OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The objects of the Association shall be:

i. To foster the care, preservation, and proper use of archives and records, both public and private, and their effective administration.

ii. To arouse public awareness of the importance of records and archives and in all matters affecting their preservation and use, and to co-operate or affiliate with any other bodies in New Zealand or elsewhere with like objects.

iii. To promote the training of archivists, records keepers, curators, librarians and others by the dissemination of specialised knowledge and by encouraging the provision of adequate training in the administration and conservation of archives and records.

iv. To encourage research into problems connected with the use, administration and conservation of archives and records and to promote the publication of the results of this research.

v. To promote the standing of archives institutions.

vi. To advise and support the establishment of archives services throughout New Zealand.

vii. To publish a journal at least once a year and other publications in furtherance of these objects.
ARCHIFACTS

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Editorial

Readers will notice that this issue of the journal is thinner than usual. This is not because of a diminution of effort on the part of the editors or a lack of things to be said by members of the archival community. It is instead a result of the state of the ARANZ budget. Reasons for the reduced amount of working capital might well be the focus of another editorial or indeed an article. Suffice it to say here that one contributing factor is the beleaguered state of the national economy. One, amongst the few, advantages of that national state has been to force close examination of what we currently do and what we want to do in future with the limited resources we have. Perhaps it is time for ARANZ to do likewise, to reassess its nature and purpose and decide its priorities for the future.

A society's journal can be anything it wants (and can afford). *Archifacts* could consume a major portion of the budget and be generous with its communication, promoting exploration and discussion of issues of the moment as well as providing space for well researched and written articles. (Recent issues have, we believe, done this but at a cost.) Or it could take a small portion of the budget, be slight in its range of news and views and even occasional. Or it could be something in between - it all depends on how much ARANZIANS want to write, read and spend. We think it is timely for the Association to reflect on where the journal comes in its list of priorities, and how much of its funds should be spent on it. Clarification of this will benefit both the members and the editors. The forthcoming Conference in New Plymouth offers one venue for such discussion; the pages of the journal and newsletter are always open to expression of ideas on the matter. We look forward to such a debate and its resolution.

The Auckland Editors.
It was 1964, the year that the Beatles exploded on the American pop music scene, that a 20 year old university sophomore travelled to an internship at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin to seek an answer to the question, 'What can you do with a history degree, if you don’t want to teach?'

It was still a relatively tranquil period in America. It appeared that American industry and America's military might still dominated the world. Perhaps the only bleak spot was the recent assassination of President John F. Kennedy, from which Americans were only then recovering. President Lyndon B. Johnson, Kennedy's successor, aggressively pushed his 'Great Society' legislation which enacted new Civil Rights and social welfare bills. Johnson was already campaigning for re-election and would win in a landslide over conservative Barry Goldwater in the fall of 1964.

As the college sophomore travelled towards Madison, Wisconsin, seeking a career, he was unaware either of the stature of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW) or the history of the profession to which he was about to be introduced. The State Historical Society was and is one of the premier historical agencies in the United States. It was founded in 1847, two years before Wisconsin became a state and its first director, Lyman Draper, travelled through the East and Midwest collecting papers from the descendants of such luminaries as George Washington, Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett. During the next century Wisconsin built on this initial strength until its programme included the
Archifacts

state archives, the state historical museum, a major manuscript collection and an extensive publications programme.

In 1964, the archives and manuscripts programme at the SHSW was growing rapidly and was breaking new ground. It had already established a system of archival repositories set in state universities strategically located throughout the State of Wisconsin. The concept behind this programme was that the State Historical Society could provide leadership in acquiring and cataloguing collections but would return material of regional interest to a repository where it would be more easily accessible to the researchers most likely to use it. The regional repository system would become a model for Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota, four adjoining midwestern states.

While the Wisconsin plan of regional repositories would perhaps have been enough to distinguish the SHSW as an archival leader, it also began in the early 1960s to develop specialized subject collections, many of them reflecting contemporary events. Its first venture was in the field of mass communications, film and theatre where it rapidly built a substantial collection. At the same time it also began collecting material from major social movements: first, from civil rights workers and organizations attempting to integrate the South and later from the various peace movements active during the Vietnam War.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin and the archival profession which our young archives student had stumbled into was one that reflected American society and recent historical circumstances. Through most of the 1960s and early 1970s, American universities grew in size and in budget as the first wave of the 'baby boomers' began to enter college. The historical profession grew along with those universities and sought out new resources for historical research for themselves and their students.

While the federal and some state archives continued to grow in terms of collections and staff, archives and manuscripts programmes at universities grew at an enormous rate. The primary emphasis of these new programmes centered on acquisition and competition for collections increased dramatically. This was in part a reflection of the newness of the programmes but was also due, in part, to an increasing awareness of historical resources and a concern that there was only a limited amount of material available for all the programmes now in the field.

The trade or craft which our student entered in 1964 was only beginning to develop as a profession. Education programmes were mostly limited to those offered in-house, with the exception of training programmes connected with the National Archives of the United States in Washington, D.C. Most practitioners had advanced degrees in history and learned their craft on the job. There was one professional organization, the Society of American Archivists, which held annual meetings and published a quarterly journal. While the number of archives and archivists was growing, membership statistics reflected a small profession that was homogeneous; archivists generally knew one
another. As in librarianship, women made up a substantial portion of the profession but the leadership was still male dominated. The three months spent at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin made a significant impression on our budding archivist. Working with historical documents was fun. The organization of material and the insight into human lives and endeavours through original papers had an emotional and intellectual appeal. This was history with a middle man.

Tin soldiers and Nixon's coming,
We're finally on our own,
This summer I hear the drumming,
Four dead in Ohio.

Neil Young

The late 1960s and early 1970s were a time of ferment and rapid change in the United States. The low point was perhaps the so-called 'Kent State Massacre' in which four students were killed by National Guardsmen at a rally. The Vietnam War split families and political parties and destroyed the career of one president. The turmoil was felt most strongly on American college campuses where students feared being drafted and becoming a war casualty. College protests fomented radical groups who roamed far beyond university campuses protesting war, and racial and, later, sexual inequality.

Our former university student, now a beginning professional working for the Illinois State Historical Library and Society was somewhat separated from the day-to-day turmoil of a changing society. As a field representative with responsibility for acquiring manuscripts, books and newspapers for the Historical Library's collection, most of his energy was directed at making decisions about what material did or did not have historical and research value.

The Illinois State Historical Library was and is a typical manuscript repository. One of its major strengths is material on Abraham Lincoln, who lived most of his life in Illinois. Beyond this, it collected material reflecting history within its borders, including gubernatorial papers, records of congressmen and senators, records of businesses and labour unions, as well as papers of pioneer settlers. The collection then reflected a primarily male, Protestant dominated society; little effort had been made to broaden its collection or to reflect the interests spawned by the emerging 'new social history'.

The Historical Library operated in a very competitive environment as it sought out collections within Illinois borders. Within the state, its competition included the Chicago Historical Society, Southern Illinois University, the University of Illinois and the University of Illinois-Chicago. In addition, competition for specialized subjects such as labour unions, performing arts or ethnic collections might come from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Minnesota Historical Society or
Wayne State University. While each of the in-state agencies had a specialized subject or geographical collecting area, the State Historical Library with its state-wide mandate competed for many of the same collections. During the late 1960s and early 1970s it greatly expanded its collections dealing with Illinois labour history while many collections dealing with women, minorities and activist civic groups went either to the Chicago Historical Society or the University of Illinois - Chicago.

The later 1960s and early 1970s were a time of change within the archival profession, reflecting both societal and organizational issues. Many saw the Society of American Archivists as an unrepresentative organization that failed to meet the needs of its members. A 'Committee of the '70s', chaired by Dr Philip Mason, a former SAA president, was appointed to review the situation and make recommendations. Up to this point the SAA had been a totally voluntary organization with most of its work done by an elected secretary and an appointed journal editor. This situation was carefully reviewed. One of the most significant recommendations was a call for a paid executive secretary, who could devote his/her total energy towards the organization and its goals. This goal, although not implemented for several years, had a major impact on both organizational programming and on expanding the availability of professional publications to its members.

The 'Committee of the '70s' also reviewed the SAA's organizational structure and the means by which leaders were nominated and elected. Up to this point an unopposed slate of officers was nominated by an appointed committee and elected by persons attending annual meetings. The committee recommended that officers be elected from a slate of candidates by mail ballot and that even the nominating committee itself be elected rather than appointed. This change did much to satisfy those concerned about the lack of democracy within the organization, and the system instituted during the 1970s exists today with little modification.

The early 1970s saw the beginning of another major archival movement: the development of regional professional organizations. These groups appear to have developed to meet the needs of archivists unable to attend SAA meetings or actively participate in its programmes or structure. Within several years the Mid-Atlantic Regional Archives Conference, the Mid-West Archives Conference, and the Society of Georgia Archivists were formed, and these were quickly followed by regional archives' organizations throughout the United States. These societies quickly spread and rapidly increased in membership, clearly responding to a need not met by the SAA. They offered programmes closer to the archives they served, met more frequently and offered younger archivists an opportunity for leadership. Unfortunately, both the SAA and the regional groups chose to ignore one another, and no linking mechanisms developed until the 1980s. By that time each had developed its own constituencies and options for cooperation were weakened, leaving a considerable amount of distrust between the regionals and the SAA.
A final change affecting archives in the early 1970s was the attention being paid to archival education. Several universities began offering archival courses as part of library schools: two of the most notable being Wayne State University and the University of Wisconsin. In addition, archivists themselves began making an effort to develop training programmes. One of the earliest was offered under the aegis of the Ohio Historical Society. It was offered as a multi-week summer institute covering all phases of archival activity. At about the same time the Georgia State Archives began a similar programme. From the small beginning, archival education would continue to grow and expand through the 1970s.

We come on the ship they call the Mayflower,
We come on a ship that sailed the moon,
We come in the age’s most uncertain hour,
And sing an American tune.

Paul Simon

Immigrants arriving in New Zealand from other English speaking countries are often lulled into a belief that they are living in a country not so very different from the one which they left. They soon discover many obvious signs of cultural difference such as the cars driving on the opposite side of the road or sportsmen playing cricket rather than baseball, but there are many commonalities as well. When our now experienced professional arrived in New Zealand in 1973, he faced a culture and a profession that were both similar to and different from his own.

As a country that was settled in the late nineteenth century, New Zealand archival tradition was shorter and less developed than that found in Europe or North America. The National Archives of New Zealand grew out of a World War II effort to collect and preserve military records. Its growth during the post-war period was slow but steady with its development being influenced by both North American and British archival traditions. New Zealand’s manuscript traditions were older with both the Turnbull and Hocken libraries beginning early in the twentieth century. Each collected significant manuscript material and both reflected library orientation and practice. Overall, archives remained under the domination of librarians with the only archival organization being an archives committee under the aegis of the New Zealand Library Association (NZLIA) and many practising archivists being professional librarians.

The early and mid-1970s brought new directions and new leaders to New Zealand’s archival scene. One of the first to arrive was Jim Traue, Chief Librarian at the Alexander Turnbull Library. A man of ideas with intense energy, he had a vision of the Turnbull developing as New Zealand’s premier research library. The period from 1973 to 1978
brought a rapid increase in the number and volume of manuscript collections. The acquisition programme grew on a variety of fronts including the acquisition of a number of major business archives - the Gear Meat Company, the New Zealand Press Association, the Kauri Timber Company and the New Zealand Shipping Company. Another area where the Turnbull expanded was in the papers of Members of Parliament. Two major collections were those of Prime Ministers Sir John Marshall and Sir Keith Holyoake. However, numerous collections of other MPs were acquired during the mid to late 1970s.

Other arrivals soon joined our immigrant archivist and brought different strengths and traditions. Both Rosemary Collier and Stuart Strachan received their archival training in Great Britain. Rosemary brought with her special interest and knowledge of records management, while Stuart’s strengths lay in theory and local government records. Added to this were an infusion of new personnel in charge of specialized archives such as Robin Griffin at the Bank of New Zealand Archives and Ian Matheson at the Palmerston North Regional Archives.

An important factor in the growing development of archives through the mid and late 1970s was an increasing interest by researchers using archives. This included scholars from New Zealand and overseas universities as well as growing use by genealogists and the general public. As the users of the end products of archival endeavour, they had a vested interest in improved programmes, facilities and services and as archivists organized themselves, researchers became active partners after the formation of ARANZ.

Another group supporting archival development was the leadership of the various agencies holding archival collections. This came first from the Alexander Turnbull and the Hocken libraries and later from the leadership at the Department of Internal Affairs for the National Archives. Such encouragement came in the form of support for holding archival training programmes, financial sponsorship to attend meetings and a belief that a separate archival organization could survive operating outside the umbrella of the library community.

A final factor was a growth in public interest in and support of a separate New Zealand culture and a concern that evidence of that culture be preserved for future generations. This support during the 1970s was reflected in the increasing interest in Maori culture, in the preservation of historic properties, an expanding interest in genealogy and family history, and the growing exploration of New Zealand historical topics in the popular media. These four factors produced an environment in which major changes in the archival landscape could develop and thrive.

Archival change in New Zealand grew out of existing organizations and structures. Although the Archives Committee had been moribund for some years, it began meeting again in Wellington in February of 1974 where there was an opportunity for new individuals on the archives scene to get to know one another. The theme of the meeting was local
government archives, but perhaps the most important result was the organization of a committee which would respond to archival concerns.

An immediate result of this meeting was the publication of the first issue of *Archifacts*, edited by Stuart Strachan of the Hocken Library. *Archifacts* provided a forum for and a means of communication between the small band of archivists then working in New Zealand. It offered book reviews, brief articles, information about new accessions and archival concerns such as the Local Government Bill that was currently pending in Parliament. The publication of *Archifacts* was an important first step in the development of an archival community in New Zealand.

During 1974 and 1975, the small archives committee made its presence felt in a number of ways. Submissions were made to Parliament on the Local Government Bill, since it dealt with the creation and preservation of local government archives and also on the Antiquities Act, which dealt with the preservation and potential export of historical items including documents. At the 1975 meeting of the New Zealand Library Association, the Archives' Committee sponsored a programme on business archives in New Zealand bringing together both historians and archivists with an interest in the topic.

During the February meeting, approval was given to plan an archives seminar to be held in Wellington in September. With active involvement of the staffs of both the National Archives and the Alexander Turnbull Library, arrangements were made, speakers invited and material prepared for the participants. Although there was some concern that the audience for such a programme would be too small, approximately fifty persons registered at the bargain price of $15 for the week-long event. Eighteen speakers represented institutions from Auckland to Dunedin.

The large turnout of participants indicated that perhaps archivists had underestimated the number of persons involved or interested in the preservation of records in New Zealand.

The success of the seminar led archivists to believe that perhaps there was enough support to develop a separate, free-standing organization of their own. The concept of a separate organization was raised at the archives section meeting at the 1976 NZLA meeting. There was consensus that the idea should be pursued. A draft constitution was drafted and circulated among section members, and a group of nearly 50 persons met in Wellington in October 1976 to pursue the issue. Following lengthy discussion and numerous constitutional revisions, ARANZ was born, and its first officers and council were elected. Those elected represented a wide variety of institutions from national and local government record officers to scholars, the president of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists, and professional staff from National Archives, the Turnbull Library and the Auckland Institute and Museum. This diversity was purposeful on the part of those early members since there was a concern that there were too few 'professional archivists' to form a meaningful organization. It was felt that for an archives organization to succeed it needed the support of researchers and the creators.
of records. This also carried over to the name of the organization and that is why it was not called the New Zealand Archives Association or some comparable name.

The formation of a new archival organization brought about a number of activities from the formation of special subject committees to the building of a membership base. The organization avoided the Society of American Archivists' mistake of having competing local groups by chartering ARANZ branches in most of the major cities. However, the most significant activity was a plan by the Council to invite an overseas archivist to visit New Zealand to draft a report on current conditions and make recommendations on future archival development. As a new organization with a minimal treasury this seemed perhaps an impossible dream. However, an approach to the Department of Internal Affairs resulted in grant funds to support the project. Dr Wilfred I. Smith, Dominion Archivist of Canada, was invited to visit New Zealand and promptly accepted ARANZ's invitation.

Although government funds supported Smith's visit, his report was independent of government involvement and the final draft came directly to the ARANZ Council. His itinerary included visits to all of the major population centres and stops at a wide variety of archival institutions. While Smith's final report was the goal of this project, one of the major benefits was the publicity which surrounded his visit. In addition to the six public meetings which he addressed, he held more than 20 press conferences bringing much free publicity to New Zealand archives and archival institutions. His itinerary included a visit with the Minister of Internal Affairs as well as a reception at the Canadian High Commission.

Smith's report was useful in a number of different ways. First, he gave an outsider's description of the current state of archival institutions, education and programme development. Second, he spoke about the need for new archival legislation to protect both local and national government archives. Third, his report served as a baseline upon which to measure short and long-term archival development in New Zealand.

I've seen the lights go out on Broadway -
I saw the ruins at my feet,
You know we almost didn't notice it -
We'd seen it all the time/on Forty-second Street.

Billy Joel

Returning to the United States, particularly the crowds, the noise and pollution of New York City, for our mid-career archivist was perhaps as much of a culture shock as his first arrival in Wellington. In addition, America had changed in five years as had American archives. The American Bicentennial and what was later described as genealogical 'Roots Phenomenon' created an increased interest in the preservation
of historic structures and documents. In addition, many organizations and businesses were marking centennials, and the concept of preserving their history through archives was appealing. The Salvation Army Archives which our returning archivist joined was one of those organizations. Throughout the late 1970s and most of the 1980s, archives became a growth industry, albeit in modest terms.

One of the changes which had taken place in the archival profession between 1973 and 1978 was the expansion of the National Historical Publications Commission to include records. Prior to 1974, its funds supported letterpress editions of the papers of outstanding Americans such as Thomas Jefferson, Ulysses S. Grant and Jane Addams. The expansion to include programmes dealing with the collection and preservation of records brought a whole new era to the archival community. In its early days the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) supported the development of new archival programmes as well as activities which had an impact on the entire profession. Some of the positive effects included financial support for starting new archival, educational and conservation initiatives.

One of the groups who benefitted from NHPRC largesse was the Society of American Archivists. Its first series of basic manuals were underwritten by NHPRC funding and helped the organization get on its feet financially after hiring its first executive director and establishing a paid office staff. Under the leadership of director Ann Campbell, the SAA became an entrepreneurial organization with increased income generated by SAA activities and publications as well as income from NHPRC and National Endowment for the Humanities grants. Membership grew during the late 1970s and early 1980s and reflected an expanding profession.

Another major change in the American archival landscape was the continuing growth and diversity of the profession. In addition to a growing number of regional archival organizations, towns and cities were starting their own archival organizations. New York City gave birth to the New York Archives Round Table in 1979. This was not unique, however, as similar groups were forming in Washington D.C., Chicago, St Louis, Kansas City, and other cities where there were a sufficient number of archivists to warrant meeting. At the same time, archivists with similar records or subject interests were forming groups either under the SAA umbrella or separately. One of the major divisions during this period was the formation of the National Association of Government Archives and Records Administrators (NAGARA). Formed originally because of a concern that the SAA was not meeting the needs of state archivists, this group has grown enormously during the last decade and has had the unfortunate effect of spreading rather than narrowing the focus on archival goals.

There were major changes in archival education in the late 1970s and early 1980s as well. Education programmes in universities grew rapidly and strong programmes developed at the Universities of Maryland,
Archivists

Michigan and Western Washington. While some of the growth was fomented by archivists, history departments with declining enrolments saw public history, archives and museology as courses which would maintain student interest and enrolment within the history departments. In many cases, educators with little or no archival training or experience were teaching archival training courses. SAA's response was to begin drafting standards for archival programmes and to develop education directories of programmes which met those standards. Archival training continued to be a part of either history or library science departments, and even today the United States does not have a graduate degree in archives comparable to that offered in either Australia or Canada.

The competition which characterized archives during the 1960s and 1970s had given way by the 1980s to greater cooperation between archivists and archival programmes. The fear that there would not be enough archives to go around had changed to a concern that archivists might soon be overwhelmed by the paper explosion created by photocopying and computers. Archivists began paying greater attention to appraisal techniques, and this is reflected in recent archival literature. The concept of documentation strategies grew out of this milieu. By using a documentation strategy a group of archival institutions review all of the existing information created within a particular subject or geographical area. They then decide jointly what needs to be collected to preserve the topic or area and then divide the collecting to ensure the future availability of this information. While there are several theoretical models, the concept of documentation strategies has yet to be tested on a large scale.

In looking at cooperative models, New York State serves as a useful example of efforts at the state and local levels. Beginning in the early 1980s, the New York State Archives made cooperative action one of its major goals. It began this process by developing a long-range plan. This effort involved questionnaires to archivists, records managers and public officials as well as a variety of public and private meetings. The result was a list of recommendations which was presented to the governor by the Archives' governing board. Speaking with one voice, the State Archives manoeuvred new bills through the legislature using the active support of all constituent groups. While much of its legislative package involved internal improvements in the state archives, it also introduced legislation providing funding for local government archives and manuscript programmes. Using leadership, planning and cooperation, New York was able to energize a variety of constituencies to act collectively and speak with one voice.

There were two other intertwined elements which greatly affected archives during the late 1970s and 1980s. The first of these was the increasing availability of computers, especially easily affordable personal computers. A second element was the standardization of archival description. This resulted directly from the introduction of computers
since they required a standard terminology and format to describe collections. There were a number of institutions who played a role in the development of standardized description. The Library of Congress was a leader in the development of the MARC format designed primarily for books. However, under SAA leadership in conjunction with the Research Libraries Group, the Archives and Manuscripts Control (AMC) format was devised to meet the needs of archivists and manuscript curators. With this foundation established, specialized computer software has been developed to meet archival needs. However, standardization has not stopped at the collection description level, and archivists have now developed standard formats and terminology for description at the inventory level as well.

A result of standardization has been a blurring of the lines between archival and manuscript repositories. As the material acquired by manuscript repositories began to reflect what was already held in archival collections, manuscript curators began applying archival techniques to collections under their control. This change not only affected collection level descriptions but arrangement and the development of manuscript inventories as the separate manuscript and archive tradition continued to merge into a common approach.

\begin{verbatim}
It's boots and chaps,
It's cowboy hats,
It's spurs and latigo,
It's ropes and reins,
And the joy and the pain,
And they call this rodeo.
\end{verbatim}

Larry Bastia

After a peripatetic existence across two hemispheres our itinerant archivist finally settled in the American West, the land of cowboys and wide open spaces. While the geography changed, the problems and opportunities in the profession remained the same and perhaps the 'wild west' provides a metaphor for the archival profession.

The American rodeo reflects something of the West's past, the wildness of animals and nature subdued by the courage of its cowboys. While there is truth in the cowboy myth, its application to American society is limited. Those left on the cattle range travel in pickup trucks, keep their financial records on computers and are at the mercy of stock and grain prices dictated by world markets. Certainly nature and animals play a role in everyday life, but cowboys have adapted to maintain their lifestyle in the modern world.

Archivists have a similar need to adapt in order to maintain a profession which must play a role in the modern world. Advances in computerization have vastly changed record-keeping and increased the volume of information which might be stored in an archive. While
Archivists have begun addressing the issue of electronic records, their resources are extremely meagre when compared with computer companies and business people developing new record-keeping systems.

A corollary to this problem is the need for improved archival education. Archival educational programmes are small and under-funded throughout the world. Most are still teaching a trade or craft and few are able to carry out primary research on issues which affect the future of the profession. There has also been an unfortunate tendency to believe that only those who have practised archives are appropriate teachers. While there is some value in having some practical archival experience, there is a greater need to bring critical thinking and applied research to archives if the profession is to continue into the twenty-first century.

Underlying all of this must be strong professional organizations. Such organizations must have organizational and financial strength as well as a clear vision if they are to support a profession of the future. They must be interested in new technology and improved education and take an active leadership role. Although speaking with one voice, these organizations must be open to new voices and different viewpoints. To succeed in the present, archivists must learn from the past but live in the future if they are to survive as a profession.
Ray Grover; A Valedictory on his Retirement

Jim Traue, Wellington

It would not be inappropriate, in speaking of the retirement of a national archivist, to dwell at some length on his provenance. It is very appropriate on the retirement of this national archivist, for it is the man and his past, which have formed the archivist; determined how he would act and did act in this critical position of trustee for and guardian of our documented past, the National Archivist of New Zealand.

He came to this position in 1981 fully formed, with a career in librarianship spanning 20 years, a vocation as a creative writer for well over 20 years, and a wide experience of the world outside of academia, libraries and archives; a first-hand knowledge of grass-roots New Zealand.

His provenance then is both wide and deep. It includes three books, Another Man's Role of 1967; Cork of War of 1982, and New Zealand, in the World Bibliographical Series, of 1980. It includes the presidency of PEN, 1974-6, and Anzac fellowship in 1970, a Bursary in Letters in 1975, the John Harris Award for bibliography in 1981, and the Fellowship of the New Zealand Library Association in 1981. It includes a university degree, the Diploma of the New Zealand Library School, being the head of all the major sections of the Turnbull Library and then assistant chief librarian, and a brief stint as librarian of the Auckland College of Education.

All this places him firmly in a tradition of our public service, the tradition of the practical all-rounder with his roots deep in the real New Zealand, often as in Ray's case in the small towns of New Zealand, the man with the earthy touch who is humanist and scholar-administrator, as opposed to other traditions of the public servant as patrician, mandarin or professional manager. It is a tradition which has been strong in this Department of Internal Affairs in particular, of practical men from the wider world who acquired learning but wore it lightly. The ones I know best are Johannes Andersen, Clyde Taylor, John Cole, Graham Bagnall, John Pascoe, Joe Heenan, but there are other names you will recall without my assistance, both in this department and throughout our
public service since its beginnings.

Ray came here in 1981 sorted, boxed and inventoried with most of his life and career behind him, with a tenure of 10 years, at most 15, to make his mark. It is clear that he saw that role as one of change agent, to change the culture of the organization and to change its perception by the public, the politicians and his masters in the Department. As a creative person himself, in his writing and his eye for art and architecture (the ambience so often admired in the Turnbull accommodation in the Freelance Building at 44 the Terrace was his creation) he could recognize creativity in others, and looked for creative people to help him to bring about the changes he sought at National Archives.

He worked hard in other areas as well; to get the staff needed to bring National Archives up to the minimal level required to meet its obligations after years of neglect by governments; to give National Archives a presence here in Wellington commensurate with its national importance, a building which would signal to all that this was a civilized country with a past worth preserving; and to get regional accommodation to give National Archives a truly national presence.

Well, he seems to have won the battle for these national headquarters; further engagements appear to be necessary for those regional buildings so sorely needed in Auckland and Dunedin. You could say that we now have the chassis and the coachwork here in Wellington, in this building, for a truly national archive; what we now need is the motor, a modern Archives Act to match the building, an Act which will power the enterprise into the future. To a previous Minister’s commitment we owe this building; your new Minister has the opportunity to make his mark as the man responsible for making our legislation fit for the twenty-first century.

Some may think it inappropriate to end this tribute to Ray with a reference to unfinished business. I make no apology; he knows as well as I that none of us ever achieves all of his or her goals. Most of us achieve a small fraction of what we set ourselves. We will be judged by those things we achieved, and Ray’s record of positive achievement will stand the test. The unfinished business is the challenge he leaves to the next generation.

Ray, on behalf of all your professional colleagues from both sides of the fence, librarians and archivists, I thank you for your achievements over the past 30 years in the cause we all wage in the public interest, the cause of the preservation and transmission of the records of our human past to ensure a humane future. I know that you will be continuing the good work in other manifestations; keep it up.
Archifacts

Michael Hodder, Wellington

I did not ask the Editor why she had approached me to write on Ray. As the only person who has been at National Archives in Wellington throughout Ray's term as Director she may have seen me as the person who, after Ray himself, knew most. Certainly, with such credentials I must have seemed the person who could least refuse!

Ray came to National Archives on 17 August 1981 as its first Director. His appointment was a major outcome of the Management Audit report on National Archives (known as the Wards Report after the Working Party's chairman) which saw a need to enhance the management capability of National Archives and its stature within the overall structure of the Department. Following the appointment of Judith Hornabrook as Chief Archivist in Papua New Guinea in October 1982, Ray assumed the title and statutory functions of Chief Archivist.

In June 1991 Ray learned that he would retire, compulsorily in terms of the Internal Affairs Employees' Agreement, on 4 July 1991. This was a by-product of the unsuccessful attempt to introduce some changes to the Agreement prior to the deadline imposed by the Employees Contract Act for roll-over. One of the proposed changes was to take the position of Director and Chief Archivist out of the Agreement. However, while Ray vacated his position as the head of National Archives he was retained on contract until March 1992 as Manager, Special Projects, with the Wellington headquarters as the major focus.

From the outset Ray showed the two guiding principles which were to be distinctive characteristics of his leadership.

The first was that National Archives was not managed by the Department of Internal Affairs. He was persistent on the point made in the Archives Act that the Chief Archivist managed National Archives 'under the general direction of the Secretary [for Internal Affairs]'. For Ray this was a two way street: he would provide insight, information and ideas to the Executive, while the Department would provide support - particularly in resourcing bids, and especially for the all-important matter of accommodation. The principle caused a great deal of discussion during the many draft versions of the revised Archives legislation, but it was accepted by Government in another way, as a result of the review of Internal Affairs in 1989. There, it was recommended that National Archives be established as an autonomous stand-alone business within the Department, and this was given practical effect from 1 July 1990, when National Archives was moved out of the Arts and Cultural Heritage business group. This achievement was at some personal cost, because it required some pretty blunt exchanges on a number of occasions.

The second principle was the primacy of the user. Ray never forgot his
experiences as a researcher at National Archives - both the good and the bad - and he never forgot to listen to the needs of other researchers. It is a perspective which many archivists tend to be wary of, ever-mindful of the balance which is argued between preservation and access, and sensitive to the inevitable deterioration of archives from use. For Ray this meant something should be done to allow access to continue, and not simply to close off access. The 1990 photocopying project of the Maori Land Court minute-books owed a lot to this perspective.

This strong user focus inevitably meant Ray scrutinised closely the nature of the finding aids. Ray was sympathetic to the embryonic developments in National Archives which sought to apply the theory and practice of the Australian Archives. The focus of this was rigorously separate identification of the offices or departments or ‘agencies’ which created records and of the ‘series’ in which those records fell. The Australian system developed in response to the large-scale administrative change within the federal government, and the development of the system at National Archives was sufficiently advanced by the mid 1980s to cope with the administrative changes in New Zealand government which date from then. It was important to Ray for him to be sure that this was a user-friendly system, one that was useful to external enquirers and not one where archivists merely indulged their curiosity in the history of agencies or unravelling of complicated systems of record keeping.

Despite the enormous challenge of securing a wider public awareness of National Archives I think that for Ray the greatest danger for National Archives was for it to become inward looking. If that happened, the manner in which the Department regarded National Archives and the primacy of user needs would falter. Ray tackled this problem in two ways.

First, he stressed that archivists, through their contact and familiarity with a wide range of record-keeping systems, were the government’s experts in records management. He fought hard for this to be accepted and to be given practical effect in what is known as the Acton Report, a review of records management in the Public Service jointly sponsored with the State Services Commission, and completed in 1986. Ray did not win the point in the report, but with the State Sector Act 1988 the rules of the game were changed, and National Archives was able to develop its cost-recovery records management branch with no undue interference.

This expertise meant training was important, and particularly training which took a person into procedures and ideas outside those already familiar to National Archives. Each year throughout Ray’s term as Director a National Archives staff member was sent on full pay to the University of New South Wales postgraduate archives management course. Alongside technical training he constantly reiterated the critical need to develop general management skills so that archivists were not seen as narrowly based and resource hungry specialists.

Ray’s second method was to ensure that he himself did not become inward looking. He was persistently eclectic, looking for ideas and perspectives in contacts he made well outside the mainstream archivist/
librarian world. Ray secured on a two-year secondment Steve Wilson as Deputy Director, an expert administrator from the State Services Commission, to enhance National Archives' managerial competence, particularly in the financial arena, so that resourcing bids were defensible and (largely) successful. He got the Department to accept that he needed to front up to the international archives community—by attending conferences in North America and Europe and visiting archives institutions in those countries. And he wanted his senior managers to have a measure of this experience too. There was no empire-building in this: Ray was anxious to learn about buildings, legislation, computerisation at first-hand. This was not the time to deliver papers on National Archives' achievements and strategies.

For the 1980s was a period of enormous change and development, because Ray looked for and took opportunities. The Archives Act was not amended, although it was one of the first matters to which Ray turned after his arrival. But a new Christchurch office was opened, and the Auckland records centre turned into a fully-fledged archives office—meaning that National Archives was truly regionalised. An offer in 1982 for National Archives staff to compile the documentation for the first edition of the Directory of Official Information was declined by an officials committee. But a significant joint venture was established with the Northern Archives & Records Trust (NART) in Auckland, whereby National Archives established a new position (the Local Authorities Advisory Archivist) on a cost-recovery basis. The first travelling exhibition from National Archives was launched in 1990, with archives and official paintings from World War I. Government restructuring saw significant collections of film and photographic archives passing into National Archives. This was a period of emerging claims before the Waitangi Tribunal. It was the decade of the surge of interest in genealogy, culminating in the 1990 launch of Family History at National Archives.

Above all, it was the time when National Archives pushed hard for a resolution of its accommodation. It was (and still is) a difficult position, because new accommodation was desperately needed in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch, with Dunedin remaining dependent on the traditional interest and tolerance of the University of Otago's Hocken Library. When Ray became Director the plan for Wellington was to have a 25-year tenancy in the yet-to-be constructed National Library building. The changed nature of construction of that building and the increasing space needs of the National Library made it clear that there would never be room for National Archives. A report prepared under the chairmanship of Dr Robin Williams and submitted in 1984 recommended that purpose-built accommodation was needed, but no timeframe or urgency was placed on this by Government or the Department. The first breakthrough came in 1987, with the conclusion of the Price Waterhouse Report on the accommodation needs for National Archives in Wellington.

This study costed several alternative accommodation scenarios, not
just within Wellington City. It argued the cost-effectiveness of purpose-built space, located within the Government Centre, provided the first estimate of the value of the National Archives collection, and pointed to the Government Printing Office as a suitable building if the nature of the printing business within it changed. That statement was prophetic, for in December 1989, after months of detailed negotiation, the building was purchased by Internal Affairs as a preliminary to the sale of the Government Printing Office business, and funds were committed for a refurbishment of that part to be occupied initially by National Archives.

Ray was devoted to this project. All the ideas and impressions he had seen overseas combined with his determination to be user focussed and to make a positive statement of the contemporary relevance of archives. Eclecticism and opportunism were an integral part of the management of this project. The opportunity to have some contemporary art in the building was seized with enthusiasm. The proposal from Internal Affairs to add a floor so that the Historical Branch, the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, and the New Zealand Film Archive could also be housed was pursued vigorously, and dropped only when it became clearly too expensive to sustain. The Constitution Room, housing the Treaty of Waitangi and other key founding documents in New Zealand's history, was pushed ahead of the main refurbishment so that it could be opened during 1990. The dawn ceremony on 17 November 1990 was a special and proud moment.

In working on the Wellington refurbishment Ray could draw on his experience in planning the National Library building (as the Assistant Chief Librarian of the Alexander Turnbull Library) and in his involvement with the first National Archives building, that erected in Peterborough Street, Christchurch during 1989/90. And it seemed that his dream of new buildings in Auckland and Dunedin would be fulfilled too. In 1990 Cabinet accepted funding proposals to purchase sites and erect buildings in both cities. Land had been purchased and designs for both Dunedin and Auckland were finished before a Ministerial directive in February 1991 put both projects on hold.

Ray looked for informal contact with his staff, at all levels. It was a matter of some frustration to him that the last few years saw National Archives in Wellington housed in different buildings, making that contact more difficult. He had a pressing anxiety about the potential hazards which retrieval of archives from stack areas presented to staff. He enjoyed discussion and debate; he did not shy away from a conflict of opinions, and he expected staff, especially managers, to be responsive to such situations. During the last three years he convened weekly Senior Management Team meetings whose business was to share knowledge in what all its members (including Ray) were doing, the problems and opportunities they faced, and the ideas they had. The agenda was fluid, discussion sometimes intense, and there was a strong sense of collective involvement and responsibility.

Discussion and debate were important for Ray because of his belief
that archives matter, that their good management has a real impact on management in government generally and are the single most important historical resource the country has. That belief has been spread into many ears over the past decade. And, in return, some people who had hardly given Archives a passing thought became interested and offered advice and suggestions, questions and challenges.

When speaking at the farewell function for Ray, Jim Traue noted there was 'unfinished business' for his successor in terms of the revision of the Archives Act. The struggle to secure the new buildings for Auckland and Dunedin lies in others' hands now, too. But Ray has confirmed the vision behind the Wards Report's recommendation for the new position as Director: the stature and management of National Archives has been enhanced and he leaves it with a tradition of being both proactive and responsive, energetic and relevant.


Geoffrey W. Rice
University of Canterbury

Voluntary organizations have played a very significant part in the history of New Zealand communities. Some waxed, others waned, and a few have grown to remarkable prominence in contemporary society. The St John Ambulance Association is undoubtedly one of the latter. From small beginnings in Christchurch in 1885 the Association established branches in all four main centres and many larger towns, and has expanded over a century into a multimillion dollar enterprise providing one of our most familiar and essential community services (see R.E. Wright-St Clair, The Order of St John in New Zealand, Wellington, 1977, pp.21-4, 58-9).

The Christchurch centre has always taken pride in the fact that it was the pioneer branch of St John in New Zealand, even though the Order’s headquarters have been located in Wellington since the 1930s. After major administrative restructuring in 1987, concern was expressed by several of the Christchurch staff that valuable historical records were being lost in the course of office refurbishment. In one memorable incident, Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer John Spencer rescued various framed certificates and medals dating from the earliest years of St John in Canterbury which had been carelessly tossed into a builder's skip. Marketing and Promotions Manager Mary Pauwels circulated a discussion paper in November 1988 suggesting the formation of an Historical Unit to supervise the collection and preservation of archives,
photographs and historical items relating to St John. Members of the St John Fellowship, the social organization of former St John staff, gave the proposal enthusiastic support, and specialist sub-committees were formed to collect in particular areas, such as medals, uniforms, apparatus and photographs.

For a year from April 1990 the unit employed a full-time research officer, Tom Taylor, to collate, sort and catalogue all surviving minute books and records. Tom was later joined by M. Te tai, whose main task was to sort, label and box over two thousand photographs. Canterbury Museum Liaison Officer Lynda Wallace gave expert advice on methods of cataloguing and storage, while the Canterbury branch of National Archives (just a block further along Peterborough Street) supplied waxed boxes and acid-free paper for photo storage. Silverfish traps were obtained from Conservation Supplies, Palmerston North. During 1990 the Historical Unit was assigned a separate budget for staff and materials. A consultant's report in March 1991 (commissioned with an eye to a new headquarters building), recommended a full-time Curator for what was now emerging as the museum side of the collection, with proper display cabinets and a reading room, while the archives side had reached the point where a professional historian could begin systematic research for a definitive history of St John in Christchurch.

When I accepted an invitation from Regional Chief Executive Hugh Weatherhead to become official historian for St John in Christchurch, it was with the welcome knowledge that much of the tedious work of finding and sorting the relevant sources had already been done. The core of the collection currently housed at 55-61 Peterborough Street is of course the minute-books, which comprise the formal memory of any such organization. Unfortunately, the very earliest minutes for the years 1885-7 are lost, and this major lacuna had to be filled by searching for notices and reports of meetings in the Press and Lyttelton Times. From 1888, however, the minute-books form an unbroken record through to the major restructuring of the 1980s, when the archive assumed its more complex modern form. Up to the death of secretary S.D. Barker in 1901, the minutes were typed, and augmented with numerous newspaper clippings. Later secretaries were less diligent, and for some decades (notably the 1940s) the record is rather sparse, and the newspapers may have to be combed again for additional details.

St John archives have been complicated by a sharp administrative distinction between the Association and the Brigade, and by the formation of numerous country and suburban branches or divisions, each of which maintained their own records as well as sending reports to the regional office. The Association has always been responsible for ambulance work, financial administration and the paid staff. The Brigade, formally established in 1904, has taken responsibility for all the voluntary work relating to first aid instruction and nursing. The history of St John in Christchurch is really the dual history of a pair of strong-willed horses, harnessed together but not always pulling in perfect harmony. From the
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1920s, the St John Cadet Movement added a third strand to an already complex story, while the Nursing divisions merit a separate history of their own.

Brigade records have been kept physically separate from Association records, and are housed in a large Roneo-Vickers wall file in an upstairs office. These are meticulously labelled according to Division, and cover all existing and defunct centres for the entire region, according to their location in North, Mid or South Canterbury. Though the annual returns are complete back to 1905, much routine paperwork has been culled down the years.

Association records suffered a major ‘tidy-up’ in the 1950s, when many older files were disposed of. The most serious loss of the clean-out was the old files of inwards and outwards correspondence. Since then, office practice has been to maintain only the current and previous years’ correspondence, so that until recently files were still being dumped at the end of each business year. The minute-books are still housed in a fire-proof strongroom on the ground floor, but all the other records, photos and memorabilia are in an upstairs store-room, vulnerable to fire.

Besides an astonishing array of memorabilia including old uniforms, medals, trophies, stretchers, tourniquet kits, syringe sets, waterbottles, first-aid manuals and certificates, the archive also contains the records of other divisions in Canterbury and the West Coast, from as far afield as Westport, Greymouth and Hokitika. Some of these records are rather fragmentary, however. The most complete divisional records are those of the Christchurch Railway Division (first established at the now-demolished Addington Workshops), and suburban divisions at Belfast, New Brighton, Sumner and Wharenui. Some Kaiapoi records are also preserved here, but the records of the Lyttelton Division are currently held by the Lyttelton Museum.

Further records may yet turn up. Even as this list was being compiled from the accession register, a locked cupboard for which no key could be found was broken open to reveal six boxes containing the almost complete records of the Christchurch Nursing Division (including inwards and outwards correspondence) for the years 1906-1981. Numerous gaps remain, but for once, the historian cannot complain about lack of material, or lack of order in the archive. Thanks to Messrs Taylor and Tetai, almost any record can be found within minutes, using the accession number and box code. In the lists which follow, only the accession numbers are shown. It is to be hoped that the splendid example of care for its archives shown by the Order of St John in Christchurch will be followed by other voluntary organizations which have contributed significantly to New Zealand’s past.
Shorter Articles
St John Ambulance Association: list of holdings.

CHRISTCHURCH SUB-CENTRE. Minutes 1960-83.
BRIGADE CHRISTCHURCH RAILWAY AMBULANCE DIVISION. Minutes 1908-29, 1938-69; annual returns and records 1922-42, 1952-75; registers of accidents 1931-46; re-examination 1913-52; attendance 1958-64, and correspondence 1911-57.
BELFAST DIVISION. Minutes and correspondence 1940-57.
ST MATTHEWS (CENTRAL) NURSING DIVISION. Minutes 1933-83; outwards correspondence 1948-57, 1975-84; inwards correspondence 1952-78; correspondence and general information 1940-80; annual returns 1933-59.
WHARENUI CADET DIVISION. Records 1952-86.
WESTPORT NURSING DIVISION. Records 1909-19.
KAIAPOI AMBULANCE DIVISION. Records 1911-13.
KAIAPOI NURSING DIVISION. Records 1910-12.
The Alexander Turnbull Library has recently purchased from the Henderson Estate the papers of Sylvia Ashton-Warner which were in her possession when she died. The time span of the papers is from 1958 to her death in 1984, but the greater volume dates from the death of her husband Keith in 1969 - the period of her teaching appointments in Colorado and British Columbia, and her latter days in New Zealand.

The earlier period of her life in New Zealand is covered in greater depth by her in the documents that she gave to the Mugar Memorial Library, Boston University. A copy of the inventory of the holdings of the Mugar Library is included in the present purchase. The two collections overlap in time and general content without duplication, the Mugar holdings being rather more substantial in quantity.

The papers consist of correspondence with family, friends, publishers and others in New Zealand, the United States and Britain. They include associates at Simon Fraser University, British Columbia; fan mail, letters and other material relating to her professional and domestic affairs, literary manuscripts (Myself, I Passed This Way), materials generated for her teaching programmes; printed matter including clippings; notebooks and diaries (including five-year diaries 1966-84), and photographs.

Sylvia Ashton-Warner enjoys an international reputation derived from her novels, biographical works and other writings, her influence as a feminist role model, and her contribution to educational philosophy and techniques particularly in relation to pre-schooling.

The papers will be ready for public access in 1992, by which time rearrangement, boxing, accessioning and revising of the inventory will have been completed for the launching celebration at the Alexander Turnbull Library that is planned for March 1992.

Recalling James McNeish's concern expressed in his article for the retention in New Zealand of the manuscript papers of literary figures (Dominion Sunday Times 12 August 1990, and Archifacts April 1991), we should be glad that the executors of the Henderson Estate have accepted this offer from the Alexander Turnbull Library. The Library's collection of literary papers is enriched by this accession, and New Zealand and overseas researchers will be able to discover more about this unique and significant writer and her works.
This bibliographical foray had its origins during a Visiting Fellowship at the University of Otago in 1989, at a time when I was still employed as archivist (and de facto historian) to the Greater Glasgow Health Board. Three months into my four-month tenure at Otago, as an offshoot of primary source research into the development of New Zealand's hospital system, I had gathered approximately 70 references to articles or books which had a bearing on the history of medicine in New Zealand. In the remaining weeks the figure almost doubled, thanks to random browsing through the Hocken Library stacks, although the end product did not yet merit the title of bibliography.

On my return to Auckland in March 1990, I decided to continue the project in a more systematic fashion. The process of translating the concept into a publishable format is summarized in this article.

Although intended primarily as a guide to published material, an important exception has been made with the inclusion of BA and MA research essays and theses, many of which stand comparison with the best of the published works on the history of medicine. Their significance is reflected in the fact that theses provide almost 10% of the total number of entries.

In order to maximize the value for potential users, short annotations, giving some indication of the contents, have been included for each of the entries. Many of the authors, particularly non-historians, have also been identified, with career summaries where relevant to the subject matter. To date only some 24 items from a total of c.1400 have not been sighted by the compiler.

The major logistical problem has been arranging the entries into a coherent and systematic format. Familiarity with Microsoft WORD, and previous experience of computer typesetting using this software, decreed that the bibliography should be produced as a text file rather than a database. In its 'raw' state, citations were listed alphabetically by name of author, permitting swift and simple manual checking of the contents. When the time came to allocate entries to discrete sections, a unique four-letter code (with all characters in upper case) was devised for each category, for example, HOSP, NURS, DENT. Simultaneous manipulation in WORD of two or more files enabled the master list to be speedily broken down into 81 separate files. Examination of these subsets revealed a number of inconsistencies or errors, easily reversed using the same cut and paste technique. A further process of rationalization and
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redefinition produced a detailed contents index under 22 main headings, with a further sub-division into more than 100 subsets. The contents pages have been designed as a finding aid for the general reader; a comprehensive index will enable users to target specific subjects.

After a process of trial and error two separate systems were adopted for the arrangement of items within the separate sections. Biographical works (20% of the total), hospital histories and local histories were presented in alphabetical order. All other sections have been ordered by date of publication, thus providing a guide to the historiography of particular topics.

All going to plan, the Annotated Bibliography of New Zealand Medical History will be published by the Hocken Library in late 1992 or early 1993.

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Tomorrow's History

Robin Gywnn
Massey University

Archivists and Postal Historians

A year ago, in April 1991, a respected Auckland stamp dealer was reported in the New Zealand Herald as saying that 'good prices were being paid by overseas collectors for New Zealand postal history'. This would hardly have been news to New Zealand-based stamp collectors, but exposure in the Herald brought two unanticipated reactions. The Department of Internal Affairs tightened its policing of the Antiquities Act (1975); and Archifacts quoted the Herald article and invited readers' comments, drawing the response from Jane Wild of the Auckland Public Library that the piece made horrifying reading. It would make compelling satire - an historic document is lost as part of a job lot in which value was determined by the marks on an envelope - but it's not fiction. The market forces here are determined by the international stamp trade.

This episode raised the question of the interpretation of the Antiquities Act 1975 with regard to philatelic objects. Then, a few months later, there was the unedifying case of Graham John Sanders of Christchurch, gaoléd for eight months for stealing documents of historical and postal history interest from National Archives and the Alexander Turnbull Library. This raised different questions, about the ways in which archival material can best be protected and about what steps might usefully be taken by the archival and philatelic worlds to prevent any recurrence of such undesirable activity.

These events caused my professional and hobby interests to rub shoulders to an unusual degree. As a professional historian, I want to see that the integrity of archives is preserved, and that letters of genuine historical value are retained in the country. As President of the New Zealand Philatelic Federation, which represents some 45 philatelic societies and organizations and is therefore the organ of organized philately in the country, I also acknowledge the rights of tens of thousands of collectors who have developed or inherited collections of philatelic material which has been freely exchanged or traded for over a century. (The Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand was founded in
1888; 1994 will mark the centenary of the first New Zealand stamp exhibition, held in Dunedin.) It is significant that in all that time, problems between archivists and philatelists have rarely arisen. As a matter of fact the interests of postal historians and archivists normally go hand in hand, and the work of researchers like Robin Startup has been of great value in increasing knowledge about New Zealand’s history.

Who exactly are postal historians? Postal history is the study of aspects of the post such as postal routes, postal rates, postal markings and cancellations. Postal historians are not, therefore, people who aim to collect letters of historical interest which can happen to have gone through the post. Rather they are students or collectors of postal markings. The huge majority of postal markings appear on envelopes or postcards devoid of historical value, so it is only in abnormal circumstances that any problem exists.

The Antiquities Act of 1975 is a rather blunt instrument for trying to pinpoint such unusual cases. The Act is so sweeping, indeed, that it might be interpreted as implying that I should obtain an export permit if I wanted to send my English god-daughter an Edwardian postcard, say, or a 1d Universal stamp of 1901, one of the commonest of all New Zealand stamps with a value of a cent or two. Clearly, this would be a ridiculous waste of everyone’s time. The question is, what is a sensible interpretation of what should be considered ‘of national, historical, scientific, artistic or literary importance’?

The New Zealand Philatelic Federation believes that philatelic objects, stamps, postcards, envelopes, proofs, postmarks, postal stationery etc., should in themselves not be so interpreted, and in July 1989, unanimously passed a motion ‘that philatelic objects should be excluded from the Antiquities Act’. The Philatelic Objects Working Party working on the Antiquities Act Review took a similar stance. The Federation believes that the one area that does need legislative protection in its field is the Post Office/New Zealand Post archival collection, which is of national significance and should be viewed as a national treasure (something worth bearing in mind if the privatization of New Zealand Post is a serious possibility).

With regard to letters of real historical importance which happen to have some postal marking, they clearly must fall within the scope of any legislation that might replace the current Antiquities Act, because of their historical (as opposed to their philatelic) significance. The principle I see is that where there is a clash between historical and philatelic value, the national historical interest must take priority. As I say, clashes will be infrequent. They are most likely to occur with respect to material before the 1860s, since by that decade envelopes were in common use whereas previously entire letters had often simply been folded. Even for that early period, though, only a few letters will really be historically important. In summary, as the Antiquities Act is reviewed the guiding principles ought to be (1) that priority should be given to keeping historically important material in the country, but (2) where philatelic
objects are of purely philatelic value, they should be excluded from the compass of the Act.

The Sanders case shows that whatever legislative protection there may be, policing the archives is an ongoing problem. Here was someone in a position of trust, a government employee working on early records, who took advantage of his situation to remove material. The case took a long time to come to court. When the Philatelic Federation sought to encourage speedier action to bring the matter to a head, it appeared that there were two sticking points. One was that some archives had difficulty in identifying what might be their property. Jane Wild identifies two steps which can be taken by archive repositories: proper indexing or calendaring, or perhaps the use of ownership stamps; and adequate supervision. Indexing and calendaring are time-consuming tasks, and an alternative in today's world may be microfilming or videotaping for identification purposes. Adequate supervision may be difficult given government cuts, but at least the possibilities can be reviewed in different repositories and basic rules can be enforced. (My understanding is that Sanders may have been allowed by a friend employed in one of the archives to work there out of hours...)

The other lesson that can be learnt from the Sanders affair is the desirability of the police having one person with a specific brief to cover this sort of crime should it occur. Perhaps the police would argue that the monetary value involved cannot justify such an arrangement. One officer to whom I spoke remarked that if the total involved was $40,000, that was no more than the value of one car, and scores of cars were stolen every day. That argument is not acceptable. There is an element of lasting national interest involved in theft from archives that is far more important than the loss of many cars, an element on which no financial value can realistically be placed.

Both the Archives and Records Association and the police might also take to heart the need for certain lines of communication to be kept open: with the New Zealand Stamp Dealers' [ie Dealers'], Association, for instance (which was consulted in the Sanders case), and with the Philatelic Federation (which was not). If such communications are maintained, there is a very reasonable chance of prompt recovery of stolen material. Keen philatelists exhibit their material; expert judges assess their entries; new material that judges have not seen before causes comment. That is how Sanders first fell under suspicion in that philatelic world; judges were struck by the remarkable amount of pre-stamp mail that he had which was addressed to government officials.

It is worth adding that there would still be a reasonable chance of recovery even if stolen archival material was no longer in the country - one of the advantages of the international philatelic market. Let me give an example of something that happened to me. I collect covers salvaged from shipwrecks, and a few years ago I sent some duplicates to be sold through a London auction. When the auctioneer paid me, he explained that two items had been stolen during viewing. A few months later, I
When news of Graham John Sanders' unsuccessful appeal against a custodial sentence for theft of historical documents was confirmed, my immediate reaction was to shout hooray, send the bulging three-year file down to our records section and try to forget about the whole horrible experience. However, this case has far too many important ramifications for us, either as individuals or as a profession, to ignore, uncomfortable though it may be to investigate them further. A number of questions formed the basis of a Library-wide examination of our policies and procedures.

Philatelists would certainly be most willing to assist. It is in no-one's interests to experience the misfortune of a prominent South Island collector during the Sanders affair, who was disturbed early one morning by the police as they repossessed an item for which he had paid several thousand dollars in a bona fide North Island auction. However, philatelists cannot help if they do not have a clear idea of what is missing. It is therefore a matter of concern that the Federation has still received no communication from any archive or from the Archives and Records Association of New Zealand, even though an article in the Sunday Times, 13 October 1991, reported that thirteen letters taken by Sanders for the value of their postal markings were still missing. As a qualified international philatelic judge, I could well find myself one day staring at one or more of such letters: but I would not have the slightest idea that they properly belonged in a New Zealand archive. The Federation looks forward to receiving a list of identifiable stolen material, and to working more closely with ARANZ and the police to ensure that speedy action deters anyone who might think of following Sanders' unfortunate example. The problem, in short, is one that needs more open and extensive discussion and better communication between interested parties.

Sharon Dell
Alexander Turnbull Library

Graham John Sanders and the Alexander Turnbull Library

When news of Graham John Sanders' unsuccessful appeal against a custodial sentence for theft of historical documents was confirmed, my immediate reaction was to shout hooray, send the bulging three-year file down to our records section and try to forget about the whole horrible experience. However, this case has far too many important ramifications for us, either as individuals or as a profession, to ignore, uncomfortable though it may be to investigate them further. A number of questions formed the basis of a Library-wide examination of our policies and procedures.
practices regarding security.

How did it happen? What went wrong? How was he caught? What went right? What have we done about it since? What issues should we be talking about and resolving? It is in the interests of the profession as a whole to discuss as widely and openly as possible the issues arising from this case. But first some detail about it.

In April 1989 the Library was alerted to the recent sale of an item to a Dunedin postal history collector which probably originated from the Thomas Arnold papers in our collection. The police investigated and received the name of the dealer and the person who had sold him the material. Armed with this name, Graham John Sanders, we checked our records and discovered that he had been a recent user of the manuscripts and archives collection.

We looked at all the items Sanders had requested and checked each folder against collection listings to see if all the contents were still there. They were not! A list of items known to be missing was compiled. When we went as ATL staff members to visit the dealer, we had with us the full list of material seen by Sanders. Some of the material still with the dealer matched the general description of items used by Sanders in the Library but we had not been able to identify it as missing because the collection listings were not sufficiently detailed.

A full list of known missing items was compiled from that initial investigation and from the material offered for sale by Sanders, copies of which we saw either at the dealer’s in Auckland or which were discovered during the search of Sanders’ house in Christchurch.

The investigation and prosecution of the case was complicated and difficult. The file moved from city to city and police officers in Auckland, Christchurch and Wellington became familiar with an area of theft which few had experienced before. Understandably our historical documents had a lower priority than rapes, child abuse and murder, but our regular phone calls and letters enquiring about the progress of the case and supplying, when required, the necessary documentation kept the enquiry alive.

As a consequence when the police questioned and charged Sanders they were able to demonstrate a line of evidence linking him to 23 original documents which had been retrieved from a variety of sources. Sanders was charged with and pleaded guilty to four counts of theft from the Alexander Turnbull Library (relating to the four occasions on which he took material). No charges were laid concerning a further 13 items which have been identified as missing.

This case highlighted difficulties in the areas of information management, security policies and procedures and some general ethical matters.

The issue system operating at the time of the thefts required:

- All new readers to fill out a form giving personal details of their area of research interest.
- Readers to sign a Register each day they came to the Library.
Readers to fill our request slips for each item they used. Manu-
scripts and Archives staff recorded each request for material in a
book which noted the progress of an item from stack to ‘aside shelves’
to reading room to photocopying and back to the stack. Through this
issue book a record is kept of all the items requested by a particular
reader and the dates on which they saw particular items.

This comprehensive system had been operating for only a few years
and the theft exposed deficiencies in it. If we had not known the name
of the reader, and had the thefts taken place years earlier we would have
had no hope of compiling the missing list at all. As it was the information
which was so crucial in substantiating our claims was gathered through
a painstaking search of manual records.

The Library has 5000 linear metres of manuscripts and archives. The
collection is organized on a collection basis, a collection may be one
letter or several hundred boxes of folders and files. There is a wide
variation in the extent to which documents within a collection are
individually identified, and the extent to which each collection is
documented. Some collection descriptions only note the total number
of items without giving details of each item, other collections have
inventories which list each letter. For some collections (generally dating
from the days before photocopying) typed transcripts have been made.
In some cases there are microfilm or other copies of collections.

In the case of the thefts, therefore, there was a consequent variation
in the degree of accuracy with which proof of ownership could be
established. Some of the items matched the general descriptions of
material Sanders had viewed in the Library, but because those collection
descriptions were not detailed enough we were unable initially to say for
certain that anything was missing from a particular folder. All we could
say was that an item matched the overall description of the material in
a folder which we could show that Sanders used.

In other cases, where the collection descriptions were very detailed
and where there were also typed transcripts of the letters, we were able
to establish for certain that whole letters or parts of letters were missing
and in many cases we could provide transcripts of the missing portions
of letters and thus positively identify those portions when they were
found.

It was also of assistance to the case that we operate a system for
recording missing items when a loss is discovered (usually the result of
mis-shelving). At one stage Sanders claimed to have told one of our staff
that there were items missing from the folders he was using. We were able
to demonstrate to the police, by showing them what had been done when
a similar report was made, what would have happened if Sanders had
indeed alerted us in this way.

We had to conclude that information management systems were
insufficient to provide necessary information quickly and reliably and
levels of staff surveillance were insufficient to prevent or detect the
thefts.
Many of the difficulties we experienced in this case considerably strengthened our case for an automated collection management system. TAPUHI will provide entry points to the issuing record from item and user’s name, but the success of the system will still rely on all sections of the Library having the proper policies and practices in place and all staff following them always.

Despite the operation of security cameras in the Manuscripts Reading Room nothing was noted from that surveillance over the two week period of Sanders’ use of the collection.

Despite the presence of uniformed security staff in the building their level of visibility was insufficient to deter this determined thief or to detect his activity.

Despite our policy, no Readers’ Register form was filled out for this reader. The form includes a signed declaration that the reader will abide by the rules of the Library.

Despite the constant presence of Manuscripts’ staff around the reading room their attitudes of alertness were insufficient to deter or detect the thief.

Despite policies which state that where surrogate copies exist they should be issued in place of the original some collections were issued in original form when typed transcripts, photocopies or published editions of letters were available.

Sanders in his defence is quoted as saying he yielded to the temptation because it seemed so easy. (It was not of course as foolproof as he imagined since our records of his visit enabled a chain of evidence to be established.) Since mid-1989 several changes have been made to our security systems. As an example, large signs have been hung alerting readers to the existence of the security cameras, and increased patrols by uniformed security officers alert all readers to the presence of these systems.

For the profession there is the lesson that the security of our collections is the responsibility of every staff member all the time.

- There is a need for constant staff awareness of their security responsibilities; a need for constant alertness, active and visible surveillance of reading rooms, and an active and visible interest in activities of all users.
- We should be more rigorous in enforcing policies of not issuing original material if copies are available.
- We need to look again at how much material we allow people to use at one time, how much of their own material readers may have with them in reading rooms, and policies about bags.
- We must all ensure that no-one receives special treatment. All the overseas literature has shown that staff members, trusted researchers and experts in their field, and people given special privileges, are the greatest threat to collections. It is better to treat everyone exactly the same, and our friends and colleagues should be the ones who most understand why that should be so.

There are other issues which the profession could discuss:
Archifacts

- How widely should we have talked amongst ourselves once we at the Turnbull and our colleagues at National Archives knew the name of the person under suspicion?
- How far should details about the missing items have been broadcast?
- Should the profession as a whole develop a policy on disclosing losses early?
- How can we develop cooperative relationships with postal historians?
- How can the Antiquities Act be operated in ways that will not drive the stamp market underground?
- How do we handle the long term effects of the publicity about the case on the institutions concerned? (Already we have encountered job applicants who when listing their other qualifications tell us they do not collect stamps!)
- How far should we enquire into the activities of our readers? I have always believed it is good reference practice for staff to keep an eye on what a reader is requesting so that they can offer advice about other material that may be of use. At the same time, they could monitor requests to ensure that readers are not straying from their stated research purpose. This is advised in the literature. Is it an invasion of privacy or our proper duty?
- What are the minimum collection description standards? Should noting the number of items in each folder be standard practice?
- How much over security is necessary and tolerable? We cannot afford not to learn from this experience. Nor should we forget that although people determined to steal from us will continue to endeavour to do so, most of the people we deal with genuinely share with us an appreciation of the material we hold for their use. This case would never have been successfully brought to charge without the assistance and support of postal history enthusiasts, archival professionals and police throughout the country.

Most importantly, however, for the Alexander Turnbull Library is that at the end of it all we still have at least 13 letters or pieces of them missing. They are:

1. Letter 7 August 1840, from George Clarke, Bay of Islands to Mrs Mary Clarke, Norfolk.

   Last page of letter with address on outside is missing. Part of the missing letter reads, 'My letters to you are entirely personal dont let them be put into the hands of anyone'. Photocopy of missing cover shows 'Paid at Kororareka' stamp and 'Paid ship letter Sydney Se 18 1840'.


   Last page of letter with address on outside is missing. Missing page starts... 'The baby, I have just finished my pamphlet...'


   Last page of letter with address on outside is missing. Text of missing letter starts '...better notion than the daguerrotype did...'

Whole letter missing. Photocopy of cover is available showing strikes of ‘PAID NELSON’ handstamp and crown in oval datestamp.


Missing letter discusses land taken up on Rawson’s behalf... Detailed reference to sections laid out to date in Nelson. Photocopy of cover is available showing double impression of ‘NELSON’ handstamp.


Last page of letter with address on outside is missing. Text of missing page begins ‘... I am placed and with the arrangements between Martin and myself...’ Photocopy of cover is available and shows manuscript ‘By the Bangalore’ and stamped ‘Shipletter Plymouth’.


Text of missing letter starts ‘My dear Father, We have watched every opportunity of writing to you...’


Last page of letter with address on outside is missing. Text of missing letter starts ‘... Beaven it is thick and soft but made of fine wool...’


Last page of letter with address on outside is missing. Text of missing letter starts ‘...PS By the hands of Mr Rout and Mr Brady...’


Last page of letter with address on outside is missing. Text of missing letter starts ‘My dear Father. I have just written to you by way of Sydney...’ Photocopy of cover is available and shows ‘Via Hobart Town’ manuscript, Crown in oval stamp from Wellington 1847, ‘Ship letter’ handstamp.

11. Letter 9 November 1864, S. Revans at Huangarua to H. S. Chapman, Dunedin, Otago.

Text of missing letter starts ‘My dear Chapman. I thought you imagined that John Knowles was the son of the worthy old man...’

12. Letter 6 October 1843, from Catherine Chapman on the ship Bangalore at Capetown to her father-in-law Henry Chapman, Tillotson Place, London.

Text of missing letter starts ‘My dear Father, We arrived here last night after a very tedious passage from Bahia...’


Missing letter discusses recent political events in the Bay of Islands area.
Note to readers:

Recently some concern has arisen over the nature and style of histories funded by the public purse, such as those concerning government departments or those produced from the Historical Branch of Internal Affairs. Opinion is polarized between those in favour of short term, lighty researched journalistic writing and those supporting long term, intensively researched writing which necessarily involves using archival resources. The editors of Archifacts invite contributions to this debate to be published in the 'Tomorrow's History' section of the forthcoming October issue.
News & Notes

From California
Recently, the Archives received an unusual reference request from a researcher in Arizona who is studying paranormal psychology. The researcher is attempting to determine whether the facts found in an execution case from the records of the California Department of Corrections match the claims of an individual who states that he has been reincarnated. The subject of the study believes that, in a former life, he was convicted and executed for the murder of his wife or girlfriend.

Man Jailed on Nine Charges of Historical Documents Theft
A man who stole historical documents from the National Archives and the Alexander Turnbull Library in 1988, while working as a historical researcher for a Government department, was sent to prison for eight months...
The judge told Graham John Sanders, aged 38, a Christchurch art teacher, it was apparent the thefts over four months, were for profit. They were discovered only when one item was offered on sale on the open market.
Sanders, who had earlier admitted stealing historical documents valued at $39,250, faced nine charges of stealing - four from the library and five from the Archives in Wellington.
As a result of the thefts, the general public's accessibility to historical documents in these two establishments was now restricted said the judge....
When the defendant was interviewed by the police, he said he had been influenced by the ease with which he took the documents and their considerable value on the open market.
The Press 11 October 1991

Library Defies Israel, Opens Films of Scrolls
A research library dismissed warnings by Israel yesterday and opened its microfilms of the Dead Sea Scrolls, the ancient Jewish records controlled for four decades by a small number of researchers.
'When you free the scrolls, you free the scholars,' said William A. Moffett, director of the Huntington Library. 'If we had sat quietly, we would have violated our own policy of unrestricted access.'
Earlier yesterday in Jerusalem, Amir Drori, director of Israel's Antiquities Authority, said easing access to the records would violate the contract under which the 800 scroll fragments were photographed in 1980. The pictures were taken in case the scrolls were damaged or destroyed.
The photographs were given to several foreign institutions with the 'written understanding that they would not be allowed to use them without our agreement,' Drori said.
'This is both a breach of contract and of ethics,' Drori said. He said that if the library opened the scrolls, 'we will have to consider taking additional steps.' He did not explain further.
Moffett told a news conference at the library that he had received a facsimile message from Israeli authorities, but he would not elaborate. He said there was no legal ground for blocking access to the material.... Moffett also questioned whether anyone had a legitimate claim over access to the Dead Sea Scrolls. He noted that the scrolls were found beginning in 1947 in territory not occupied by Israel until the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. Moffett said the release effectively broke the monopoly of scholars authorized to study the scroll fragments.... Scholars and academics have long complained that access to the scrolls has been too limited and publication too slow. They say only 300 scrolls have been published and access to the other 500 has been limited to a small group of scholars with exclusive authorization from Israel to assemble, translate and publish the scrolls' texts.
However, Drori said any scholar wishing to see unpublished material need only obtain permission through the proper channels.... Philadelphia Enquirer 23 September 1991
**Archifacts**

**Records Kept in Toilets**
Valuable historical records are languishing in such places as toilets and garages, the Canterbury Regional Council's finance and corporate services committee has been told.

Cr Trevor Inch said almost a kilometre in shelf space of documents from 33 pre-amalgamation local authorities were being stored in boxes in unsuitable buildings in Canterbury. Some were in the women's toilets at the council building.

He recommended that the reports be sorted and put into a regional archive. Much of the information dated back 150 years and provided significant data on issues in early Canterbury, he said.

The council's information service manager, Mr Kevin Adamson, said two years were needed to sort and file the data. The council agreed that records required by statute and records of historical significance would be archived.

*The Press 2 November 1991*

**Historic Capt. Cook Letter to Go On Show**
A letter which proved a death warrant for both Captain James Cook and Captain Charles Clerke on the accompanying vessel *Discovery* is now on permanent display at the National Archives. It will be the only letter from Captain Cook on public display in this country, says Hank Driessen, archives publicity manager.

The 1776 letter was bought last year by the City of London for an undisclosed sum and presented to New Zealand as a gift to mark the 1990 celebrations. It had been illegally exported from New Zealand in 1988 by the Poverty Bay Club, later successfully prosecuted by the Department of Internal Affairs for breaching the Antiquities Act.

The document, which will be displayed in the archives reference room when its new Mulgrave Street headquarters is opened to the public... is the July 10 1776 sailing order in Captain Cook's own handwriting to Captain Clerke.

Mr Driessen said Captain Clerke was in prison at the time, having been detained... as he had agreed to be a guarantor for his brother's gambling debts. The formal instructions ordered Captain Clerke to proceed 'without a moment's loss of time' to the Cape of Good Hope in his ship the *Discovery*, sister ship to Cook's *Resolution*.

The two vessels were to meet there, and in the event of anything happening to Cook 'to prosecute the voyage alone and carry their Lordships secret Instructions (which will be delivered to you, sealed up, before you sail from Plymouth) into execution'... Clerke was released from prison and set sail from Plymouth on August 1 1776. He arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on November 10, three weeks after Cook. Cook was killed in Hawaii in February 14 1779, and Clerke took command of the mission....

*Evening Post 30 November 1991*

**Opening KGB's Archives**
Boris Yeltsin, the Russian President, has extended to Norman Stone, professor of modern history at Oxford, and Robert Conquest, the Stalinologist, a historian's idea of an invitation of a lifetime. He is going to let them delve into some of history's most secret documents: the archives of the Soviet Communist party and the KGB.

Mr Yeltsin has asked an international committee of scholars to examine the documents, which should include details of Soviet spying. Rudolf Pikhoya, the chairman of the State archives committee, has agreed to give the historians total access to the papers, accumulated since 1917. This has not been without a struggle with the KGB. Mr Yeltsin's friend, the dissident Vladimir Bukovsky, recently entered into negotiations with the KGB chief, Vadim Bakatin. 'They have agreed in principle to give up their documents but there may be trouble acquiring some of the most sensitive ones dealing with foreign intelligence,' said Mr Bukovsky, who now lives in Cambridge, recently. 'They agreed that if they are to be accepted as civilised and democratic people they will have to disclose them.'

Mr Conquest, speaking from New York, said he was hopeful of solving one of espionage's greatest brain-teasers, the Wallenberg case. This is the mystery of the Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, who vanished after the Second World War. 'The papers could prove embarrassing if they are scrutinised by Western scholars,' said Mr Bukovsky, who is evidently a master of the understatement.
The archives may prove embarrassing not only for the KGB but for any of their agents living in Britain - as MPs, perhaps - who would prefer to remain unknown. Even Mr Gorbachev can expect some uncomfortable tingles. His mentor Yuri Andropov is unlikely to emerge from the dust smelling of roses. Andropov was, after all, head of KGB.

There is another difficulty. It is physical rather than political. The files run to over one million. Some of them are housed in local police headquarters. Sifting the papers will be a huge task. It is possibly with this in mind that Professor Stone is taking a two-year sabbatical from Oxford.

He will have his work cut out. Once the documents have been sorted it is intended that copies be made for the general use of Western Sovietologists. 'It should be enjoyable,' Professor Stone said, 'taking into account the possibility of slips.'

Slips aside, the jovial historian may find Moscow congenial. He makes no secret of his distaste for some of the stuffier aspects of Oxford life. More agreeable, perhaps, is the sort of conviviality encouraged by Mr Yeltsin. However, someone close to the Foreign Office has said that Mr Yeltsin's fondness for vinous pursuits is propaganda put out by the KGB. One for the archives?

Island War Records Stolen

Jersey's entire German occupation archives - never made public and believed to contain incriminating evidence of collaboration - have been stolen from the island's government building. Police believe the contents of the two filing cabinets were smuggled out of the building in 'drips and drabs' over some months before the theft was discovered.

Some of the material, which was kept in an unlocked attic storeroom, has been recovered by police from second world war memorabilia dealers on the island. Detective Inspector Derek Upton said he believes about half the material has still not been traced, and may already have been sold abroad.

Although no one knows precisely what the archive contains, the administrative records of the occupation are certain to refer to questions which have dogged Jersey's wartime record. Several historians have alleged atrocities, treasonable collaborations and deportations of thousands of islanders to internment camps. Resistance fighters are also believed to have been betrayed by local people, while on nearby Alderney about 7,000 prisoners from all over Europe are believed to have died in concentration camps.

Dr Athel Murray, Jersey government archivist since 1990, admitted the potential loss to the islanders was 'about as bad as you can get'. He said he had briefly examined the material and it was clearly 'of historical significance'.

It was recently revealed that Scotland Yard has decided not to pursue any war crime investigation in the Channel Islands.

Cuba Crisis Letters Out Soon

Letters between President John F. Kennedy and the Soviet leader Mr Khrushchev about the 1962 Cuban missile crisis will be made public soon.

Professor Philip Brenner of American University in Washington said he expected the letters to be released simultaneously next week by the United States and Russian governments before the start of a conference in Havana.

Professor Brenner, chairman of the international politics and foreign policy department at American University and a scholar of US-Cuban relations, has been seeking copies of the letters for several years under the freedom of information law.

He said the State Department was holding the letters and approval to release them had come from the White House.

The United States and the Soviet Union nearly went to war in October 1962 over the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba before Mr Khrushchev agreed to remove the weapons in exchange for Mr Kennedy's promise not to invade Cuba.

A State Department spokesman, Mr Richard Boucher, confirmed that the Government was trying to determine if the 'few remaining classified pieces of correspondence' between Mr Kennedy and Mr Khrushchev could be released.
Argentina Opens Files on Nazis

President Menem yesterday ordered all Government agencies to hand to the National Archives all information on the Nazi war criminals who took refuge in Argentina after the Second World War.

'For over 40 years Argentina concealed information concerning the truth about a genocide that humiliated the human race,' Menem said as he signed the decree. 'This is the debt Argentina is paying back.'

Scores of Nazis fled to Argentina after the Third Reich collapsed, sometimes with the assistance of local officials, according to Jewish investigators and community leaders.

Piled upon Menem's desk were seven police files labelled with names of notorious war criminals like Martin Bormann, Josef Mengele and Walter Kutschmann, which will be made available for investigators in a few more days.

Mr Shimon Samuels, a director of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre which has tracked down thousands of war criminals, said that he now hopes to find more leads to the whereabouts of Nazis who fled to South America in the 1940s and 1950s.

He said Nazi hunters had benefited from the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union because they had gained access to information on war criminals kept in the Soviet and East German secret police files.

'This decision of Argentina is another move in the same direction, and we hope that it will prompt similar actions from countries like Venezuela and Brazil to open their files.'

New Zealand Herald 5 February 1992
By happy historical accident, all but the first few years of European settlement of these islands coincided with that revolutionary nineteenth-century development in imaging, at once a science and an art, photography. By even happier accident, the settler echelons incorporated a more than generous sprinkling of individuals already versed in the mysteries of the new technology, or sufficiently interested to soon penetrate them. The result has been a graphic record, and a faithful one, of much of what our forefathers encountered, and how it was adapted, as well as of social activity in the founding decades. While it seems certain that much then captured has since been lost, glass plate negatives proving notoriously fragile, sufficient survives to offer wide-ranging insights and clarifications. Several collections are already well-known: the Tyree collection, focussing on early Nelson; Bragge’s representations of early Wellington and the southern North Island; perhaps best of all the depictions of the wide-ranging Burton brothers. To this select group, thanks to the compilers of the present volume, may now be added another: Crawford of Gisborne, his collection being held by the Gisborne Museum. It is salutary to note, however, that, while extensively employed for antiquarian and illustrative purposes, such collections have been barely plumbed for serious research purposes, as, for example, by R.F. Keam in his study of the Tarawera eruption.

The photographer in this case, William Fitzgerald Crawford, was a colourful and versatile character. Irish by birth, he arrived in New Zealand in 1863. At first employed as timberfeller and gumdigger in the Far North, he spent the late 1860s as a storekeeper on the West Coast and Thames goldfields. After a brief interlude on the abortive Te Rawiti (Wellington) field, and involvement in the capital’s harbour reclamation, he established in business as a brewer at Auckland in the early 1870s. Switching his interests to the East Coast in 1874, he soon became a prominent figure in the Gisborne district. First mayor of the township, he was also a key player in the improvement of its river harbour. Indeed, with his wide business interests he was the archetypal New Zealand small town ‘booster’. Characteristically, he was a regular contributor to local newspaper columns, and an infrequent but telling pamphleteer. The extent of his interests becomes clear from his diary, also held by the Gisborne Museum. Significantly, Crawford was an enthusiastic amateur
scientist and inventor, and it is likely that it was from this that his interest in photography stemmed. For a busy businessman-politician, he was remarkably active in his image making. Around 5000 negatives have been left, an estimated 70% of his total production, and there are few chronological gaps from his arrival in the township until his departure in 1913.

When Crawford arrived at Gisborne, his first impression was that little had changed from the scene ‘presented to Captain Cook when he first landed from the Endeavour’ (Diary). While, realistically, this was an exaggeration, perhaps even reflecting an unusual element of self delusion in one with such extensive colonial experience, there can be no doubting that the landscape encountered was still raw. The East Coast was very much one of New Zealand’s secondary frontiers. Though traders (and later missionaries) set up on the Poverty Bay flats and at other coastline points from the 1830s, with an incipient urban nucleus having sprouted at Turanganui in the intervening 40 years, as Crawford’s first panoramas show, modification of the natural landscape was at an earlier stage than in those more populous districts where progress towards ‘civilisation’ had been rapidly forced. Yet from the mid 1870s the East Coast took off, the developmental impetus reaching a peak at the turn of the century, settlement being fuelled by the availability of Maori lands. Fortunately, this was the period when Crawford was at large with his camera. The pace of development is strikingly represented in panoramas of the town of Gisborne. Whereas in 1874 urban settlement was largely confined to a
pocket south of the confluence of the Taraheru, Waimata and Turanganui Rivers, ten years later the rivers had been bridged, and housing was spreading to the north and west. By 1909 these lands, too, had been residentially infilled. Associated images indicate the maturation of the urban fabric in a few decades. While spaced weatherboard buildings, many single storied, typified the business heart in the 1870s, by the early 1900s most of these had given way to more substantial and grander edifices. In the developing suburbs, too, simple cottages paled alongside the more elaborate dwellings, some true mansions, that were erected. A steady growth in services is also suggested in the photographs. Here, surely, is irrefutable evidence of the growing prosperity of this particular secondary frontier.

If further evidence be required, it is no less strikingly provided in Crawford’s depictions of the opening up of the surrounding rural lands. The town was critically dependent on its hinterland. Even if the two largest lowland stands were decimated by fire prior to Crawford’s arrival, true bush remained the characteristic vegetation cover over much of the district. Incidental glimpses of stands as background to other subjects emphasise the density. Yet, in short order, much of this was removed. Studies of the flats in the 1880s suggest just how quickly the fertile loam formerly underlying trees was converted to European farming purposes, and it was not long before the adjacent hills were also under assault. Naturally, then, bushfelling is prominent in Crawford’s record. The size of the trunks, the primitiveness of the felling methods, not least the ingenuity required to get timber out, are all reminders of the enormity of the task undertaken. But, once cleared, lands had to be used. On the East Coast, given infrastructural difficulties, it was soon resolved that sheep rearing was pre-eminently for wool. East Coast farming (particularly about Gisborne) received a boost from the introduction of refrigeration. The construction of riverside freezing works, both at Taraheru and Kaiti, also receives attention. Indeed there is little in terms of economic activity that did not come before Crawford’s lenses.

Breaking in of the East Coast was not, however, accomplished without cost. In the transformation, the conversion, of the natural environment there was aesthetic degradation. Crawford’s representations serve as benchmarks against which present day conditions may be measured. Almost all of the lowland bush cover has been lost. Studies of remnants at Pipiwhakao, near Manutuke, and at the Armed Constabulary settlement of Ormond, suggest what might have been retained if more extensive reserves had been preserved. There is a piquancy also in a charming plate of a section of the Waipaoa River with bush reaching to the water’s edge. Where on the river’s course would it be possible to recapture such a scene today? The extent to which waterways have been diminished stands out from studies of the once picturesque Taraheru River. In the late nineteenth century an impressive stretch of water, a recreational asset and a shipping artery, its decline was ensured by continued clearance of the hill country. Decades of silt-laden runoff
Archifacts
have reduced the river to its present status of a meagre creek running through mudflats for most of its length. The price of ‘progress’ was one, however, the early European settlers were willing, nay eager, to pay, and it would be priggish to deliver judgement retrospectively.

While the themes chosen for emphasis reflect the reviewer’s personal interests, it should be noted, nevertheless, that they touch upon only a fragment of the riches offered in the collection, even in the published form. Though his standard fare was probably portraits, Crawford’s work is notable for the range of things, and events, he photographed. The full ambit of East Coast social life in the period is faithfully recorded: community institutions, schools, picnics, sporting pursuits, garden parties, not least that hallowed East Coast occasion, the A and P Show. There is much here to intrigue social historians. Interestingly, the Maori population is also well represented, if on occasion seemingly for curiosity value. One of the most eye-catching sequences is of the 1897 funeral of Major Ropata Wahawaha, Crawford being the official photographer.

There can be no questioning that the compilers and those involved in the technical production of the book have done the pioneer photographer proud. As far as can be ascertained, the selections from his work have been sympathetically made. The studies chosen for reproduction are of a uniformly high standard: crisp, clear and presented on good art paper. Moreover, the introductory essays and captions are informative and to the point. In appearance the volume is appealing but dignified, easy on the eye, a pleasure to handle; in all, value for money.

At the risk of cliche, this is genuinely one of those books which, once taken up, is hard to put down. For an old Gisborne resident, it was a touchstone to nostalgia. Memories from youth leapt out. There was also a feeling that it has been not only the natural environment that has been permitted to disintegrate. Why, oh why, for instance, were myopic local body politicians permitted to railroad through the 1970 demolition of Gisborne’s grand old Opera House? Such thoughts aside, this is very much more than a regional book. As an encapsulation of a formative period in New Zealand history, it will be of wide interest.

Brad Patterson
Stout Research Centre
Victoria University
The major theme of the eleventh ICA Congress in Paris in 1988, which attracted more than 2000 participants from 100 countries, was 'nouvelles archives' or 'new archives'. Three of the four plenary sessions of the Congress were devoted to their consideration. The 19 papers presented, in English, French, German and Spanish, are published in Archivum XXXV. 'New archives' are defined by Mme Paula Rene-Bazin in her introductory report as encompassing audiovisual archives (including photographs, films, videos, sound recordings), radio and television production recordings, computer archives, microforms, and oral archives. The major common characteristic of these archives is their dependence on new technology for their origination, and also in large degree for their organization and for the provision of access. They are also omnipresent, and are universally recognised as providing special challenges of identification, administration, control, conservation, and public use.

The papers presented in the first plenary session, drawing on the responses to a series of questionnaires sent to all national archives, survey and describe the particular forms of archives in question; the second plenary session was devoted to their conservation, with a particular emphasis on the difficulties faced in tropical countries; and the third session considered their exploitation for public use. Collectively the papers presented provide a most useful and lucid, if not highly detailed, description of the situation internationally, the problems, and the issues; and occasionally solutions are suggested. Sometimes the views expressed are controversial, such as Eric Ketelaar's suggestion that the provision of computerised access to new archives will diminish the role of the archivist; and there is a division of opinion as to whether new archives are best administered with conventional (i.e. paper) archives, or in special institutions of their own. Interestingly enough, in this connection a New Zealand view presumably from National Archives, is given. For local information it is worth quoting, roughly translated back from the French translation:

We do not believe justified the division of public archives into autonomously administered collections on the sole criterion of type of document. This is to move away from the emerging concept of the 'gestation de l'information', and such a division will be seen in future to be the result of an obsessive preoccupation, typical of the later twentieth century, with the medium rather than the message (p.110).

While the general view of presenters was that new archives did not
require major modifications of accepted archives' principles to cope with them, there was a consensus that a special effort was required to bring them fully within the ambit of contemporary archives practice and administration. Accordingly, seven of the eight final resolutions of the Congress are concerned with achieving this, calling for increased efforts at improving public awareness of new archives, the publication of relevant studies and guidelines, improved professional education, greater attention to recording oral history and tradition, the development of appropriate legislation, and more assistance to developing countries.

The 'International Bibliography of Directories and Guides to Archival Repositories' is a companion volume to the invaluable 'International Directory of Archives' published in Archivum XXXIII (1988). The introduction defines the scope of the Bibliography as follows:

It was decided to include only directories and guides which dealt with a whole country, region, locality, or repository. Works dealing with particular groups or collections of records within a single repository were to be excluded. On the other hand subject guides were to be included: i.e. those finding aids describing groups and collections of records in one or more archives services relating to a particular subject, period, geographical area or type of document. Correspondents were advised to include only works published (even if in a restricted form) for diffusion outside the repository.

The result is a useful but, depending on the diligence of the individual national correspondents, very uneven compilation. New Zealand has been particularly ill-served in this respect, with no response having been received from this country. The result is a hopelessly out of date entry: no mention of the National Register of Archives and Manuscripts (1979-), Frank Rogers' Archives New Zealand (1984), or of National Archives Cumulative List (1976), to give the most obvious omissions. The most recent of the three items listed for New Zealand is the Union Catalogue of New Zealand and Pacific Manuscripts... (1968-69). For other countries publications as recent as 1988 have been included. Other alarming absences are P. Mander Jones's Manuscripts in the British Isles Relating to Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific (1972) and C. Jones's Britain and the Dominions: A Guide to Business and Related Records in the United Kingdom Concerning Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa (1978). Next time we must do much, much better than this.

S.R. Strachan
Hocken Library

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Reviews


Reviewing this book is rather like providing a testimonial for an old friend. *Administration of Photographic Collections* has been a cornerstone of our planning since we obtained a copy in 1986, and we have been recommending it to others ever since.

This would seem an appropriate time to re-evaluate the work, which was first published in 1984, for after seven years there have been significant developments in the field of photographic archives. Automated systems for archive management are now available, and video-disc technology, briefly alluded to in this work, has now become a practical reality.

Photography collections (and it is as collections, not as individual items, that they are treated here) present archivists with daunting challenges. They are frequently voluminous, undocumented, filthy and decaying, chemically diverse, and fraught with all manner of legal and ethical complications. Small wonder that archivists throw up their hands. At other times they are caves full of scattered treasure, leading the enthralled archivist to scurry from jewel to jewel, holding up each with tiny cries of delight, until all thought of order or discipline is lost.

A textbook for photographic archivists should simultaneously encourage and calm, taking archivists by the hand and leading them gently and logically through the process of preserving, organizing, and making accessible a collection of photographs. It should also explain the necessity of doing so, imparting some of the history and power of photography, and demonstrating its value to the researcher. At the same time it should impress upon them the intellectual rigour with which photographs must be approached in order to extract information from them. It should not encourage them to be foolhardy; irreparable damage has been done by over-enthusiastic curators attempting to carry out repairs. Above all, it should practise what it preaches. A model text is worthless if accompanied by muddily reproduced, sketchily captioned, unacknowledged photographs.

First impressions are reassuring. The authors are all practising archivists, and two currently administer photographic collections. The book is handsomely designed and clearly laid out on good quality paper. The black and white photographic reproduction, while not attaining art book standards, is satisfyingly crisp, and the colour reproductions of the various photographic processes and formats are faithful to the originals. All photographs are informatively captioned, and acknowledgements appear alongside each one. The authors are careful to emphasize that no half-tone illustration can do full justice to the original. Line drawings and diagrams are similarly clear. These are not trivial concerns; they illustrate the care and respect that the authors bring to their subject, and reinforce the confidence with which this work can be approached.
The text is a model of clarity. The authors (whose contributions are clearly acknowledged) proceed logically through the subject, beginning with a concise and lucid social history of photography, which leads into a similarly clear survey of technical developments, before moving into appraisal and collection policy, arrangement and description, preservation, legal issues, and copying. The historical chapters should not be passed over; they contain a discussion of the social and aesthetic attitudes, as well as the technical limitations, which have influenced photographers over the years. All of these factors must be considered when assessing the documentary value of a photograph.

In their discussion of appraisal and collecting policies, the authors make it clear that they are concerned with photographs as part of a wider collection. The importance of coordinating the photography collecting policy with the mission statement of the parent institution is strongly emphasized. The approach is solidly practical and emphasizes forward planning. Attention to such details as establishing the market value of the material, and the need to assess storage and conservation requirements when appraising collections, should be heeded by all archivists. Arrangement and description receives similar treatment. The need for careful planning is again stressed. To quote the authors: ‘Specifics of implementation must follow general planning. If specifics are decided without first forming an overall system, then complexities, disunity, and confusion may follow’. The authors take the assignation of subject headings as the prime example. I heartily agree.

The authors are also insistent on the importance of provenance as an overall organizing concept, and on the sanctity of original order. Again, I can only agree. Collections of related photographs provide a depth of information far greater than the sum of the information gained from the individual images. Of particular value here is the delineation of the steps necessary to document and gain intellectual control over a collection. This is greatly enhanced by the copious scattering through the text of sample forms used by various institutions in the United States. For me this is one of the most helpful aspects of the book. The formulation of a logical series of processing forms is of immeasurable value in establishing control over a collection, and an invaluable prelude to instituting an automated collection control system.

The chapter on storage and conservation covers all the bases, dealing with the environmental and chemical threats to the survival of photographs, and giving practical advice on establishing a safe environment and storage facilities for the collections. I must stress, however, that the methods described here for cleaning and flattening prints, for repairing broken glass negatives, and for removing cased photographs from their enclosures, are for trained conservators only. This is not an instruction manual; it is intended to give archivists some insight into the procedures that should be employed by conservators when working on materials in their care.

The chapter dealing with legal issues is essential reading. The deter-
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mination of ownership and copyright in photographs, and the establish-
ment of legally sound procedures for transferring the custody of a
collection to the institution, are crucial if later legal problems are to be
avoided. It is not unknown, for example, for local historians to deposit
with institutions collections which consist almost entirely of photographs
borrowed for copying from members of the local community. These
issues are dealt with in detail and in plain language. Obviously, this
chapter deals with the situation in the United States, so archivists are
strongly advised to consult New Zealand’s Copyright Act. However, the
general principles are still relevant. Privacy rights, for example, do not
exist in law here, but responsible curators will take these comments to
heart when considering applications to reproduce portraits from their
collections.

The authors are equally sound and comprehensive on setting up a
copy service. They speak from experience, and their comments on
establishing policies that balance the conservation needs of the collec-
tion against the requirements of users, whether news media or researchers,
are required reading. Common-sense practical advice is also given on
deciding whether to set up an in-house photographic laboratory or
contract out, and establishing fee structures. Once again, the techniques
described for producing prints, archival copies, and duplicate negatives
should not be used as an instruction manual.

In summary, this book is still, after seven years, an essential work. The
enthusiasm of the authors is contagious, and their combination of sound
theoretical background, clear and logical, but non-dogmatic, exposition
or organizational procedures, and a wealth of practical advice gained
from experience on the shop floor, make this an immensely valuable
resource for archivists. Certainly, no-one should delve into automated
systems without first familiarising themselves with the principles pro-
pounded here.

John Sullivan
Photographic Archive
Alexander Turnbull Library

William A. Deiss. Museum Archives: An Introduction. Chicago: Society of

This book, although published in 1984, has not been reviewed in
Archifacts previously. At 37 pages in length it is, as the title states, simply
an introduction to its subject, museum archives. The author, William A.
Deiss, argues succinctly for the need to set up an archive based on the
internal records of a museum, and focuses on the planning, creation and
practical arrangement of those records.

In a large institution, employing numbers of staff who may engage in
Archifacts

research, the papers of staff as well as those that accrue to well-resourced collections are seen to be as much part of the museum archive as administrative records. The result will be an archive of some substance, justifying the employment of a properly trained staff archivist.

In a small museum, such as I am familiar with, where such research as is done tends to be local and irregular, and the administrative records occupy a cupboard shelf or two, setting up such an archive does seem at first to be a case of overkill. The author anticipates that sort of reaction in his first paragraph: ‘all museums can set up some kind of program to meet their needs. The purpose of this manual is to encourage museums to preserve their historically valuable records, and to offer guidelines for the establishment of museum archives. The manual is addressed not to archivists, but to museum professionals with little or no archival training’ (p.7).

Deiss lays out clearly the principles for establishing any archive, and provides guidelines that are applicable to all kinds of collections. I particularly appreciated the assertion that ‘there are basic principles to follow.... but none can substitute for a knowledge [of the subject].... and common sense’ (p.17). The author follows his own advice in setting out the material in this book.

The table of contents gives a good overview. Nothing is taken for granted. Following a short introduction, archival terms are listed and defined, and then Deiss looks at the reasons for establishing such an archive, as well as planning for it and starting it, in a series of short sections.

At this point, a longer section deals with details of placement, authority, priorities, etc., that seem to be most relevant to a large institution. But as I have said, the author does acknowledge the small museum, and much of his advice is applicable to all situations.

The final section is full of meat. Titled ‘Basic Procedures’, it deals with surveys, appraisal, arrangement and description, reference and access, records management, space and equipment needs, conservation and supplies, oral history, manuscript collections and public programmes. The last three are mentioned so briefly that one is little more than reminded to think on these things, but the other topics form the bulk of the book. The supporting material comprises a bibliography of relevant American publications and three appendices: a model archives policy statement, an inventory work sheet and an accession report form. Photographs and working samples illustrate the book throughout.

In small museums, what may be called an archive is often a sort of lucky dip - a collection of local research and records, manuscripts and clippings, booklets etc., loosely termed historical (albeit often used regularly and much valued by the users). Deiss does recognise that many museums contain collections of miscellaneous material, and three paragraphs deal with their accessioning, curatorial techniques and administration very briefly and in very general terms. But he also asserts that a museum ‘should establish a program for the care and preservation
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of its own records before collecting other manuscript materials' (p.27). Just remember that the next time you get in on the ground floor of a brand new museum!

Most of us who work with archives in a museum face a motley collection of other people's accumulations. So can this book help in a less than ideal situation? I believe so. For a beginner, it offers a useful starting point that should not intimidate. For a volunteer wishing to be well-informed, it offers a good background read. For a wilting staff member, it offers an accessible refresher that ought to stiffen the sinews and summon up the blood.

There is not much on my museum's bookshelf that deals specifically with archives. The small book put out by the Presbyterian Church Archives on the care and conservation of its own archives has proved an eminently practical introduction for the complete novice. My archival bible is Ann Pederson's *Keeping Archives*. Weiss's book falls somewhere in between. Certainly I am glad to have read it. Vague ideas of organizing the older records of my museum, and chasing up missing bits of its early history, which have been in the back of my head for years, have suddenly crystallized into decision (which cupboard holds the first minute-books?). The desired effect has taken hold of this reviewer - for now anyway.

Sheila Robinson
Gisborne Museum & Arts Centre.


The obvious question raised by this book was, would I recommend it as a basic text? Would it be useful to those people for whom exhibitions were a new responsibility and who did not have access to resources and expertise one tends to take for granted?

Before doing so I would perform a cut and paste job on it. There is much which is dated and much which applies specifically to an American market. The result of this would be a much shorter book and one with an added subtitle: 'Some useful considerations for those producing exhibitions.'

The author is aware that it is difficult to give definitive advice. However, her approach combines well-informed common sense with recommendations and questions helpful to both beginners and the more experienced. It usefully identifies the stages of the exhibition process, recognizes the difficulties and understands that the task should not be underestimated. It is a process requiring: 'an orderly procedure for handling the myriad tasks in a logical order and an adequate commitment of such resources as staff time, space and money made. The first step is to decide whom the exhibit is for and what it will offer them' (p.9).
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It is perhaps a little easy to criticize this book for what it is not. It could be a book written for our local situation, one with which we felt more at home. It could be one which avoided information soon dated. It could have better illustrations so as to engender in the reader more enthusiasm for its quite reasonable observations. It is my general view that museology is not well served by its texts, but there is some good information here for those involved in exhibitions of most kinds. This book is one I could recommend with reasonable confidence as doing no great harm to the cause.

Peter Ireland
National Library Gallery
Accessions

Alexander Turnbull Library

ALEXANDRA NURSING HOME. Records, 1879-1990. 1.6m & 75v. Restricted.
ANDERSON FAMILY. Papers, 1882-1940. folders.
ASHTON-WARNER, SYLVIA. Papers, 1946-1984. 3.3m.
BASKERVILLE, PERCEVAL. 'A Log of the Proceedings of HMSS Dromedary, 1819-1821. 1v.
BIBBY FAMILY. Papers, c.1858-1985. 2 folders & 6v.
BROWN, ALFRED NESBIT. Papers, 1830-1859. 4 folders.
BROWNE, ELSIE. Journal of her nursing career in India, c.1918-1923. 1v.
CABLE PRICE DOWNER. Records, 1911-1989. 30m.
CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW ZEALAND. Further records, 1876-1987. 2.3m. & 62v. Long term loan
COOK, FREDARA. Papers, 1956-1971. 1 folder.
DELL, R.K. Further papers, c.1980-1990. 3m. [Material concerning the National Parks and Reserves Authority and related bodies.]
FAMA, TANO. Papers. 1916-1940. 1 folder. [Fama was a member of the NZEF Divisional Concert Party 'The Kiwis'.]
FREE FAMILY. Letters from Cuthbert William Free to his family, 1914-1919. 7 folders. [Free served with the Canterbury Mounted rifles in Egypt and Gallipoli, and with the 1st Guides Frontier Force at Mardan.]
GEAR MEAT COMPANY. Further records, 1882-1981. 5m.
GOOD, C.S. 'My Trip to Our Antipodes', 1883-1884. 1 folder.
GRAY, ALBERT. Reminiscences, 1930. 1 folder.
HAMBURGER, MICHAEL. Papers relating to D'Arcy Walter Cresswell, 1949-1966. 5 folders.
LUXFORD DOLBERG, NOLA. Papers, 1940-1989. 8 folders.
MATTHEWS, RICHARD ELLIS FORD. Papers, 1950-1980. 4.6m. [Dr Matthews was Professor of Microbiology at the University of Auckland.]
MILLER, HERBERT HENRY. Shipboard diaries and papers, 1886 & n.d. 5 folders.
MITCHELL, JOHN JAMES. Papers relating to his political and trade union activities. 2m. Restricted.
NEW ZEALAND HARBOUR WORKERS UNION. Records, 1936-1979. 17m.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY. AUCKLAND BRANCH. Confidential letterbooks, 1887-1925. 3v.
NEW ZEALAND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION. Records, 1947-1985. 1m.
NEW ZEALAND WOMEN WRITERS SOCIETY. Papers, 1933-1991. 3.5m.
PENGUIN BOOKS. Records of Whitcoulls Publishing, 1905-1987. 8.3m.
RITCHIE, HANNAH. Letters from Frances Hodgkins, 1917-1941. 1 folder.
ROYAL NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE. Executive
Committee, Dominion Council Meeting and Examining Board minute-books, 1924-1974. 7v.

ST AUGUSTINE’S CHURCH, PETONE. Records, 1888-1990. 64v & 60cm.

PERMANENT LOAN.

Seresin, Harry. Papers, 1964-1978. 1m. [Seresin was a founder of Downstage Theatre and established several early cafe/galleries in Wellington.]

SHORTTT FAMILY. Shipboard diaries and genealogical papers, 1876-1897. 3 folders & 1v.

TURAKINA MAORI GIRLS COLLEGE. Records, c.1905-1987. 4v & 30cm.

TURNOVSKY, Fred. Papers, 1940-1989. 1.6m.


WILSON, MARY. Papers, 1943-1946. 1 folder. [Wilson served with the New Zealand Army Nursing Service in Tonga and Italy.]

Canterbury Public Library.

ALLIANCE FREEZING COMPANY. Records, 1904-1976. 1.5m.

CANTERBURY PLAY CENTRE ASSOCIATION. Records, 1941-1986. 5m.

J.B. LOUHNAN (Solicitor). Records, 1878-1975. 12m.

NEW ZEALAND GYMNASTICS ASSOCIATION. Records.

SUMMIT ROAD SOCIETY. Visitors' books, 1914-1976. 5v.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND. PARISH OF ST DAVID'S SYDENHAM. Records. 3m.

PRESBYTERY OF WESTLAND. Records, 1874-1962. 0.3m.

PARISH OF GRANITY. Records, 1870-1970. 0.8m.

PARISH OF ST ANDREWS, WESTPORT. Records, 1879-1972. 1.2m.

PARISH OF ST JOHNS, GREYMOUTH. Records, 1870-1970. 0.8m.

PARISH OF CENTRAL WESTLAND (and preceding units). Records, 1889-1960. 0.3m.

UNITED SERVICE HOTEL. Records, 1931-1976. 6v.

WINTER GARDENS (Dance hall). Records, 1938?-1985. 2m.

Hamilton Public Library.

ARTHUR BARNETT DEPARTMENT STORE, HAMILTON. Records, 1911-1991. 2m.

HAMILTON AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY INC. Records, 1975-1991. 0.5m.


HAMILTON JERSEY CLUB. Records, 1913-1973. 7v.


MALLARD, TREVOR COLIN. Papers, 1984-1990. 20.5m. Restricted.

NZ RAILWAYS CORPORATION. Records [Frankton railway settlement files], 1926-1990. 9m.


PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND. Waikato Presbytery.
Accessions

Records, 1908-1974. 1.5m.
WAIRIKATO INTERNATIONAL TRAINING IN COMMUNICATION CLUB.
YOUNG, MICHAEL. Papers, 1960s-1987. 2m.

Hocken Library

DIC LTD. Archives of Head Office, Dunedin, c.1957-1976. 6m. Restricted.
DALLAS, RUTH. Additional papers and photographs, c.1970s-1980s. 30cm.
  Restricted.
DUNEDIN JEWISH CONGREGATION. Archives of the Jewish Congregations and
  Philanthropic Society (including minute-book 1866-1906), 1866-1936. 30cm.
FRASER, DAME DOROTHY. Health Services Research Committee papers, 1970s-
  1980s; New Zealand Lottery Board papers, 1970s-1990s. 1.2m. Restricted.
GIRLS' BRIGADE. OTAGO REGION. Minutes of Dunedin West District,
  publications and ephemera, 1966-1982. 10cm.
GRAZING AND EXPORT MEAT COMPANY LTD. Archives, c.1972-1991. 8m.
HALL, ROGER. Additional papers, including correspondence, c.1970s-1991. 1.8m.
  Restricted.
HOEFER, PETER. Papers, including correspondence, c.1950s-1990. 1.8m. Restricted.
LORD, ROBERT. Additional papers, 1989-1991. 1.5m. Restricted.
MCSKIMMING INDUSTRIES LTD. Additional archives, including laboratory
  reports, equipment orders, plant construction correspondence, c.1960s-1970s.
  2.4m.
METHODIST CHURCH OF NEW ZEALAND. OTAGO/SOUTHLAND REGION.
  Archives, 1860s-1980s. 39m. Some restricted.
MUSSELBURGH SCHOOL. Archives (including Admission, Progress and With-
  drawal Registers, 1905-1977), 1905-1987. 2.5m.
OTAGO AREA HEALTH BOARD. Additional archives, 1910-1990. 1m. Restricted.
OTAGO HOCKEY ASSOCIATION. Archives (including minutes, 1949-1952),
  1949-1989. 1.2m.
OTAGO RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION. Additional archives (including minute-
  books 1897-1899, 1901-1905, correspondence and match results), 1897-c.1960s.
  3m.
OTAGO/SOUTHLAND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION. Archives of employer
  groups including ironmasters, printers, plumbers, electricians, heating, joiners,
  plasterers, tobacconists and grocers. 4.5m. Restricted.
PORT OTAGO LTD. Additional archives including harbour master’s and Pier
  Master’s office diaries and berthage records, 1905-1989. 1.8m. Restricted.
REHABILITATION LEAGUE NZ INC. DUNEDIN BRANCH. Archives including
  minutes, correspondence and scrapbooks, c.1934-1990. 4m.
ROSILYN BOWLING CLUB INC. Archives (including minutes 1893-1973), 1893-
  1987. 50cm.
ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND. OTAGO BRANCH. Archives, including
  minutes, correspondence, scrapbooks, publications, c.1978-1991. 2.4m.
SOUTH OTAGO A & P SOCIETY. Minute-books, 1886-1990. 11v.
SOUTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB. Archives, including minute-books 1921-
  1968, clippings c.1930s and centennial papers, 1984. 30cm.
UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO. DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY. Archives,
Archifacts

including correspondence, staff files and departmental reprints, 1945-1980s. 1.8m. Restricted.

UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO. REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. Additional archives, c.1921-1980s. 16m. Restricted.

National Archives, Northern Regional Office

AUCKLAND AREA HEALTH BOARD. Subject files, minute-books, plans, photographs. 235m.
AUCKLAND AREA HEALTH BOARD. Department of Physiotherapy, Auckland Hospital. Patient medical registers and daybooks. 2m. Restricted.
AUCKLAND EDUCATION BOARD. RESIDENTIAL MANAGEMENT UNIT. School photographs, site files, board committee members' photographs. 17.1m.
AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM LIBRARY. Glen Afton Collieries daily log sheets and fireman deputy reports, 1940-1970. 0.3m.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. HIGH COURT AUCKLAND. Case registers and judges' notebooks. 23m. Restricted.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. MAORI LAND COURT. Waikato-Maniapoto district deeds relating to land transfers in Coromandel, Thames and Hauraki areas. 1.5m.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE. Company liquidation files; bankruptcy registers and assets and claims registers. 26.3m.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. PROBATION DIVISION, KAIKOHE. Pre-sentence reports of closed probation files, 1960-180. 2m. Restricted.
GLAMORGAN SCHOOL. School records. 1.8m.
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT. LAND TRANSPORT DIVISION, AUCKLAND. Subject files, 1958-1989. 4.3m.
NEW ZEALAND POLICE. GISBORNE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS. Offence files. 0.31m. Restricted.
RAILWAYS CORPORATION. Railnet Auckland maps and plans. 53m.
STRATFORD BOOKS. Liquor licensing registers, Auckland and Onehunga, 1882-1904. 0.5m.
WAIRATA MAORI SCHOOL/WAIRATA SCHOOL. School committee minute-book. 0.1m.
WHANANAKI SCHOOL. Admission registers. 0.25m.
WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES CORPORATION (NZ) LTD. NORTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE. Salary cards. 9.6m.

Victoria University Library

Accessions

Wairarapa Archive

LOYAL ELIZABETHAN ORDER OF BISON, MASTERTON BRANCH. Records, 1952-mid 1960s. [The female society equivalent to the Buffalos.] .05m.

MACLACHLAN, ILMA. Diaries, 1911-13, 1915-17 (photocopies). [Young woman who lived at Opaki, near Masterton.] 0.5m.

NEW ZEALAND HISTORIC PLACES TRUST. WAIRARAPA REGIONAL COMMITTEE. Minutes, 1957-84 (photocopies). 0.2m.

WAIRARAPA RACING CLUB. FEATHERSTON. Records, 1870s-1980s. 10m.

WAIRARAPA TABLE TENNIS ASSOCIATION. Minute-books, 1946-76. .05m.
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