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A.G.M.A.N.Z. NEWSLETTER NO. 16

September, 1963.

GULBENKIAN GRANTS

Applications for 1964 grants will close with the Secretary on Wednesday, 20th November 1963, and will be considered by Council at a meeting on Tuesday, 26th November 1963. Payment of grants will be made when the monies are received from the Gulbenkian Foundation early in 1964. The lines upon which Council awards grants are set out below but, as applicants' needs vary widely, they should not be regarded as fixed rules.

Travel Grants: The purpose of the grants is to raise the standard of Art Galleries and Museums, and not to assist particular research projects. Each grant will be up to £800, to cover air fares and subsistence allowance for several months at say £3 per day. (Grantees in 1962 and 1963 found that £3 is too low a daily allowance for travel in the U.S.A. and applicants should budget on a higher figure.) The Council will prefer an application from a member to whom Nuffield, Fulbright and similar travel grants are not available. Applications should be lodged with the approval and recommendation of the employer, who should be an institution member of the Association. The employer should state in the application the position regarding payment of the applicant's salary to cover his or her domestic and other commitments during absence. Applicants should plan their itinerary to attend any appropriate ICOM or Museum Conferences, to establish good relations overseas on behalf of the Association.

ICOM has supplied a list of meetings in 1964:-

Date not fixed.	Poland.	On the problems of regional Museums.
" " "	Paris.	On the problems of the educative function of Museums.
July, 1964.	Paris.	ICOM Commission for international art exhibitions.
" " "	"	Executive and consultive Committee of ICOM.

Training Grants: The Council will consider an application for a grant for specialist training in New Zealand.

MEMBERSHIP

Members have learnt with pleasure of the award of the K.B.E. to Dr. Gilbert Archey in recognition of his distinguished services to the Auckland Institute and Museum and to science, education and the arts. Sir Gilbert will retire as Director of the Museum in June 1964.

Dr. R.A. Falla, Director of the Dominion Museum, Wellington, has been appointed Chairman of the Nature Conservation Council.

A new Centennial Wing was opened at the Otago Museum in March 1963.

We welcome to membership the Aigantighe Art Gallery, Timaru, and Palmerston North Art Gallery.

A SURVEY OF PROVINCIAL MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

By the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries, London, 1963.

Six copies of this important report have been obtained and sent to members of Council as follows:-

Auckland	- Hon. Secretary	Wellington	- Mr. H.C. McQueen
Napier	- Mr. J.S.B. Munro	Christchurch	- Mr. E.G. Turbott
New Plymouth	- Mrs. A.N. Gale	Dunedin	- Dr. R.R. Forster

Will members who wish to read the report please borrow the copy held by the nearest Council Member. The report may be bought from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, for £1.10.0. As the problems in Great Britain are similar to those of provincial Museums and Galleries in New Zealand, a number of paragraphs of the Survey have been extracted and are circulated, with explanatory additions, as a supplement to this Newsletter.

TOUR OF U.S. MUSEUMS

The American Association of Museums, in co-operation with the Department of State, has invited the Association to nominate another member for a tour of United States Museums in May 1964. The tour will cover Museums in some Mid-West States and will culminate in the 59th Annual Meeting of the Association in St. Louis, Missouri, from May 27th to 29th. Mr. Ralph Riccalton of Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, was the recipient of the tour of U.S. West Coast Museums in May 1963, and can advise Gulbenkian applicants of the conditions of the tour.

RAILWAY CHARGES FOR PAINTINGS

The General Manager, New Zealand Railways, Wellington, advised on 26th June 1963, reference 99/698, that charges will be reduced:-

"With reference to your letter of 23 April 1963 I have pleasure in advising that as a result of your representations it has been decided that the following new classifications will be applied in future to pictures when conveyed by rail :-

	<u>Class</u>
Pictures, packed	C plus 50%
Pictures, unpacked	C plus 100%

I trust that the reduced rate for packed pictures will assist galleries and museums generally and will be instrumental in encouraging a greater number of art exhibitions to circulate throughout New Zealand by rail."

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

The New Zealand National Commission for Unesco has drawn attention to the following anniversaries and expressed the hope that Art Galleries and Museums will mark the events in some special way :-

- 24th October - United Nations Day. Theme - "Peaceful Changes through U.N."
- 10th December - 15th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Commission will be happy to supply on request limited quantities of material on Unesco's activities in promoting the ideals of the U.N. Additional material may be obtained from the U.N. Association of N.Z., C.P.O. Box 1011, Wellington, and films may be borrowed from the National Film Library. The Commission will be grateful for advice regarding activities arranged by members.

FUNGI

The Estate of G.H. Cunningham, late Director of the Plant Diseases Division, D.S.I.R., Mt. Albert, is disposing of the remaining stocks of -

The Rust Fungi of New Zealand 1931, 261 pages, illus.

The Gasteromycetes of Australia
and New Zealand 1946, 236 pages, illus.

These are complete copies, ready for binding, and are available from Dr. E.E. Chamberlain, Executor of the Estate and present Director of Plant Diseases Division, D.S.I.R., Mt. Albert.

The price of the unbound copies, to clear the stock, is as follows:-

The Rust Fungi	-	£1.0.0. plus postage
The Gasteromycetes	-	£2.15.0. plus postage

Members should obtain copies of these authoritative works before the stocks are cleared.

IMPORTS

The UNESCO Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials was ratified by New Zealand and came into effect on 1st July 1962. The Agreement is designed to remove tariff and trade restrictions on a large variety of educational, scientific and cultural material. (Newsletter of the N.Z. National Commission for UNESCO, June 1963).

We are most grateful to the Minister of Customs, who, again, has approved a bulk allocation or pool import licence of £15,000 for Art Galleries and Museums for the year ending 30th June 1964. The licence covers antiques, works of art, paintings, pictures, drawings, photographs, etc., and natural history specimens.

GOLDEN KIWI LOTTERY GRANTS

1. Research: Sir Leon Gotz, Minister of Internal Affairs, announced in August 1963, that the Golden Kiwi Lottery Committee for Scientific Research had decided as a general policy - except perhaps in the case of requests for grants to buy equipment - that projects lasting up to 5 years and costing over £15,000 a year are more likely to benefit the community than a host of minor projects. Closing dates for applications are August 31 and January 31, and forms of application should be obtained from the Secretary, Lottery Distribution Committee for Scientific Research, Box 8018, Wellington.
2. Art Collections: In May 1963, Sir Leon announced details of a scheme for assisting public Art Galleries to improve and extend their permanent collections. The Arts Advisory Council has set aside £5,000 for an experimental scheme which, if successful, will be expanded in scope. To qualify for assistance under the scheme, the minimum cost of a work of art must be £1,000 for Galleries in the 4 main centres, and £250 for other Galleries. The maximum subsidy would normally be 50% of the cost, unless the work was particularly valuable and appropriate to the collection concerned. A Gallery applying for assistance would have to state its policy for building up its collection and justify the purchase under that policy. Applications, with relevant information and photographs, should be lodged with the Arts Advisory Council, C/- Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington.
3. Exhibits for Smaller Galleries and Museums: We are most grateful to the Minister of Internal Affairs who, on the recommendation of the Arts Advisory Council, has granted a further £150 to the Association, to restore the purchase subsidy fund for exhibits for smaller Galleries and Museums to the original amount of £250. So far, only the Art Gallery, Hamilton, the Hawkes Bay Art Gallery and

Museum and the Sarjeant Art Gallery, Wanganui, have used the fund. Subsidies up to two-thirds of the purchase price may be approved. Applications should be made to the Hon. Secretary of the Association.

4. Capital Grants: In August 1963, Sir Leon also announced that, subject to further inquiry and certain conditions, £35,000 had been approved to assist in providing a new wing for the Wanganui Public Museum and a Museum for South Canterbury. Although the grants were made on the recommendation of the Arts Advisory Council, they were not covered by the allocation of lottery funds made to the Council for its normal function of fostering the arts. As soon as the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council was established, more than 100 applications of this kind, from Art Galleries, Museums and little theatres, would be dealt with.

In announcements the Minister has emphasised that there will be no assistance from Golden Kiwi Lottery profits unless organisations and communities applying for it can show a substantial measure of self-help.

TRAINING FOR ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS

A precis of addresses and discussions held at the Taranaki Museum, New Plymouth, at 2 p.m. on Friday, 15th March, 1963.

Mr. P.A. Tomory, Director of the Auckland Art Gallery, discussed training for Art Gallery work:- In Europe and U.S.A. considerable progress has been achieved in training staff since the end of the Second World War. The principal advance has been recognition of the value of an academic degree in art history. In Britain, courses for the degree are available at London, Manchester and Edinburgh. Usually a graduate begins his career in a provincial Gallery and immediately there is an obvious conflict between his academic training and the provincial material he must study. He has to acquire a whole vocabulary of minor artists and begin from scratch to learn the work of keeper of a part of the collections.

In New Zealand there were no trained staff in the past and the collections of the Auckland Art Gallery represent 60 years of neglect. There are 100 paintings in the collection with no date of entry. Many works were attributed to major artists but there is no evidence to substantiate these optimistic credits. We have several years of work ahead on provenance and New Zealand art history may be a useful field in which to specialise. Competent staff for research of this kind are in short supply and the present staff of the Gallery is fully engaged in organising exhibitions. These may involve preparations for 12 to 18 months beforehand, on catalogues, transport arrangements etc. A more informed staff is required to deal with questions of provenance. Pictures brought to New Zealand as long ago as 1840 should not have to be returned to England for sale. Academic training is not the whole answer of course, but it does provide a graduate with standards and criteria which enable him to deal with enquiries in a rational manner.

There are no adequate reference libraries for this kind of work in New Zealand although we are building up local resources. Correspondence overseas is unsatisfactory in many instances and we come back again to the need for trained staff. This year the University of Auckland began the first stage of art history as a subject for the Diploma of Fine Arts and it may become a full degree course. Here is an opportunity for Art Gallery members to acquire academic training in New Zealand. They will still need practical experience and a job to go to on completion of the course. At present lack of jobs for trained people is a major problem. The new course does offer a ray of hope however for an improvement in the present situation.

Mr. E.G. Turbott, Assistant Director, Canterbury Museum, spoke on Museum Training:- At the Otago Museum Conference in 1961, Mr. Peter Gathercole gave a paper on Museum training, which is available to members in Newsletter 12. There was a lively discussion but we did not reach a general conclusion. It has been said that the science museum will not live without scientists. The presence of a scientific attitude in the staff is essential. Scientists are produced by training made available in Universities. A degree must be a prerequisite for a job in a science museum.

The scientists are only part of the staff however. Another important group is the technical staff which includes preparators, taxidermists and display workers as well as technicians, recorders and cataloguers. The natural form of training for these members is some form of apprenticeship.

Mr. Gathercole's proposal was that the subject of Museum training be adopted by the University as a single unit for a degree. He suggested that the unit include a selection from these topics :-

- a) Certain subjects not usually taught by Universities, (e.g. Ethnology, Art History, Folk Life), and the principles employed in applying specialist knowledge to Museum work.
- b) Museum Administration, (including for example, law, bookkeeping, architecture, librarianship, bibliography, insurance and public relations).
- c) Principles of Adult Education.
- d) Principles of Restoration, Preservation and Display.
- e) A short thesis on an approved subject.

In the case of small Museums jobs arise rarely and spasmodically. Usually there is only one person on the staff. How possible is it for these members to receive training? Mr. F.E. Smith referred to the possibility of a diploma for those who have tackled Museum work. If we consider Mr. Gathercole's proposal in the light of the present situation it is clear that the present situation is probably best. I cannot envisage any training better than actually tackling the job.

In the case of large Museums, tackling applies again. Compared with the U.S. National Museum, the four main Museums in New Zealand are very small. There is comparatively little specialisation although an appointee to one of the four main Museums usually works in his chosen field. In the long run, experience is his best teacher, and I cannot suggest any academic course of training in museology for a graduate, which would be more suitable. The position regarding technician training is different. There is an urgent need for the training of taxidermists by apprenticeship and little excuse for the few trained taxidermists in the country not having apprentices at present.

Mr. McQueen, (Chairman): The correct lines of approach to the problem of technician training are in service training, for which the Association has offered Gulbenkian Grants, and technician science courses. Certificates would be granted to those who attend technician courses.

Mr. Dawson, (N.Z. Oceanographic Institute): Mr. Turbott is too pessimistic and modest. I am interested in the possibility of courses in concentrated form - are there any difficulties in arranging courses of this kind?

Mr. Turbott: Members are probably too busy to give the courses or to attend them. Any exhibition work is essentially teamwork, and when a new hall is being prepared is the time for visitors from other Museums to see practical demonstrations by experts.

Mr. Smith: Wanganui Museum had a boy trained in taxidermy by Mr. Lindsay and we are grateful to Dominion Museum for this assistance. The smaller Museums can be and are assisted in this way. The smaller Museums need men with hands and practical experience, not graduates.

Dr. Falla: The Dominion Museum has trained three boys in two years. This was fortuitous however and due to the personality of the people available. Mr. Dawson's idea of a concentrated course is practicable and to the point. There is no reason why a course should not be provided in major Museum principles, simple elements of registration etc. Perhaps a fortnight would be needed. We had such a course from Frank Tose in 1937. There are unused Gulbenkian funds for training in New Zealand and the Council might give serious consideration to the idea of a course.

Dr. Archey: Perhaps the next Conference could be of four days duration and devoted to techniques such as practical methods of cataloguing, maintenance, preservation and display. The Gulbenkian Funds might be used to assist junior members to attend. A seminar would be a useful preliminary to a course.

Mr. McQueen (Chairman): There seems to be general agreement that a short course could be arranged. Two or three concurrent courses might be desirable to suit all members. Perhaps the next Conference could give more time to technical matters.

Mr. Lindsay: I have been in Museums for a very long time but feel that we still need to learn. It would be impossible to learn much in a short course. How is a man to be taught in a short course all he should know regarding the measurements, sexing, preservation, etc., of a bird?

Chairman: Those attending the course would know a great deal.

Mr. Tomory: A short course in typographical layout of catalogues and printing would be well worthwhile.

Mr. Turbott: The discussion has not dealt with an important problem:- Where are the jobs for young hopefuls?

Chairman: People interested in Art Gallery and Museum work must obtain jobs first. Training will be secondary for some years to come.

The Meeting ended at 3 p.m., with a vote of thanks to Messrs. Tomory and Turbott for their addresses.

NOTE: Will members who wish to attend short courses please let the Hon. Secretary know of their fields of interest.

PROPOSED IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR ART-TECHNICIANS

by

J.H. Johnson,
Education Officer,
Canterbury Museum.

Arising out of the Museum Education Officers' Conference at the Department of Education last May, it is proposed to hold a Conference of the four Art-Technicians in November, 1963. Though the Conference still awaits the official approval of the Department, it will be following a pattern that is already well established in educational circles. The Education Department maintains a residential hall, Lopdell House at Titirangi, and has the use of Wallis House in Lower Hutt for such purposes. To these institutions groups of teachers are brought either for theoretical discussions or more practical workshop courses. Other courses are held in local areas for varying lengths of time; sometimes out of school time and sometimes the teachers are released from their class-rooms. Though the Art-Technicians form a very small group, the work they will undertake at such a Conference will be in keeping with similar courses held by the Education Department.

It is hoped that the Art-Technicians' Conference proposed for November, will be the first of a number of such Conferences, held at the various Museums in turn, whereby the Art-Technicians can have the advantage of discussing their techniques with the Preparators resident at the Museums. The first Conference is to be in Christchurch and the following topics have been presented to the Education Department as the basis for the week's programme:-

Taxidermy; Preparation and Mounting of Biological Specimens; Use of Plastics; Casting Techniques and Materials; Microscopic Slides; Modelling; Backdrops, Domes and Display Construction; and Planning.

As well as the practical demonstrations and discussions in the above techniques, the Art-Technicians will be able to discuss taxidermy with Mr. R. Jacobs, the Senior Preparator; hear Mr. R. Riccalton describe up-to-date developments overseas in the manufacture and distribution of cases and loan materials; and be able to decide whether it will be possible to manufacture loan material for exchange among the four museums.

Conferences such as this can do much to spread the knowledge of up-to-date techniques, provide training in such techniques and generally raise the standards of display among the Education Sections of the various Museums.

THE EDUCATION SERVICE.

At recent Annual Meetings of the Association the need to extend the Museum Education Service has been discussed and appropriate resolutions have been carried. The following letter from the Southland Museum Trust Board was read at the last Annual Meeting on 14th March, 1963 :-

"For some time now this Board has been endeavouring to have a Nature Study Specialist appointed to the Southland Museum but although the Board's application has the support of the Southland Education Board the Education Department consider that the time is not opportune to give effect to an extension of existing policy in regard to Museum education services.

During the winter term of last year, however, the Southland Education Board made one of its Nature Study Specialists available to the Museum for a few days in each week and this scheme proved to be most successful.

On sixteen working days this teacher handled a total of twenty-five classes, totalling 891 children, and at the end of the school term approximately twelve classes which had requested lessons, were on the waiting list. It has not been possible for the Board to make available another teacher up to the present time.

The Education Department seem to be afraid to establish new policy in appointing teachers to the small Provincial Museums but it would appear from the above that the time is opportune in Southland for the extension of this service.

The only Museums involved would be those at Napier, New Plymouth, Wanganui, and the Southland Museum and surely there would not need to be any major change in Departmental policy to provide a teacher for each of these Museums. Should some of these Museums not yet be ready to receive school classes then surely the Department could introduce a change of policy progressively as the Museums were ready to receive them.

In discussing this matter at a recent meeting of the Museum Board it was suggested that the Director raise the question at the Conference in New Plymouth with a view to the Association making an approach to the Education Department and pressing for a change in policy with respect to the appointment of teachers to the smaller provincial Museums."

It was resolved to invite the Education Department to join with the Association in an investigation of the present Museum Education Service, as it affects present Education Officers, and with a view to the extension of the service. Accordingly the following invitation was sent to the Director of Education :-

"At the 7th Biennial Conference of the Association held at the Taranaki Museum, New Plymouth recently, members resolved to invite the Education Department to join the Association in an enquiry into the present Education system in Museums, both as it affects existing Education Officers, and with a view to the extension of the service to the permanently-staffed Museums at Gisborne, Napier, Wanganui, New Plymouth and Invercargill.

During discussion of the motion, members commented that the present scheme has not been thoroughly reviewed since its inception, although conditions have altered since the 1930s. Three questions for which the Association would like answers are:- How deeply is the present system intended to reach into the school population? How far does it in fact reach? How can the service be best extended to reach further into the school population? We realise of course that an enquiry to answer these questions may involve a study of the whole system. Members suggested that a conference of Training College Principals, Museum Directors and Officers of the Department would be worthwhile, and before considering the form and scope of our enquiry it was decided to invite the Department to participate.

Last July the Hague Conference of the International Council of Museums decided that there was a serious lack of information

"regarding Museum Education services. The Council will hold a meeting of experts in 1964 to study the problems of the educational function of Museums. An up-to-date survey of the N.Z. Museum Education Service would be most useful for the meeting, which we hope will be attended by someone from New Zealand, possibly with the aid of one of the Gulbenkian Travel Grants which we administer. Will you please let me know whether the Department will join us in the proposed enquiry."

The reply from the Director of Education is reproduced below in view of its general interest.

"I have considered very carefully the resolution, passed at the recent conference of the Association, to invite the Department of Education to join the Association in an inquiry into the present education system in Museums in New Zealand.

I should like you to know that I would be pleased at any time to meet representatives of the Association and to arrange for consultation with officers of the Department on the museum education services. One difficulty about a joint inquiry is that these services have an official place in the public education system. As the Department of Education and Education Boards have statutory responsibilities towards these services, you will appreciate, I am sure, that it would not be feasible for this Department to take part in a joint inquiry of the type suggested. Moreover any formal inquiry carried out by anyone other than an officer of the Department of Education, would require the approval of the local education boards who are the controlling authorities for the museum education officers and the museum education services.

I am wondering whether the kind of information required by the Association could not be obtained from the annual reports of the museum officers supplemented by specific inquiries on any points not covered in these reports. We would of course be happy to answer any specific questions where local information is not available.

It should be said that the Department of Education, in carrying out its official duties, has a very close interest in the work of the museum education services. Through the District Inspectors, Teachers' College Principals, Education Boards and direct liaison through the Supervisor of Teaching Aids, the Department is able to maintain what I believe can fairly be described as a detailed knowledge of these services and a sympathetic attitude towards them. This interest extends beyond the larger museums to those in smaller centres. I might add that two years ago the Department undertook a thorough review of the museum services. As part of this review a full investigation was carried out by two officers of the Department who visited museums throughout the country and held discussions with the education officers, museum directors, education board officers, inspectors of schools and others associated with these services.

After the review the appointment of an art-technician was approved for Dunedin and the salary scale for art-technicians was improved. The Department has continued to give the most sympathetic consideration to claims, some of them substantial, for educational equipment and other items for the supply of which it has accepted responsibility. I should like to add that an officer of the Department who returned last year from the United States reported that after looking at several museum education services in that country he was even more impressed than he had previously been with the services provided for children in New Zealand.

Since I received your letter a two-day conference of museum education officers has been held in the Department for the purpose of reviewing existing practices and discussing possible improvements. It was clear at this Conference that the appointment of art-technicians has been highly successful in all museums.

"Some variation exists in the minimum age of pupils taking part in regular class visits, and some of the services have moved further than others into the post-primary field. Some variation is only to be expected and, as was explained at the conference, education officers will continue to find it necessary to use the resources they have available to the best advantage. It is not feasible to provide a full system of organised class visits for all primary and post-primary classes, or to endeavour to provide a regular service of museum cases to all areas.

Generally, there is no doubt that the museum education services are very well organised and are providing much-appreciated help for those children who are able to have access to them. The Department is pleased to be able to provide this assistance to the Directors in order that the essential educational function of the museums may be more fully realised.

As far as the smaller museums are concerned, I should like to say that the Department has a lively appreciation of their value in the education of the children who have access to them and of the very good work they are doing for school children. We have been pleased to co-operate with smaller museums in developing museum classes for school children and the use of museum materials for teaching purposes, through the use of nature study and art and craft specialists.

Two years ago these museums were included in the review. In fact that review was the second concerned with services provided by the smaller museums for school children to be undertaken in four years. I mention this to illustrate that the Department keeps in close touch with educational work in the smaller as well as the larger museums. We are aware of their problems and will continue to assist them in every way possible.

Although I do not think that a further survey of museums educational services is necessary at the present time, or that such a survey would add anything of substance to the information already possessed by the Department, I should like to say that if the Association decides to send a representative to the conference of the International Council of Museums in 1964 we would be happy to supply a statement on the museum education services in New Zealand."

The letter will be considered by Council shortly, and at this stage my comments are :-

- 1) The review carried out by the Education Department two years ago was made without reference to the Association, and was unknown to many members.
- 2) The Department's concept of a limited service does not tally with the ideas of a number of museums. I am unable to understand upon what principle of equity the Department, which provides the services of Museum Education Officers at the four main centres, refuses to admit an obligation to provide their services to other cities.

Robert Cooper.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND RESEARCH

A talk given at the A.G.M.A.N.Z. Conference, New Plymouth, March, 1963, by Gloria M. Strathern, Hocken Librarian, University of Otago.

I propose today to look at the history of museum and library service in New Zealand as it affects those working in museums - Miss Shipherd will deal with the subject from another angle. Since the title given to me did not include art galleries, they have not been considered, except by implication. Your programme is a very full one, so I must be brief. In the time available, it is only possible to sketch in a general outline of the subject; therefore I have dealt only with the metropolitan museums as representative institutions with no intention of belittling the considerable contributions made by other museums with long and honourable histories. Also, the following observations are my own entirely, for which nobody else, including the New Zealand Library Association, must be held responsible.

Originally both librarians and museum workers could be described as custodians of curiosities, responsible for the preservation and organization of rare objects. Today, workers in both fields still regard custodianship as their fundamental duty, but their professional training gives them a far wider range of responsibilities. A professional skill is based on "a body of knowledge" and it is in the practical application of this knowledge that the professional fulfills himself. As his subject field becomes more complex, he relies on professional literature for reference and indeed in any advanced science, research is impossible without an adequate reference library.

In other countries, museums have not developed beyond a certain stage before they start of necessity acquiring books to assist those working on the collections. To take a random group of British institutions, the National Maritime Museum opened its library in 1937 and has 40,000 volumes on maritime subjects; the Victoria & Albert Library, founded in 1837 as the National Art Library, possesses 300,000 volumes, and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew have 135,000 books and pamphlets, 1,570 periodicals and 153,000 botanical drawings. These are, of course, national specialist collections. How does the New Zealand situation compare?

In 1839 a Society which designated itself the "First Colony of New Zealand" was formed in London. It consisted of those about to settle in the lands purchased from the New Zealand Company. In a prospectus it was noted that the members "are impressed with the belief that a Colony to be prosperous should be composed of a portion of an old Society, transferred complete in all its parts and containing at least the rudiments of all those institutions which give the tone and character to civilization". They therefore proposed to establish funds for the formation of a Public Library, with a General Museum and Scientific Institution and the establishment of a Dispensary of Hospital for the benefit of the settlers and the Aborigines of the country. By the time that the pioneers had transferred the Wellington settlement from Petone to Thorndon, the local newspaper, the New Zealand Gazette was urging the provision of "the Library, School, Savings Bank and Temperance Society as entitled to their earliest attention". The Museum and Scientific Institution had been demoted. By 1841 a library had been opened, where, for a subscription of £2. 2. 0. a year, readers could see the latest English, American and Australian papers, but it was not until 1849 that the Mechanic's Institute and Athenaeum was established. In September, 1842, the Auckland Mechanic's Institute and Library was established, while the worthy founding fathers of Otago arrived in 1848 equipped with a library of 1,000 volumes, plus a presentation set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, to form the Otago Library, later renamed the Library of the First Church of Otago, which preceded the Athenaeum & Mechanic's Institute by eleven years. As settlement spread through the country, it was accompanied by the provision of local Athenaeums & Mechanic's Institutes, a few of which survive to this day, while most of them have been re-established as free public libraries.

The provision of Museums and Scientific Institutions lagged behind that of library service. The first step was the establishment of the New Zealand Society, under the sponsorship of the Governor Sir George Grey, in July, 1851. Its objects were:-

1. The development of the physical character of the New Zealand group, its natural history, resources and capabilities.
2. The collection and preservation of materials illustrative of the history of its native inhabitants.
3. The publication of such papers on these and other subjects as may be deemed by the Council of sufficient importance.
4. The formation of a standard library and museum.
5. The establishment in the sister settlements of corresponding societies.

After an encouraging start the Society languished, showing spasmodic signs of life but no real achievements.

Canterbury was slow to provide library service and it was not until 1859 that a Literary Institute was formed. But a nobler cause was to be pioneered in that province. In December, 1858, the ship "Evening Star" landed in Auckland; among the passengers, was Julius Haast, later Sir Julius von Haast, who came as the agent of a London firm of shipowners and stayed to

become one of New Zealand's foremost scientists, the founder of the Canterbury Museum and of the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, the first active branch of the Royal Society of New Zealand. By 1859 he had conducted a geological survey for the Nelson Provincial Council and was negotiating for the post of Canterbury Provincial Geologist and advocating the foundation of a geological museum in Canterbury. From that time forward, he began collection material for the proposed Museum, begging gifts from learned societies and foundations in Europe and widening the collections to embrace all branches of natural history, although the permanent Museum building did not open until 1870. In 1862, Haast was instrumental in founding the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury to advance Science, Literature and the Arts and work for the establishment of a library, principally for scientific purposes, a museum, an observatory and an acclimatization society.

Haast, who possessed ability, energy and ambition in roughly equal quantities, gave a lengthy address at the foundation meeting and sent copies to all the leading scientists of the day. It is interesting to see that Hooker, in acknowledging his copy, advised Haast in the administration of the Institute to make it an absolute rule to spend a certain proportion annually on the library and not to have a museum, observing "Let nothing beguile you into keeping a Museum, remember that the expenses of a Museum are in geometrical ratio to its extent. Let the members give all aid to a public Museum give all advice, but undertake no responsibility as a Society".

With the 60s, the age of the Museum had begun in New Zealand. In 1862 James, later Sir James, Hector, Haast's life-long rival, arrived to be provincial Geologist in Otago and in 1865 laid the foundations of the Otago Museum, with the collections made for the New Zealand Exhibition held in Dunedin in that year. In 1865 Hector became Director of the New Zealand Geological Survey and removed to Wellington where he proceeded to invigorate scientific research and organisations. The "New Zealand Institute Act" of 1867 regularised the establishment of the Geological Survey and reformed the old New Zealand Society, now the Institute and later to become the Royal Society of New Zealand. The second clause stated :-

"It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint a fit and proper person to superintend and carry out the geological survey of the Colony and also to superintend the formation, establishment and management of a public museum and laboratory to form part of the property of the Institution hereinafter mentioned".

This was the foundation of the Dominion Museum and the Dominion Laboratory. The Auckland Institute was founded on November 6, 1867, and commenced its first session in the following May.

Next in the advancement of national learned institutions was the establishment of the Universities. The University of Otago was established in 1869. The complexities of establishing the recently defunct University of New Zealand and its constituent colleges do not need to be noticed here. The University of Canterbury, then Canterbury University College, was established in 1873, Auckland in 1882 and Victoria in 1897. For many years the Universities struggled on with inadequate funds and none of them were fortunate in acquiring librarians of outstanding ability. In fact the libraries were run as extra duties by busy men. At Otago, for example, it was the responsibility of the Registrar and books were available only to those persistent enough to persuade him to leave his Registry, find the key to the metal grills on the book-cases and issue a book in the register of loans. Throughout the years, surveys of the Universities drew attention to the lack of adequate libraries with little resulting improvement. In 1931, library stocks were still seriously deficient and the Carnegie Corporation of New York offered \$ 5,000 a year to each of the libraries for three years, provided certain conditions were met, though it was not until 1946 that the last of the four qualified for the grant; but all did accept the Carnegie offer for a year's training in an accredited library school for the university librarians. Despite the consequent improvement in professional administration, library funds were still extremely inadequate until the adoption of the Parry report on New Zealand Universities in 1959.

Government libraries now contribute a significant proportion of our national resources of scientific literature. For example, the library of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is barely thirty years

old, yet it comprises over 100,000 volumes and a large periodical collection. The Directory of Special Libraries and Collections, published by the New Zealand Library Association in 1959, gives a good picture of the extent and distribution of special subject collections throughout the country.

In 1933 the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which has certainly played fairy godmother to New Zealand Libraries, undertook a survey of our library resources at the invitation of the New Zealand Library Association. The resulting Munn-Barr report marked a turning point in our library development. On the whole the findings of the report were gloomy. Learned libraries in general were poorly financed and undeveloped. The Royal Society libraries were badly housed and in many cases moribund - only the Auckland Institute and Museum Library was reasonably well housed and cared for. The central library in Wellington was, and still is, partly housed in the University where it was then neglected and inaccessible. Adequate working collections for museum staffs were largely non-existent, as were the professional librarians to administer them. Since then the Royal Society Library in Otago has been absorbed into the University Library and so has the Canterbury Royal Society Library. The Dominion Museum has a library and a trained librarian and spends less than £1,000 on books, Canterbury has a library and a trained librarian and spends £300 a year on books, while the Otago Museum has no library but a modest collection of reference books and allocates £100 a year for additions. Of course all the museums with good publication programmes add to their resources by exchange, and in most cases get more material in this way than they do by purchase. The situation in the provincial museums is comparable, with new museums being established regularly, most of them with very slender incomes.

In 1933 the Carnegie Corporation of New York sponsored a survey of Museums and Art Galleries in Australia and New Zealand by Mr. S.F. Markham and Professor H.C. Richards. In reading this report for the first time recently, I was surprised by two things: firstly, the incredible amount of development in buildings and collections since that time, and secondly that the only mention made of museum libraries is in the "Summary and recommendations" where the report states "We are most strongly of the opinion that only under exceptional circumstances should an outside body give grants for the purchase of specimens of museum material. Books for museum libraries, however, do not come within the meaning of this opinion". The reason for this apparently strange recommendation was the need to make governing authorities face the need to supply an adequate income for other museum services but the provision of funds for library purposes by the administration was not included.

In 1944, Dr. W.R.B. Oliver, then Director of the Dominion Museum, published a pamphlet entitled "New Zealand Museums; present establishment and future policy" in which he stressed that "a library must be considered to be an essential part of a museum. It is used for reference on the very wide range of subjects that arise in the course of the normal activities of the museum. It is indispensable for research work ... in fact, it is just as necessary for a museum worker to have books on hand, as it is to have tools, and instruments and preserving materials".

How are the museums going to tackle the problem of adequate working libraries? I have been referring mostly to scientific literature, but I am well aware that professional museum literature is just as essential, as are vigorous exchange programmes for museum and scientific publications. How far do the museums need to be self-supporting in these resources and how far should they rely on the stocks of other libraries and inter-loan facilities? What degree of specialization in book resources should be attempted by individual museums and how can they best co-operate to obtain the maximum benefit from the finances available? As more specialist professional officers are appointed to existing museums and new museums are established, the inadequacies of the present situation are intensified. Clearly there is no simple prescription which a professional librarian of limited experience and ability can offer. Equally clearly, whatever is done must be co-ordinated with the overall development of museum finance and requirements.

What does seem to be desirable at this stage is a survey of the present situation, so that recommendations for the future can be made on a national basis, taking all aspects of the problem into consideration. The Library Association which is in many ways comparable to this Association, has stimulated library development in New Zealand by tackling the problem nationally.

When faced with a serious problem in 1933, it found the solution by calling for help from outside; further help came with the Parry commission's recommendations for the development of university libraries as an integral part of the general improvement of the universities. Again in 1960 the Library Association invited Dr. Andrew D. Osborn, then Librarian of the Fisher Library of the University of Sydney, and formerly Deputy Librarian at Harvard University, to undertake a new survey of New Zealand library resources and produce a blue print for the future. Once again, this work was sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation.

Since I have been associated in a very modest way with the Art Galleries and Museums Association, I have been impressed by the vigour of the Association and by its achievements.

We are living in a period of rapid development of cultural institutions in New Zealand and it is imperative that the museums and art galleries should play a dominant role in this. It is a time for bold planning and big schemes. The Association has found a sponsor for professional training in the Gulbenkian Foundation and another for the acquisition of certain material in the Arts Advisory Council. It would be a wonderful thing if the Association could find a sponsor for a new national survey of resources with advice and assistance for the future.

At any moment now we should have the report of the British Standing Commission on Provincial Museums and Galleries. The terms of reference for the Commission were: "to ascertain the scope, nature and significance of the local collections, the manner in which they are organized and the resources available to them and the possibilities of their further development on a basis of regional co-operation". The recommendations of the Commission will be of the greatest interest to this Association and it is to be hoped they will also have a practical value. Libraries in New Zealand have been recommended by both the Munn-Barr and the Osborn reports to develop regional service to obtain the maximum benefits in books and service from the available resources. I do not know whether regional co-operation is the right path for New Zealand galleries and museums but I am sure that the time is ripe for a new appraisal of their needs for the future and the way in which these needs can best be filled. The Carnegie Report of 1933 considered that any attempt to form a museum association in New Zealand could not be regarded as a practical proposition because of the small number of institutions concerned. Your presence here today demonstrates the progress made since that date and that you are now united in working for the future.

When I sat down to think how to approach the topic given to me for this meeting, I decided at first to talk on the contributions of museums and libraries to research in general. But New Zealanders have the reputation of being practical people and this is a working Conference, so that such a talk, though it might contain some interesting facts from suitable reference books, would be of little practical value, except possibly to potential quiz contestants. My attempt to try and make some small practical contribution to your deliberations has led me to make a rather bold suggestion for the future relationship of libraries, museums and research in this country and I feel rather diffident in doing so. There may be other ways in which this problem, and it is a problem, can be tackled, though I am convinced that it can only be dealt with satisfactorily on a co-operative basis and that your professional Association is the right body to undertake it. In any case, it is because I sincerely wish the Association well that this proposal has been made for your consideration.

In 1958, Dr. Keyes Metcalf, Director Emeritus of the Harvard University Libraries, looked at the question of library co-operation in New Zealand. His summary of the problems facing the Universities was an alarming one when he said:- "You have a country large enough for one good university that has four universities, each one naturally wanting to become a great university. Are there funds available for you to do it? Can you build four great research libraries in your university system? From what I have seen and heard it seems to me doubtful if you can, and if you cannot, what are you going to do about it? That is your problem".

The situation facing museums in this country is comparable. Can we support four great museums and an increasing number of smaller museums? Can we support the libraries necessary to those museums? Do we need to provide for greater specialization in the individual museums with less overlapping and

more co-operation in resources? What should be the relationship of museums and their libraries to other learned institutions in the country? These are the problems facing you and this is why I have suggested that you solve your problems with the advice and assistance of independent advisors sponsored by a suitable foundation.

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND RESEARCH

A talk given at the A.G.M.A.N.Z. Conference, New Plymouth,
March 1963, by Anne L. Shipherd, City Librarian, New
Plymouth.

Research has been defined as the endeavour to discover facts by scientific study of a subject. Museums used to be mere storehouses, but in recent years a purpose and function has been added in exploiting these objects for the education of the future. Libraries have always been recognised as educational in function, and, like museums, more so in recent years as the importance of service to children has been emphasized.

Inextricably intermingled with this common function of education is the part each institution plays in research. Museums hold materials which may be of use in research, particularly perhaps scientific and technological museums, and museum staff often contribute through organised research to the world's body of knowledge, while in the course of their work, by identifying objects and placing them in context, they may be involved in research. Research, therefore, is probably an integral part of the work of a museum, the extent varying according to the type of museum, its size, staff available, and other factors.

I know that Professor R.S. Allan said in "The Canterbury Museum; an accounting on reopening", 1958:- "the scientific reputation of a museum depends on the quality of the original work of research carried out by its staff. This fact is usually recognised in a general way by the public, but what is not always understood is the fact that the vitality and freshness of current exhibition work in the museum is also directly related to research activities, based either on field explorations or on the study of collections amassed over the years and stored in the museum's cabinets".

In contrast to this museum view of research, I quote Sir Frank Francis who prefixed his David Murray lecture to the University of Glasgow, 1957, with the statement:- "... many a librarian, I am sorry to say, is finding that any intellectual activity with the bookish treasures under his care is becoming an occupation strictly outside his proper terms of reference". The fact that he was able to continue his lecture by a most skilful reconstruction of the work of the 16th century printer, Robert Copland, does not invalidate his main conclusion. Most librarians are able to find demanding and adequate professional satisfaction in acquiring and organising their materials and in ensuring that they are known to the library's actual and potential public. It is part of their responsibility to collect and make available the results of research which may become in their turn the written background for further research.

Libraries do not, as part of their function, indulge in research, but, they perform the necessary indexing and co-ordinating of research material, in itself a science. Unless attached to a museum, and sometimes even then, they must cater for and to a wide and varied range of interests, of which museum interests form only one sector. The vast fields of modern knowledge, with their multiplicity of divisions, result in an almost overwhelming flood of textbooks, monographs and periodicals. And each little division is of absorbing interest to some sector of the community, although it may be brushed off as unimportant by the community as a whole. This large body of material means that no library is able to be all things to all men, or possibly all things to one man. Therefore, a tradition of co-operation among librarians has grown up, particularly valuable in this country, so that resources are pooled and used to the best advantage.

The basis of this co-operation is the Interloan System, whereby almost any book in the country may be made available to any member of any library. I am sure that I don't need to enlarge on that. Interloan, however, is

merely the means. Individuals and institutions, mainly libraries, have acted singly and collectively to produce bibliographies, finding lists, catalogues, which all contribute to more effective use of the scattered resources of the country. The New Zealand Library Association has often given a lead in projects such as these, and it has a Committee whose business it is to detect and fill omissions in the country's acquisition of important material. I should like to mention some of the tools of New Zealand origin which aid research and serious study. Perhaps the most basic, as far as books are concerned, is the Union Catalogue of 500,000 titles, recording the holdings of the major libraries of the country. Then, specific books such as Hocken's Bibliography of N.Z. Literature, and its supplement; Professor Allan's two bibliographies on geology; Mr. Taylor's comprehensive Pacific Bibliography; Mr. Harris's Guide to N.Z. Reference Material, with Mr. Bagnall's supplements.

For other material: the Union lists of theses of the University of New Zealand, 1910-54, produced by Otago University, and maintained currently; the Preliminary Inventory of the Dominion Archives, published in 1949 by the National Archives; Mr. Wilson's Guide to British Parliamentary papers relating to New Zealand; the Union Catalogue of Manuscripts maintained by the Alexander Turnbull Library on behalf of the Archives Committee of the N.Z. Library Association.

Passing to periodical literature, which is of such importance in scientific research, we have, primarily, the Union List of Serials in New Zealand libraries, and its supplements. I would like to remind you here that Dr. Archey was responsible for the forerunner to the Union List of Serials with his Reference List of the Scientific Periodicals in the libraries of New Zealand. Another useful work is the Index to N.Z. Periodicals, published annually by the National Library Centre. General Assembly Library maintains a Union Catalogue of New Zealand newspapers.

That is a cursory and incomplete picture of the New Zealand background to bibliographical research facilities, omitting some valuable publications, and making no reference to overseas indexing, abstracting and bibliographical works. Librarians are trained to deal with this great mass of written research material. That some of it is bewildering, anyone who has had any dealings with official papers will agree. A lot of it is also expensive, if not individually then collectively.

Could librarians usefully develop a closer relation with museums? Is it necessary? Most of the larger museums have their own libraries under the direction of trained librarians, but what about the smaller museums, with insufficient staff and little money to spend on books? All, of course, need working collections of books for identification of material, specialist items, and reference books which give basic information relating to the major interests of the museum, but what about broader background and marginal material, and that relating to minor interests. Could this be obtained from or through local libraries? Could the local libraries supply it within their terms of reference? If so, then some saving of time, effort and money throughout the country would be achieved and greater use made of resources. The existing link between library and museum would be strengthened, together with our community of interest, and museums would have the best of both worlds - easing of financial strain, and the services, free of charge, of librarians trained in handling the written material of research.

DISCUSSION

Dr. Falla (Chairman): We are indebted to Mrs. Strathern and Miss Shipherd for their excellent contributions and thoughtful suggestions.

Mr. McQueen: It would be worthwhile to invite representatives of the Library Association to future conferences. The functions of museum libraries might be studied as a joint enterprise of this Association and the Library Association.

Mr. Dawson: I understand that students at Library School compile bibliographies. Is there any co-operation

with Museums? Perhaps aid should be sought for someone to produce a list of essential and specialised bibliographies.

Mrs. Strathern: A series of bibliographical studies is being produced by the Library School.

Dr. Falla: Museums with restricted staffs should find these useful.

Dr. Archey: Every scientific paper has a specialist bibliography attached to it. These are adequate for most purposes. Bibliography has to be relevant, and is performed more efficiently by a scientist doing research work in the particular field of study.

Former museum curators such as Haast, Hector, Hutton, Cheeseman, Speight and Thomson were primarily scientists, and the statement that scientific functions have been acquired by museums is incorrect. The main museums in New Zealand were never established as mere storehouses.

Perhaps the speakers would let us have their views on the question of working libraries for scientists. Should reference books be in the rooms of staff, or in the main library? Would Dr. Cooper agree with the latter view?

Dr. Cooper: Speakers have mentioned the history of our museums. I understand that the four main museums in New Zealand began as museums of geology or of ethnology and natural history. Today they sustain a variety of war memorials, education and extension services, planetaria and libraries. Funds and staff are dispersed over a wide variety of activities, and the museums are swamped with ever-growing collections of all kinds of material. We lack clearly defined policies.

Mrs. Strathern suggested that museums and libraries have ceased to be merely custodians of curiosities, but recently our library welcomed a heap of Victorian postcards, a gift of naval-history books and a collection of women's archives. In ten years the present library space will be filled, largely with recent historical material, although historical research was not one of our original objectives. The overflow will fill other parts of the building until we might as well rename it the Auckland War Memorial Library. I'm worried because my rooms are underneath this ever-increasing load.

Possibly we will follow the Midwest where, in the early 1950's there was a proposal to dig a large hole in Central Illinois for a regional reference library. In it, the librarians proposed to place much of the material which they had gathered so enthusiastically a few years before.

While so many of our librarians collect and catalogue New Zealand books and papers - and in Auckland the Museum, Public and University Libraries all seem to be gathering similar material - museum and other scientists are forced to form their own working libraries. We must have certain reference books as tools.

Miss Shipherd raised the question of co-operation, and I think that there is need for closer co-operation between librarians and scientists on bookbuying and cataloguing. For example, I found that our librarians had used the ending "aceae" to make family names for the Library of Congress classification of botanical books. One result was the "Eucalyptaceae", a plant family unknown to science. I could not get this mistake corrected as the cards had gone to Wellington. Is the cataloguing system so rigid that such mistakes cannot be corrected?

Mrs. Strathern: Your library needs more staff.

Mr. Fisher: Librarians do an excellent job. Even if classification numbers are wrong, books can be found from the library index. Perhaps the Library Association might be invited to address the next conference on natural history classifications as they seem to vary.

Dr. Falla: The long term suggestions of the speakers should be kept steadily in mind. A survey of museum libraries by a qualified person is desirable and perhaps the Library Association could assist us to obtain the services of a suitable person.

Dr. Archey: A committee of three from this Association and three from the Library Association might study the resources of museum libraries. Or the Library Association might know of a competent person for the task.

Dr. Falla: There seems to be general agreement that this meeting approves for consideration by Council, the suggestion that the services of an independent advisor be sought to study the problems of museum libraries.

(A motion to this effect was put to the meeting and carried).

Great versatility is expected of librarians, and we are indebted to them for their work. We are particularly indebted to Mrs. Strathern and Miss Shipherd for their scholarly and factual contributions. (Applause).

THE COPYRIGHT ACT 1962

In terms of Section 64 of the Copyright Act 1962, the Librarian of the General Assembly Library has sent a letter to me requiring copies of cyclo-styled reports for 1961, 1962 and 1963. It is delightful to receive requests for our reports. It is even more delightful to receive an application for membership with a subscription. But Section 64 provides :-

1. That the publisher of every book which (a) is printed in New Zealand; or (b) is commissioned to be printed outside New Zealand ... and in which copyright subsists by virtue of this Act, shall within a period of 30 days from the date of publication deliver at his own expense two copies of the book to the Librarian of the General Assembly Library.
7. In this section - ... "Printer" and "printing" have the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Newspapers and Printers Act 1955 ... (Section 2 provides that "printing" includes the production of copies by any duplicating process, whether letterpress, photographic, lithographic, stencilling or otherwise, but does not include typewriting).

Para 2 of Section 64 adds the National Library Service to those privileged to request copies, without payment, as follows :-

If demand is made by the Director of the National Library Service within 6 months from the date of publication, a further copy of any such book shall be delivered within 30 days from the date of the demand by the publisher at his own expense to the Director of the National Library Service ...

Para 6 provides that every person who fails to comply ... commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50. It is a solemn thought that from now on A.G.M.A.N.Z. reports take their place with other literary works in which copyright subsists for a period of 50 years after death.

Robert Cooper.

THE ARTIFACT RECORDING SCHEME

A talk given by Dr. A.G. Buist of Hawera, to the Biennial Conference on Thursday, 14th March, 1963.

The N.Z. Archaeological Association instituted, as its first major contribution to archaeology in New Zealand, the Site Recording Scheme. This was based, broadly, on the N.Z. Geological Survey Fossil Recording Scheme. Its object was to record all the field monuments throughout New Zealand. Thus a more complete record, and picture, of the prehistoric occupation of the country was envisaged. In the past only Eldson Best had attempted any such record and his invaluable publication "The Pa Maori" set us a standard. Unfortunately, of course, one man alone could not provide a complete survey, nor even a comprehensive sample of any one area in New Zealand, but could simply provide examples of the various types of fortified pa that appealed to him. Fortunately he was aided in his work by detailed plans of some large fortified pa that early surveyors had been energetic enough to prepare and leave on record. For instance the surveyor Carrington, prepared a plan of Manukorihi Pa (which you are to visit this afternoon) in 1842: without this plan and his description, we would have no conception of its original conformity.

In the N.Z.A.A. scheme, each site is given a number and is related to the inch-to-the-mile series of maps which have been prepared for most of New Zealand. Further localisation is provided by the grid references on these maps. For example, Manukorihi Pa at Waitara is site number N109/1, grid 808992 Sq N13 - N109 being the sheet number of the Inglewood map in which the pa lies; and the grid reference gives the location to within a hundred yards. The swamp in which the 'dig' took place at Waitara is N109/2. The spot-find of the traditional adze "Poutamu-whiria" is N99/54, grid 067123 N24. The site at Ohawe Beach in which the oven with the moa-leg was found is N129/77.

Both the Archaeological Association and the Museums in the country are revolving in their different ways, about the same subject - prehistoric New Zealand. It would be regrettable if these two groups should continue to pursue their own ways, regardless of the other. An immense amount of knowledge could be accumulated by the two working together, with the common aim of recording data.

In the first instance the Recording Scheme will be of great assistance to Museums in that accessions can be accurately localized and so be of much greater value to researchers in the future. It need hardly be said that Museums are passing out of the great Victorian period when they were simply buildings for housing objects, but are entering with varying speed the ideal of being repositories of research and historic material. An artifact has no great intrinsic value as an object, but may have immense value as a localised object. For instance, the type 1A adze of Dr. Duff has very little to commend it as an object for admiration when compared with a beautifully wrought cavalry officers sword, but it has immense value when, as Dr. Duff has been able to prove, it is part of the kit of the moa-hunters belonging to what some of us now call the Archaic Phase of Maori Culture in New Zealand - that is, broadly, the period of time before the advent of the Fleet Maoris to these shores.

Golson, in his review of the early culture in the book "Anthropology in the South Seas", was able to give only a fragmented localization of sites in the North Island. We now know that the Archaic culture extended along the whole of the coastline (in selected areas) from the North Cape to Wellington, as well as in some areas inland. This knowledge, based on Dr. Duff's definitions, has come from a study of artifacts in museums and private collections, as well as by an increasing amount of archaeological activity. As time has gone by since Golson wrote his article, the spot-finds of such artifacts have been incorporated in the site recording scheme as far as possible. In many instances it has not been possible to do so, as the locality of the find has been too vaguely entered in the museum accession register or may not have been entered at all. Some registers simply accession artifacts by the description the Director thinks suitable. That is to say, a farmer may bring in an adze which is solemnly given a number and entered in the register baldly as a tiki, or even an axe, with no other details at all.

However it is not my task today to talk at all about the difficulties of cataloguing; I simply mention it, to try and illustrate the link between the site recording scheme and the museums as repositories for artifacts. There is a strong possibility of a liaison between the two.

The Artifact recording scheme is an extension of the site recording scheme. It is designed, primarily, to provide an accurate filing record of artifacts found during archaeological excavation. These records, together with day-books, section drawings and plans, photographs and bag catalogues, provide an accurate easily accessible and permanent record of any excavation. Because the scheme was designed for this purpose, the form is necessarily rather detailed. However these details will not, and indeed cannot, be supplied in many instances. The other use to which the forms and scheme can be put is to list the random spot-finds of artifacts: this can be done with a varying degree of detail. For instance, an adze may be found during ploughing in the vicinity of a fortified pa; or it may turn up in the spoil of a pa in the process of destruction by a bulldozer, or it may be seen to lie in a certain position within the pa - in the ditch, or in a pit within the ditch, or on the platform, or it may be seen to lie within a certain strata on an exposed face within the pa. In these varying ways the artifact may be localized with increasing accuracy. It need hardly be said that the more accurate and precise the localization, the greater the value of the artifact.

The second object of the scheme is to provide a record of the numerous private collections throughout the country. Where this is possible, the artifacts will be given a number and recorded. The files will then contain all the information known at the time of recording, and the danger of details being lost through the passage of time will be less. In this way, should the artifacts ultimately reach a museum, as accurate a record as possible will already exist and the real value of the artifact not lost.

The Form Itself:

The record forms that we file at the moment are:-

1. The Site Reference Form - This is a ready reference to site location, supplies the site number and grid reference and the type of site on record, the state of the site and the ownership.

It also provides a cross reference to survey aerial photographs. In many instances this is the only form used in the records, and is therefore site recording at its simplest.

2. The 'Blank' Form - Here the site may be described in detail, the measurements listed and a sketch plan drawn. The form may also be used for other, more specialised purposes.
3. The Photographic Record Form - Here are listed the serial numbers of any photographs relating to the site or objects being recorded, a brief description of the contents of the photograph, the size and locality of the negative, and the date taken.
4. The Artifact Record Form - The headings are, by and large, self-explanatory. The 'class' is general ... i.e. adze, fish-hook, ornament etc. The item number refers to the number on the artifact within the collection being recorded; all items will be given a permanent number to provide an easy cross-reference: e.g. 129/77/1, refers to item number 1 in the collection from site number 129/77. A further cross reference will be given by the museum accession number but that is beyond the scope of this paper.

Location: This will provide the locality of the find but will in practice, be filled in only if this is the only form in the record.

Position: This may vary from "found in the sand-hills", to a small sketch of the exact position within an excavated site. In the past this question of position has led to the greatest confusion and the wildest inferences. An isolated artifact found in sandhills may be associated in a vague way with, say, a burial ... however, the association is all too often secondary and not primary, although the subsequent interpretation of the findings in the sandhills may overlook this and place the adze in primary association with the burial. For instance, the adzes found by Dr. Duff in the Wairau Bar site were primarily and undoubtedly associated with burials; i.e. they were in intimate contact

and had been placed in the grave at the time of burial. An adze found at the bottom of a sand-dune in which a burial is subsequently found, may have come from the burial, but then so may the rusty tins and broken bottles which also lie at the bottom of the slope. It is all too easy to be selective in the interpretation of the findings at any site and to push some of your own hopeful notions, and to completely ignore the embarrassing elements that don't fit the picture.

Context: This helps to nail the item to some specific association. (I might say that I am at a loss, when I take a further look at this word 'context', to understand how it came into use in the place of the word 'provenance'. The word 'context' has no bearing on the matter whatsoever.) Thus the provenance of the aforementioned adze would be:-

"Other Artifacts"	-	bottles (beer), tins, (rusty).
"Structures"	-	Nil
"Ecological"	-	sand-dune with lupins, marram grass.

Description: This, for the recorder, is perhaps the most important section of the whole form. I cannot go into great detail here, as the N.Z.A.A. spent a long week-end in trying to define terms suitable for description. These are contained in the Newsletter of the Association, Vol. IV No.3. I consider that this talk is just an introduction to this volume, as it is not to be expected that you could memorise or remember all that I have said today.

The description must clearly indicate by measurement, sketch or photograph, just what is being recorded. Loose terms, no matter how satisfactory they may appear at the moment, should not be used. For instance, the description 'typical 2B adze' may suit present nomenclature, but Dr. Duff would be the first to agree that within the 2B adze group there is a very wide range of types which someday will need to be defined more precisely. These structures should also apply to 'material' ... it is wiser to say 'stone', than to say 'basalt' or 'Greywacke': it is sometimes impossible for the geologist himself to say what sort of stone it is. Or again it is wiser to say 'bone' rather than 'human bone': there is a persisting romance that large numbers of fish-hooks were made of human bone, so that we are so often told, with bated breath, that "this fish-hook is human bone". It is a pity to spoil the romance, but let 'bone' suffice in the description.

As knowledge is scant, all features must be viewed as potentially important.

Essentially, the artifact record form will be used mainly for research, and if we are to record artifacts at all we should do it in a helpful way. Many of the items in Museum collections are lacking in the details of history, there is no record of the finder or provenance. The record form will perform a useful function in diminishing these areas of uncertainty for objects found in the future.

You may feel that all this is asking too much of an understaffed museum. It may be asking a lot, but surely a start can be made, so that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated: so that something of value will be on record for the future.

- Conclusions:
1. All excavated material shall in future be accompanied by artifact record forms.
 2. It is our hope to record as many private collections as possible.
 3. We do not propose cataloguing existing museum collections.
 4. The interpretation of artifacts is not contemplated under the scheme.
 5. I would like to propose that the A.G.M.A.N.Z. recognise the N.Z.A.A. Recording Scheme and wherever possible, relate accessions to it.
 6. Whilst the N.Z.A.A. may endorse my remarks today, I would emphasise that they are of necessity personal remarks. I alone am responsible for them.

The Meeting carried a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Buist for his address. On the motion of Dr. Falla, seconded by Mr. Turbott, it was resolved that the meeting should commend the value of the N.Z. Archaeological Society's Scheme for Recording Material and recommend its use in appropriate Museums.

We are indebted to Mrs. G. Strathern, for copying an article from "The British Imagination ... The Times, London, Literary Supplement", 1961. There is not space to reproduce the full article but the following extracts may be of interest.

HOUSING AND SHOWING OUR TREASURERS

Too often, gifts and bequests are the death of the usefulness of a museum. They are too heterogeneous, the sole connecting link being a personal relationship which has no meaning once the collection has passed out of private hands. But even in the best-organized museums which rigidly confine themselves to one particular line, the danger of overcrowding is increasingly acute. Our sense of historical period, now so sharply developed, our unwillingness to destroy (with the unfortunate exception of architecture, which of all the arts is the most difficult to replace), mean that in a few hundred years' time the whole world will be in danger of becoming one vast museum.

The problem is enormously complicated once the aesthetic criterion enters into the question, and is most acute in museums of decorative art. It was the hope of the founders of such institutions that the artists of the future would be able to come and study in them, to see the best of what had been done in previous ages, and to model their style upon that. The danger of this is that the prestige of the antique sterilizes the inventive effort of the modern artist to such a degree that the world today is full of period copies. Modern creative work is dogged by the shadow of the past.

There is another difficulty, not clearly foreseen by those who hoped to find in the museum the solution of aesthetic problems. Let us, they said, only collect what is good. In theory it is simple enough; in practice nothing is more difficult. For taste, the theory of what is good in the work of the past, varies from age to age. Ruskin's detestation of the 'baroque' is not shared by many people today. The sham-Gothic which resulted from his teaching is prized, if at all, only as an amusing trifle like a valentine, or an inlaid mother-of-pearl table.

If we reject the idea of a museum as a mere collection of 'curios' and also the notion that 'beauty' (which means, in practice, contemporary fashion) can ever be a safe guide, what criterion is left? Historical sequence, perhaps, but even this raises some fundamental problems. There can be no such thing as a museum of universal history; such a museum would be as extensive as the earth itself. There must be some kind of selection, some kind of strong central thread on which the beads can be strung.

It is rightly admitted that the museum of natural history was made possible only by the general acceptance of the Darwinian Theory. It is only when Nature is envisaged as one that the multitudinous objects in a natural history museum fall into place; what was a heap of curiosities becomes a scheme of life. In 'history', tout court, however, the matter is not so simple.

No Darwin has yet arisen to provide us with a central thread, although, no doubt, some will think that Karl Marx came near to doing so. The historical museums of Russia were at one time reorganized in accordance with Marxian principles and they certainly had a unity and a central thread denied to those whose notions of history are less rigid and doctrinaire. Perhaps that is why in most countries the national museum of history is beyond realization. Before we can arrange a collection of actual objects in accordance with the fundamental lines of our history, we must be agreed what those fundamental lines are. A hundred years ago, when the study of history was still dominated by Macaulay and the Whig School, when people saw English history in terms of a successful struggle against the tyranny of a unifying monarch, and in freedom slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent, it would perhaps have seemed less difficult than it does today.

ROBERT COOPER
HON. SECRETARY