 1906

A pioneer of university education in Auckland, Professor Brown occupied the chair of Chemistry and Experimental Physics from 1883 to 1914. He came with a distinguished record in teaching and research, his research on fractional distillation at the Royal School of Mines having made him the chief authority in this field. At Auckland University College, working with the limited equipment and facilities of those early years, he concentrated on teaching rather than research. His students still recall his tall, dominating figure, his simple, direct delivery and his dry humour.

Professor Brown served for twenty nine years as a member of the Council of the Auckland Institute, was three times elected President, and for five years was a member of the Trust Board. During his term as President, the Museum acquired Mr Fenton's *pataka*, one of the most perfect examples of Maori art.

THOMAS, PROFESSOR SIR ALGERNON PHILLIPS

WITHIEL, 1857-1937. President 1887, 1895, 1903-05

Professor Thomas came to Auckland University College in 1883 as foundation professor of both Biology and Geology. His research work on the liver fluke of the sheep for the Royal Agricultural Society of England had already aroused considerable interest.

Professor Thomas was a gifted teacher, and soon became a leader in educational thought. A pioneer of agricultural education in New Zealand, he advocated the teaching of agricultural science in schools and the introduction of the Degree in agriculture into the university course. He also took an active part in educational administration as a member of the University Senate, as an original member of the Board of Science and Art, as a member of the Grammar School Board, and as its chairman for twenty-one years.

During his term as Professor, from 1883 to 1913, he undertook research projects for the government, writing scientific reports on the Tarawera eruption in 1886, on the biological investigation of the rabbit pest, and on the life history of the grass grub.

For fifty years Professor Thomas was a member of the Council of the Institute, President three times and Chairman of Trustees. His notebooks and scientific papers have been presented to the Manuscript Collection of the Museum Library.

For relaxation in his busy life, Professor Thomas turned to gardening and the growing of daffodils. His beautiful garden in Mountain Road attracted many visitors in the spring, and his daffodils were a feature of the Auckland Horticultural Society Show.

In the Coronation honours of 1937, Professor Thomas received the distinction of K.C.M.G. for his services to science and education.

SMITH, STEPHENSON PERCY, 1840-1922. President 1888

A pioneer surveyor of the Taranaki and Auckland districts, Mr S. Percy Smith joined the Survey Department in New Plymouth as a cadet in 1855. For nearly half a century he carried out his surveys, laying out roads and townships, and setting aside native reserves. In Taranaki in the 'sixties his surveys were carried out under hazardous service conditions. During the 'seventies Mr Smith undertook the major triangulation of the North Island. He became Chief Surveyor of the Auckland district in 1877, and in 1889 was appointed Surveyor-General. In addition to his professional work, Mr Smith was given special assignments by the New Zealand Government. After the Tarawera eruption in 1886 he wrote a topographical report of the area. The following year he was sent to the Kermadec Islands to take possession on behalf of the Government. After his retirement he went as Government Resident to Niue Island in 1901 to establish a system of law and administration.

Mr Smith joined the Auckland Institute in 1873, remaining a member throughout his life. During the 'eighties he made arrangements for a valuable endowment of land for the Museum. He brought a wealth of experience and knowledge of Maori life to the work of the Institute and Museum, and at his death he bequeathed to the Library a valuable collection of books relating to Polynesian ethnology.

His work in founding the Polynesian Society in 1892, and in editing its *Journal* for twenty-nine years, was a notable contribution to ethnological research. During this period he published numerous writings on the history and traditions of the Maori people, and on Polynesian ethnology. While some of his conclusions are being re-examined in the light of modern anthropological research, Mr S. Percy Smith has preserved and recorded Maori history and tribal legends which would otherwise have been lost. He was awarded the Hector Medal for this work in 1919, and was one of the first twenty Fellows of the New Zealand Institute elected in 1920.

MARTIN, JOSIAH, 1843-1916. President 1889

Josiah Martin was a gifted teacher, and one of the leading educationalists of his day in New Zealand. He established the first Model Training School in Auckland at the Choral Hall in 1875, and conducted classes for training teachers. After reading a paper to the Auckland Institute on "The Claims of Science in National Education", he proposed a scheme for the Institute to instruct the youth of Auckland in practical science.

When the establishment of the national system of education superseded his Model Training School, Mr Martin turned to photography, where he again became an acknowledged leader. His particular interests were

natural scenery and native peoples, and he used his professional skill to publicise these things at home and abroad. He made a special study of the thermal regions of the Central North Island, delivering a paper to the Auckland Institute on this subject, and publishing his observations and photographs in various journals from 1879, thus making a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Lake Rotomahana before the eruption of 1886.

Mr Martin's photographs were exhibited in London at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in 1886, and in Paris in 1889, when he was awarded a Gold Medal for artistic excellence in photography. During the 1890's he visited the islands of the South-West Pacific, returning home with many hundreds of photographs, and publishing illustrated articles on the Pacific Islands.

In 1958 Mr Martin's daughters presented a valuable collection of his negatives to the Museum Library. In March of this year many of these negatives were selected by the Art Institute of Chicago for inclusion in its current Polynesian exhibition.

STEWART, JAMES, 1832-1914. President 1890, 1901

When engineering in New Zealand was in its infancy, James Stewart designed and built many major public works and railways throughout the Auckland Province. In 1862 he was appointed engineer to the City Board of Works, submitting a scheme for the City water supply from Onehunga Springs. With his partner, Samuel Harding, he surveyed the Auckland-Drury Railway, and later, in 1874, was appointed resident engineer for its construction. Other familiar landmarks designed and built by Mr Stewart include the lighthouses at Bean Rock and Ponui Pass, the Thames Valley and Rotorua Railway, the Auckland tramways, and the pumps for the Calliope Dock. As a member of the Auckland League, Mr Stewart was a strong advocate of constructing railways as a means of opening up and developing the country.

Mr Stewart was a foundation member of the Auckland Institute, a member of the Council from 1871 until 1881, and was twice president. He contributed fifteen papers to the *Transactions*, and his sound practical knowledge was of great service to the Institute.

POND, CHARLES ALEXANDER MacLEAN, 1864-1893.

President 1893

After studying at London University, followed by election to a fellowship of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor Pond was appointed to the Chair of Classics and English at Auckland University College in 1891. A fellow student at Cambridge wrote of him at this time: "My first impressions of him were of a small man with a square powerful head, and looking very straight at me through large round glasses."

Professor Pond's association with the Institute was cut short by his early tragic death in 1893, a few months after his election as President. His particular interest was ancient law, and he was engaged in writing a book on this subject when he contracted Bright's disease. A man of great energy, he had literally worked himself to death.

UPTON, JOHN HENRY, 1845-1929. President 1894, 1911

After his term as Mayor of Auckland, 1889-1891, Mr Upton was elected President of the Institute in 1894. He had built up a successful bookselling business in partnership with his brother, and later served as a director of the South British Insurance Company, the Northern Steamship Company, and as a trustee of the Auckland Savings Bank and of the Bank of New Zealand.

Mr Upton was interested in Church affairs, being a member of the Diocesan synod, a trustee of the Melanesian Mission and of St. John's College.

As a foundation member of the Auckland Institute, as Councillor for thirty years, and as President twice, Mr Upton gave valued service to the Museum by his good counsel, and by his contributions to the Museum collections. As member and Chairman of the Trust Board, he was a fine trustee, being concerned to conserve capital rather than to increase interest. He has been described as "a very prudent gentleman".

PETRIE, DONALD, 1846-1925. President 1896

A distinguished botanist and teacher, Mr Petrie came from Aberdeen, and settled in Otago. His particular interest was field botany, and as a school inspector in Otago and Auckland he had to travel widely in the country districts. According to a contemporary account, "In his buggy was always his collecting press". An accurate observer and a careful collector, he acquired numerous specimens which were preserved in his Herbarium. The results of his research were published in over sixty papers contributed to the *Transactions* of the New Zealand Institute and other journals. Many of these papers were read to the Auckland Institute, and they give an account of native plants found in the Auckland district.

Mr Petrie achieved professional distinction by becoming a Fellow of the Linnaean Society in 1886 for his work on New Zealand flora. He was President of the New Zealand Institute in 1915. In 1919 he was made one of the original Fellows of the New Zealand Institute, and won the Hector Memorial Prize in 1924.

ROBERTON, ERNEST, 1862-1949. President 1897, 1902

After medical study at Edinburgh University, Dr Roberton carried on general practice in Auckland for fifty years. He was Hon. Physician at the Auckland Public Hospital, 1891-1924, specialising in hospital management.

Education was Dr Roberton's particular interest. He was one of the founders of the Diocesan High School, a member of the Board of Governors of Auckland Grammar School from 1896, and Chairman of this body from 1938 to 1940. He took an active part in the work of orphan homes, serving as first Chairman of the United Orphanages Advisory Council.

Dr. Roberton was a member of the Institute from 1890, being President on two occasions, and Councillor for eight years. He contributed articles to the *Transactions* and to the *New Zealand Medical Journal*.

TALBOT-TUBBS, HENRY ARNOLD, 1865-?. President 1898

Professor Talbot-Tubbs was a graduate of Pembroke College, Oxford. He achieved distinction by winning two of the highest awards of Oxford University, the Craven Fellowship in 1887, and the Arnold prize in history in 1889. Archaeology was his particular interest, and after carrying out archaeological work in Germany, Italy and Greece, he became joint director of excavation in Cyprus. In 1894 he came to Auckland as Professor of Classics. Professor Talbot-Tubbs delivered lectures to the Auckland Institute on archaeology and Greek sculpture, and became President in 1898. He donated a valuable Greek vase to the Museum collection.

BATGER, JOHN, 1836-1919. President 1899

Mr Batger was a business man with wide cultural interests who gave active support to the work of the Institute and Museum. He started business in Auckland as a bookseller and stationer, in partnership with Edward Wayte. He then became a merchant and commission agent, and was later appointed Auckland manager of the New Zealand Shipping Company, and Secretary of the Thames Valley and Rotorua Railway Company. He was also associated with various companies, being a director of the South British Insurance Company, and a trustee of the Auckland Savings Bank. Mr Batger took a leading part in church affairs as Chairman of the Diocesan Trust Board, 1891-1918.

SEGAR, HUGH WILLIAM, 1868-1954. President 1900, 1912, 1933

In 1894 Auckland University College was fortunate in securing Mr H. W. Segar as Professor of Mathematics. He was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he held the distinction of being Second Wrangler in the mathematical tripos. In addition to teaching pure and applied mathematics at Auckland, he carried out research in economics and statistics, until his retirement in 1934.

Professor Segar served as Councillor of the Auckland Institute from 1900 until 1953, and was three times President. He was a popular lecturer on astronomy, and an indefatigable attender of lectures, on many occasions acting as Chairman. At the council table his genial personality and calm judgment contributed to the smooth running of affairs. He represented the Auckland Institute on the Council of the Royal Society of New Zealand from 1914 to 1946, was made an original Fellow of the Society in 1919, and became President in 1931-32.

A notable feature of Professor Segar's work was his long and continuous service on various educational boards and committees: the Grammar School Board (1914-46), the Dilworth Trust Board (1930-52), the Library Committee of the Auckland City Council (1915-35), the W.E.A. (1915-37), in addition to his work as a member of the University Senate, and as Chairman of the Academic Board (1915-34).

MILLER, ERNEST VALENTINE, 1861-1930.

President 1907-08

A chemical engineer, Mr Miller was the first manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company at Chelsea, holding this position from 1885 to

1920. He was particularly interested in lectures and meetings of the Auckland Institute, and contributed many papers and lectures on physical research and philosophy. He felt strongly that the Institute lectures should aim to present the intellectual achievements of science, and to demonstrate the scientific method of discovery, rather than to impart technical information.

Mr Miller was a skilled violinist, and frequently played in chamber music groups with Professor Egerton.

Yachting was a life-long interest. Mr Miller was born aboard his father's ship, and died aboard his own yacht, "Moana". A member of the Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron from 1891, Mr Miller was recognised as the keenest yachtsman for ocean racing, his judgment and ability at the helm winning many prizes for "Moana", a famous yacht which is still sailing.

EGERTON, PROFESSOR CHARLES WILLIAM, 1862-1939.

President 1909

Professor Egerton was one of the early professors at Auckland University College. After a brilliant university career at Trinity College, Dublin, where he had been awarded a Gold Medal in modern literature in 1885, and the Vice-Chancellor's Prize in English Prose, he became university lecturer in Glasgow. In 1894 he came to Auckland University College as Professor of English, giving distinguished service as professor and administrator for forty years.

Professor Egerton delivered several papers on literature in fine prose style to the Auckland Institute. A colleague tells us that "Professor Egerton spoke the perfect English of Trinity College, with no affectations or mannerisms." He had a delightful sense of humour, and great charm of personality. A fine cellist, he was well known in Auckland musical circles as a member of orchestral and chamber music groups.

BRIFFAULT, ROBERT, 1873-1948. President 1910

The son of a French diplomat, Robert Briffault was educated in Italy, and came to New Zealand in 1892. He studied medicine at Otago University, and set up practice in Auckland. In 1909 he joined the Museum Council, becoming President the following year. When war came he went overseas, serving in Gallipoli and France. While in the trenches he worked on his book, a survey of human evolution, which was published as *The Making of Humanity* in 1919. After the war he worked in a London hospital, and began the writing of his major work, *The Mothers*, a detailed sociological investigation of the history of marriage. A best-selling novel, *Europa*, followed. During the Second World War he was in Paris, and was twice imprisoned during the German occupation.

With seven languages at his command, Dr Briffault had an encyclopaedic knowledge. Although he was highly regarded by his patients, his unorthodox methods as a practitioner, and his radical views were regarded with some suspicion by the medical profession.

PARR, HON. SIR JAMES, 1869-1941. President 1913-14

The son of a backblocks farmer in the Waikato, James Parr won his education by means of scholarships. He was admitted as a barrister in 1890, and built up a successful practice in Auckland. His activity in public affairs led to his election as Mayor in 1911, during a period of expansion. His mayoralty was marked by the addition of libraries, parks and reserves to the city's amenities, and by the firm handling of the waterfront strike.

Mr Parr entered Parliament in 1914, as Member for Eden, becoming Minister for Education and Health in the Massey government in 1920. New developments in the education system he introduced were the Correspondence School, the Training Colleges, the grading system for promotion of teachers, and the School Dental Service.

In 1926 Sir James became New Zealand High Commissioner in London, acting as New Zealand's representative at the League of Nations. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1931, and later became its leader.

It was during his mayoralty that Sir James became President of the Museum, and began the drive for the new building. As High Commissioner in London in 1928 he made all the United Kingdom arrangements for the show-case contract, and secured a half-freight charge from the shipping companies, a favour they have frequently since extended.

MITCHELSON, HON. SIR EDWIN, 1846-1934. President 1915-16

As a young man, Edwin Mitchelson went North to work in the timber industry, first with Joseph Dargaville, and then on his own account at Northern Wairoa, where he built up an extensive business in timber and kauri gum. During the 'eighties and 'nineties of last century he made his mark in political affairs, as Member of Parliament for Marsden and Eden, and as Minister of the Crown in the Atkinson government. He was a liberal-minded man and an able administrator. In the early years of this century he served in local government as Mayor of Auckland, 1903-05, and as Chairman of the Harbour Board, 1905-09. He was appointed to the Legislative Council in 1920. As President of the Museum, and member of the Council, Sir Edwin did much, by personal canvas, to win public support for the Institute by increasing the membership. He donated to the Museum his complete collection of kauri gum, containing 400 specimens.

GUNSON, SIR JAMES, 1877-1963. President 1917-1925

Sir James was President during the critical period of the Citizens' Appeal and subsequently the erection of the Auckland War Memorial Museum commemorating the First World War. He was Chairman of the Citizens' Committee from 1920-1927, undoubtedly contributing more than any other single person to the launching and successful conclusion of the Appeal.

Sir James Gunson was a man of ideas, combined with the initiative, drive and ability to carry them to a successful issue. A born leader, he

would win his way, not force it. His powerful leadership in Auckland civic affairs left its mark on the city's development. The period of his Mayoralty saw the establishment of the Electric Power Board, the undertaking of the Harbour reclamation, the construction of Tamaki Drive, the purchase of the City Tramways, and the extension of the water-supply from the Waitakeres. Sir James Gunson was one of Auckland's ablest administrators, and the Museum's most dynamic President.

VAILE, HUBERT EARLE, 1876-1936. President 1926-1930

Prominent in Auckland business affairs, Mr Vaile was managing director of the firm of Samuel Vaile & Sons, president of the Auckland Savings Bank in 1931, and a director of many public and private companies. As a member of the Museum Council from 1912 to 1936, Mr Vaile's contribution was to ensure the continuance of endowment funds, and to consider what endowments could be added to increase the revenue. His other contribution was to enhance the Museum's Maori and Polynesian collections. Mr Vaile made many gifts of valuable Maori carvings and ornaments to the Museum. A bronze plaque in the Maori Hall records his notable service.

LUNN, ALFRED GEORGE, 1868-1948. President 1931-32

Mr Lunn came to Auckland in 1910 as manager of the publishing firm of William Collins & Co. He took an active part in the business life of the city as President of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce in 1921, and again in 1927 and 1934, working for industrial harmony to improve economic conditions which were at a low ebb at that time. He became President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in 1938.

Mr Lunn was connected with many public bodies and social organizations in the city, including the Auckland Patriotic Association during the First World War, and the Auckland Branch of the Navy League.

As a member of the Museum Council, and as President, Mr Lunn was interested in supporting the Museum collections, presenting a valuable collection of Luristan bronzes from Persia. A well-read man, he gave active support to the Museum Library, his particular interests being archaeology and astronomy.

LEYS, SIR CECIL, 1877-1950. President 1934

Sir Cecil Leys was associated with journalism in Auckland for over fifty years, serving as editor of the *Auckland Star* from 1919, and as Chairman of Directors of New Zealand Newspapers Ltd. from 1929. As president of the Leys Institute, he took a keen interest in cultural matters. Sir Cecil served on the Council of the Museum from 1924 to 1948, and became an honorary life member in 1930. His generous gifts to the Museum included the valuable Edge-Partington South Pacific ethnological collection, the joint gift of Sir Cecil and his sister, Mrs Winifred Upton.

PYCROFT, ARTHUR THOMAS, 1875-. President 1935

As a collector and as a donor, Arthur Pycroft has been a good friend to the Museum over a long period. He joined the Institute in 1896, has served on the Council since 1927, and was its President in 1935. Mr Pycroft's main interests are books and birds. He has built up one of the finest private collections of books relating to New Zealand and the South Pacific in this country, and has a detailed knowledge of their contents. His interest in birds has taken him on Museum expeditions to the Hen and Chickens Islands; and as a member of the "Moa Searching Committee", along with Sir Frank Mappin, Sir Carrick Robertson and Sir Gilbert Archey, he searched the caves of Waikaremoana and the King Country. As a result of these expeditions, he has materially added to the Museum research and display collections of moa remains. Mr Pycroft has also made generous donations of natural history and ethnographical specimens to the Museum collections.

ROBERTSON, SIR CARRICK, 1879-1963. President 1936-37

"The most striking medical personality of our times in this country." This was the tribute paid to Sir Carrick by the medical profession at the time of his death. He had built up a reputation as a leading surgeon, especially in the fields of brain surgery and thyroid surgery. In the field of administration, he supervised the planning and establishment of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, and as Senior Surgeon and Chief of Staff, he shaped its development to become one of Auckland's leading hospitals.

Sir Carrick held many professional distinctions. He was President of the New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association, Foundation Fellow of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, Hon. Fellow of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland, and also of the American College of Surgeons. In 1929 Sir Carrick was knighted for his services to medicine, and later the French government made him Chevalier de Légion d'Honneur.

As President, and member of the Council of the Institute and Museum for nearly 40 years, Sir Carrick was a keen research man. He took part in the Museum scientific expeditions to the islands off the Auckland coast, and provided a generous endowment for future research on these islands. A member of the "Moa Searching Committee," he spent many years collecting moa remains to aid the Museum's research programme. He also introduced the annual British Medical Association lecture which has become a feature of the Institute lecture syllabus. The Institute and Museum has gained much from Sir Carrick's active and generous support for its research projects.

FORD, CHARLES REGINALD, 1880-. President 1938-39

Mr Ford first visited New Zealand when he accompanied the Expedition to the Antarctic, 1901-04, as Secretary to Captain Scott. He later returned to settle in this country, training as an architect. When the present Museum building was being planned, Mr Ford, as President of the New Zealand Institute of Architects, acted as professional adviser to the Citizens' Committee, and was one of the judges of the competitive design. He

has also served the Museum as President, and as member of the Council, 1926-1959. Through his services as Honorary Curator of English China, the Museum obtained many important items of ceramics for its collection. At meetings, Mr Ford was an excellent Chairman, and he gave fascinating lectures to the Institute on his special interests, English ceramics and Scott's Antarctic Expedition.

In partnership with the late Mr Gummer, Mr Ford has designed many notable public buildings, including the National Art Gallery and Dominion Museum, Wellington, the Wellington Public Library, the Auckland Railway Station, and the Remuera Public Library.

FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM AIKEN, 1881. President 1940-41

With a distinguished record as an eye surgeon, Mr Fairclough served with the New Zealand Medical Corps in the first World War. He has been Hon. Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Auckland Hospital for a period of twenty-eight years, and has served as Hon. Consulting Surgeon to the Plunket Society, the Crippled Children's Society, and the New Zealand Foundation for the Blind.

In the field of colour cinematography Mr Fairclough has made a distinctive contribution to the work of the Institute and Museum. In 1934 he accompanied the "Will Watch" expedition to the Three Kings Islands, recording the expedition's research on a movie colour-film. Photography of high quality was shown in his movie colour-film of a thyroid operation performed by Sir Carrick Robertson, and a colour-film of a brain operation by Mr Donald McKenzie, presented at an Institute lecture.

As President from 1940 to 1941, Mr Fairclough did much for the protection and safe housing of the Museum collections during the early war years. He always maintained close liaison with the Museum staff, making regular visits to keep in touch with research and display projects.

JOHNSTONE, SIR ALEXANDER, 1877-1956. President 1942-43

An eminent barrister and Queen's Counsel, Sir Alexander Johnstone served the Institute for many years as a member of the Council, Vice President and President. A keen botanist, he advocated conservation and the preservation of trees. He was particularly interested in educational matters, being a member of the Auckland University Council, 1933-54, a member of the New Zealand University Senate, 1938-56, and a member of the Council of Legal Education. A colleague paid this tribute to Sir Alexander Johnstone: "A great lawyer and advocate, who had a profound influence on legal education, and on the development of the law itself".

RENNIE, JOHN CAMPBELL, 1890-. President 1944-46

Mr Rennie first joined the Council of the Institute and Museum as a representative of the contributing local bodies in 1932, being nominated by the Waitemata County Council. He was later elected to the Council as an Institute member. His experience of local bodies was most valuable when the Council was making its approaches to these bodies for further support. Mr Rennie's legal experience and his mature judgments were also of great value to the Council in drafting the second amendment to the Bill for the maintenance of the Museum, providing for the increased local body contributions.

A returned serviceman from World War I, Mr Rennie was particularly interested in observing war commemorations, and in helping returned soldiers.

Mr Rennie is interested in music, and was for many years an active member of the Royal Auckland Choir.

BLOODWORTH, HON. THOMAS, 1882-. President 1947-48

The Hon. Thomas Bloodworth began work in Auckland as a carpenter on the construction of Grafton Bridge in 1908. He became Secretary of the Carpenters' Union, served on the City Council, Harbour Board, Power Board, Transport Board and Drainage Board, and he is one of the last surviving members of the Legislative Council. His wide experience of local body affairs has been of great value to the Museum Council, particularly in negotiations with local bodies to support the Museum. Mr Bloodworth's support of the Institute and Museum came from his firm conviction that it is a powerful educational force in the community.

WEST, FRANCIS LEVESON-GOWER, 1890-1960.

President 1949-51

Mr West was a partner in the legal firm of Jackson, Russell, Tunks & West. He served with distinction in the First World War in Gallipoli and France, where he commanded the Third Auckland Regiment. He was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government. From 1928 to 1930 Mr West was President of the Auckland District Law Society. He joined the Museum Council in 1948, becoming President in 1949. During the campaign to raise funds for the additions to the Museum building, he played a large part in the negotiations with local bodies.

BRIGGS, PROFESSOR LINDSAY HEATHCOTE, 1905-. President 1952-54

A graduate of Auckland University, with post-graduate study at Oxford, Professor Briggs is one of Auckland's most distinguished research workers, with an international reputation for his research in plant chemistry. His record of achievement in this field is notable: I.C.I. medallist 1949, Hector medallist 1955, Commonwealth Visiting Fellow at Aberdeen 1961-62. He is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of *Tetrahedron*, an international journal of organic chemistry. His many publications on the chemical composition of New Zealand plants have appeared in the *Transactions* and in various chemical journals.

In the field of administration, Professor Briggs has served on the councils of many scientific bodies: the Council of the Pacific Science Congress; the Royal Society of New Zealand, as President from 1956 to 1958; President of the New Zealand Institute of Chemistry; Chairman of the 8th New Zealand Science Congress held in Auckland in 1954.

As Councillor of the Auckland Institute from 1946, Professor Briggs has been its representative and its most active member on the Council of the Royal Society of New Zealand. During his Presidency of the Institute he worked to gain support from the metropolitan local bodies for increased contributions, and helped to secure the passing of the Amendment to the Museum Maintenance Act in 1953.

KEALY, JOHN WILLIAM, 1902-. President 1955-57

After practising in Auckland as a solicitor, Mr Kealy was appointed a Magistrate in 1950. Since 1962 he has been Chairman of the Town and Country Planning Appeal Board. He has also held office in many public bodies, as City Councillor, as Chairman of the Art Gallery and Library Committee, and Chairman of the Auckland Land Sales Committee.

Mr Kealy's two special interests are reading and horticulture. As President of the New Zealand Library Association, 1948-49, he took a leading part in extending the service given by public libraries.

In the field of horticulture, Mr Kealy has served as President of the New Zealand Institute of Horticulture. In this capacity, and through his writings in various journals, he has done much to foster appreciation and preservation of New Zealand forests and native plants.

As a member of the Council of the Institute and Museum, Mr Kealy came first as a City Council representative in 1939, and later became an Institute member. At the Council table he had the gift of chairmanship, his quick mind enabling him to see the way through difficulties.

ROSE, JAMES HUMPHREY, 1898-. President 1958-60

Since 1930 Mr Rose has been a prominent member of mountaineering and tramping clubs, being active in the mountains, and supervising the training of climbers. In 1953 he became President of the New Zealand Alpine Club, and took part in the organization of a New Zealand expedition to the Himalaya.

As a member of the Tongariro National Park Board, Mr Rose has been adviser to the Board on mountaineering affairs.

Mr Rose is interested in botany and conservation, acting as the Museum's representative on the Waipoua Forest Advisory Committee since 1953.

As a Museum Councillor from 1951, and as President, 1958-61, Mr Rose shared the task of approaching local bodies in the wider provincial area for their support of the Bill for the maintenance of the Museum. The Museum is indebted to Mr Rose for his good counsel and practical help during this undertaking.

SEABROOK, JOHN, 1896-. President 1961-63

Mr Seabrook has given outstanding service to the War Memorial Museum in connection with its building programme. He has served with distinction in two World Wars, as a Captain in the Royal Air Force, 1916-1919, and as Group Captain in the Royal New Zealand Air Force, 1940-1944. As Chairman of the Building Committee of the War Memorial Fund from 1950, Mr Seabrook organized the collection of the sum of £23,000, thus making possible the completion of the building. He was an active member of the promotion committee for the last Maintenance Bill. Since his term as President, from 1961-1963, Mr Seabrook has been appointed Chairman of the Committee to raise funds for the building of the Auditorium and lecture hall for the Institute.

In the business life of the city Mr Seabrook is Chairman of Directors of Seabrook Fowlds Ltd. He is a keen yachtsman, and was for a time Commodore of the Royal New Zealand Yacht Squadron.

Mr Seabrook has a particular interest in conservation, and has taken an active part in the scheme for tree planting in the Islands of the Hauraki Gulf, and in the development of the Maritime Park. He has been a strong member of the Nature Conservation Council, supporting its policy against the claims of motorways and other developmental projects.

BROOKER, STANLEY GEORGE, 1911-. President 1964-66

An industrial chemist, Mr Brooker has been engaged in research into the chemistry of fats and oils since 1936, and is now Chief Chemist of Abels Ltd. He has taken a leading part in professional activities, being a Fellow of the New Zealand Institute of Chemistry, President of this body in 1963-64, and editor of its *Journal*, 1949-54. Mr Brooker's papers on oils and fats have been published in various scientific journals. He has contributed five papers on the chemistry of New Zealand native plants to the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of New Zealand. When the New Zealand Institute of Food Science and Technology was established, Mr Brooker was a foundation member, and became first President of the Auckland Branch.

Since 1954 Mr Brooker has been a Councillor of the Auckland Institute and Museum, and its President from 1964-67. He has represented the Auckland Institute on the Council of the Royal Society of New Zealand since 1956, and at the 8th New Zealand Science Congress held at Auckland in 1954 he acted as Joint Secretary.

The Museum Collections

In the early days of colonial museums, understaffing, often sole-charge curatorship, produced a type of curator known as an 'all-rounder'.

One such was this museum's Thomas F. Cheeseman, who not only achieved world fame in the botanical field, but also, during almost fifty years of curatorship at the Auckland Museum, built up an extremely well balanced collection in general natural history and ethnology.

In these days of specialisation, however, larger staffs are essential to cope with the complexity of development in each discipline, and so museum collections now tend to grow largely in direct response to the respective interests of staff members.

Specialists not only add significantly to the collections by their personal field activities, but also, their presence at a museum, with the assurance of curatorial maintenance, induces the donation of relevant material.

Following are contributions from the staff of this museum, outlining the development and present composition of the collections in the various departments. They are the Ethnographical Collections (V. F. Fisher), the Ceramics and Applied Arts Collections (T. J. Bayliss), the Botanical Collections (R. C. Cooper), the Recent and Fossil Mollusca Collections (A. W. B. Powell), the Bird Collections (E. G. Turbott), the Fish Collections (A. B. Stephenson), the Marine Invertebrate Collections (A. W. B. Powell), the Entomological Collections (K. A. J. Wise), the Geological Collections (A. W. B. Powell) and the Library (Enid A. Evans).

THE ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS

Throughout the century many important ethnographical collections have been added and these have expanded and enriched the Museum. In the paragraphs that follow brief mention will be made of a few of outstanding merit.

It is appropriate, perhaps, to mention first the outstanding range of specimens originally brought together by Mr J. Edge-Partington, a private collector, who, on his first visit to the Pacific in 1879 spent three years collecting assiduously. From that date through to 1924, he never ceased to improve his collection, and, when advancing years led him to cease collecting, he disposed of the results of his labours to the Auckland Museum. Thus the Museum acquired over 2,000 specimens from New Zealand, Polynesia and Melanesia with a small range from Micronesia. The cost of purchase was met by Sir Cecil Leys and Mrs Selwyn Upton, who presented the collection in memory of their father, Dr. T. W. Leys. The Edge-Partington collection very much enhanced the *mana* of the Pacific section of the Museum, and possessed in fact, a world wide reputation.

To Captain Gilbert Mair we are indebted for a Maori collection which he brought together between 1866 and 1890, a period, when it was still possible to pick and choose in building up a representative range of Maori specimens. It included carvings, door lintels, canoe prows and sternposts, weapons, and the very rare *pukaea* or wooden trumpet.

The Museum is indeed grateful to the Hon. J. B. Turner of Suva, Fiji, for supplying what the Annual Report for 1920-21 rightly described as a "superb collection of Fijian and Polynesian specimens."

The ethnography of the coral atolls of the Gilbert Islands is well illustrated by a range of specimens which portray the skill of the Gilbertese in coping with a restricted environment. The use of the *Pandanus*, some part of the coconut palm, and effective use of local shells illustrate the ingenuity of the islanders. Collected by Mr H. E. Maude, then a District Officer in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony, and later Resident Commissioner, it was deposited in the Museum in the 1930's. This is possibly the best collection of Gilbertese specimens outside the British Museum.

From northern Melanesia and the Bismarck Archipelago Mr R. A. Meek, during a lengthy stay, secured a range of material which he presented to the Museum in 1925. Mr J. R. Adams Wilkes, when a District Officer, in the Colonial Service, spent tours of duty both in New Guinea and Nigeria and in both areas he showed discernment in the acquiring of material, the Museum benefitting accordingly.

Collecting in Central Africa prior to 1900 the Rev. Harry Johnson finally presented in 1951 an important series of wooden carved figures, weapons, domestic implements and ornaments.

Our monumental collection of Pitcairn Island stone implements is due to various people, but two contributed both in quantity and quality. Mr H. E. Maude deposited an exceptionally fine collection which he secured while residing on the island. Mr N. Dyett lived on Pitcairn for several years in the 1940's and he finally disposed of some 7,000 specimens to the Museum.

Research workers and students will always be grateful to the Rev. A. H. Voyce, who, during a long residence in Bougainville, Solomon Islands, gathered together a mammoth series of stone implements, weapons,

ornaments and domestic utensils from the islands of Buka and Bougainville. This material was later acquired by the Museum.

No survey of outstanding collections would be complete without reference to the superb Oldman Collection. Mr W. O. Oldman, residing in London, began collecting in 1890 specimens illustrative of the culture of Oceania in general and Polynesia in particular. Largely, this meant securing material from the families of early explorers, traders, missionaries and officials in the Pacific. So ardently did he assemble the material, over a period of almost sixty years, that it was very aptly described in a broadcast talk as a "memorable collection of great scientific, historical and artistic value."

His collection was purchased by the New Zealand Government and distributed through the Art Galleries and Museums Association of New Zealand to the major museums. Auckland received as its share the bulk of the material from the Society and Austral Groups, Samoa, Tonga, Fiji and the New Hebrides.

In a necessarily brief survey of this kind mention can only be made of a few of the more important collections, but it must never be forgotten that people in their thousands have contributed, often by a single gift, to the rich collections which today constitute a treasury of inestimable value to the community.

THE CERAMICS AND APPLIED ARTS COLLECTIONS

Until 1965 the decorative or applied arts material collected by the museum had been in the care of the Ethnology Department. The setting up of a separate department has enabled the material to be classified from an art viewpoint.

The department is based on several important collections. The most notable of these is the Humphreys-Davies collection and the material purchased when he was Hon. Curator of Oriental Collections. This covers the period from the Han to the Ch'ing Dynasties. Outstanding among this is a T'ang head of a Bodhisattva and a collection of Ming "Swatow" ware.

The Dudley collection contains a notable group of sword armour fittings, and a fine collection of snuff bottles, as well as bronze, and blue and white Japanese porcelain.

The jade collection includes a notable piece, a reclining bull, collected by Sir George Grey. This piece probably of the Ming Dynasty, is of the highest quality.

The European ceramics contain the White collection of English Worcester Soft Paste porcelain. This is a large collection of more than 100 pieces, mostly the Dr Wall period, and many of fine quality.

Glass is based on the Bucknill collection of 80 specimens of English 18th Century Table glass. The Mackelvie collection has added pieces in every field, many of superb quality; these include Venetian rock crystal, a collection of watches, European 18th Century snuff boxes, and of late, a notable 18th Century lacquer chest and purchases of Oriental ceramics.

English silver is well represented from the 16th Century and consists mostly of deposit collections, outstanding being the Allen and the Cummins.

The European pottery is now a strong collection, regular purchases having been made mainly through Robert Charleston of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The furniture collection, not yet on display, consists mainly of 17th and 18th Century pieces. Outstanding would be an early 18th century carved walnut armchair of fine quality.

The clock collection centres around the Bolt clocks and the Mackelvie watches. This is a good collection with the emphasis on the history of clock-making rather than novelty.

Studio pottery now has a place in the collection, with studio pots bought by the museum and deposited by the Auckland Studio Potters. These include a collection of Japanese folk pottery.

The Disney Trust of this year will enable all these collections to be continually expanded and improved.

Thanks are due to Mrs W. Horton for her work in cataloguing the collections and for general help in the department.

THE BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS

The botanical collections consisted mainly of timber specimens and kauri gum until 1923 when Mr T. F. Cheeseman bequeathed his herbarium to the Auckland Institute and Museum. During the previous fifty years Mr Cheeseman had made considerable additions to the knowledge of the plant life of New Zealand, and his herbarium contained more than ten thousand specimens of native plants, including over two hundred primary types of species and varieties which he had named.

Cheeseman's *Manual of the New Zealand Flora*, published in 1906 and revised in 1925, has been the main reference book on the native flora for more than half a century. In preparing the *Manual*, Cheeseman was assisted by botanical collectors and authors in New Zealand and overseas and, consequently, the herbarium includes specimens collected by J. Adams, H. H. Allan, B. L. Aston, J. Baber, Elsdon Best, J. W. Brame, J. Buchanan, H. Carse, L. Cockayne, W. Colenso, F. A. D. Cox, E. Craig, J. Dall, H. Dobbie, J. D. Enys, H. C. Field, F. C. Gibbs, T. B. Gillies, A. & H. Hamilton, Dr. J. Hector, R. Helms, H. Hill, Rev. J. Holloway, Sir Joseph Hooker of Kew, T. Kirk, J. H. MacMahon, Captain G. Mair, H. B., H. J. & R. H. Matthews, W. R. B. Oliver, D. Petrie, T. H. Potts, A. Reischek, Miss Seddon, H. Guthrie-Smith, S. Percy Smith, Miss Shakespear, Rev. F. H. Spencer, J. S. Tennant, G. M. Thomson, W. Townson, C. Traill, H. H. Travers, E. P. Turner, Professor Arnold Wall, C. Winkelmann, Right Rev. W. L. Williams, and many others. For the 1906 *Manual* the N.Z. Education Department supplied Mr Cheeseman with a set of Banks and Solander's specimens, obtained from the Natural History Museum, London. The plants collected by Banks and Solander during Captain James Cook's first visit to New Zealand in 1769-70, the magnificent botanical prints, and the typescript copy of their manuscript flora are some of the treasures of the Cheeseman Herbarium.

Cheeseman exchanged specimens with botanists overseas and, as a result, his collection contains many thousands of specimens from other countries. As these were named by some of the leading botanists of the day, they are most valuable for the identification of foreign plants, especially weeds and garden plants.

When the War Memorial building was opened in 1929, the Cheeseman Herbarium was moved from storage to the newly established Botany Department. Miss Lucy Cranwell, M.A. (now Dr Lucy Watson Smith), was appointed Botanist in 1929 and continued in that post until 1944. Miss Cranwell added extensively to the collections, important additions during her term including native plants from the collections of Dr. L. Cockayne and Mr E. P. Turner, Volcanic Plateau plants from J. E. Attwood, plants of Coromandel Peninsula from J. Adams, orchids and North Auckland plants from H. B. Matthews, the Thomas Cranwell collection of ferns, seaweeds from R. M. Laing and V. Lindauer, mosses from G. O. K. Sainsbury, liverworts from Mrs E. A. Hodgson and Mr K. W. Allison, the 1874-5 Berggren collection of bryophytes, New Zealand woods from Edward Morrison and eucalypts from Rev. J. H. Simmonds.

Miss B. E. G. Molesworth (now Mrs Allen) was Botanist from 1944 to 1947 and made important additions to the moss collection. Major accessions during her term as Botanist included specimens collected on the Three Kings Islands by Mr E. G. Turbott and Major G. Buddle, sedges from Varner Cook and the botanical correspondence and field notebooks of T. F. Cheeseman.

R. C. Cooper was appointed Botanist in 1947, and since then the herbarium has been enriched by the gift of specimens from Mrs Betty Allen (Malayan ferns), Professor G. T. S. Baylis (Three Kings Islands), Professor V. J. Chapman (algae), Professor Carrick Chambers (ferns and mosses), Miss V. Dellow (now Dr Cassie) algae, Dr Elizabeth Edgar (rushes), Dr J. S. Edwards (coastal islands), a set of the New Zealand and Pacific algae collected by Professor W. H. Harvey in 1853, E. D. Hatch (orchids), Dr. M. Holdsworth (Three Kings Islands), Mrs P. Hynes (New Zealand and Rarotonga), M. J. Irwin (mosses of Samoa), T. W. Mellor (Nelson), Dr. W. R. B. Oliver (types of new species), G. Simpson (types), Dr. R. M. S. Taylor (plants collected by Rev. Richard Taylor of Wanganui), Dr Lucy Watson Smith (plants collected for the Hawaiian Bog Survey by Miss Lucy Cranwell, Professor C. Skottsberg and Dr. O. Selling), Mrs K. Wood (New Zealand) and Dr. Lucy Moore (cotypes of *Bulbinella*, etc.). In 1954 the trustees of the estate of E. A. Bowles, an English horticulturist, presented his large collection of flower prints to the Museum. The trustees of the estate of Mrs F. Osborne of Great Barrier Island also presented several dozen of her native flower studies and Miss E. Blumhardt of Christchurch gave her collection of water colours comprising several hundred studies of native plants. These, with the Banks and Solander plates, and the Matilda Smith drawings (prepared at Kew for the *Illustrations of the New Zealand Flora*, 1914), now comprise a most useful reference collection, which is also valuable as a source of material for lectures and temporary exhibitions.

Since December 1963 Dr. George R. Cooley of Rensselaerville, N.Y., has been a generous benefactor of the Botany Department, firstly in arranging for Miss Jeanne Goulding, Associate Botanist, to have six months training at the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, and secondly in forwarding

specimens for the herbarium and valuable books for the botanical section of the Library.

From these contributions the Cheeseman Herbarium has grown to more than 150,000 species lots, which not only document botanical research from 1769 to the present day, but also serve as a source of information on the morphology, variation and ecology of our native and garden plants.

Finally, tribute should be paid to the various Associate Botanists who have served the Department since 1944: Miss M. Rodewald (now Mrs W. Ringer) 1944-46, Miss Shirley Anne Rose (now Mrs H. J. Harrington) 1947-49, Mrs P. Hynes, 1950-, Mrs K. Wood, 1950-55, Mrs D. I. Simpson 1955-58, and Miss Jeanne Goulding 1961-.

Perhaps special mention might be made of Mrs Hynes' long and devoted period of assistance; she began as an assistant in 1950, and still holds a position in the Department, coming weekly to carry out maintenance work and labelling and to add new "finds" to the Herbarium.

THE COLLECTIONS OF RECENT AND FOSSIL MOLLUSCA

The first reference to the museum molluscan collection was in the 1900-1901 'Annual Report', where it was stated that "The New Zealand Shells have been remounted and relabelled". That this work was done by Henry Suter, author of the standard work, *Manual of the New Zealand Mollusca* (1913), was indicated by the labels, formerly in use, which were in Suter's exquisite engrossing-style lettering.

In the Princes Street building the shells were arranged in flat-topped cases, exposed to full light, and during the 30-40 years they were on exhibition almost all of the material became bleached or lime-encrusted, rendering it of little value.

Apart from the exhibited material there was a modest collection of foreign shells, mostly derived by exchange with overseas museums and private collectors.

Upon the appointment of A. W. B. Powell in 1929 to the staff of this museum, the molluscan collections, apart from the material referred to above, consisted mainly of two recently donated collections—the Thomas Ball collection, presented by Mrs E. M. Ball, and the Lushington collection, presented by Mrs S. J. Lushington.

The former collection was rich in English fossil mollusca and became invaluable in setting up the museum paleontological exhibits, as well as adding greatly to the research collections. The latter was a collection of Indo-Pacific sea shells which furnished most of the attractive foreign shell series in the present shell gallery.

At the time of Powell's appointment, by special arrangement with the Museum Council, his private collection of New Zealand and foreign Recent and fossil mollusca, comprising over 60,000 species lots was housed in the museum, and has been available ever since for research purposes.

Then came a steady building up of the museum research collections by field-work, exchanges with other museums, and by gift or acquisition of other collections to the present, when it can be claimed that our molluscan collections now comprise the largest single molluscan collection in New Zealand, and one that ranks high among the significant collections of the world.

The stages by which the molluscan collections have grown is shown by the following chronologically arranged major accessions—

- 1929—Rev. W. H. Webster, gift of his large collection of New Zealand and foreign mollusca, containing a number of type specimens.
— Mrs, Miss and Mr A. N. Cooper; The Charles Cooper collection of New Zealand and foreign mollusca, and with it a valuable library of works on mollusca.
- 1930—Mr S. R. Shirriffs; The Francis Sinclair collection of Hawaiian Mollusca.
- 1934—Mr N. H. Goulstone; collection of mollusca from Norfolk Island and Hawaiian Islands.
- 1936—Dr. C. R. Laws; a large collection of New Zealand Tertiary mollusca, including 250 holotype specimens (purchased).
- 1937—Dr. H. J. Finlay; a very large collection of New Zealand Recent and fossil mollusca, comprising 14,000 species lots and 437 holotype specimens (purchased). The above two collections combine to make the most important invertebrate paleontological collection in New Zealand, next to that of the New Zealand Geological Survey.
- 1955—The A. E. Brookes collection of foreign mollusca, presented by his family. The collection contains 3000 lots and five holotypes.
- 1956-67—Collections of mollusca from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, from their sponsored expeditions to Guam, Palau Islands, Samoa, West New Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Ceylon, Zanzibar, Philippines, New Caledonia and Cocos-Keeling Atolls.
- 1964—Mr E. F. Hilton—A large collection of shells mostly from Australia and the Indo-Pacific.

Concurrent with the above much material has been added through Powell's personal field-work, and acquired material concerned with research projects undertaken for other institutions (Discovery Committee, B.A.N.Z. Antarctic Research Expeditions, British Museum (Natural History), United States National Museum, and Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia).

Field activities covered trips to Wanganui-Hawera (1930), Northland (1931-1967), Queen Charlotte Sound, North Canterbury and Chatham Islands (1932), Royal Research Ship "Discovery II" cruise (1932), Cape Runaway, Napier and Three Kings Islands (1933), Stewart Island, Southland and Fiordland (1934), H.M.N.Z.S. "Arbutus" expedition to Three Kings Islands (1945), New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland (1937 and four subsequent trips), Manawatu and Collingwood districts (1945), West Coast of South Island (1946), Six oceanographic cruises, "Ikateri" (1947-1950), Three Kings "Alert" Expedition (1948) and "Tara" (1952), UNESCO sponsored Philippines trip (1953), "Gloria Maris" Expedition to West New Guinea (1955), The Royal Danish Research Ship "Galathea" Expedition to the Kermadec Deep (1951), Hawaiian Islands, Eastern United States and Southern England (1961-1962).

The above field trips, along with many others conducted locally, including the Waitemata Harbour Survey (1925-1937), have provided a rich source of material for research.

The combined molluscan collections contain approximately 120,000 named species lots, the holotype specimens number 1,530, and there are several thousand paratypes. There is also a large quantity of unworked material that will provide research projects for many years hence.

ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

During the Museum's early period, collections of native birds were, of course, being built up by active collecting: the early series as shown in the first catalogue, which was commenced by T. F. Cheeseman on his appointment in 1874, comprised examples of each species obtained locally or by collectors working outside the Auckland area. Andreas Reischek, who worked as taxidermist in Auckland, Wanganui and Canterbury Museums (Auckland Museum 1880-1881), collected much of the material listed. Some, too, is inscribed in Cheeseman's handwriting "prior to 1874—no history", suggesting that cataloguing and recording were somewhat unsystematic before the Cheeseman era. Captain F. W. Hutton, mentioned in the historical section of this publication (above), was a noted ornithologist (the *Proceedings* mention various birds, demonstrated and presented by him). Incidentally, Captain Hutton was a typical "all-rounder" of the period; the *Proceedings* record that he presented papers at successive meetings of the Institute on "The Mechanical Principles Involved in the Flight of the Albatross", on "The Birds of the Great Barrier Island" and "The Birds of Little Barrier Island", and on "Sinking Funds"! Cheeseman himself wrote occasionally on birds, as well as other zoological groups.

The collections of foreign birds were extensive, even at an early stage; much material was received through exchange with the museums of Florence and Geneva, and with the U.S. National Museum. A noteworthy acquisition in 1876 was a collection of birds from New Britain, Rotuma and Samoa, purchased from the Reverend G. Brown.

The Animals Protection and Game Act of 1921 finally afforded total protection to most native birds, but the accumulation of the basic collections had, in fact, been accomplished much earlier; since the implementation of this Act (and its successor the Wildlife Act 1953), accessions of native birds have been those accidentally killed, or found storm-driven on beaches. Collections of the latter were a notable feature of the period 1930-1937, when R. A. Falla was ornithologist. The BANZ Antarctic Research Expedition collection made by Falla in 1929-31 is also lodged in the Museum (the Expedition was led by Sir Douglas Mawson).

Certain notable accessions of foreign birds have been received within recent years: outstanding amongst these are the Solomon Islands series obtained by Mr A. T. Pycroft in 1932; and a comprehensive and excellently documented series of birds of Ceylon presented in 1931 by Lt-Colonel A. R. Hughes. A most valuable collection of New Zealand and Hawaiian birds, made in the 1880's and 1890's by G. C. and H. S. Munro, was presented in 1954 by Mr A. C. Munro, of Clevedon.

It may be added that the development of the collections through exchange has been a policy throughout, and that this has continued to improve the material held both for display and research.

Turning to subfossil birds, the moa collection is a noteworthy one, and contains much material collected by Sir Gilbert Archey (see references to exploration for moa bones in historical section, above). The collections also include material of other subfossil species, and bird bones (some of species now extinct) from archaeological activities; material in the latter category is now accumulating at an increasing rate.

THE MARINE INVERTEBRATE COLLECTIONS

Apart from the molluscan collections the Museum has valuable resources in stored marine invertebrate material derived from many field trips and deep-water dredging expeditions to many parts of New Zealand.

In particular the 'Waitemata Harbour Survey', 1925-1937, provided an abundance of local material in Crustacea, Vermes, Annelida and other Phyla.

Whenever such material is worked up by the specialists valuable authenticated collections result. One such is that of the Ostracoda, reported upon by Dr. N. de B. Hornibrook of the New Zealand Geological Survey (1961), and another, on the Corals, recorded by Dr. D. F. Squires of the United States National Museum (1960-62).

THE FISH COLLECTIONS

The present collection of fishes owes its origin and reputation to Mr L. T. Griffin. As an assistant, and later as Assistant Director, in the Auckland Museum, Mr Griffin realized the functions and establishment of both a reference collection and suitable material for display. His initial display material was painstakingly prepared by a skinning and stuffing technique, a method which was later replaced by the much simpler procedure of plaster casting.

In the establishment of his reference collection Mr Griffin frequently acknowledges the co-operation of trawl fishermen in providing fresh material, and even today the trawl is a useful and often sole source of some rarer fishes. Mr Griffin's paper containing descriptions of four fishes new to New Zealand, read before the Auckland Institute 1st December 1920, was the first of a succession of publications dealing with fish systematics and describing in total some eighteen fishes not previously known from New Zealand waters. His interest was quite widespread and while he does not appear to have favoured any particular group or family of fishes his collecting was often strongest for the rarer fishes. Mr Griffin left a reference collection of considerable taxonomic value.

The fish collection did not receive any major additions after Griffin's death in 1935, although Dr. Powell has supplemented some of the rarer groups, including descriptions of two new species from New Zealand waters, mostly from material made available by trawl fishermen.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

The first published Annual Report of the Auckland Institute (1871) records the donations of a weta, a stick insect, and a Fijian beetle during 1870-71. Members of the public have continued to present New Zealand and foreign insects, both as individual specimens and small collections, from time to time ever since.

Captain T. Broun was an amateur Coleoptera (beetles) specialist who joined the Auckland Institute in 1875. In the same year Broun's first paper, "Notes on the Coleoptera of Auckland" was the first entomological paper to be read to the Auckland Institute and it was subsequently published in the *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute*. This paper included a list of beetles then presented to the Museum but these specimens cannot now be traced in the collections. Later, Capt. Broun worked on a collection of beetles from the Kermadec Islands and

deposited some, including type specimens, in the Museum where all, except one, are still available. By the time of his death in 1924 Broun had built up what is still the most important existing collection of New Zealand beetles. That collection was bequeathed to the British Museum. However, in more recent years the Museum has been fortunate in being presented with Broun's own especially made entomological desk which contains many hundreds of exotic beetles.

When Mr G. E. Archey was appointed as Curator in 1924 the entomological collection must still have been very rudimentary. Archey carried out research on New Zealand Chilopoda (centipedes) during the course of which he built up a large collection of centipedes and millipedes (Diplopoda) which is held in the entomological department.

By 1927 certain research was being undertaken by means of Government grants made through the New Zealand Institute. This involved the Mosquito Research Committee and Archey's study of New Zealand Chilopoda. Mosquito research was continued until 1929 by Mr D. H. Graham who, as research officer for the Committee, was based in the Museum. Graham's results and mosquito collection are in the Department.

The Entomological Department was first properly established in 1929. Mr C. E. Clarke, of Dunedin, presented his extensive collections of New Zealand insects which were housed in several excellent cabinets. These came under the care of Mr A. Philpott who was appointed Honorary Entomologist at that time. Philpott, previously of the Cawthron Institute, Nelson, was a specialist on the New Zealand Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies) and he described several new species in the Clarke collection. He died in 1931.

In 1933 a comprehensive named collection of bees of the world was presented by Mr C. Geissler.

Mr W. H. Hemingway was appointed Honorary Entomologist in 1937. He lent his very extensive and attractive collection of tropical insects to the Museum and established a public display of them. More were added subsequently and these still form the major part of the insects on public display. Hemingway died in 1943 and his collections were later presented to the Museum.

Mr E. G. Turbott, who had been appointed Assistant Zoologist in 1937, held the position of Ornithologist-Entomologist from 1946 to 1957. In particular he studied the fauna of the Three Kings Islands and built up a substantial collection of insects from that group. As a member of the coastwatching Cape Expedition to the subantarctic islands during the war years, Turbott contributed to the Cape Collections, now in the Dominion Museum. A later collection obtained by him during an expedition to the Antipodes and Bounty Islands is in this department.

Following the earlier presentation of his general collections to the Museum Mr C. E. Clarke had begun a second Coleoptera (beetles) collection which, after his death, was purchased jointly by the Auckland Museum and the British Museum (Natural History) in 1955-56. This further substantial collection was divided equally and one half retained in this department where it has been combined with the earlier collections.

From 1953-54 Mr R. W. Taylor, a university student, gave assistance with insects, from time to time, until 1958. In particular he worked on the Hymenoptera (ants, wasps, bees).

Mr K. A. J. Wise was Associate Entomologist for eight months in 1954 and from 1957 to 1961. He had previously catalogued the Trichoptera (caddis-flies) collection. During the latter period he was responsible for the insect collections in temporary storage during the building of the new Museum extensions, and subsequently for setting up the collections in the insect room in the new building.

From 1956-57, Mr J. C. Watt, a university student, assisted regularly, particularly with the Coleoptera collections. He became Associate Entomologist in 1961 and both Mr and Mrs Watt were Associate Entomologists in 1961-62.

Mr M. J. Winterbourn, another university student, who worked mainly on the Plecoptera (stone-flies) collection, was Associate Entomologist from 1962 to 1964.

The Entomological Department was fully established with a permanent Entomologist in October, 1965, when K. A. J. Wise was appointed to the post. Following several years previous study of insects in Antarctica and sub-antarctic islands, he has continued research on Collembola (springtails) of Antarctica, sub-antarctic islands, northern South America, and New Zealand. Curating of the existing insect collections has been brought up-to-date and, following field-work, the collections are being steadily increased. An Auckland Savings Bank grant has provided new insect cabinets and a Nuffield Foundation grant has been received jointly with Dr. Powell (Conchology Department) in 1966-67 and 1967-68, for research on the faunas of forest remnants in Northland. The latter grant has provided for field-work, apparatus, and the appointment of an assistant each year.

GEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

The geological collections, which were originally particularly rich in material from the Waihi, Thames and Coromandel gold fields, have received important accessions from other areas of New Zealand and elsewhere, due to the field activities of associates and curators, who were—Mr C. W. Firth, Associate Geologist (1930-1946), Dr. A. R. Lillie (1947), and Mr M. H. Battey (1947-1955), with Mr A. P. Mason, Associate Geologist (1951-1953), during Mr Battey's absence overseas.

Mr Firth gave most generously of his time in a splendid presentation of the geological exhibits, which included hundreds of meticulously hand lettered labels, diagrams and maps. He also devoted considerable time to the classification of the research collections.

Dr. Lillie resigned shortly after his appointment to succeed the late Professor J. A. Bartrum to the chair of geology at the University of Auckland. During his brief stay at the museum, Dr. Lillie concentrated upon improving the reference collections.

Both Mr Battey and Mr Mason added to the geological displays as well as greatly extending the range of the reference collections, largely by field work, in which they were assisted by a grant of £200 from Mr R. C. Horton, for this special purpose.

Since Mr Battey's resignation in 1955, the position of museum geologist has lapsed, but the collections remain accessible for scientific study. In 1966 the pre-Tertiary fossils were removed from the geology section and are now housed along with the Tertiary fossils in the mollusc department.

THE LIBRARY

In November, 1867, eight days after the Auckland Philosophical Society (later the Auckland Institute) was formed, a meeting was held to discuss the purchasing of periodicals, with a view to forming a library. It was resolved to subscribe to seven periodicals representing seven branches of science. In February, 1868, when the constitution was drawn up, the object of the society was stated to be "The promotion of art, science and literature by means of a Museum and Library, lectures and meetings of the members". Such were the beginnings of the Institute library.

Later in 1868, it was decided to add the following to the articles of the constitution: "One third of the annual revenue of the Society shall be applied in procuring books and objects of natural history or of scientific interest for the permanent benefit of the community". Three years after the founding of the Institute, we find that in addition to buying books, the library was subscribing to 16 periodicals, although the total income was only £163. Grants were received at intervals from the Auckland Provincial Council, which at first made some attempt to dictate the manner of their expenditure, but a strong protest resulted in the Institute being given a completely free hand.

In 1870, a proposal was brought before the Auckland Provincial Council suggesting that the Auckland Institute and the Mechanics' Institute amalgamate, that the Public Library should be under their jurisdiction, and that the Provincial Council should help provide buildings which would include space for a public library, museum, and lecture halls. Nothing, however, resulted from these proposals.

In 1876, the Provincial Council Library was transferred to the Auckland Institute, but four years later an act was passed vesting this library in the city.

By 1885, there were 2,242 books in the library, and the annual expenditure was about £100. In 1903 came the bequest of £2,000 from Mr A. E. Mackechnie, which yielded about £100 per annum. £50 per annum was voted from the general funds, bringing the annual expenditure up to £150.

Despite limited funds, efforts were made to build up a collection of New Zealand books, and this collection was augmented by large donations from Mr E. Earle Vaile in 1928 and 1934, and by Mr John Kenderdine in 1930, but it was not until 1944 that it was possible to spend freely on New Zealand material. In this year, Mr Vaile gave two blocks of shops and residences worth (at that time) £10,000, as an endowment for ethnological collections, research, and books relating to New Zealand and the Pacific, and in 1946 he gave a freehold section in Queen Street, worth over £30,000 as a further endowment. Also in 1944, a large collection of New Zealand books was presented by Mrs B. Quigley and Miss E. Kenderdine, and a further gift of New Zealand and Pacific books was made by Mr Vaile who, at intervals over the years until his death, continued to present books to the library.

The many generous gifts and bequests which the library has received in more recent years cannot be listed here, but mention must be made

of a few. They include: Botanical books and bookcases, by Mrs R. C. Cooper (1954); New Zealand books, by Mr H. D. Buddle (1962); books on naval history, by Mr W. Kingsley (1963); several thousand books on various subjects, by Mr C. A. Gordon (1963); New Zealand books, by Mr W. H. Cocker (1963).

With the growth of the New Zealand collection, there has also been developed a valuable collection of original letters and diaries relating to New Zealand. Again, the library is indebted to a number of persons and institutions for placing their material here, either by gift or deposit.

In 1930, the Institute and Museum inaugurated a publications programme with the issue of its first number of the "Records". These, together with other publications—Handbooks, Bulletins, etc.—have formed a most valuable medium of exchange. The library now sends out publications to nearly 300 institutions in many parts of the world, and receives in exchange, item for item, many more than it can send. There is, in fact, a considerable demand from overseas for our publications.

One of the few printed library catalogues ever issued in New Zealand was that of the Auckland Institute's library. The first edition was issued in 1885, and a new edition in 1910. This was prepared by the Curator of the Museum, Mr T. F. Cheeseman. A New Zealand pioneer effort by the Museum's Curator, Mr (now Sir) Gilbert Archey, was the listing of serial publications held by New Zealand libraries. This was "Reference List of the Scientific Periodicals in the Libraries of New Zealand" published in 1927 by the New Zealand Institute, a work that served libraries for many years until the New Zealand Library Association issued its first list.

Since 1867, the subject fields covered by the library have naturally changed as circumstances changed. To cover all branches of science would now be impossible, and with the growth and expansion of the museum, the increasing tendency has been to parallel the museum's collections with appropriate collections of books. So that now, the main subjects covered by the library are natural history, ethnology, applied art, naval and military history, numismatics, with wherever applicable, particular emphasis on New Zealand and the Pacific. Books on New Zealand are kept as a separate New Zealand collection which ranks high among similar collections in this country. There is also a good coverage of early Pacific voyages, of books in Maori and in the languages of the Pacific. The library holds the only copy known to exist, of Thomas Kendall's "A Korao no New Zealand: the Zealander's First Book", published in 1815.

The maintenance of the library was, until 1929, in the hands of the Curator of the museum, then Mr M. C. Cleland was appointed librarian, and held this position until his retirement in 1946, when Enid Evans was appointed.

Through the years, the library has owed a debt of gratitude to a great many people for gifts of money, of books and of service. Particular mention must be made of those people who have worked for many hours each week, over periods of months or years, in a voluntary capacity. Without the help and generosity of so many people, the library could not have attained its present standing.

Museum Sections

In 1922 the first of a series of clubs associated with the Museum was founded — the Anthropology and Maori Race Section; and this was followed by the Astronomical Section (1923-), the Agricultural Science Section (1926-1930), the Conchology Section (1953-: actually formed in 1930 as a boy's club), and the Maritime Section (1958-).

The present combined membership of these sections is 660.

The following is an account of the early years of the Anthropology and Maori Race Section, contributed by Mr V. F. Fisher, who is a foundation member.

THE EARLY YEARS OF THE ANTHROPOLOGY AND MAORI RACE SECTION

Following a resolution passed at the Annual Meeting of the Institute in 1922 in which it was decided to attempt the formation of sections in several branches of science, should sufficient support be forthcoming, a meeting was held in the library of the Museum, Princes Street, on 7th August, 1922. At this meeting attended by ten people, the Anthropology and Maori Race Section was formed and it thus became the first Section of the Institute. Dr P. H. Buck was elected as Chairman, Mr George Graham, Hon. Secretary, with Professor J. C. Johnson, Judge H. Dunbar Johnson, and Mr L. T. Griffin as committee members.

Tribute should be paid to Mr George Graham, who, perhaps contributed more than any other person to the success of the Section during its formative years. From an initial very small membership there emerged two personalities who later became world figures in anthropology, Dr P. H. Buck (later Sir Peter Buck, Director of the Bishop Museum), and Raymond W. Firth, now Professor of Anthropology, at the London School of Economics.

A feature of the early years was the close co-operation between the newly formed Te Akarana Maori Association and the Section. Three prominent personalities connected with the Association were Mr James Rukutai, Mr L. Parore, and Mr Patrick Smyth, then a master but later headmaster of St. Stephen's College. Resulting from this co-operation was a memorable field afternoon in 1927 on the slopes of Mt Eden, when, following a ceremonial welcome to Section members, a large *hangi* was opened and those present enjoyed the contents in the shape of fish, *kumara*, *kutai*, *pipi* and other *kai moana* or sea foods. To mark the occasion a small *totara*, a tree rich in Maori background meaning, was planted by Mrs J. Rukutai. As she completed the planting she announced the personal name of the *totara*—Te Potiki o te Ropu, or "the youngest child of the Association". Appropriately named, Te Potiki o te Ropu has after forty years attained full adulthood and is now a flourishing ornamental tree to be seen and admired in a triangular section of the garden between the Mt Eden Kiosk and the reservoir.

To conclude, this section, which has functioned from 1922 to the present, has played its part in developing interest in anthropology, including Maori studies. It may well be described in Maori phrase as "*Te totara maru nui*"—a great sheltering *totara*, under whose protection and care the nurture and growth of the science of man has been maintained, fostered and developed.



1. EXTENSION SERVICE — Mr J. H. Wadham prepares to distribute loan exhibits for public display, within the Auckland provincial area.
2. SCHOOL SERVICE — Mr R. A. Scobie instructs a class in the Museum, at the entrance of the Maori meeting house, *Hotunui*.
3. FIELD WORK — The sea gives up its secrets, plus a liberal supply of mud. A. W. B. Powell dredging off North Cape from the ketch 'Will Watch'.

Appendices

PAST PROFESSIONAL STAFF

(A) DIRECTORS

Kirk, Thomas, 1868-1874
Cheeseman, Thomas Frederic, 1874-1923
Archey, Gilbert, 1924-1964

(B) PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Griffin, L. T., 1908-1935 (Assistant and Preparator of Specimens to 1922, Assistant Curator, 1923-1935)
Falla, R. A., 1930-1936 (Ornithologist to 1935, Assistant Director, 1935-1936)
Cranwell, Lucy M., 1929-1944 (Botanist)
Rutherford, Olwyn (Turbott), 1936-1957 (Assistant Ethnologist)
Molesworth, Betty, 1944-1947 (Botanist)
Lillie, A., 1946-1947 (Geologist)
Battey, M. H., 1947-1954 (Geologist)

(C) DISPLAY STAFF

Dover, C. W., 1929-1953 (Taxidermist)
O'Brien, P. J., 1953-1958 (Preparator)

List of Benefactions

made to the

Auckland Institute and Museum of an amount (or value) exceeding £50.

MONETARY GIFTS.

- 1876 Auckland Citizens: £2,026 subscribed towards first building.
- 1878 Mr. J. C. Firth donated £106 for show cases.
- 1884 Mr. Edw. Costley bequeathed £12,150.
- 1887 Mr. David Nathan bequeathed £100.
- 1897 Mr. T. Russell donated £100 for geological specimens.
- 1901 Auckland Citizens subscribed £1,000 for Mair Collection.
- 1902 Mr. E. A. Mackechnie bequeathed £2,500.
- 1906 Auckland Citizens subscribed £662 for carved houses.
- 1911 Auckland Citizens subscribed £684 for ancient carvings.
- 1913 Sir John Logan Campbell bequeathed £1,000.
- 1921 Institute Members subscribed £115 for Temple Bronzes.
- 1923 Sir Wm. H. Herries bequeathed £1,000.
- 1924 Citizens subscribed £698 for Maori collections.
- 1925 Institute Members subscribed £100 for Maori collection.
- 1926 Sir James Gunson Presentation Committee presented £118 for Maori collection. Mr. David Goldie bequeathed £1,000.
- 1927 Mr. F. Shaw bequeathed £1,000.
- 1929 Mr. S. J. Ambury bequeathed £250.
- 1934 Mrs. R. M. Wilson: £50/10/-, given to establish the Sir Edwin Mitchelson Prize Fund.
- 1940 Mr. Maurice Harding bequeathed £500.
- 1941 Mr. Ormsby Gore Adams bequeathed £100.

- 1942 Mr. J. A. Pond bequeathed £100 to commemorate the scientific achievements of Thomas F. Cheeseman.
- 1944 Mr. E. Earle Vaile gave two blocks of shops and residences worth £10,000 as an endowment for ethnological collections and books.
Mr. R. C. Horton gave £200 towards extending the mineral collection.
Sir Albert and Lady Ellis gave £150 for Library book-cases. £428 received on account of a bequest by Mr. C. V. Houghton. Mitchelson Prize Fund increased to £100.
- 1945 Mrs. Bertha Wilson gave £2,000 as an endowment for Cinematography.
Auckland Savings Bank gave £500 for improvements to Exhibition Halls.
Auckland Electric Power Board gave £100.
Mr. R. C. Horton gave £70 for purchase of Georgian Silver Tea Set.
Sir Cecil Leys and Lieutenant T. H. Leys, R.N.Z.N., gave £500 for purchase of ethnographical specimens.
- 1946 Mr. E. Earle Vaile: Gave a freehold section with a two-storey building in Queen Street worth over £30,000 as a further endowment for ethnographical collections and books.
- 1947 Auckland Savings Bank Centennial Gift of £5,000.
Mr. A. V. Hanson bequest of approximately £2,000.
- 1948 Mr. E. P. Mitchelson, bequest of £1,000.
- 1950 Mrs. Sarah Ann Powley, bequest of £171.
Sir Cecil Leys bequeathed £1,000.
- 1951 Mrs. Bertha Wilson gave £1,000 endowment for photography.
- 1952 Mr. James C. Entrican: Bequest of £1,000 for numismatics.
- 1954 Captain G. A. Humphreys-Davies: Bequest of £500.
Sir Albert Ellis, C.M.G.: Bequest of £100.
- 1956 Sir Alexander Johnstone, O.B.E., Q.C.: Bequest of £500.
Sir William Goodfellow: £100 for early English ceramics.
Sir Carrick Robertson, F.R.C.S.: Endowment of £600 for research on offshore islands.
- 1960 Auckland Savings Bank gave £500 to furnish the Cheeseman Herbarium.
A Member gave £75 towards furnishing the Herbarium.
Mr. W. B. Dixon Stroud gave £142 towards equipping and furnishing the Marine Zoology store and study rooms.
£1000 received from an Institute Member to extend popular science publications.
- 1961 Sir William Goodfellow: £250 towards purchase of van; £150 for purchase of porcelain.
Mr. L. J. Ayre: bequeathed £852.
Auckland Savings Bank gave £600 for equipping the children's hobbies room.
Mr. H. J. Atkinson: bequeathed £685.
Dr. J. A. Clinch: bequeathed £500.
Anonymous: £500 for the memorial halls.
Miss E. L. Hellaby: £100 for the memorial halls.
Institute Member: £200 for exhibition halls.
Sir James Fletcher and colleague firms: Materials for equipping hobbies' room and staff room.
- 1962 Mr. H. D. Buddle: bequeathed £1,000 and many books.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: £2,400 grant for display hall.
Miss E. L. Hellaby: £100 for memorial halls.
Mr. John Seabrook: £250 for micro-film reader.

- Mr. W. B. Dixon Stroud: \$6,000 for Dr. Powell's molluscan research.
- 1963 Messrs. E. A. Astley and Sons: £100.
Miss C. A. Atkinson: bequeathed £53/14/2.
Auckland Savings Bank: £5,000 for new exhibition halls.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: £4,000 for new Hall of Ornithology.
Sir William Goodfellow: £100.
Miss E. L. Hellaby: £100 for memorial halls.
- 1964 Miss E. L. Hellaby: donation of £100.
Miss Josephine McClymont: donation of £200.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: £2,500 for exhibition hall.
Auckland Savings Bank: £2,000; administrative area, finishing.
Auckland Lions' Club: £116 for display case.
- 1965 Auckland Savings Bank: £2,000 for Maritime Hall.
Mr W. H. Cocker, C.M.G.: bequeathed £100 for show-case to house collection of sake bottles and snuff bottles.
Miss E. L. Hellaby: donation of £100.
Mr S. Klippel: bequeathed £250.
Mr J. A. Stacey: donation of £100.
Mr W. B. Dixon Stroud: \$4,000 for Dr. Powell's molluscan research.
- 1966 Auckland Maritime Society: £200 towards purchase of Lloyd's Register of Shipping.
Auckland Savings Bank: £2,000 for exhibition halls.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: £2,000 for lighting in exhibition halls.
Mrs E. E. Fraser: bequeathed £2,619.
Miss E. L. Hellaby: donation of £100.
Mr C. V. Houghton residuary estate: £627.
£200 received on account of a bequest by Mr W. T. King.
Mrs J. McLennan: bequeathed £1,000 as an endowment for visual aids equipment for school service.
- 1967 Auckland Savings Bank: £1,000 for entomological cabinets and equipment.
Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: £1,050 to commission portrait of Sir Winston Churchill by Edward Halliday.
Miss E. L. Donald: bequeathed £500.
Miss E. L. Hellaby: donation of £100.
Mr W. T. King: £955 as residue of bequest.
Mr C. E. Disney: established the Disney Art Trust of £54,483, to enable Dominion Museum, Wellington, and this Museum to obtain Applied Arts material (particularly Oriental and European Applied Arts).

SPECIMENS AND BOOKS.

- 1876 Mr. R. C. Barstow: Large collection of Maori articles.
1877 Mr. G. F. Edmonston: 564 volumes of scientific works.
1878 Mr. T. Russell, C.M.G.: 34 casts from the antique.
1878-83 Mr. J. T. MacKelvie: 390 books and ethnology collection.
1887 Mr. C. O. Davis: Valuable Maori collection.
1901 Mr. L. D. Nathan: Japanese Shinto Shrine.
1913 Mr. Henry Shaw and Mr. F. Shaw: 172 scientific books. Hon. Sir Edwin Mitchelson: Valuable Kauri Gum collection.
1915 Dr. C. E. R. Bucknill: Collection of Old English Glass.
1916 Mr. Henry Shaw: Collection of Japanese art.
1917 Miss Ruth Northcroft: Large Maori and Polynesian Collection
1919 The Misses Yates: Collection of Indian weapons.
1920 Mr. James Dunning: Collection of North American Mammals
1921 Mr. W. A. Aldred: Valuable collection of Maori specimens.
Hon. J. B. Turner: Important Fijian ethnographical collection

- 1923 Mr. T. F. Cheeseman, F.L.S., F.N.Z.Inst.: The Cheeseman Herbarium of native and foreign plants.
- 1924 Mr. Wm. Sutherland: Melanesian ethnographical collection.
Mr. A. C. Caughey: Fijian and New Hebridean ethnographical collection.
Mr. R. A. Meek: Ethnographical specimens from Bismarck Group. Messrs. Samuel Vaile & Sons: Large collection of Maori greenstone articles. Sir Cecil Leys and Mrs. Selwyn Upton: The Edge-Partington ethnographical collection of over 2,000 specimens, given in memory of their father, Dr. T. W. Leys.
- 1925 Mr. F. Crossley Mappin: Valuable Maori and South Pacific exhibits.
- 1926 Mr. Geo. F. Webster: Valuable Maori antiquities.
Mr. H. R. Butcher: Collection of British coins.
Mrs. E. M. Ball: The Thos. Ball Zoological collection.
Mr. F. Crossley Mappin: Ancient Chinese ceramic specimens
Mr. Hallyburton Johnstone: Silver cup presented by Queen Victoria in 1878 to the Royal George Yacht Club.
- 1927 Mr. F. Crossley Mappin: Valuable Maori carvings.
Mr. Moss Davis: Valuable ethnographical specimens.
- 1928 Sir Cecil Leys and Mrs. Selwyn Upton: Unique and richly carved feather box.
- Mr. J. R. Adams Wilkes: Ethnographical collections from Nigeria and New Guinea.
Mr. Harry Kinder: The Dr. Kinder Collection—Maori and Melanesian.
Mr. E. Earle Vaile: Important collection of Maori stone carvings and collection of Eastern ethnographical specimens.
Mrs. S. J. Lushington: Large collection of mollusca.
- 1929 Mr. T. H. Barstow: Maori canoe prows and stern posts.
Mr. W. R. McGregor: New Ireland carved memorial figures.
Mrs., Miss and Mr. A. N. Cooper: The Charles Cooper collection of mollusca.
Rev. W. H. Webster: Large collection of mollusca.
Mr. C. E. Clarke: Large collection of N.Z. Insects.
Executors Mr. W. M. Cole: Stone and Bronze Age Artifacts.
Miss Webster and Mr. G. F. Webster: Water-colour drawings of the Solomon Islands.
- 1930 Mr. John Kenderdine: Large collection of books and pamphlets, including rare early New Zealand works. Mr. H. E. Vaile: A large collection of Maori implements and greenstone ornaments. Mr. Moss Davis: Selected Maori exhibits; also porcelain and ivory. Mr. L. J. Matthews: Two specimens of Moa eggs. Dr. L. Cockayne: Large collection of N.Z. plants.
- 1931 Sir Cecil Leys and Mrs. Selwyn Upton: Valuable Maori antiquities: additions to the Dr. T. W. Leys collection.
Mrs. S. J. Lushington: Collection of Silver and Sheffield Plate. Mrs. A. C. Lennard: Collection of English porcelain.
Lt.-Colonel A. R. Hughes: Collections of birds and mollusca from Ceylon.
- 1932 Mr. H. S. Dadley: Large and valuable collection of Oriental Arts. Mr. Moss Davis: British Gold and Silver Coins and European Ivories and Bronzes. Hon. Sir James Parr: Gold and Silver Mementoes of public events in New Zealand, and case for their display.

- 1933 **Vaile Collection:** Additional gift of many valuable Maori antiquities. **Mr. W. Goodfellow:** Extensive ethnographical collection from Northern Melanesia.
- 1934 **Miss Eleanor Brown and Mrs. Geo. Brownlee:** Collection of heirlooms of the Ngati-toa and Ngati-awa Tribes. **Messrs. R. B. & G. Matthews:** The H.B. Matthews Herbarium.
- 1935 **Mr. F. Crossley Mappin:** Maori Specimens, including hand-somely carved sternpost. **The Admiralty:** Model of H.M.S. New Zealand.
- 1936 **Captain G. Humphreys-Davies:** Large and valuable collection of Chinese pottery figures. **Mrs. T. G. Russell:** 235 volumes of chemical and physical works from the library of her father, the late Professor Brown. **Mr. E. Earle Vaile:** Valuable Maori hei-tiki and Rapa Island stone artifacts. **The Estate of the late H. E. Vaile:** Maori and Polynesian ethnographical collection; carvings and ornaments.
- 1937 **Mr. E. Earle Vaile:** Collection of ethnographical specimens and six Italian bronzes. **Sir Algernon Thomas:** Library of scientific books and papers.
- 1938 **Mr. E. Earle Vaile:** Gift of many early New Zealand books and journals. **Mr. J. R. le B. Tomlin:** Gift of valuable early editions of natural history works. **Mr. F. Crossley Mappin:** Early Chinese Pottery and Bronzes.
- 1939 **Mr. E. Earle Vaile:** Maori carvings, large Melanesian collection and gifts to the Library. **Mr. J. R. le B. Tomlin:** Gift of early Worcester china and early works on natural history. **Mr. W. Goodfellow:** Large Melanesian collection.
- 1941 **Mr. H. R. Jenkins:** Historic anchor associated with the ill-fated H.M.S. Bounty. **Mrs. T. G. Russell:** 500 volumes of botanical and biographic works from the library of her father, the late Professor Brown. **Mr. Ormsby Gore Adams** bequeathed cinema camera, photographic equipment and nature films.
- 1942 **Mrs. A. A. Richardson:** The late Mr. J. D. Richardson's extensive collection of early Auckland photographs and lantern slides. **Col. the Hon. F. Waite, D.S.O., M.L.C.:** Large collection of Egyptian pre-dynastic artifacts, flints, slate palettes, and pottery 7500-4300 B.C.; also pottery lamps of Egyptian, Roman, Greek and Arabic manufacture.
- 1943 **Captain G. A. Humphreys-Davies:** His extensive and valuable collection of Chinese arts. **Mr. E. Earle Vaile:** Large collection of books and pamphlets on exploration and early life in the South Pacific. **Mrs. W. H. Hemingway:** The late Mr. Hemingway's display and cabinet collections of insects. **Colonel the Hon. F. Waite, D.S.O., M.L.C.:** Further collections from Egyptian Pre-dynastic, Dynastic and Ptolemaic periods.
- 1944 **Mrs. B. Quigley and Miss E. Kenderdine:** Large number of books on early New Zealand history. **Mr. E. Earle Vaile:** Collection of works on South Pacific exploration and New Zealand history. **Captain G. A. Humphreys-Davies:** Ancient Chinese bronze sculpture. **Mr. J. C. Entrican:** Large collection of Eastern Polynesian stone implements.

- 1945 **Mr. W. G. White:** A valuable very representative collection of Worcester and Chelsea China. **Mr. E. Earle Vaile:** Important Maori Ethnographical Collections, and books on South Pacific Exploration and New Zealand History.
- 1947 **Lady Leys Fund, Sir James Gunson Fund, and E. Earle Vaile Fund:** Collection of 60 greenstone hei tiki and greenstone adzes purchased in England. **Mr. Jas. C. Entrican:** Gave his extensive collection of medals and coins and library of books on Numismatics. **Mr. Geo. Finn:** Presented a collection of books and newspaper records, reports and illustrations collected over a number of years. **Lieutenant A. G. Carnahan, R.N.R.:** Presented Viscount Jellicoe's racing 14-footer "Iron Duke."
- 1948 **Sir Frank Mappin:** 16mm Cine-sound projector.
- 1949 **Mr. and Mrs. J. Yock:** Old English sterling silver salver.
- 1950 **Mrs. J. P. Campbell:** Eighteenth century inlaid sideboard. **Mr. Wm. Goodfellow:** Delft vase and other early ceramics. **Mr. V. J. Larner:** Early china and delft vase.
- 1951 **Mrs. Goldie:** Twenty portraits of Maoris by the late Mr. C. F. Goldie. **Rev. Harry Johnson:** Extensive collection of native arts and crafts from Tanganyika. **Rev. Charles Palmer:** Melanesian ethnographical collection; mementoes of Bishop Selwyn and early New Zealand books. **Mr. W. J. Crowther:** Selected examples of English porcelain and eighteenth century silver plate.
- 1952 **Mr. E. Earle Vaile:** Selected early works on discovery and exploration in the Pacific. **Sir Frank Mappin:** Eighteenth century silver and Sheffield plate. **New Zealand Insurance Company:** Suite of large cabinets and library furniture. **Mr. William Goodfellow:** Three Maori portraits by Lindauer. **Sir Carrick Robertson:** Collection of Zulu ornaments. **Lieut.-Commander J. F. A. O'Neill, D.S.C.:** Ethnographical collection from Tikopia. **Miss W. S. Dudley and Miss Jean Robertson:** Pencil and wash drawings of early New Zealand, by Major Charles Heaphy.
- 1954 **Mrs. Robert Cooper:** Collection of botanical books and book-cases. **Sir Frank Mappin:** William and Mary walnut cabinet and early seventeenth century chairs. **Mrs. P. Sklenars:** Model of four-masted barque "Pamir" made by her father, Mr. W. S. Nelson.
- 1955 **Dr. J. A. Clinch:** English silver and Sheffield plate. **Sir Ernest and Lady Davis:** Portrait of Sir Edmund Hillary, K.B.E. **Mrs. A. M. Ferguson, O.B.E.:** Maori and Oceanic ethnographical collection. **Mr. C. Roose:** Set of 2000 charts of the Pacific. **Mr. G. J. H. Ovenden:** Full set of publications of Palestine Exploration Fund. **Wellcome Museum Trustees:** extensive selection of ethnological specimens.
- 1956 **Miss E. Blumhardt:** Large set of her paintings of native flowers.

- The Misses C. M. and I. F. Stewart: Collection of Maori greenstone ornaments and weapons.
 Sir Ernest Davis: Portrait of H.M. the Queen.
 Mr. John Pybus: Five moa skeletons from Waitomo district.
- 1958 Rev. Canon Hubert Jones: Sets of English West-County history.
- 1959 Mrs. R. Rose: English Sheraton Cabinet and Japanese lacquer and inlay cabinet.
 Dr. Marjorie Young: Collection of ethnographical specimens from New Guinea highlands.
 Sir Frank Mappin: English eighteenth century mahogany bureau-secretaire.
- 1960 Farmers Trading Company's Jubilee gift of a Spitz Planetarium with full range of accessories, the planetarium building and furnishings.
 Sir Ernest Davis: Portrait of Lord Freyberg.
 Sir Frank Mappin: Two oil paintings for council room and exhibition hall.
 Mr. L. J. Ayre: Extensive philatelic collection and a monetary bequest.
 Miss Lina V. Bruce: 18th century north country spinning wheel.
 Mrs. Susan Payne: library cabinets, philatelic and ethnographical collections.
- 1961 Mr. Leo White: Series of coloured wall display photographs of Auckland.
 Auckland Citizen: Portrait of His Excellency the Governor-General.
 Northern Steamship Company: Builder's model of "Whakaterere" and "Manaia".
 Union Steamship Company: Builder's model of "Ormonde".
- 1962 Mrs. Blanche Halcombe: books, collections of native birds and thnological articles.
 Sir Ernest Davis: large model sailing ship.
 Mrs. E. E. Goodhue: collection of Northland greenstone ornaments.
 Miss M. F. Hoole: bequeathed a Sheraton sofa table.
 Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Newman: large Chinese silk and gold embroidery.
 The Countess of Orford: Water colour drawing of Auckland by J. C. Hoyte.
 Mrs. G. R. S. Fisher: Notable examples of early English-Continental lace.
- 1963 Sir John Logan Campbell Trust: Library furnishings.
 Mr. W. Kingsley: collection of books on Naval history.
 Mr. E. F. Hilton: large collection of shells including rare species; Northern Australia and Tropical Pacific.
- 1964 Miss J. Winifred Shaw: Chinese lacquered work-table.
 Sir James Gunson: silver model of first War Memorial building.
 Mr. L. Alfred Eady: early Collard piano.
 Mr. Peter A. N. Nathan: Chinese carved screen.
 Mr. Lacy K. Neilson: Maori carved pataka base.
 Mr. A. D. W. Walcott: Merlin air engine.
 New Zealand Insurance Company: Board-room tables, chairs and book-cases.
 Mr. C. W. Hawkins: Models of Auckland sailing ships.
 Mr. H. R. W. Thomas: Set of book-shelves.
 Mr. C. A. Gordon: Bequest of several thousand books.
 Mr. R. B. Sibson: Descourtilz, Ornithologie Bresilienne.

Mr. E. J. Mitchelson: Dressing table of New Zealand woods.
 Mrs. Doris Gordon and Miss Gladys Holman: Drawings by John Johnson, first Colonial surgeon.
 Mr. W. H. Cocker, C.M.G.: collections of Japanese sake bottles and snuff bottles and £100 for show-case.

- 1965 Mr. P. A. Lawlor: Walpole collection: books and pamphlets.
 Mr. James Pascoe: Two Dresden vases.
 Lady Richmond, Mrs. H. Kinder, Mr. P. B. Phillips: nine paintings of vessels of the Craig Line.
 Mr. J. F. Stewart: Tokipoutangata, mere pounamu and kotiate.
- 1966 Auckland City Council: Collection of three-dimensional items formerly part of the Old Colonists Museum.
- 1967 Mr Noel Cole: Portrait of Sir Peter Buck (Te Rangi Hiroa).
 Mr V. C. Cooper: Collection of New Zealand and Australian stamps.
 Lady Mappin: Georgian ball gown.
 Sir Frank Mappin: Collection of European arms and armour, and oak dining table.
 Royal New Zealand Navy: Model of H.M.N.Z.S. "Royalist", ship's book and other relics of H.M.S. "Philomel".

Publications of the Auckland Institute and Museum

GENERAL PUBLICATIONS

Handbooks

South Sea Folk: Handbook of Maori and Oceanic Ethnology
 by Gilbert Archey (1st ed. 1937; 2nd ed. 1949; 3rd ed. 1967)
 Food is Where You Find It; A Guide to the Emergency Foods of the Western Pacific, by Lucy M. Cranwell, J. E. Green and A. W. B. Powell (1943)
 Native Animals of New Zealand; Handbook of Zoology
 by A. W. B. Powell (1st ed. 1947; 2nd ed. 1951)
 Handbook to the Collection of Old English Pottery and Porcelain
 by Reginald Ford (1949)
 Sculpture and Design: An Outline of Maori Art
 by Gilbert Archey (1st ed. 1955; 2nd ed. 1960)
 New Zealand Medicinal Plants
 by S. G. Brooker and R. C. Cooper (1962)
 Centennial Street: Handbook of Colonial Collections (1966)

Museum Leaflets and Folders

Museum Booklets

SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Records of the Auckland Institute and Museum

Vols. 1-6 (1930 —)

Bulletins of the Auckland Institute and Museum

No. 1—The Moa: A study of the Dinornithiformes
 by Gilbert Archey (1941)

No. 2—The New Zealand Recent and Fossil Mollusca of the Family Turridae; With general notes on Turrid nomenclature and systematics

by A. W. B. Powell (1942)

No. 3—New Zealand Pollen Studies; The Monocotyledons

by Lucy M. Cranwell (1953)

No. 4—The Art Forms of Polynesia

by Gilbert Archey (1965)

No. 5—The Molluscan Families Speightiidae and Turridae; An evaluation of the valid taxa, both Recent and fossil, with lists of characteristic species

by A. W. B. Powell (1966).

Bibliography

(Publications referring to Auckland Institute and Museum)

CHEESEMAN, T. F., 1917. The First Fifty Years of the Auckland Institute and Museum and its Future Aims: A Jubilee Sketch. Wilson & Horton, Auckland.

MARKHAM, S. F. and OLIVER, W. R. B., 1933. A Report on the Museums and Art Galleries of New Zealand. The Museums Association, London.

McQUEEN, H. C., 1942. Education in New Zealand Museums: An Account of Experiments Assisted by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. New Zealand Council for Educational Research, Wellington.

AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM: ANNUAL REPORTS 1870—


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Unity Press Ltd.  
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